

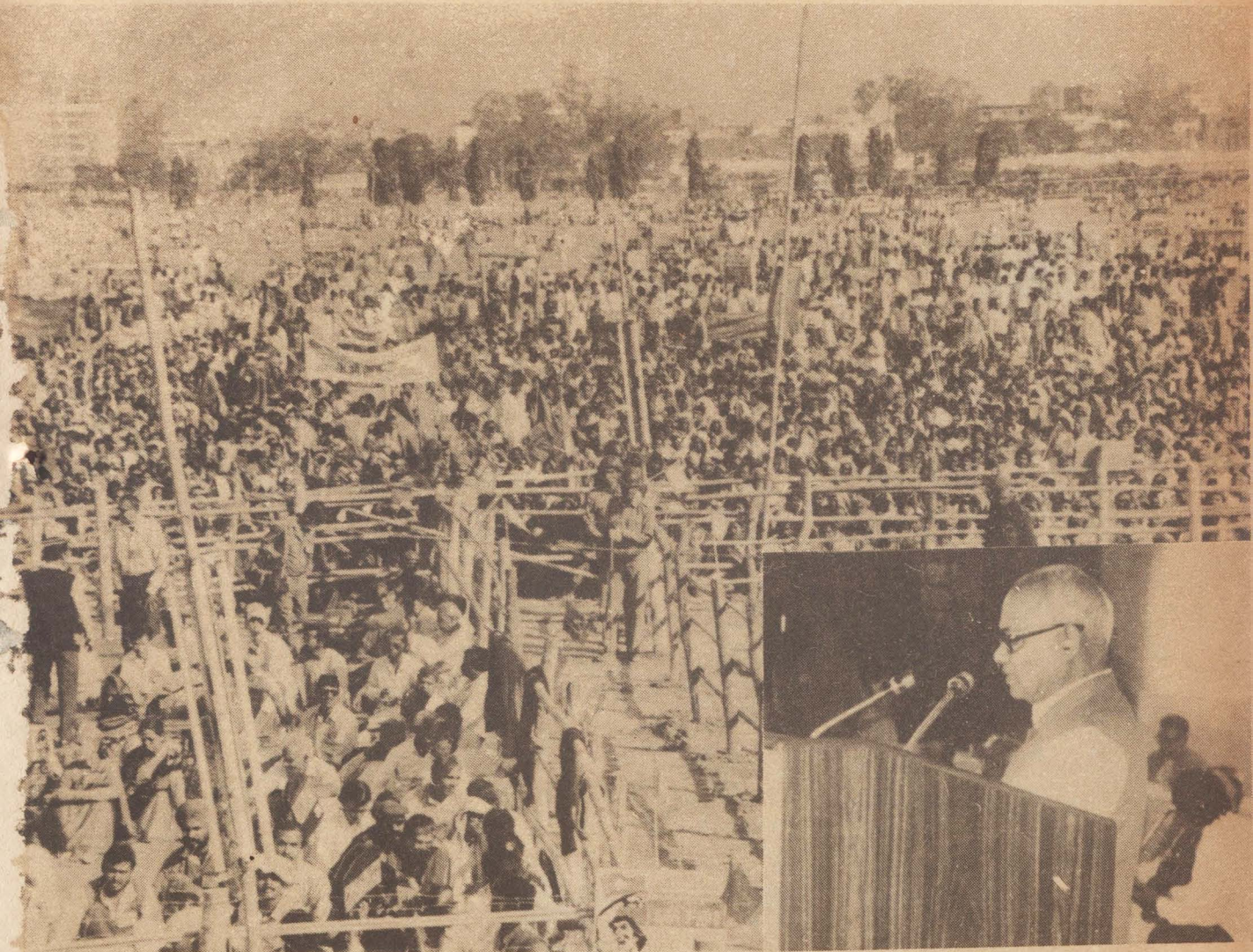
8TH CONFERENCE SPECIAL NUMBER

Vol. 23. No 8 April 1994 Price : Rupees Twelve



THE WORKING CLASS

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE CITU



E. Balanandan (inset) President addressing the open rally in Patna



Fraternal Delegates from South Africa, China and Bangladesh at the CITU Conference



A Veronese Head of the French Delegation representing CGT presenting a momento to the CITU Conference



Cuban delegate J.Bernal Camero speaking at CITU Conference



Khalid Abdel Ghauï representing Palestine Trade Union Federation at CITU Conference

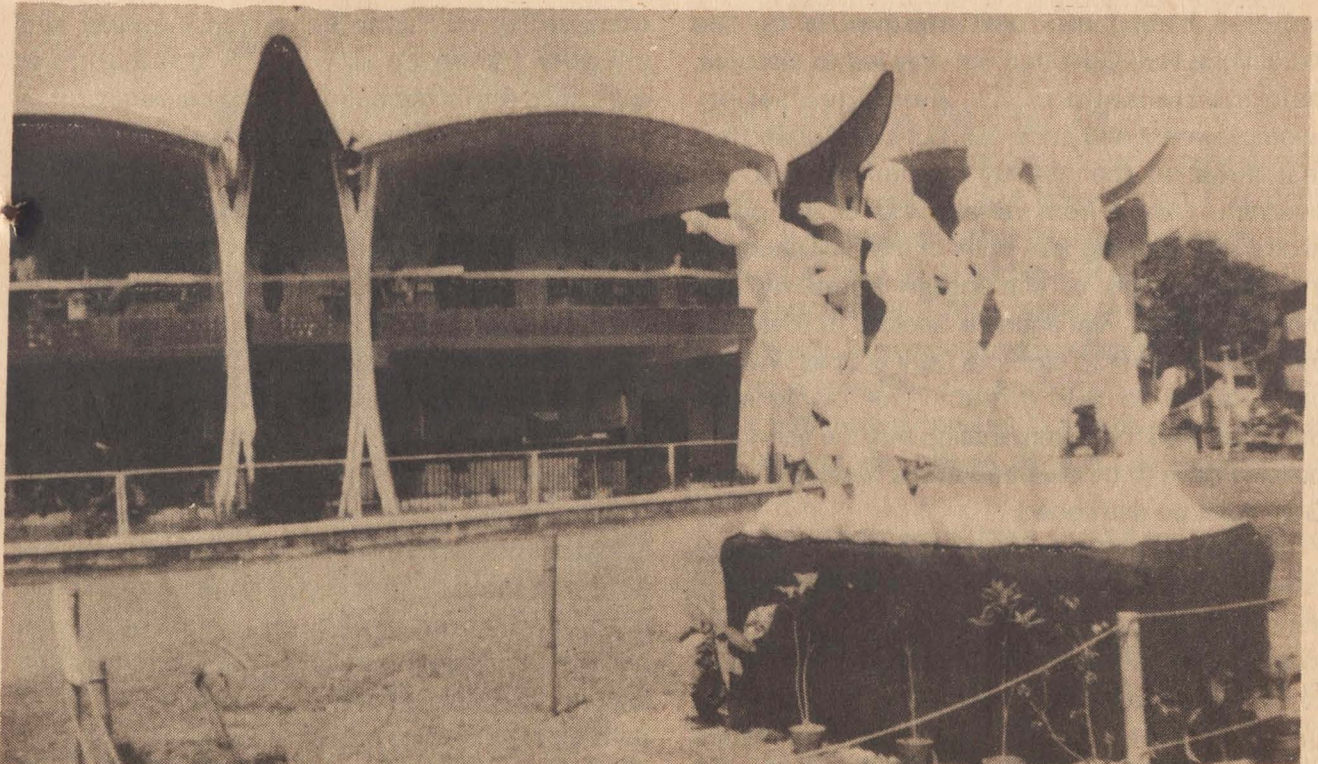
Call To Step Up United Actions By All Mass Organisations Against IMF Dictated Economic Policies

□ **P K Ganguly**

- * **Safeguard sovereignty of the country and its unity and integrity**
- * **Fight against the new imperialist offensives**
- * **Defend socialism**
- * **Call to form Confederation**

The 8th Conference of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions held at Patna from March 3-7 1994 gave the clarion call to further consolidate the unity of all trade unions with all its allies like the peasantry, agricultural workers, students, youth, women and all

other sections of the working people and step up the united actions against the IMF prescribed economic, industrial, agricultural and trade policies of the Narasimha Rao Govt. The Conference categorically opined that the disastrous economic



Statues of Workers and Peasants at the entrance of BTR Nagar, where the 8th Conference of CITU was held



A view of the Conference Hall Dias

policies being pursued adamantly by the Narasimha Rao Govt had not only led to closures, deindustrialisation, deindigenisation, unemployment and price rise, but it also posed to a real threat to the country's independence and freedom. Apart from dismantling of the public sector and allowing free entry of the multinationals in core sectors of the Indian economy and mortgaging the vital financial sectors to them, the move of the govt to sign the Dunkel Draft was the culmination to this threat. The Conference demonstrated the determination that the economic policies have to be reversed or the Narasimha Rao Govt must be dethroned.

The conference equally expressed its serious concern over the threat to the unity and integrity of the country posed by the divisive and the communal forces being backed by imperialism. The demolition of the Babri Masjid on December 6, 1992 and the unprecedented communal holocaust which overwhelmed the country signified the planned

offensive by the Sangh Parivar on the unity and integrity of the country. The deliberations expressed the united opinion of the conference that the demolition of Babri masjid was not merely an act of communalism but it was the demonstration and culmination of a long history of Hindutva politics and its fascistic overtures declaring war against the minority community. It scorned at the secular, legal, democratic and constitutional norm of the country. It was further an open and practical demonstration of compromise by the Narasimha Rao Govt with those communal forces. The conference further expressed its determination to fight these communal and divisive forces in the same vein to safeguard the unity of all working people and the unity and integrity of the country and its secular state character. In the circumstances the conference reiterated the call by the CITU and urged and appealed to all the trade unions to further consolidate the trade union unity with the formation of a Confederation to strengthen the united struggle

against the govt's economic policies.

A special feature of the conference this time was that it selected several topics vital for the interest of the workingclass, and all other sections of the working people of the country and divided it into 9 such commissions to have in-depth discussion on the issues and take correct stand on them. This was significant in view of the fact that the period from the 7th conference held at Calcutta in 1991 was marked by most unprecedented developments and changes both in the international and national arenas which affected each and every section of the working people and the country and posed new problems for the workingclass.

The conference acquired further significance as it was held in Bihar for the first time since the formation of the CITU in 1970 and was well organised by the Bihar State Committee of CITU. It demonstrated the determination of the working class of the Hindi heartland to shed its proverbial weakness and come in the forefront of the Indian



Jyoti Basu Inaugurating the Conference
trade union and democratic movement.



E. Balanandan hoisting the Red Flag

INAUGURAL SESSION

The conference started on 3rd morning after hoisting of the red flag by E. Balanandan, President, CITU. It was inaugurated by Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister of the Left Front Govt of West Bengal and Vice-President of CITU. Chandi Prasad, President, Bihar State CITU welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Reception Committee. A condolence resolution paying homage to the departed leaders and martyrs was placed by M K Pandhe, General Secretary.

In his inaugural address, Jyoti Basu castigated the Narasimha Rao Govt for surrendering to the dictates of the IMF and mortgaging the sovereignty of the country to them. He pointed to the danger from imperialism to subjugate the independence of the country by forcing the government to toe their line. He further underscored the danger from the communal and divisive forces and called for united

struggle by the workingclass to safeguard the unity and integrity of the country.

E Balanandan then delivered his presidential address which underlined the task of the working class in the face of the new international and national situation.

The conference was attended by 2031 delegates, 21 foreign delegates and other fraternal indian trade union leaders and other mass organisations. Amongst those who greeted the conference in the inaugural session were Ms Xia Xio Mei from ACFTU, Bernal Camero of the Cuban Trade Union Council, A. Veronese of CGT, France and Nurul Anowar of Bangladesh Agricultural Labour Federation.

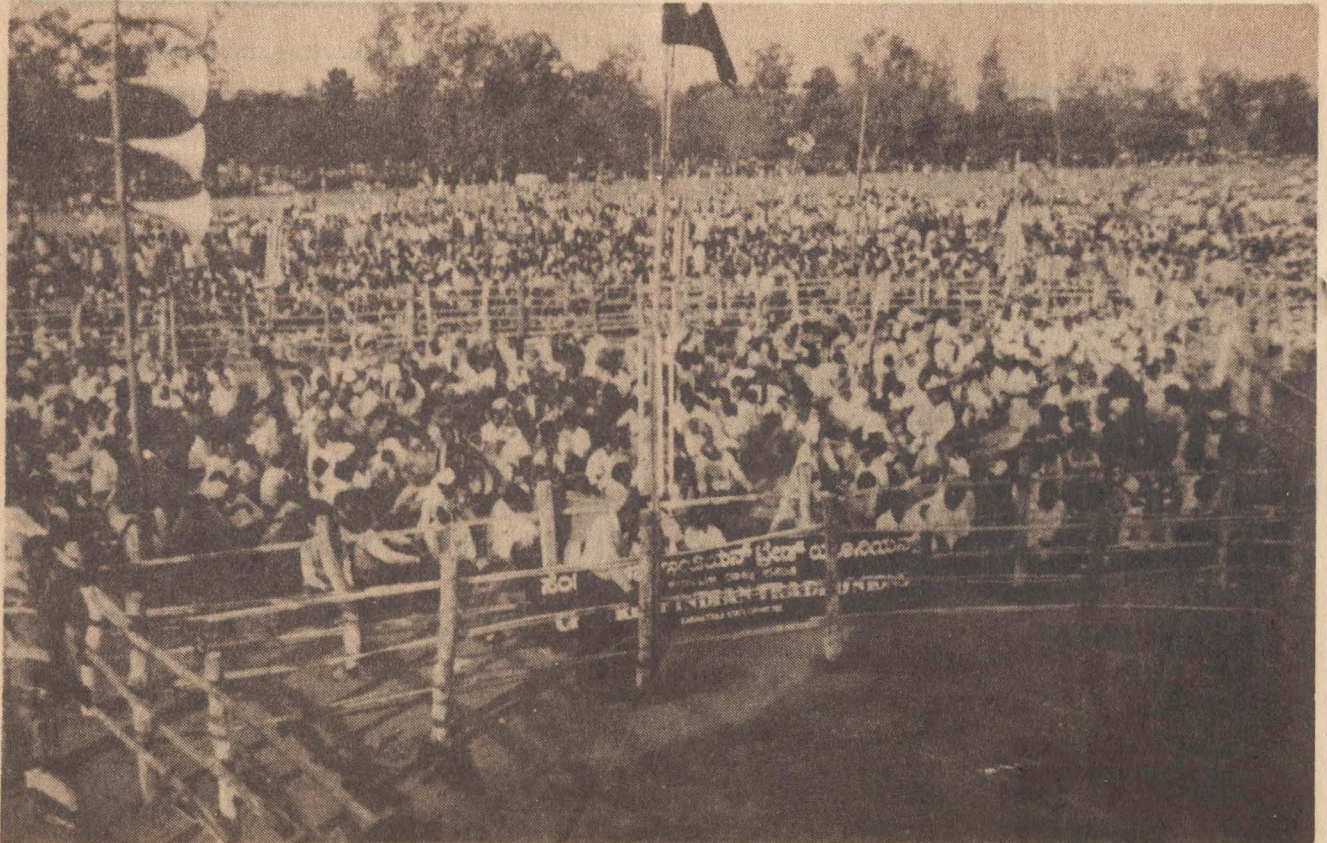
From the fraternal central Trade unions, Gopeshwar (INTUC), R K Bhakt (BMS), Prithi Chanda (UTUC-LS) and Yogeshwar Gope (AICCTU) greeted the conference.

The inaugural session adopted a resolution calling upon the workers to join the April 5 March to

Parliament in a massive way to demonstrate its determination for reversal of the IMF dictated economic policies. The resolution was moved by K N Ravindranath and seconded by Chittabroto Majumdar.

OPEN RALLY

The pace of the conference was set in motion by the massive rally in the sprawling Gandhi Maidan on the 3rd afternoon. Workers, peasants, agricultural workers and other sections of the people converged at the rally from various parts of the state. The rally was unprecedented and mammoth. The huge size of the rally practically demonstrated, as already stated above, the determination of the working class and other toiling sections of Bihar to bring the Hindi belt in the forefront of the Indian trade union movement, standing as a bulwark against the IMF dictated policies and infiltration of the



A part of Open Rally



Leaders on the dias at the Open Rally

multinationals. The massive participation of the peasantry, agricultural workers and others also demonstrated their determination to forge a fighting alliance with the working class in defending the unity of the country and its unity and integrity.

The rally was presided over by Chandi Prasad, the State CITU President and addressed by H K S Surjeet, Jyoti Basu, E Balanandan, M K Pandhe and Subodh Roy. The speakers in their own way laid bare layer after layer the horrible effects of the economic policies and the Dunkel proposals and made it clear that the imperialist forces were determined to take our country to the pre-independence days and that they have found the Narasimha Rao Govt as the smooth carrier for the same. Further they called upon all sections of the workers, the toilers and patriotic sections of the people to unitedly build up a resistance movement against these forces. They were

equally critical of the RSS-BJP-VHP, who has not only launched an offensive on the secular character of the Indian state, but also were in support of the economic policies. They called for unity of the people to safeguard the unity and integrity of the country.

DISCUSSION ON REPORT

M K Pandhe placed the report of the General Secretary (full text of the General Secretary's report is being published in this issue). Ranjit Basu then placed the report of the Treasurer. 63 comrades from all the states participated in the discussion which continued for 2 days. They narrated the vivid experience of the workers of the economic and industrial policies in their respective industries. According to their experience closure was the worst offensive launched through this economic policy. The Exit Policy was being implemented. Apart from outright closures, workers faced liquidation of the

units at the the BIFR level. The effect of giving liquidatory power to the BIFR at the behest of the World Bank was being felt by the unions in all the units referred to the BIFR from each and every state. The dismantling of the public sector, through BIFR of the sick units and through disinvestment of the profit making units was condemned by each and every delegate not only from the industrially advanced states like Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Adndhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal etc, but also from other states. The sickness in the private sector was also been pointed out by the delegates and the CITU and leadership of all other trade unions were urged upon to take up struggle programme on the issue of sickness in the private sector. A number of delegates particularly pointed to several core sector industries like power, oil, fertilizers, coal, steel, telecommunications, road transport, etc. and explained how infiltration of multinationals in these sectors will dismantle the self reliant economy and make the country dependent on the multinationals. They pointed that the process of deindustrialisation and deindigenisation had started.

Delegates from West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, AP, Tamilnadu, UP, MP and Rajasthan particularly pointed to the Textile Industry and the fate of the public sector NTC mills, where the govt had taken a move to close down 18 mills and throw out 70,000 workers jobless through VRS. They welcomed the formation of the Joint Action Committee including INTUC and BMS and urged for successful implementation of the action programme, culminating at the 9th May rally at Delhi.

The problem of VRS was focussed by most of the delegates. In various industries they pointed out how large number of workers, interms of thousands had already been forced to accept VRS and how in BIFR, unions were being pressurized and

blackmailed to sign on the dotted lines concerning reduction of workforce through VRS. It was a unified opinion however, and a determination not to surrender to such pressures and put up resistance against this.

Almost all the delegates emphatically referred to the unorganised sector and expressed their determination to penetrate into this vast sector and champion the cause of the workers and bring them into the trade union struggle to strengthen the common trade union movement in the country. They reported that closures had set in in this sector also following the new economic policy. Delegates from almost all the states including the weaker states reported about their efforts to mobilize the workers of the unorganised sector, about their struggles and also claimed increase in the membership of CITU from the unorganised sector. Since during the period the CITU organised the first ever countrywide strike of the workers in the unorganised sector on 14th July, delegates reported their participation in the strike and also analyzed the weaknesses self critically.

Several delegates spoke about their work in the field of working women. Here also while self critically analyzing the weaknesses they held out the promise for improvement.

Apart from the general experiences from the new economic and industrial polices, the delegates particularly from West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, UP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tripura and Bihar briefed about their experiences in their respective states. While in West Bengal they pointed to the support and positive attitude shown by the Left Front Govt towards the workers' struggles and against closures, in the Congress (I) ruled states and also during the period of BJP rule in UP, MP, Rajasthan, etc. they narrated their experience as to how they had to fight the State Govt policies also, which went all out to implement the Centre's

economic policies. In these states the workers had to brave the repression from the police and the gangsters and the draconian laws like TADA. Delegates from Tripura vividly described their grim struggle against the then semi-fascist terror of the Congress (I)-TUJS combine and narrated how because of their unity and determination they overthrew that regime and restored the Left Front Govt to restore democracy in the state. They explained how the centre was conspiring against the Left Front Govt in Tripura, through the Governor who has been discredited in the eyes of the people and narrated their struggle for removal of the Governor.

Most of the delegates also equally dealt on the issue of unity and integrity of the country. They explained how they had organised struggles against the communal forces when the communal holocaust engulfed major parts of the country following the demolition of the Babri Masjid. They expressed their determination to overcome the weakness of the CITU and the trade union movement in this respect so as to safeguard the unity of the working class and the unity and integrity of the country.

In pursuance of the Presidential address and the report of the General Secretary many delegates dealt at length on the international situation and the new imperialist offensives. They correctly linked it with the present new economic policies which the imperialist powers thrust upon the Indian people and other third world countries following the collapse of the Soviet Union. They briefed how they prepared the cadres to carry forward the struggle defending socialism and exposing the deepening crisis as was seen in all the advanced capitalist countries including the erstwhile socialist states where the so called market economy was being pursued.

The delegates further dealt on the organizational functioning and explained how they were making assiduous efforts to strengthen their organisations as per the guidelines laid by the CITU.

COMMISSIONS

On the 4th day the conference was divided into the following 9 commissions with one rapporteur and two in the presidium:-

1. New Imperialist Offensive and the Trade Unions with E Balanandan as Rapporteur and Samar Mukherjee, Ravindra Shukla and Biren Roy in the presidium.
2. New Economic Policies and our Task with K N Ravindranath as Rapporteur and S Suryanarayana Rao and Balwant Singh as members of the presidium.
3. Unorganised Sector Workers with P K Ganguly as Rapporteur and Susheela Gopalan and Mrinal Das as members of the presidium.
4. Communalism with P Sanzgiri as Rapporteur and Md Amin and M M Lawrence as members of the presidium.
5. Technology with Chittabrata Majumdar as Rapporteur and V B Cherian and Tapan Sen as members of the Presidium.
6. Right to Work with S Dev Roye as Rapporteur and Amal Ghosh Dastidar and Chander Shekar as members of the Presidium.
7. Social Security with Kali Ghosh as Rapporteur and C Kannan and K L Bajaj as members of the presidium.
8. Working Women with Vimal Ranadive as Rapporteur and N Prasada Rao and V J K Nair as members of the Presidium.
9. Organisation with M K Pandhe as Rapporteur and A K Padmanabhan and Jibon Roy as members of the Presidium.

The commissions evoked keen interest among the delegates. Each commission was held at

separate places and on an average 200 to 250 delegates attended each commission. The commission papers were printed and supplied to all the delegates which enabled them to have in-depth discussions on all the above subjects for full one day apart from their participation in the General Secretary's report. In total about 500 delegates participated in discussions in the 9 commissions. In each commission there was intense debate and the experience of the workers were further elaborated on each and every facet of the new economic and industrial policies. A number of written suggestions were submitted by the delegates to enrich the commission documents on each subject. In fact this was the first venture of the CITU to stimulate discussions through commissions and this actually became one of the most important features of the conference giving the stand and direction of the CITU on the problems being faced by the working class.

The commission reports were placed by the rapporteurs in the plenary session of the conference on 7th. It was decided that the Secretariat could finalise the commission reports in the light of the discussions held.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES

The other foreign fraternal delegates who greeted the conference were Zarijan Kadirov of the Trade Union Confederation of Uzbekistan, Moldajanov Rizuhmet of the Trade Union Federation of Kazakhstan, A Ramiah of Ceylone Federation of Trade Unions, Khalid Alidel Ghani Khieishi of the Palestine Trade Union Federation, M Mphale, Chief Representative of the African National Congress, Alexander Zharikov, General Secretary of WFTU, Kumagai Kanamichi of National Confederation of Trade Unions (Zenroren) of Japan, Arokia Dass of the Labour Resources Centre, Malaysia, Hem Raj Regmi of the General Federation of Nepalese Trade

Unions and Saifuddin Ahmed of Jatiyo Shramik Federation, Bangladesh.

Amongst the fraternal mass organisations, the conference was greeted by Brinda Karat (AIDWA), N K SHukla (AIKS), Sujan Chakraborty (SFI), Hannan Mollah (AIAWU) and Md.Salim (DYFI).

RESOLUTIONS

Apart from the resolutions on the 5th April to Parliament, the conference adopted the following resolutions also.

1. Greetings to the Left Front Govt of West Bengal and Tripura, moved by Balwant Singh and seconded by V B Cherian.
2. On United Struggle programme in Textile Industry moved by P K Ganguly and seconded by A K Padmanabhan.
3. On attack on TU and democratic rights moved by Jibon Roy and seconded by M M Lawrence.
4. On Worker Peasant struggle in Bihar, moved by S Deb Roye and seconded by J S Majumdar.
5. On Centre State Relations moved by S Debroye and seconded by V B Cherian.
6. On Kashmir Situation moved by Samar Mukherjee and seconded by S Suryanarayana Rao.

The conference adopted another resolution electing Com.Sukomal Sen and Com.Saroj

Editorial Board

M.K.Pandhe (Chairman)
P.K.Ganguly (Working Editor)
Niren Ghosh, M.M.Lawrence,
Vimal Ranadive, Ranjit Basu

Chaudhary as delegates of the conference in view of their valuable contributions to the trade union movement in India. This resolution was moved by MK Pandhe and seconded by Comrade Chittabrota Majumdar.

After reply by Com Pandhe the report of the General Secretary as well as the Treasurer were adopted unanimously.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CITU CONSTITUTION

Com Pandhe proposed the following amendments to the CITU constitution which was adopted unanimously:-

Proposed that Clause 15 (a) of the CITU Constitution should be amended as under:

Each affiliated union shall pay to CITU

- a) An affiliation fee at the rate of fifty paise per member per Calendar year subject to the minimum of Rs.20/-.

The remaining clauses (b), (c) and (d) remains unchanged.

SUMMING UP BY THE PRESIDENT

The conference concluded with a stimulating call given by Com E Balanandan in his summing up speech. While having appreciated the discussions and especially on the general secretary's report and in the commissions, he made it clear that the next task of the delegates was to implement the decisions of the conference. He said, "Unity of the trade union movement today is reflected not only for defending the rights of the working class but for defending the unity and integrity of the country and its sovereignty. The fight against the all round offensive by imperialism is therefore to be

further strengthened and given the shape of mass actions. It was further imperative to forge the broadest unity of the trade unions and allies of the working class like peasantry and agricultural workers etc. Since it was not possible, as has been repeatedly warned by the CITU to achieve any success against the offensive by fighting single handedly, the National Platform of Mass Organisations has to be broadened further. The trade unions must give the lead in this respect. The Sponsoring Committee therefore has to be given an organizational shape. In this respect he emphasized the need for formation of a confederation which can effectively meet the demands of the situation. While stressing for consolidating the organizational position in the organized sector of industries, he urged for making deep penetration into the unorganised sector as well, the number of which was steadily increasing. Concluding the speech he gave a stirring call to make the 5th April March to Parliament an unprecedented event in the history of the united struggles of the working class and its allies.

The conference ended after presentation of some portraits of martyrs in Punjab, Bihar and Tripura to the leaders of the respective states by Com JS Majumdar, the Gen. Secretary of Bihar State Committee. Reverberating slogans demonstrated the determination of the comrades to intensify the struggle against the economic policies of the Govt.

**Monthly Publication of
Centre of Indian Trade Union**

**THE WORKING CLASS
English**

CITU Mazdoor

Hindi

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

□ E.Balanandan

Dear comrades and guests,

Our 7th Conference has been held at Calcutta from 13-17th February, 1991. The period under review up to this conference was a period of breathe taking events at the international and national arena and also a period of hectic activities by the trade union movement in the country, the details of which are dealt with in the General Secretary's report. I wish to confine myself to certain issues only.

Before I begin, let us pay our homage to the memory of our comrades who passed away during this period. Our Vice Presidents Com Manoranjan Roy and Com Kamal Sarkar, the outstanding leaders of the Indian trade union movement and several others who made invaluable contributions to the development of our organisation are no more with us today. I also pay homage to the memory of our comrades who had to lay down their lives during the course of several struggles for protecting the interests of the working class and the people. Internationally too several outstanding leaders has left us during this period. Their memory will remain with us for ever. We pay our homage in the memory of all of them and pledge ourselves that we will continue the struggle which they were carrying on for attaining the cherished goal upheld by them.

I need not say that the set back suffered by socialism in Eastern Europe and Soviet Union was a world shaking event. This has been referred to by Com.Jyoti Basu in his presidential address in our 7th Conference. At that time drastic changes had taken place only in Eastern Europe. But the development in the Soviet Union was also disturbing. However, now the socialist system is no more in these countries and they have fallen into capitalist ambit. For the time being this drastically changed the balance of forces on a world scale in favor of imperialism. They are now boasting that socialism is dead and capitalism is the only system



Presidential Address by E.Balanandan

sustainable for human development. The powerful Soviet Union had always been a guarantor of international equilibrium and a reliable ally of all the weaker nations against imperialist pressure and attacks. The collapse of it has sent shudders around the world and the working-class world over lost in them the socialist model which they were upholding in their fight against capitalism. The trade union movement of our country was also attracted to the gains of socialism in the Soviet Union wherein the working-class had achieved unheard of rights, the right to work, free education, free health care, housing, social security, equal rights for women etc. So also the trade unions cannot forget the fact that the backward Russia became one of the industrialised world in a very short span of time and took admirable lead and incomparable sacrifices in the 2nd world war for defeating the fascist forces from world domination.

The Soviet Union becoming a world power changed the balance of forces in the world and became a staunch ally of liberation movements and the movements for national freedom including ours. Also it is a fact that the big industrialised powers denied us technical and financial assistance for building a national infrastructure industry and the Soviet Union came forward which broke the ice and paved the way for our industrial development.

Therefore, the set back to socialism has adverse impact on the trade union movement in our country. However, the experience after the set back amply proved within the short span of time the superiority of socialism and the aggressive nature of imperialism and the falsity of the claim that "capitalism is the answer".

The crisis and the dangerous war in the Persian Gulf, the civil war in erstwhile Yugoslavia, the crisis in Afghanistan, the intervention in Somalia etc. and the transformation of the UN and other international organisations becoming the tools of the US, lack of interest on the plight of the developing world, have all demonstrated to the world the dangerous course imperialism will take in the future. Practically America dictates terms on every aspect of economic and political life of all the nations today - always with the sole motive of serving its own naked commercial and military interests - in the name of "the new world order".

After the set back suffered by socialism there is no barriers for the imperialists to stop them from marauding and plundering the third world as they willed, using new forms of colonial exploitation. Capitalism is emboldened as never before to intensify its attack on the working class of all nations. A fierce attack is on on the working and living conditions of the workers and rights earned by them through centuries of struggles and sacrifices.

US imperialism is trying to impose their supremacy in all matters infringing the sovereignty and freedom of nations and is at work to provide for a global regime of political, economic and military dictatorship.

The US were keeping their military bases world over and they have built up the NATO military set up in Europe all in the name of Soviet threat. Now after the dismemberment of Soviet Union and the set back suffered by socialism no such argument of threat is valid. However, instead of dismantling the

military establishments world over and the NATO set up, the US administration is finding one alibi or other to keep up the military bases and to keep American forces intact, in some cases with nominal reduction. Now a new bogey is being floated that fascist forces are raising their head in Russia under the leadership of Mr Zhirnovsky which is not only a threat to Russia but to entire Europe. The latest discussions in the summit in Moscow and Brussels and the understanding reached between the East European countries with Mr Boris Yeltsin and Mr Bill Clinton is that NATO will remain with new partnership for Eastern European countries and in due course opening will be made for Russia too. Mr Bill Clinton could reach an agreement with Ukraine for the destruction of left over nuclear arms and make them agree to sign NPT. This way the US is trying to bring in Mr Boris Yeltsin as a junior partner in their grand design. The NATO is to set up a joint "peace keeping force" to be kept in different sensitive regions in order to intervene whenever exigency arises. Thus the United States's planning to make Russia a US backyard for raw materials and brain power also is gaining ground since Mr Boris Yeltsin is forced to rely on US largesses for clinging to power consequent to his increasing isolation from the Russian people.

In West Asia even after the inhuman attack against Iraq the blockade against them is being continued by the US to continue tension in these oil rich part of the world to maintain their military establishments in a big way in order to keep these areas under their sphere of domination.

In Latin America and the Caribbean area several devices are used to continue US economic domination while keeping their military superiority to keep them under submission.

Every step is being taken by the US to subjugate socialist Cuba including espionage, blackmailing and the economic blockade, which is being continued inspite of the United Nation's resolutions with the threat of military intervention.

In the name of establishing a nuclear weapon free world the Americans while keeping nuclear weapons in huge quantities which can destroy the world several times are insisting that nobody else can keep nuclear weapons or nuclear facilities even

for development. All the other countries are being pressurized to sign the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty including India.

The threat against North Korea is increasing and the American Administration has now declared that they will go to war with North Korea if they do not agree to destroy the alleged nuclear set up. They are supporting Pakistan in their unsustainable claim for Kashmir, and of late in favour of plebiscite to make Kashmir as an independent state!

The US is apprehensive about the cooperation of Asian countries especially the improving of friendly relations with China and India. They are taking political, financial and other steps to keep the countries of South Asia apart from effectively joining hands against US domination.

However, we cannot miss the point that India, a big country in the world next only to China has a pivotal place in the US global strategy.

For the last 2-3 years the industrialised capitalist world is in the grip of the most prolonged, if not the deepest, recession that has been known in the last 60 years. The industrial production and the economic growth of all the developed capitalist countries are stagnant or showing only marginal increase in some cases. "The world Economic Outlook 1993" has given the following figures about the GDP of developed capitalist countries.

OVERVIEW OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK PROJECTIONS

(Annual Percentage Change Unless
Otherwise Noted)

Current Projections	1991	1992	1993
World Output	0.6	1.7	2.2
Industrial countries	0.5	1.7	1.1
United States	-0.7	2.6	2.7
Japan	4.0	1.3	-0.1
Germany	1.7	1.9	-1.6
France	0.7	1.4	-1.0
Italy	1.3	0.9	0.3
United Kingdom	-2.2	-0.5	1.8
Canada	1.7	0.7	2.6

For the last 3 years many of the industrialised countries have shown a negative growth. In US in 1993 some improvement is seen i.e. 2.7 per cent. In Japan, Germany, France - the biggest capitalist countries - the growth is negative. UK has got a growth of only 1.8%.

The unemployment rate in all the developed capitalist countries are on the increase. Even though in the US some modest improvement in the economy is registered, still the employment situation has not improved. In Germany it has crossed to 12% and in France also it is 12% and by the next year it is expected to increase further. In the EC countries the total unemployment is 17 millions and is expected to cross 20 millions by the middle of this year. In other developed capitalist countries including Japan unemployment is on the increase. Many industrial giants are in crisis and lakhs and lakhs of workers are being sent out of employment. Many of them are trying to shift their manufacturing process to low wage areas. The General Motors, IBM, EC are all in deep crisis. In Japan alone 2.35 million workers jobs are under threat due to the crisis which has affected 60% of the industries. The remedy sought to be implemented is more modernization by introduction of high technology which mean further reduction of employment. There is only minimal scope for the unemployed workers to get back to work in these developed capitalist countries. All the developed capitalist countries are now launching an offensive against the worker's income, to start with an attack on the welfare system, which comes to nearly 1/3 or 1/4 of the total wages. Not only wage reduction is proposed, permanency of employment is being taken away together with the legal rights enjoyed by the working class. Now instead of permanent workers, the trend is that the employment becomes temporary and casual with lesser wages and privileges etc. Thus the high-tech societies of the capitalist world which is supposed to be "the model for a sustainable system of human progress" is showing its ugly face. The working class and the toiling millions are being put to indescribable

miseries in these countries. The cultural degradation, ethnic strifes, dangerous gangsterism, etc. are on the increase with frightening speed. The conditions in Russia and the erstwhile socialist countries are extremely pitiable. They now themselves have experienced the truth about the myth of capitalist paradise.

The trade unions in these countries are forced to lead big working class strikes which I do not wish to deal in detail. Those of them who had the notion that within the framework of the capitalist system they can ensure better life for the working class through collective bargaining is getting disillusioned and they are unable to suggest a way out.

The economic crisis which is haunting developed countries have forced them to enter fierce battle for markets. The United States, Japan and Germany are trying to build up their own spheres of influence for marketing their goods. These developed nations, are trying to capture markets in the third world countries using the mechanism of IMF, World Bank and GATT among other things.

The European Economic Community, the NAFTA, the ASEAN, APEC etc. are all part of the same process. But, however, the attempt to develop spheres of influence also brings in open tensions among these countries. The latest is seen in the attempt by Mr Bill Clinton's visit to Japan to have discussions with the Japanese Prime Minister Mr Morihiro Hosokawa for finding a way out to reduce the Japanese trade surplus of 50 billion dollars on the 12th of February '94. America wanted Japan to set targets for the import of US goods like cars, auto parts, medical and telecom equipments and to open up it's financial and insurance sector for US corporations. But the talks have failed and US has now threatened retaliatory action against Japan.

The GATT negotiations which went on for over 7 years was one of the areas where the tension

between these countries went on continuously and finally the other countries had to succumb before American pressure and initialed for a settlement on the 15 of December, 1993. It goes against the interest of the third world in a big way. As per the agreement there should not be any discrimination for foreign capital investment in any countries. Also the agreement covers agricultural products too.

Foreign multinationals will now be able to exercise control over the new seeds and plant varieties which are in our agricultural sector invoking the patent laws. They can intervene in any field of our activity - viz machine building, pharmaceuticals and other manufacturing sectors, research and development, banking, insurance, and other sectors of our economy. Trade restrictions will be imposed at their will to our disadvantage. In short the strategy at work is to ensure full freedom for the foreign multinationals while imposing restrictions on the government. The Govt. of India is succumbing to this increasingly.

The imperialist powers are using their new technological might for the very same purpose. The World Bank and IMF are the other instruments in this design. Therefore, the trade unions should properly understand the pernicious machinations being pursued by US imperialism for world domination using the cover of the so called "New World Order".

I need not stress the importance of fighting back this new imperialist offensive by the trade unions by mobilizing all the patriotic forces.

We are being fed daily with the success stories of the new economic policies being pursued by the Govt. under the World Bank and IMF dictated policies by the media and the press. They are for implementing these policies of liberalization and globalisation in toto with topmost speed unmindful of the consequences. The facts, and experience presents altogether a different scenario. The latest

example is the dose of "benefits" which are being showered on the people by way of pre-budget "gifts" by the government. The administered price rise imposed on rice, wheat, sugar, petrol and diesel and cooking gas makes people's life miserable. Through this an additional annual burden of about Rs.6000 crores is to be imposed on our people. The price hikes in petrol and diesel will jack up the cost of goods and services in various sectors. The increase in freight and fare charges in the railway budget has put a burden of around Rs.1000/- crores on the people. Increase in the fare and freight charges of the two airlines are also in the offing. Added to these will be the burden which will be heaped on the people by the new budget proposals. This also is being justified in the name of economic strain. However, this huge burden of price rise will not reflect in the doctored price index.

The Parliament is taken for granted. They did not wait for including this proposals in the budget for parliamentary scrutiny. No wonder under Congress (I) raj this has become a model to heap huge burdens on the people just before the budget and the Parliament is being made only a decorative apparatus. This is also evident from the ordinance being issued for handing over of mineral wealth to private hands, foreign and Indian. Same is the case with the Air India and the Indian Airlines. Now let us see what exactly happened to our economy in general for the last 13 years i.e. 1991-92 to 1993-94.

1. The average annual growth rates of agriculture, industry and the GNP were much lower than that of the Seventh Plan period.
2. The average rate of inflation was also higher comparing with the 7th plan period.
3. The total indebtedness, internal and external of the Govt. of India considerably increased in absolute terms though there has been a marginal increase in terms of percentage of the GDP from 56.73%

during the 7th Plan to 56.93%.

4. The gross fiscal deficit in absolute terms in 1993-94 is likely to be higher than ever before in percentage terms also which will be much higher than what was promised in the 1993-94 budget.

(These assessments were made by the noted economist Mr Bhanu Pratap Singh in his article in The Frontline, Vol.II, No.4).

These irrefutable facts disproves the claims being made by the Govt. that our economy is growing faster. The available production figures for 1993-94 has many a disturbing features. During the first six months of 1993, the general index for industrial production shows a rise of 1.6%. The manufacturing sector improved only by .6% which is lowest in the last 40 years. Mining has declined by 1.1% while the electricity generation went up by 8.6%. Special note is to be made that the capital goods production has shown a decline of 8% compared to last year. The crude oil production has come down by 2.8%. Fertilizers (Nitrogenous) came down by 12.7%. The growth of agricultural production is expected to grow by 2.3% for the year 1993-94 while it was 5% last year. As per the quick estimation of the Central Statistical Organisation the GDP for the year 1993-94 will be 3.8% while the last year figures was 4%. Therefore, the last 3 years period of the so called New Economic Policy did not help to improve our economic situation. Instead it had adverse impact on our economy. The latest available position is as under:-

Index Numbers Industrial Production (1980-81 = 100)	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
General Index	8.6	8.4	-0.2	1.6	1.7
Mining & Quarrying	6.3	4.5	-0.4	1.7	-0.3
Manufacturing	0.6	9.1	-1.8	0.9	0.7
Electricity	10.8	7.8	8.5	4.9	8.7

A cursory look at the results of the various

policies being pushed through in the name of these new policies will show that the very essentials of our economy and polity are being seriously endangered.

As a prelude to opening up for the foreign multinational corporations, all the restrictive laws existing in the country like Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, The Industries Development and Registration Act etc. has been relaxed and the doors were opened to them. Foreign equity holdings can now be automatically enlarge from 40 to 51% for which there is no need of Govt. permission and even consent of the existing share holders of a company . It is also possible now to form a 100% foreign equity holding company with all necessary facilities for transferring profits and repatriation to foreign countries without any limit.

The national priority of giving the public sector the commanding height of our economy has been reversed and the public sector is being treated as the enemy No.1 to be done away with maximum speed has become the immediate objective. The World Bank has given the prescription that out of 244 central public sector companies 82 should be closed down. 92 has been identified as sick and out of which 58 as very seriously sick. The 8 lakh workers who are employed in these institutions face the threat of being thrown out from employment. The way out suggested is to close down these companies and to make the process easy the workers should be shown the way for "exit" using the ploy of the National Renewal Fund. The working class of the country sensing the danger had tried to resist them by organising national protest actions of various kinds including 2 general strike and a Bundh during the last 2 years. The first strike was on 29.11.91 and the second one on 16.6.92 and the bundh has been organized on September 9, 1993, mobilizing all the mass organisations who are opposed to these policies besides the trade unions. But inspite of these protests by the people and the

working-class the govt. is taking the course decided by the World Bank zealously, the details of which are given in the General Secretary's report. However, I wish to draw your attention to certain issues of importance only.

Let us see what the Govt. is doing in the basic sectors of our economy. In the name of resource crunch the Govt. is handing over already proven and explored oil reserves by the ONGC to foreign multinationals. The ONGC's cost of oil extraction is around 5 or 6 dollars per barrel, the international price of oil varies from 16 to 18 dollars per barrel. This is the price the Govt. is offering to the private investors, that too in foreign exchange for the oil to be produced by them in oil facilities proven at ONGC's cost.

Recently the engineers and technicians of ONGC went on one day strike. They were protesting against the discriminatory policy of Govt. of India against ONGC and asked why should private and foreign companies be paid 18 dollars a barrel when ONGC is paid just a pittance. They pointed out that if the rates offered to them is given to ONGC, it will flush with funds sufficient to finance two or three times its current investment proposals. Still the Govt. is keen to convert it into a company and sell the shares to foreign investors.

India is producing low cost oil through the largest company established under public sector and it is highly profitable even while supplying oil to the govt. at a nominal rate as suggested above. The result of the new policy would be that the petroleum prices will go up 2 or 3 fold and will have adverse impact on our products in many sectors and the cost of which will automatically increase and a high cost economy will be the result besides losing the advantage of our products to compete in the market. Our foreign exchange liability will enormously increase. The huge facilities we have built up under the ONGC will go waste including the skilled workers and the technical and scientific

personnel besides increasing foreign dependency. There is no need to say that it goes against our national interest.

In the name of resource crunch power sector is open to foreign multinationals with the guarantee of 16% return on investments and with a sovereign guarantee from the govt. of India. Many agreements are being signed by the electricity boards with the foreign multinationals. The Maharashtra Govt. has entered into a contract with ENTRON, a US company for a project envisaging 2015 MW of power generation in 2 phases. The actual investment plan is 9053 crores. The investment per MW in this project comes to Rs. 4.4 crores as against Rs. 1.6 to 2 crores per MW envisaged by the Eighth Plan for units of comparable size. Maharashtra Electricity Board has agreed to buy power from the 1st phase at Rs. 2.39 per unit and Rs. 2.44 for the 2nd phase. Adding the distribution and transmission costs the unit cost will not be less than Rs. 4. Presently the consumers of Maharashtra are paying an average of Rs. 1/- per unit. It is to be revised to abnormal levels when the new multinational project comes into production. So the electricity cost is going to be increased by at least two fold. This example gives in the nutshell the direction of the new policies which is being implemented in the power sector. Another fact to be noted is that the infrastructural facility which we have established in BHEL which could produce power at 1/3 of the cost is going to be dismantled. BHEL, a giant company with 48,000 employees including officers and men could produce quality power machines which can compete effectively in the world market is being starved of orders while the multinational corporations are given a red carpet welcome. The wonderful part of it is that in a capitalist economy for any investment risk of loss is also there. But in this case the multinationals have only gains and gains only. This is how Manmohanomics work in our country - losses are nationalized and profits are privatised!

The National Thermal Power Corporation,

another company now operating successfully in the power generation will also face the same fate as that of BHEL. The Power Engineering in the private sector too have to face the adverse impact of this preferential treatment being given to the foreign multinationals.

The high cost power will have an adverse impact on our industry and agriculture. The price of coal is being jacked up. The high cost energy, oil, power and coal, together will work havoc and unleash a process of deindustrialisation which is already on.

The newspaper manufacturing industry which is best in quality, productivity, and profitability like the Hindustan Paper Corporation unit in Kerala is facing danger of closure because of the liberalised import policy.

Many units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is already closed and the units of Phosphatic Fertilizers are facing serious crisis, since the fertilizer imports are liberalized and due to the slashing of subsidies. The Phosphatic Fertilizer, DAP, is dumped into India at less than the parent company's domestic cost ie 160 to 170 dollars per ton while the domestic cost obtaining in their country (USA) is about 265 dollars. All the 14 units engaged in the production of phosphatic fertilizers are facing crisis and the danger of closure unless the import policy is changed and the required steps taken to stop dumping.

The preference now being given to the nitrogenous fertilizers will seriously damage Indian soil and lead to unintended depletion of nutrients. The Science Congress held in Jaipur in January underscore this view. This has also been pointed out by the fertilizer unions in a memorandum to the Prime Minister. They also showed the existing per hectare subsidy rates in the developed capitalist countries comparing with our own which is as under:-

Per Hectare Subsidy in U S Dollars

India	USA	EC	Japan
4.3	148.5	238.4	259.1

The succumbing to World Bank dictates on the question of farm subsidies amounts to facilitate their attempt to scuttle our agricultural production. In short the total impact of these policies would be that India becoming a possible competitor in the world market for agricultural produce including food grains would be reversed and our production will go down so that we will eventually become dependent on imports for our food needs too.

Capital goods production in India is sought to be crippled in many ways. The bulk of our capital goods and intermediate goods manufacturing is in the public sector. Today our public sector units can build power houses, refineries and fertilizer plants etc. from "concept to commissioning". The free entrance to the foreign multinationals with special considerations by the govt., the frantic efforts for foreign investments direct or through tie ups together with the negative approach in providing public financial assistance to our own public sector units close the circuit of "operation scuttle". Imports of capital goods are growing while internal production is drastically coming down. The latest figure of decline in the capital good's industry till September was 8.6% and as per the latest report it crossed 10%.

The captains of Indian industries who are in the field of capital goods production and who are still the big supporters of the policy of globalisation have of late found that they are discriminated viz a viz foreign multinational corporations in many ways and they demanded that the govt. should ensure "level playing ground" for them. They have also pointed out that the duty concessions given to finished capital goods is going against the Indian manufacturers. **Also they are coming to realise the adverse impact of foreign take over and the change of attitude of TNCs.**

Let me quote from the article published in

Business Today, October 7-21-93 to illustrate their view. "The head of the Thapar Group, Lalit Mohan Thapar admits " I am afraid that many of us who were initially all for liberalization did not understand what it really meant".....the transnationals is aggressively buying up Indian companies and brands....Most transnationals are insisting that they be given majority equity stakes and management control. If they wish to continue in a joint venture, most Indian businessmen are discovering that they have no option but to play second fiddle to their foreign partners.....Technology is one, since transnationals are increasingly unwilling to part with state of the art technology even for a fee. They want ownership and in most cases, that means a majority stake.....Several foreign companies will choose not to manufacture locally, but to import directly into the country. This poses a different kind of threat, since joint ventures for marketing and distribution may have to be set up and not for manufacturing....The threat from multinationals is greater where issues like brand building, investment in research and development, and investments in infrastructure..." Thus the capital goods industry which is the mainstay in industrial development is being scuttled as noted above which has very serious consequences on the total development of India as an independent nation.

The MNCs list of priorities include the telecom and financial sector for which the govt. is out to make all the facilities. Our telecom industry today has 70 lakh phones connected which is the largest in the third world. The growth rate in this sector is 17% per annum with a potential for raising it to 20%. There has been considerable technological improvement also in this sector. The switching circuits designed and produced indigenously has been proved successful. Production units like Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), Hindustan Cables, Hindustan Telephones etc. is established to meet the developing needs of this sector. However, now all

the value added services are being given to private sector which goes against the financial interest of this sector. The Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. has already disinvested 31% of their shares to private interests and the attempt now is to take this industry out of the Department of Telecommunications and to organize 3 or 4 corporations as a prelude to privatisation. The foreign multinationals are allowed in various areas. The biggest world cartels in the telecom industry are now coming to India like AT & T, for grabbing this sector.

The total result would be that this crucial sector of communication which has vital bearing on our defence too is going to be handed over to foreign multinationals. This will lead to steep rise in cost for the consumers and the telephones will become out of bounds for our vast rural areas, besides loss of employment for many thousands.

In the name of increasing efficiency and profitability the public sector banks are going to be restructured. They are going to be opened up for the foreign and Indian private sector. The role played by the foreign banks in the "securities scam" did not deter them from this course. The growth of the banking industry in India was due to the confidence created among the people and investors that their investment is safe, contrary to the private sector which had to face occasional crisis at investor's cost. However, since the social objective of developing the backward areas and rendering a helping hand to the poorer sections and mobilising resources for our development etc. is being changed. Sway of foreign banks are being allowed. Rural network of banks are to be closed. To facilitate this banking laws amendments are being pushed through.

Insurance sector is one which serve the interest of our development. The huge surplus they make are being utilized for the different plan projects and other activities for our development in the country. The returns on investments, the assets, the life fund, reserves and profits and other financial indices do not cast any doubt on the financial soundness of LIC and GIC. There is absolutely no case or valid reason

to increase the equity of the LIC and GIC. The general insurance premium in the country is the lowest in the world. The only reason seems to be to transfer this to private hands.

I do not wish to go into the details of other sectors. Sickness is growing in industries especially in the small scale sector and in our traditional industries like textile, jute, coir, etc. wherein millions of workers earn a living. There are new threats for the jobs of millions who are employed today in other sectors and the specter of ever growing unemployment.

A process of deindustrialisation is on and a set of new policies are being implemented. **The transnational corporations are being enthusiastically welcomed into the country in many cases with special preference over the national capital. The TNCs are not ready to part with latest technology. They are insisting for controlling shares or control through joint ventures while not showing interest to carry on the production process inside the country and are also not interested in development of R & D, still they are being allowed to enter all sectors of economy. Serious attempts are on to destroy what we have built for the past years. Such a perilous situation never arose in the post independence period.**

The trade union's response has been mentioned earlier. Besides national strike actions, industrywide united actions against these policies are on the increase. The crisis have forced the workers and even the officers in many cases to move jointly to protect their employment and industry. The trend of growing unity of trade unions inspite of organizational and political difference needs to be applauded. I should also make a mention that efforts are on to break the growing united struggle of the working class by certain weak trade union leaders to go out of the struggle mid-way or to stay away from united actions. But since the attacks are all embracing this can be exposed and defeated. United struggle mobilising all the trade unions and mass organisations should further be developed and strengthened.

The situation also calls for the strengthening of the CITU. The idea of confederation which we have been projecting should be stressed again and ways and means have to be found out for fructifying it. To have common industrywise federations which we have stressed must be taken as a serious job. The struggle for unity remains the uppermost task today since the intensity of the attack is on the increase. So I once again appeal to all the trade unions to hold aloft the flag of unity and fight back this offensive not only to protect our own interest but also to protest our national sovereignty and independence.

Before I conclude let me bring to your notice certain other disturbing features which should not be lost sight of by the trade unions. The demolition of Babri Masjid was facilitated by the inaction and passive attitude of the Govt at the Centre which opened the way for communal clashes throughout the country and threatened the very fabric of

national unity. Even today they are not taking correct attitude and taking steps to find a solution to these problems. Casteism is also raising its head in a way which is also threatening the unity of the people, especially the working class.

The Govt of India has not uttered a word about the direct intervention of Mr Clinton in the internal affairs of the country by openly supporting the untenable arguments of the Govt of Pakistan.

The trade unions should oppose this weak kneed attitude of the Govt of India and very strongly express our collective protest against US Govt's interference in our internal affairs.

Allow me, comrades, to thank the Bihar State Committee of the CITU on your behalf for making magnificent arrangements for the successful conduct of our conference in this historic city, Patna. With these words I conclude. □

OBITUARY

Com S Y Kolhatkar

The Centre of Indian Trade Unions deeply mourns the demise of Com.S Y Kolhatkar who passed away at Dubai on March 13,1994, at the age of 85. Com.Kolhatkar was the former vice president of CITU since its formation in 1970 and continued in the post till 1991. He was also the president of the Maharashtra State Committee of CITU.

Com Kolhatkar joined the communist movement in his early days. He made great contributions in building communist movement in Maharashtra and became secretary of the Maharashtra State Committee of CPI(M) when it was formed in 1964. He was also elected a member of Central Committee of the CPI(M). With the demise of Com.Kolhatkar the country has lost a veteran leader of the trade union movement. The CITU pays respectful homage to Com.Kolhatkar.

Com.Kshiti Burman

The Centre of Indian Trade Unions mourns the sudden death of Com.Kshiti Burman, a Working Committee member of CITU, on 21st March 1994. Com.Burman attended the recently

held 8th Conference of CITU at Patna and was re-elected a member of the Working Committee.

Com.Burman joined the trade union and communist movement at an early age. He was a member of West Bengal State Committee of CPI(M). The CITU pays its respectful homage to Com.Burman.

Com.T M Mohammed

The Centre of Indian Trade Unions deeply mourns the demise of Com.T M Mohammed, a Working Committee Member of the CITU.Com.Mohammed passed away on 9.3.94 after a brief illness. He was elected to the Working Committee of CITU at its recently held 8th Conference at Patna.

Com.Mohammed made great contributions in building up trade union movement, particularly in organising unorganised workers

in Kerala. He was also the general secretary of Cochin Port Labour Union. His name was synonymous with lorry, auto and taxi workers. Com.Mohammed started his career as a beedi worker at the age of six.The CITU pays its respectful homage to Com.Mohammed.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

Dear Comrades,

We are meeting 3 years after our 7th Conference held in Calcutta from 13th to 17th February 1991. In this period, several significant developments in national and international situation have taken place which have far reaching impact on our movement and future course of action. The 8th Conference of the CITU, therefore, has got several important tasks to achieve in the days to come.

HOMAGE

2. At the outset, we must pay homage to several outstanding leaders who have left us after the last conference. Com. Manoranjan Roy, vice president, CITU who breathed his last on 13th June, 1992 was one of the most outstanding leaders in the Indian trade union movement. In his passing away, we have lost a great pillar who was shouldering important responsibilities till the end of his life. Com. Kamal Sarkar, another vice president of CITU, who was a stalwart of the trade union movement and played a notable role in jute workers movement in West Bengal, passed away on 9th June 1992. He had contributed a great deal in strengthening the CITU in West Bengal and outside.

3. We have lost two of Working Committee members, Com. Jamini Saha, Com. K K Roy Ganguly (West Bengal) and Com. O J Joseph (Kerala). Five of our General Council members, viz Com. AD Shastri (Maharashtra) Com. K George (Andhra), Com. Biren Gupta (West Bengal), Com. Bhag Singh Sajjan (Punjab) Com. Anant Raut (Orissa) and Motilal Sharma (Madhya Pradesh) have departed from us. Com. Biren Dutta, former General Secretary of the Tripura State Committee of CITU and our Working Committee member, Com. J K Bose, Secretary of our All India Coal Workers' Federation, Dr A B Sawant, Vice president, Maharashtra State committee of CITU and Com. S K Bisoi, vice president, Orissa State Committee of CITU are no more with us. Com. Anandan Nambiar,



M.K. Pandhe Placing the General Secretary's Report a notable leader of Railway workers and former member of our Working Committee and an able Parliamentarian is also no more with us.

4. Several important leaders of revolutionary movement are no more with us. Notable among them are Com. M Basavapunniah, Member of the Polit Bureau (CPI(M)), Com. Satwant Singh, Com. J Cheema, Com. Achintya Bhattacharya both member of the Central Committee of the CPI(M) are no more with us. Three outstanding revolutionaries in West Bengal, Com. Prabhas Roy, Com. Ganesh Ghosh, Com. Sukumar Sengupta have departed from us.

5. Com. Abdulla Rasool, outstanding leader of the All India Kisan Sabha, Com. P K Kunjachan, General Secretary, All India Agricultural Workers Union, Com. M K Kelu, veteran Kisan leader from Kerala and Com. Janaki Amma, a veteran leader of



the democratic women's movement in Tamilnadu have breathed their last in this period.

6. Several other important trade union leaders in India have left us since the last conference. Notable among them are Com.S A Dange, freedom fighter and long time General Secretary of AITUC, Com.T N Siddhanta, Secretary, AITUC, Com.Bhalchandra Trivedi, Vice President, AITUC, Com.Samerendra Kundu, vice president, HMS, Com.K M Matheu, General Secretary, All India Defence Employees Federation, Com.Bhau Phatak, HMS leader in Motor Transport Industry and Com.Paritosh Banerjee, leader of the AIRF. are no more with us. Shri V G Gopal, vice president, INTUC and Shri Bindeswari Dubey, former president of INTUC are no more with us.

7. In this period, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister and Cong(I) president, was assassinated by LTTE extremists on 21st May, 1991. Com.Bishwanath

Mukherjee, a well known freedom fighter and CPI leader, notable film directors, Shri Satyajit Ray and Utpal Dutt, INA hero Col P K Saigal have passed away in this period. We express our deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of these leaders.

8. In the international field, the gruesome murder of Com.Kris Hani, general secretary, South African Communist Party and ANC leader by right wing extremist gave rise to wave of condemnation throughout the world. The well known ANC leader, Com.Oliver Tambo died on the eve of the successful negotiated settlement of South Africa. Com.Ibrahim Zakaria, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who played a notable role in WFTU for decades passed away in this period. Comrade Anrei Gromyko, a notable Soviet statesman and former foreign minister of USSR died in this period. Comrades Madan Bhandari and Jeeva Raj Ashrit two prominent leaders of Communist Party of Nepal(UML) died on 16th May 1993 in a mysterious car accident. We pay our homage to these valiant

leaders.

Several martyrs have laid their lives during working class struggles during the last three years. Notable among them were the Dala Cement martyrs who were shot dead by the UP police while opposing the privatisation of Public Sector Cement Plant. 17 workers of Banarahat tea plantation in West Bengal were brutally killed by the INTUC gangsters on 15th June, 1993. Nearly 20 workers were shot dead by the police of BJP government of Madhya Pradesh in Bhilai on 1st July 1992. Five workers of Nellimarla were killed in police firing in Andhra when they were demanding lifting of the lockout, 2 leading brick kiln workers of Haryana died in police firing during agitation for higher wages. Several comrades in Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala were killed during working class and peasant struggles and we pay our respectful homage to these martyrs.

9. We must also remember the thousands of innocent people who died in earthquake in Maharashtra in Khillari in Latur district in one of the biggest such tragedies in the country. During the nationwide communal riots which broke out after the 6th December, 1992 demolition of Babri Masjid by the communal gangsters many have perished while facing the assassins dagger. This killing have brought shame to our country in the whole world. We must pay our condolences in the passing away of the victims of the communal carnage on the soil of our country.

10. While paying homage to the departed leaders and martyrs let us take a pledge to carry forward with determination the uncherished goal.

CHANGING INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO

11. international situation changed considerably since our last Conference. Dismantling of socialism in USSR and Eastern European countries altered the balance of class forces in the world arena

resulting in the working class movement suffering a severe set back. These developments have shocked the workers all over the world who are wondering how despite providing jobs for all, free medical treatment and educational facilities, housing, pension paid annual leave for all workers, they failed to rise to the defence of socialism.

12. The protagonists of capitalism state that this was due to failure of the socialist system itself and hence socialism could not advance faster. They therefore advocate that the capitalism system is the final state of human civilisation and try to confuse the working class all over the world. It is therefore necessary to explain to the workers why socialist system collapsed after existence for such a long time.

13. One must note that it was not the failure of socialist system but the distortions in building socialism that led to these developments. Socialist system cannot advance without preparing the working class ideologically to fight for socialist values and higher economic growth for sustained improvement of the living standards of the masses. Use of modern technology in consumer goods industry for the advancement of socialism, involvement of workers more effectively in enhancement of production and productivity to ensure sustained improvement in the standard of living were neglected in later stages of building socialism. Lack of socialist consciousness disarmed the working class in the struggle for socialist progress, despite the spectacular achievements made in the early days.

14. Socialism cannot progress without democracy. Over the period of years the state apparatus, Communist Party and the trade unions became victims of bureaucracy. The voice of the working class could not get properly reflected in these fora and they became divorced from the masses. Thus those who were given the responsibility of building socialism, themselves

deviated from the system. Attempts were made to save socialism at a very late stage. However, the emasculated working class could not rise against the enemies of socialism which ultimately resulted in dismantling of socialism itself. It is therefore necessary to study further how the working class lost its position as a vanguard in building socialism. This would enable us to draw proper lessons for the future development of socialism in the world.

15. However, the working class gradually began to realise the gravity of the situation when the rights won under socialism were taken away one by one. Inflation went sky high and the standard of living deteriorated. The market economy meant privatisation, high profits for the monopolies and consequent price rise. Closure of factories on a large scale and growing unemployment became the order of the day. Naturally the resistance to the deteriorating conditions began emerging in all the former socialism countries. Trade unions with red flags started coming forward to defend the interest of the working class. Strikes and demonstrations became common day to day occurrence despite police repression and brutalities. May Day rallies are being organised on a massive scale in all these countries. Like phoenix the spirit of socialism will rise again.

16. When the pontiffs of capitalism are singing virtues of the system, the conditions of leading capitalist countries are presenting a gloomy picture. The unemployment has reached unprecedented level while the industrial production is either stagnant or showing a declining trend.

17. A total of 36 million people are out of work in the 24 member states of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development(OECD). In the European Community alone the unemployment figure is currently 20 million. And according to the assessment of OECD's General Secretariat a further rise is apprehended in the near future. Moreover, the researchers of recovery of

Europe made a forecast of 2.5 per cent growth during 1993. However, the latest revised estimates indicate that the overall output is likely to fall by 0.5 per cent.

18. The European Monetary system has developed several cracks and is unable to function smoothly and tension within the system became so great that Great Britain and Italy left the exchange rate mechanism while Spain and Portugal had to devalue their currencies. The economists ascribe this to uneven development of different countries within the system. The conflict of interest continues to rise which led to official spokesmen from France openly accusing Germany of selfish behavior towards partners. All these developments have posed problems for the proposed Economic and Monetary Union agreed in the Maastricht Treaty. Lay-offs and closures have gone up substantially in most of the advanced capitalist countries. Despite spectacular advances in technologies the decadent social system is unable to absorb it for the elimination of poverty on the globe. On the contrary the system can thrive only on increasing pauperization of the population of the third world countries.

19. The global market economy has given rise to new transnational mafia gangs all over the capitalist world which have been 'sociologically' accepted as economic partners. The international drug cartels control today the largest commodity trade accounting for \$ 250-300 billion i.e. more than the oil trade in the world. What is more dangerous is that the drug cartels are closely linked with clandestine trade in armaments which have bolstered terrorism all over the world.

THE NEW WORLD SCENE

20. The set back to socialism has been a boon to capitalism and US imperialism has become more aggressive in an unipolar world. It started behaving like international policeman and reckless

intervention in other countries internal affairs has become a routine affair. The aggressive role of US in Iraq is well known wherein it has resorted to using the forum of UNO to achieve its aggressive designs. The economic blockade of Iraq has literally starved its population of essential commodities. US intervention in Angola and Somalia, its shameless defiance of UN resolution against economic blockade of Cuba, its repeated threats to Latin American countries, US machinations in Yugoslavia, its intervention in Somalia, its open support to Pakistan on Kashmir issue, its diabolical designs against North Korea through nuclear blackmail, its so called concern over human rights in China are some of the recent examples. The danger from religious fundamentalists in Algeria continue to cause anxiety in our minds.

21. The World Bank and the IMF, imperialist agencies of neo colonialism, have been emboldened to impose more rigorous conditionalities on the third world countries. The big capitalist countries are openly defying the recent Bio-diversity Convention which seeks to protect the environment and health of the population.

22. The exploitation of the third world countries has reached scandalous proportions. The total indebtedness of the third world countries has reached a colossal figure of \$1.3 trillion (\$1300 billion). The export of profits from the third world countries to advanced capitalist countries every year comes to over \$200 billion. If the liability of interest payment is added to this amount the third world countries are injecting more funds to the advanced capitalist countries than what they are getting in the form of loan and aid.

23. The blackmailing tactics of US imperialists have reached their heights when the US Government blatantly tried to take action against India for the deal with former Soviet Union regarding the Cryogenic rocket technology: US government also threatened India with action by resorting to the devices of super 301 and Special 301 by insisting

that India should privatise the insurance industry and open it for the multinational corporations.

24. The imperialists have strengthened their efforts to get through the Dunkel Draft seeking to increase the exploitation of the economies of the third world countries through the mechanism of capturing their markets destroying their industrial base. It is therefore extremely important for the trade union movement to strengthen international cooperation among the third world countries so that the attempts for imposition of the so called "New Economic Order" by the international monopoly capital is defeated squarely.

SOME POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

25. Despite offensive by imperialist forces all round the globe, democratic forces are advancing in several parts of the world. Success was achieved by African National Congress in forcing the forces of apartheid to take a retreat and accept in principle the rule of the majority of the population without any racial discrimination is a major development in this regard. However attempts to sabotage any progress are being made by the reactionaries and need for vigilance against them is extremely important. The revolt of the peasants of Zapata (Mexico) against NAFTA is a shining example of people's resistance against imperialist machinations. Success of Chedi Jagan in Guyana, defeat of conservative party in Canada and some countries of Western Europe including Greece, Italy emergence of the forces of resistance in Eastern Europe and Russia against privatisation and capitalist market economy have also been positive features in the present world arena. In Poland, Lithuania etc the leftists have won the elections. It is only through international cooperation that the progressive forces can emerge stronger.

26. The period since the last CITU Conference also witnessed intensified struggles of the people against dictatorial regimes in Nepal and Bangladesh

and the democratic movement succeeded in restoration of democracy. communists and leftists in Nepal won sizeable number o seats. In Pakistan, the military dictatorship suffered a set back and the new government has been formed on the basis of the will of the people. In Philippines the dictatorial regime was thrown out by the people and elections were held. The anti-imperialist movement in the process was strengthened in that country. The events in Sri Lanka are still causing concern and bloodshed is continuing unabated.

27. The advance made by socialist countries viz China, North Korea, Vietnam and Cuba in socialist construction despite difficulties is a a matter of pride for us and they continue to record progress by adhering to the revolutionary doctrine which immensely helps us in our struggle to defend socialism all over the world.

28. The growing friendly relations between Indian and China as well as progress in the talks on the border dispute will considerably ease the tension in the northern frontier of our country which will immensely help both the countries.

THE NATIONAL SITUATION

29. The Seventh Conference sharply attacked the policies of Chandra Shekhar Govt which was in power at the mercy of the Congress(I) party. The Conference gave a call for nationwide campaign demanding resignation of Chandra Shekhar Government which failed to tackle any national or international problem. Before our campaign could get any momentum the Government collapsed due to withdrawal of the support by the Congress(I) party.

30. During the Parliamentary elections, the secular opposition parties could not forge united approach which only helped the Congress. The BJP resorted to the vicious communal propaganda and tried to divide voters on religious lines. in the midst of election process the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi shocked the nation but Congress party utilised this for electoral advangate.

31. The Congress party emerged as the largest single party but failed to get a clear majority. The BJP formed Govts in states in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and UP. This has only increased the threat to national unity and integrity. The Janata Dal achieved success in Bihar and Orissa. In tripura due to terror tactics and rigging Congress party won votes. The Left Front in West Bengal was elected fourth time while in Kerala due to sympathy wave in south the Congress party led UDF could get slender majority in the state.

32. The Congress party, despite hung Parliament, came to power in the Centre and a new situation emerged in the country.

33. The Indian economy was on the verge of bankruptcy and country's foreign exchange reserves reached the lowest ever level. The new Congress government led by Narasimha Rao went to IMF with a begging boul for loan to bail out the Indian economy. Taking full advantage of the situation, the World Bank and the IMF imposed conditionalities while offering loan and the Government of India surrendered before all dictates of the IMF Accordingly, rupee was devalued in two installments to the tune of 22 per cent. 43 tonnes of gold was sent abroad which only created scare in the country. The economy was deregulated, MRTP was virtually scrapped; licensing was abolished. The big business houses and multinationals were given all concessions to tighten their stranglehold over the Indian economy. In the name of curbing deficit financing all development programmes were partially or full scrapped, subsidies were either reduced or withdrawn. World Bank and IMF were given all access to budgetary exercise reducing the national sovereignty into a hollow shell.

34. In the name of encouraging investment, the Government gave tax concession to industries and imposed heavier burdens on the common people. The new gold policy helped speculators and gold

smugglers. Instead of mopping up black money for national development open encouragement was given to allow black money to enter share market. The value of rupee in international market came down after introduction of convertibility of the rupee. Big business houses were given full permission to enter small scale sector of the economy.

35. The public sector was worst hit by these policies. The privatisation of public sector was made the national objective. The sick public sector units were deprived of all subsidies and SICA was amended to refer all the sick public sector units to BIFR. The well-run units in public sector whose shares were offered to the private sector had to face acute difficulties. Core sector of economy was offered to the private sector including multinational companies giving up the national objective of building a self-reliant economy.

36. The IMF was assured by the government to introduce Exit Policy, accepting right of employer in throwing out workers on streets at his sweet will.

37. The Government of India introduced import liberalisation and opened floodgates of Indian economy to goods produced by multinational companies. To facilitate the process further import duties were slashed to the detriment of Indian industries.

38. The World Bank and the IMF got whatever they wanted and with every installment of new loan new conditions were imposed and Narasimha Rao Government succumbed to the dictates of the IMF.

THREAT TO INDIA'S SOVEREIGNTY

39. The experience of the last two and a half years has convincingly proved that the new economic policies pursued by the Narasimha Rao government at the centre have posed a serious threat to India's self-reliance and economic sovereignty.

40. Industrial production during 1991-92 showed a decline while during 1992-93 it increased by 1.4% only. The estimated increase in industrial production during 1993-94 is likely to be of the order of 2.4 per cent. The manufacturing sector is thus showing a stagnant character and in some sectors there has been actual decline in production. With growth of population of 2.4 per cent per annum in the country, the per capita consumption of several industrial goods has declined, indicating increase in the poverty level of the mass of people of India.

41. Regarding our exports, they actually declined in terms of dollars during 1991-92. They stood at \$18.1 billion in 1990-91 but reduced to \$17.9 in 1991-92 because of devaluation. In spite of the devaluation of rupees our export did not pick up. As a result of devaluation of rupees, the loot by the advanced capitalist countries has increased phenomenally. It should also be noted that India had to sell at much less price its products in order to boost exports. India has been charged in US for selling its goods at dumping prices. India's trade balance which was Rs 10,640 crores deficit during 1990-91 came down to rs 3,809 crores deficit in 1991-92. The deficit however again shot upto Rs 9,572 crores! The Government of India is now trying to export more commodities at cheaper prices in order to meet the deficit. If we cannot sell more, then the country will have to borrow more money from the IMF. The country has thus entered a vicious circle and it is difficult to come out of it. About 90 per cent of our exports are primary commodities and the IMF wants to keep this character of the economy perpetually.

42. When there is acute recession in advanced capitalist countries and production in some branches is being curtailed, these countries are frantically in search of markets. India being the second largest populated country in the world with the 10 crores strong middle class income group, is looked upon as potential market for the consumer

goods from the advanced capitalist countries. They are pressurising the Government of India to reduce the import duties further so that the imports from these countries can flood our market. With superior technology and larger financial base the multinational companies have a comparative advantage over Indian products and can easily dislodge Indian products from our own market. One cannot ignore the fact that some of the multinational companies have a bigger budget than the Government of India itself. Under such circumstances the talk of competition with foreign goods is only a ploy to open our market for the multinational companies. Despite its harmful effects on our economy, the Government of India is accepting these humiliating conditions because its capacity to resist imperialist pressure is dwindling very fast.

43. Since the advanced capitalist countries are in dire need of market they are selling goods in India by resorting to dumping. However, the govt is unable to use anti-dumping regulations and assert its right to check unfair competition.

44. Despite the talk of globalisation, the advanced capitalist countries are forming regional groups to compete with each other. European Economic Community ASEAN and NAFTA are these regional groupings who are fighting among themselves to capture the world market. India is being used as a major battle ground by these groups in their trade war. Indian companies are left with no alternative but to find a foreign collaborator to survive. The proposed merger of Hindustan Lever and TOMCO, merger of some Godrej Units with Proctor and Gamble, proposal to merge Malhotra Group with Gillette, take over of Parle's interests by Coca Cola group are only some examples which indicate how the things are likely to take shape. Many Indian companies are negotiating deals of becoming junior partners of multinational companies.

45. The multinational companies, in spite of

offering of several concessions by the Govt are pressing for more concessions to ensure higher profitability. Though the govt offered 16 per cent guaranteed return to foreign investors in power generation units, they're still reluctant to come and asking for more benefits that would further lead to substantial hikes of tariff for the electricity. They are confident to get whatever they want because Dr Manmohan Singh, India's Finance Minister is willing to give them for merely asking for the concession.

46. The sickness in the Indian industrial undertakings is growing at a faster rate. According to ASSOCHAM, the total number of sick units has reached a record figure of 4 lakh 7 thousands. The bank funds locked up in these units are estimated to be about rs 30,000 crores! Many of these sick units can be made viable if the Govt of India comes forward to work out a proper package in cooperation with the trade unions. Unless the govt protects some of the units from unfair competition from big business houses, no viable package can be created. Introduction of market economy always strengthens the growth of monopoly houses at the cost of small scale and traditional industries. Most of the sick industries would face closure rendering lakhs of workers jobless. The demands of the employers to delete section 25(0) of the Industrial Disputes Act is only to facilitate the process of closure. Multinational companies are already pressing the Govt of India to give statutory recognition to the Exit Policy, which accepts employers unbridled right to close down the unit at his sweet will.

47. The deregulation of industries has led to large number of industrialists entering in the economic activity where the profits are the maximum. This has led to creation of large unutilised capacity in industries since the market is limited. It has led to uneven development of regions increasing regional disparities. According to the data available with the Ministry of Industry during the last 2 years the pattern of new investment was

as follows. Western India 39%, Northern-26%, Southern-19%, Eastern-15%. It is also observed that even within a particular region industries are mainly developing around ports where export-import problems are easier to tackle. This process will lead to unbalanced growth of different regions and backward regions will not get adequate opportunities to develop new industrial units.

48. Withdrawal of all restrictions on growth of monopoly houses has opened the channels of growth of monopoly houses. The small scale industries organisations have already expressed their strong feelings about the adverse impact on this sector after the introduction of the new economic policies.

49. The recent statement by the so called Bombay Club where the leading industrialists have pointed out the competitive advantages given by the Government of India to the foreign capitalists and have demanded similar concessions to them.

THE DISINVESTMENT SCAM

50. The World Bank in its report has stated that direct participation by the private sector in disinvestment proceedings has been 'limited' and needs to be encouraged through more flexible action arrangements and allowing foreign investors participation. It is to be noted that such observation has been made even after disinvestment of the shares of more than 30 profit making public sector units in the basic and strategic sectors. The Bank has been demanding more strategic approach to PSE disinvestment, including outright sale of units. Thus the intention behind disinvestment of the profit making public sector units in the coming days is not difficult to imagine. The commitment in the process of disinvestment compares well with the 'Harshad Mehta episode'. The ground price of the shares had been fixed much below the market price under different notions.

51. Shares of SAIL, Hindustan Zink, NALCO, IPCL,

Cochin Refineries, Andrew Yule, National Fertilizers,, FACT and many others were listed for disinvestment without announcing any formal decision by the Govt of India. The CAG has noted that 71% of the total bundles were sold on the basis of single bid. The disinvested shares have been allowed to change hands swiftly without keeping any track of it. It has been reported in the press that the Allahabad Bank bought a bundle on February 10, 1992 at a cost of Rs 13.12 crores which changed hand twice and reached the notorious City Bank and that too on behalf of a 'fiduciary' at a cost of Rs 38.81 crores. As per the CAG report the loss only on account of lowering down of ground price has been Rs 3,442 crores!

52. Similar is the situation in the matter of gifting out public sector units to the private capital. The IISCO privatisation move is a shocking case. The giant premier public sector steel company's total asset including its land, township, captive mines, etc at current market rate would be somewhere Rs 12,000 crores. Now ignoring this reality shamelessly it has been decided by the Govt that the present equity of IISCO would be devalued from rs 392 crores to Rs 134 crores and M/s Mukand Iron has been offered outright purchase of 75% of such devalued shares. The cost of said 75% equity shall be treated as loan to Mukand Iron by SAIL at concessional rate of interest to be paid in instalments!

53. The Malhotra Committee has shamelessly recommended privatisation of Insurance Companies as demanded by the IMF which would open up yet another avenue of exploitation by foreign insurance companies.

54. The Narasimham Committee has already recommended privatisation of Banking industry and more concessions to foreign banks to capture larger bank deposits on Indian soil. The so-called 'uneconomic branches' have been marked for closure resulting in probable loss of jobs to over a

lakh of bank employees.

BIFR and the Sick Public Sector Units:

55. A powerful campaign has been launched today by the vested interest against the employees of sick public sector undertakings holding them responsible for the sickness of their respective units. Here it would be pertinent to list some important causes of the sickness. Many units have become sick mainly due to technical reasons. At the inception stage itself wrong technology was imposed on them by the Govt being influenced by the multinational companies and subsequently no technological upgradation was done. Thus technological obsolescence is the cause of sickness of many of such units. Various modernisation and techno-economic plans for many units of different sectors have remained unimplemented for years together. The amount of loss shown against these units are also not the true picture rather the reflection of accounting jugglery. The administrative problems including corruption are there for everyone to see..

56. The public sector units referred to the BIFR are almost certain to be liquidated or may be privatised unless the trade unions defeat the game. The govt has promoter of these units are flatly refusing to invest a single paisa for their rehabilitation. Even the schemes submitted by the employees are not accepted by the BIFR for want of financial support. In the hearing of cases, the BIFR is openly advocating in most cases the policy of the Govt and advancing the cause of closure of the sick units without seriously considering whether the units can be made economically viable by making even modest investment.

57. The World Bank is quoted by the press to have said 'to deal expeditiously with the sick PSEs'. It has also directed to increase 'the number of benches at BIFR and granting the BIFR powers of liquidation.' Thus it is clear that the Goswami

Committee appointed by the Govt to suggest amendment of the SICA has echoed the tune set by the World Bank and has recommended that for 'setting up fast track' tribunals for quickening the 'winding up' process in respect of the sick companies. Some of the dangerous recommendations of the committee are 'drastic anti-worker amendments of ID Act, SICA and other laws relating to the operation of BIFR, the aim being to do away with all the available protection for the workers and clear the path for quick retrenchment of workers and closure of sick units. eVen severe restrictions have been recommended for imposition in the process of submission of rehabilitation plans.

The Exit Policy and NRF

58. A study of the World Bank has noted that out of 244 public sector undertakings, 82 should be closed down. The use of National Renewal Fund has been referred in this regard. Further, while 98 PSUs have been identified as sick, the number of chronically sick is 58. The number of employees employed directly with these sick units are nearly 8 lakh. Further, it must be noted that the danger of retrenchment is not for the employees of sick units only. With the entry of private sector in the profit making units through different process and the demand of the employers to grant them the authority to hire and fire, the axe of retrenchment is likely to fall on this category of employees also. To assess the whole size of this problem of retrenchment, the number of temporary, casual contract labour should also be taken into consideration.

59. Despite opposition of the entire trade union movement, the Govt is adamant on the question of National Renewal Fund. It is extremely condemnable that the government is ready to provide fund for closure of sick units and retrenchment of the employees but refuse necessary capital for rehabilitation of the sick units even in cases where the money involved is much

less. Even the Chief Executives of the public sector units have been told by the government that their performance in spending fund for the VRS would be monitored

60. By now it has become quite clear that the Special Industrial Tripartite Committees received absolutely raw deals from the government or for that matter they did not take them seriously and made a mockery of tripartism. The Special Tripartite Committee met only thrice ever since its formation despite declaration by the Govt that the meetings would be held at regular interval. On the other hand only two meetings of the Industrial Tripartite Committees were held irregularly. But the most reprehensible act of the government is that it did not implement the decisions of the committees and conspicuously violated the assurances. This is applicable even in the cases of recorded decisions. The Union Labour Minister has assured to the delegations of trade unions several times but still did not call any meeting of the committees with regular frequency.

61. While the Government is pleading 'resource crunch' when the question of finding money for the revival of sick units come to the fore, its revenue deficit is allowed to increase year by year. As against Rs 16,262 crores in 1991-92, the revenue deficit in 1992-93 was Rs 16,733 crore.

62. The trade union movement will have to encounter the problem of unemployment to a great extent. The struggle to protect the jobs of the workers and against closures and sickness would assume serious importance. The CITU should initiate the struggle for right to work and employment generation which alone will protect the interest of workers. We should seriously pursue the tasks laid down by the successful Durgapur Convention on Right to Work. The task is going by default due to any follow-up action from our side.

63. In the Bhubaneswar Working Committee

meeting it was decided to hold a convention of workers in sick units both in public and private sectors. The Sponsoring Committee and CPSTU have already decided to hold such a convention. However, no such convention could be organised so far which has adversely affected the movement of workers in sick and closed units.

64. The question of the price rise has also assumed serious proportions in the recent past. Since the commencement of the new economic policies the prices have increased by about 17 per cent in the last two and a half years which is adversely affecting the standard of living of the masses. The recent pre-budget hike in prices of foodgrains, LPG gas, petrol and diesel, sugar has imposed crushing burdens on the common people. When the conference will be meeting, Railway Budget as well as the General Budget would have been presented to Parliament imposing further hardship on the people of our country. The struggle against rising prices should form an important aspect in our activities so that resistance to the Government's policies can be further strengthened.

65. The acceptance of Dunkel Proposals by the Government of India despite public protests all over India will seriously hit India's economic independence. While the prices of drugs and agricultural inputs will go up, the multinational companies will be able to intensify the loot of the Indian people.

NATION — WIDE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICIES

66. The National Campaign Committee(NCC) of Trade Unions which was spearheading the united movement of the working class was involved in the crisis after the announcement of the new economic policies by the Narasimha Rao Government. The BMS developed cold feet in building joint actions against these policies as a result of which the NCC in its meeting in July 1991 could not adopt a

programme of action against the new economic policies. It had therefore only given a call for campaigning among the workers. Therefore, the non-BMS Trade Unions took up the programme of direct struggle against the economic policies of the Government of India. It is under these circumstances that the Sponsoring Committee of trade Unions came into existence to chalk out and implement programme of direct actions against the economic policies of the Government of India.

67. The first National Convention organised by Central Trade Unions held on 13th August 1991 gave a call for one day countrywide protest strike and a massive convention was planned in New Delhi on 17th September 1991. One day before that, on 16th September 1991, a convention of Public Sector workers was also held in Delhi. Both the Conventions gave the call for nationwide strike on 29th November, 1991 to protest against the economic policies of the Government of India. The BMS did not participate in this action. The preparations for this strike evoked good response by the workers of all over the country and according to estimates more than 1,25,00,000 workers participated in the strike action.

68. One of the notable features in this period was that officers organisations also joined this sponsoring Committee to resist these policies. It must be noted that apart from the Centre TUs, several industrywise federations of Bank Employees, Insurance Employees, defence workers, Central and state government employees, Airlines employees have participated in this action in a big way. The Sponsoring Committee continued its programme of direct action throughout the country. One of the weaknesses was that the Railway workers' movement which participated in the conventions and rallies did not join the strike action. The Sponsoring Committee after intensified campaign gave another call for one day strike on 16th June, 1992 which was bigger than the previous call clearly indicating the growing

discontent among the mass of workers. It is estimated that more than 1.5 crores workers participated in this strike action in comparison with 1.25 crore in the previous action. The unity that was built up in countrywide action received tremendous response even from those organisations which were not formally in the Sponsoring Committee. Noting the growing discontent of the workers throughout the country the Sponsoring Committee gave a call for massive demonstration before the Parliament on 25th November, 1992 which was the biggest ever rally held in the Boat Club lawns. It is estimated that one million workers participated in the rally, which gave a call for broadening the joint movement by involving the mass organisations of peasants, agricultural workers, students, youth, women scientists, artists etc. so that a still bigger and powerful movement can be unleashed against these policies. The rally also gave a call for organising one day Bharat Bandh so that a powerful voice of all mass organisations is reverberated all over the country. The rally also noted the danger of rising communalism in the wake of threat of demolition of Babri Masjid by RSS-VHP-BJP combine and called upon the working class to campaign against the evil designs of communal and divisive forces in the country.

69. Though the demolition of Babri Masjid and the outbreak of communal riots throughout the country caused a serious setback to the struggle against the economic policies, the deteriorating living conditions of the people created favorable atmosphere for holding a National convention of all mass organisations. Therefore on 15th April, 1993, a massive convention was held in the talkatora Stadium in New Delhi which was attended by over 7000 delegates representing several mass organisations. The Convention decided to create a National Platform of Mass Organisations against Economic Policies of the central government and against communalism and to carry forward the struggle. The convention adopted a phased programme of action including

mass courting arrest on 19th August, 1993 and one day industrial strike and Bharat Bandh on 9th September 1993. As a preparatory step to this programme series of conventions were organised through out the country and more than 10 lakh people participated in the mass courting arrest programme organised in the post-independent period in the country.

70. This programme created a very favorable atmosphere for successful organisation of Bharat Bandh. The 9th September Bharat Bandh was unprecedented. In West Bengal, Bihar, Kerala, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka good bandhs were organised while near total or partial bands were organised in other parts of the country. Even in states like Gujarat, where the united movement was very weak, better impact was felt by the industrial strike and bandh action. Strike in P&T, telecom, Income Tax and Audit was extremely good while more than 50 lakhs state government employees joined the strike action. The Railway employees, however, remained away from the strike action. The employees in the Banking Industry, Insurance sector, Defence industry, airlines, Fertilizer factories, Coal mines, etc., organised good strikes while unorganised workers joined the action in a bigger way than in the previous actions.

71. In Steel industry, going after a successful convention at Calcutta on 4th August 1993, the INTUC and BMS unions joined the strike on 7th September opposing privatisation of IISCO and the policy of disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings. peasants, students, youth, women in several parts of our country were mobilised to make the bandh call a successful action. Despite the Government propaganda through electronic media and keeping in account that the Congress and BJP opposed the action, the 9th September Bharat Bandh was successful since millions of people supported the bandh action which only indicated the growing discontent among the general public in the country. When the GATT chief Peter

Sutherland visited Delhi on 28th October 1993 the National Platform decided to organise protest demonstration in cooperation with the National Working Group on Patent Rights. A good demonstration was organised before Parliament and a 15 member delegation met, Pranab Mukherjee, the Union Commerce Minister and protested at the visit of Peter Sutherland. The programme of observation of one week from 3rd to 9th December 1994 against the Dunkel proposals also received good response all over the country. in Delhi alone, more than 5000 people courted arrests along with 32 member of Parliament. After reviewing the developments the National Platform of Mass Organisations has chalked out programme of series of conventions, organise Jathas, rallies and demonstrations throughout the country, to be culminated in holding of rallies at state capitals and massive demonstrations before Parliament on 5th April, 1994. The CITU unions must gear up their activities so that this programme is also implemented successfully in all corners of the country.

72. Since the living conditions of the people are deteriorating very fast, people want to have more militant actions. We have to evolve new methods of physical resistance of these policies in order to reverse the process of implementation of the IMF dictates. The struggles that we launched so far have resulted in slowing down the process of the so called reforms. However, we have to organise more powerful struggles so that the process can be reversed. We have to find out suitable higher forms of struggle taking into consideration the consciousness of the people. I have no doubt that the CITU unions will rise to the occasion and face the challenges created by the new economic policies of the Narasimha Rao Government.

MACHINATIONS OF COMMUNAL AND DIVISIVE FORCES

Comrades,

73. While the working class and the people of India are engaged in the grim struggle against the economic policies of the Government of India, the communal and divisive forces had been hitting at the very basis of the unity and integrity of the country. These forces have been diverting the attention of the people from the real issues facing the country and trying to sow seeds of disunity among the different sections of communities in India.

74. The communal forces led by RSS-BJP-VHP combine have been vociferous by spreading hatred against minorities particularly against Muslims all over the country. They have been rousing Hindu chauvinism with an eye on winning elections and ultimate objective of capturing power at the Centre. It is a matter of concern for us that a section of the working class has fallen victims to their propaganda adversely affecting the unity of our class. The Muslim, Sikh and Christian fundamentalists have also been active in rousing religious chauvinism among the people. All the fundamentalist forces are using popular discontent in the country to achieve their nefarious game.

The Narasimha Rao Government instead of fighting against these forces is compromising and surrendering before them. Events that led to the demolition of Babri Masjid on 6th December 1992 have clearly proved that if the Government of India had been serious to protect Babri Masjid it would have taken firm action against the Hindu chauvinists who openly declared that the Masjid would be demolished by them. The central government had enough powers to prevent huge mob gathering on the spot and to dismiss the BJP government committed to construct a temple at the site of Babri Masjid. The government of India's complicity could be clearly seen from the fact that the army intervened only after complete destruction of the Masjid and a temporary structure of a new temple was constructed at the site. When the Masjid was being demolished the Indian army was made to

watch as a silent spectator from a distance of 3 kilometers only. The army came to the scene only when the Karsevaks left the site in a victorious mood!

75. The communal holocaust that engulfed several parts of the country after the demolition of Babri Masjid have once again focused the failure of the Congress Government to take firm action against the communal forces. The half-hearted measures taken by the Central Govt have only added fuel to the fire. In many Congress ruled states even police participated in the carnage of minority population. The banning of the RSS did not hit them at all and they were openly functioning and preaching communal hatred against Muslims. The manner in which Religion Bill was brought in Parliament and ultimately withdrawn had only strengthened the hands of these forces. The Government of India was equating BJP with other secular opposition parties. When the Govt banned BJP rally at Boat Club it also banned the rally of the secular opposition parties against communalism. In Maharashtra, the State Govt did not take action against stir of Shiv Sena hoodlums who were openly attacking Muslims and non-Maharashtrians.

76. The people of MP, Rajasthan, UP and HP have seen from their experience the character of the BJP led Governments, in these states. All the promises given by this party to the working class and the people in these states were thrown in the dust bin after assuming power. Naturally the party got isolated from the people. Hence, despite the attempt to play Hindutwa platform the party could not muster any support and it was routed in UP, HP and MP. However, this should not make us feel complacent, since the communal ideology is still deep rooted in the minds of a section of the people. The RSS is determined to carry forward its evil designs and there is need to carry forward sustained campaign against their ideology so that they can be squarely defeated by the democratic masses of the country.

77. Kashmir continues to be a hotbed of secessionist activity with all moral and material support available from Pakistan. Recent statements of US President Clinton has brought to the fore the imperialist design in Kashmir. Though the Hazaratbal Shrine crisis has been diffused to some extent, the crisis situation continues. The Government of India does not try to find a political solution to the problem by ensuring proper autonomy to Kashmir,ir. The problem can never be solved if the Government of India relies only on the administrative measures and army action.

78. There has been some improvement in the situation in Punjab but the Congress Government is still looking at the question only from the point of view of party interest and did not make any effort to find out a political solution to the Punjab problem on the basis of Rajiv Longowal accord. Though the extremists are getting isolated from the people their activities have not been totally stopped and they still continue to receive support from the imperialist agencies.

79. The situation in Assam continues to be grim with the terrorist and separatist elements being still active despite disintegration of forces behind the so-called Assam agitation. The Bodoland agitation took violent form which culminated in Bongaigaon massacre by the Bodo Security Forces which claimed 30 lives, rendered about 35 thousand people homeless and property worth crores of rupees was destroyed. Despite agreement for autonomous state, the Saikia government is not taking prompt measures and resorting to dilatory tactics to suit the partisan interests.

80. The problem of ULFA militants is still dogging Assam state. The Congress party is making a show of fighting them but it is also having a secret deal with them to suit partisan interests. The ULFA extremists have a large supply of arms with them and have connections with other terrorist group in

North Eastern India. The present volatile situation is becoming more complicated with foreign hand played a dirty game of destabilising Indian situation.

81. Under these circumstances, there is urgent need that the trade union movement must carry forward the struggle against communal and divisive forces with more determination. The BJP is frantically trying to emerge as a national alternative to Congress and attempting to gain ground by using anti-Congress sentiments of the people. We must not allow this situation to continue and for that purpose left democratic, patriotic and secular forces must be mobilised on a wider scale than before so that people see a real alternative to Congress and not swayed by the BJP or the divisive forces propaganda.

82. Though the Trade Union movement in India has stood firmly against communal and divisive forces still more could have been done to meet the challenging situation. The call for signature campaign given by the Rashtriya Ekta Abhiyan was an important occasion to approach broader masses in the campaign against communalism. However, we did not fully utilise it since we collected signatures less in number than our membership. The pledge of 30th January 1992 was taken in several places jointly by the workers but we could have made it more widespread and effective. When the INTUC supported the call it was a great opportunity to approach larger section of the people but we did not utilize it to the fullest extent. It is also necessary to note that during communal riots whatever role we have played is appreciated by many but still our role was symbolic considering the magnitude of the problem posed by the communal forces. it is the working class and the democratic movement which alone can create confidence amongst the minorities because they are the real secular forces in the country. Hence, the CITU should see that our unions play more active role in the struggle against communalism so that we can wipe out the virus of communalism from the Indian

soil. There are examples of casteism influencing a section of the workers which is also reflected in the trade union movement. It is necessary to show vigilance about this phenomenon so that this danger is not allowed to disrupt the TU movement in the forthcoming days.

83. Our comrades in Punjab have consistently carried on the struggle against Sikh fundamentalist and Khalistani elements which created good impact among the workers. Though we had to lose many of our valuable comrades in this struggle their blood did not go in vain. Our comrades in Assam and Tripura had to give relentless fight against the divisive forces through out the period. However, we have to intensify our efforts so that they are not allowed to sabotage the unity and integrity of the country.

THE MOVEMENT OF PUBLIC SECTOR WORKERS

84. The Committee of Public Sector Trade Unions (CPSTU) has been launching various agitational and action programmes from time to time on the question of industrial sickness in PSU, denigration of public sector by the Govt and the economic issues of the PSU employees. On 12th September 1992 the extended meeting of the CPSTU was held at New delhi which chalked out phased programmes of agitation including half an hour's strike by the public sector employees throughout the country. On 3rd and 4th December 1992 the extended meeting of CPSTU was held at Hyderabad which decided a longdrawn programme of action including a 72 hours strike by the public sector workers all over the country on 20-22 April 1993. The BMS however later on withdrew from the commitment and walked out of the CPSTU. Moreover, the INTUC declared a strike on 19th March 1993 on similar issues. The CPSTU had appealed to the INTUC to fix a common date for the

strike but in vain. There was no preparations for the strike and ultimately it was withdrawn on 16th March 1993 on the assurance of the Govt that the rate of DA would be raised to Rs 2 from Rs 1.65 per point as recommended by the Tripartite DA Committee. This move of the INTUC had the sabotaging effect on the CPSTU called strike as well. Some of the constituents of the CPSTU did not give strike notices and ultimately the strike action by the PCSTU had to be deferred after some more demands were conceded by the Union Labour Minister.

85. On 15th and 16th July 1993 a national seminar was organised by the CPSTU at New delhi on the impact of new economic policy on public sector. It was addressed by the CMD/Director of many leading public sector undertakings like SAIL, Coal India, NTPC, CEL, NDMC etc. Other distinguished speakers in the seminar included Dr Davison Bodhoo, Ex-IMF official and Dr Arun Ghosh a noted Indian economist. INTUC general secretary Shri Gopeshwar also addressed the seminar. The national seminar on self-reliance in oil industry held at New Delhi on 1st and 2nd September 1993 underlined how our initiative helps in tackling the problems of public sector.

86. The last extended meeting of the CPSTU was held at Calcutta on 6th November 1993 which called upon the PSU employees to prepare for bigger mass actions against dismantling of public sector. It decided to observe phased programmes of action the notable of which were a national protest day on 7th December against the proposed IR bill and national protest week from 3rd to 9th December 1993 culminating in a rally on 9th December 1993 against the Dunkel proposals and in defence of national sovereignty. In this context the organisation and functioning of the CPSTU needs further strengthening so that it can effectively steer the battle of the public sector employees.

87. It has become our regular practice that the

meetings of the CPSTU precede by meeting of our Co-ordination Committee in order to formulate our stand on the issues before the succeeding CPSTU meeting. Well planned and more frequent meetings of the Co-ordination Committee has to be organised for quickly addressing the issues emerging fast. Many important tasks of the Committee are going at default mainly due to shortage of comrades at the centre. In view of my responsibilities, it has been decided that Comrade Jibon Roy would function as the Convenor of the Coordination Committee of Public Sector Unions.

88. The last wage settlements in almost all the major PSEs have expired by the end of 1991. But wage negotiations were banned by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) with the approval of the Prime Minister. However, the Government admittedly had to yield to the pressure of agitation including strike notice served by the public sector workers and ultimately the ban had to be withdrawn. But due to the impractical and arbitrary guidelines of the DPE the wage negotiations could not take off meaningfully. The trade unions voiced strong protest against the guidelines.

89. The new guidelines under consideration by the Govt. visualise that the maximum percentage of wage increase shall be fixed at 19% and the period of settlement shall be five years. The prerequisite from the management would not be profit but some dividend being declared. The other conditions are no budgetary support for wage increase, no automatic increase in administered price due to wage increase etc.

90. The unprecedented delay in the wage settlement has caused serious resentment amongst the employees. However, some industries have already given Interim Relief in the shape of ad hoc lump sum advance. Depending on the progress of the wage negotiations under the new guidelines the trade union movement shall have to take position on

the issue in the coming days.

91. In this connection it is necessary to note that the workers in the sick units are obviously not that much agitated on this issue since they are faced with the problem of their survival. In this situation we have to combine the struggle for higher wages in well run units with the struggle to overcome the sickness of these industry which alone will help us in unifying the movement.

92. The question of DA for the employees of central PSEs has partially been settled with the introduction of Rs.2.00 per point of Variable DA from 1.1.1992. The slab system of VDA has been accepted by the Govt in principle. The issue has been delayed because of the different stand taken by the BMS. Ultimately the same has been finalised and a joint unanimous proposal has been submitted to the Govt. on 22nd Nov. '93. Now we have to bring pressure on the Government of India to convene a early meeting of the Tripartite Committee on DA in public sector.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

94. The health and safety is sadly neglected in our industrial undertakings. The recent accident in New Kenda Colliery in which 55 workers lost their lives has highlighted the total inadequacy of our safety organisation. with the introduction of one technology in industrial undertakings. New health hazards have also come up in these units. Lack of necessary safety organisation is posing serious problems for the workers working in these units. Unfortunately, the trade unions are not paying sufficient attention to this problem with the result that the safety is confined to holding seminars, workshops and organisation of safety days and weeks. Without real involvement of trade unions in the question of health and safety the problems will not be tackled effectively. In this connection, we

should take note to some court judgments which arbitrarily closing down certain units on the plea that they have been damaging the environment. While understanding the need for the protection of the environment some time should be given to ensure steps to protect the environment. Sudden closure of such units affects the livelihood of large number of workers and TUs should strive to ensure that a balance approach is taken on this question.

STRUGGLE OF UNORGANISED WORKERS

Comrades,

93. We have been making efforts to extend our activities among the unorganised sector of industries which constitutes about 85% of the work force in India. We have been able to organise workers in various unorganised sectors of industries, such as beedi, construction, handloom, powerloom, brick kiln, stone quarry, tanneries, chemicals, garment industry etc. Struggles are being wages in various states and also on all India scale in pursuance of a 22 point charter of demands formulated in the Kanpur General Council Meeting in 1990. The first all India convention was organised by our All India Coordination Committee of Unorganised Workers at panihati, West Bengal. A coordination committee of the unorganised workers was formed during the 7th Conference of CITU. The Panihari convention held on 1-3 November 1992 gave a call for All India strike to press the 22-point demands of the workers in this neglected sector. The strike was successfully organised independently by the CITU on 14th July, 1993, the first of its type in the country. The strike was highly successful West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi. It was also effective in Punjab, UP and in some areas of Bihar and Rajasthan while in MP and Maharashtra there was strike in some pockets. In some places the strike

was joined by other trade unions also. In Kerala however the strike was not observed. In a mass signature campaign nearly 2 lakh signatures were submitted to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the demands of unorganised workers, viz minimum wage, application of labour laws, social security measures, etc. The workers of the unorganised sector from various states participated in the 9th September Bharat Bandh in larger number than on the earlier 2 strikes. We have formed a separate All India Coordination Committee of Beedi Workers which organised an All India conference at Cannanore from December 3 to 5, 1993.

94. Though, we have taken up this work in right earnest, we can at the most claim that we have made a beginning. This area is so vast in size, we have to arrange a large member of cadres to enter into new areas so that trade union movement is developed in this sector with accelerated speed. A good number of women are engaged in this sector and their involvement in union activities should be taken up as a priority task. The development of cadres to effectively work in this area has to be given due importance in view of the special problems faced by them. The CITU Centre has therefore decided to hold one workshop for the activists in the unorganised sector, where 50 percent of the participants will be women workers. The ILO has agreed to cooperate with us in holding this workshop.

STRUGGLE FOR A GENUINE PENSION SCHEME

95. The Pension Scheme prepared by the Government of India provides pension only on the basis of diverting PF contributions to the pension scheme. Over Rs 5000 crores of accumulated funds of the workers from the family pension scheme by denying pension to lakhs of widows of workers during the last 2 decades would be added to the new pension fund. Moreover, the pensionable

salary is drastically brought down by taking an average of 60 months prior to retirement instead of last pay drawn. The pension is further not linked to price index as in case of Central Govt Scheme. The CITU demanded pension as a third retirement benefit in addition to PF and gratuity. The CITU was the first to oppose the scheme and later the other TUs also came out against the scheme.

96. In coal and steel industries joint agreements have been signed for a matching contribution to the scheme and the 2% of the wages of the workers are being deducted from 1989 but the managements failed to fulfill their commitment.

97. In a meeting held on 4th May 1993 in the Ministry of Labour all the central Trade Unions criticised the pension scheme and demanded changes in it. The Union Labour Minister agreed to revise the scheme but did not agree to ensure the managements contribution to the scheme. The central govt was planning to bring a bill to enable the Govt to work out a pension scheme and then to finalise the scheme. The CITU's proposal to first finalise the scheme and then bring the Bill in Parliament was not acceptable to the government of India.

98. Meanwhile, through sustained movement of employees in the Financial Sector achieved right of pension. The credit for this goes to Joint Action Committee which forced the Government, through a programme of series of strike action, to agree concessions over and above the memorandum of understanding arrived at with AIBEA.

99. It is therefore, necessary that the CITU should carry forward the campaign on pension and try to build widest possible unity of the workers on the genuine pension scheme. In this connection we must note with appreciation the work done by the Philips Employees Union, Bombay which carried a

systematic campaign all over India exposing the darksides of the scheme of the Govt. In this connection we must note the success achieved by road transport workers in Tamilnadu who have forced the authorities to contribute to the Pension Scheme.

100. When the existing benefits are under severe attack the fight for pension, though difficult, is gaining popularity among the workers. We must utilise this opportunity to the fullest extent so that maximum mobilisation of workers is ensured in support of the demand for a genuine pension scheme. The CITU Centre should prepare a new review of the Pension Scheme and propose concrete suggestions for improvement in the Scheme which can be used as a campaign material by our unions.

MOCKERY OF THE BONUS ACT

101. The Government of India, by its refusal to remove the ceilings in the Payment of Bonus Act has made a mockery of the entire concept of bonus as a deferred wage. Despite united demand by the entire TU movement, the Central Govt continues its dogged opposition to removal of the ceilings. Overwhelming majority of the workers in public sector who get more than rs 2500 as wage have gone out of the purview of the Bonus Act and large section of workers do not get even the minimum 81/3% bonus due to the ceiling of Rs 1600 on entitlement.

102. The Union Ministry of Labour in its proposal to Cabinet have proposed raising of ceilings of eligibility to rs 3500 and entitlement to Rs 2500 is also not being accepted by the government which is evoking strong reaction among the mass of workers. The proposal of the Labour Ministry may give some relief to the workers but would not solve the problems since a large number of workers have gone above the ceiling of Rs 3500. The solution

therefore lies in removing the ceilings altogether.

103. There is also need to change the present available surplus formula which is heavily loaded in favour of the employers. The present system of set on and set off as well as the concept of prior charges is only reducing the quantum of bonus to the workers. The very fact that in several private and public sector industries settlements had been reached providing bonus higher than the formula provided in the Act shows the fallacy of the present formula. Therefore, the TU should demand payment of bonus to the workers on the basis of calculation of gross profit. Moreover, the system of balance sheet calculations give lot of scope to the employers to manipulate it and deprive bonus to the workers. The law provides that the onus of proving the balance sheet wrong is on the TUs while earlier provision was that the TUs had right to challenge the balance sheet and employers had to prove that their claim is correct.

104. The minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent is prevailing for more than a decade and there is urgent need to raise upwards the payment of Minimum Bonus. During the Bonus Review Committee proceedings, the CITU demanded that minimum bonus should be raised to 10 per cent and ceiling of 20 per cent should be removed. However, no progress is being made in this regard. The CITU should therefore, campaign on this question among the mass of workers so that united movement in India could be built up to achieve necessary improvement in the workers right to bonus.

ATTACK ON TU RIGHTS

105. One of the serious impact of the new economic policy on the working class is the growing attack on TU Rights. The World Bank and the IMF is pressuring the Government of India about the urgency of suppressing the Tu movement in India to ensure 'industrial peace' for the multinational companies. The Ambassadors of advanced

capitalist countries as well as leaders of the trade delegations visiting India have stressed the need for changes in the labour laws to ensure 'free' flow of foreign capital in India. Instead of protesting at the gross interference in the internal affairs of India the Government of India is shamelessly assuring them that their dictates would be implemented. Repeated announcements have been made through the press to give legislative sanction to the Exit Policy.

The New Industrial Relations Bill is also seeking more restrictions on workers' right to strike and other forms of TU struggles. Restrictions are sought to be imposed on Tu leaders limiting their associations with unions and prohibiting them from even contesting if they are involved in criminal cases. Most of the clauses of the old Industrial Relations Bill are being brought once again. Though due to the pressure of the Tu movement in India the question has been delayed but the govt is likely to bring the Bill in the budget session of Parliament. The TU movement will have to fight the bill with all its might so that the Govt is not allowed to get away with the suppression of Tu right in the country.

DISCUSSION ON ORGANIZATIONAL REPORT

106. Our achievements in building a nation wide unity of the working class to fight the new economic policies cannot be consolidated if our weakness in organisation are not properly rectified at an early date. Over a period of year while we were engrossed in our day to day activity, the task of building the organisation got neglected and erroneous tendencies cropped up in the organisation. By a casual discussion on organisation then matter could not be sorted out and therefore the Nagpur meeting of the general council strongly felt the need for a separate discussion in depth on our organisation lapses. Two meetings of the working committee and one of the General Council were exclusively devoted

to the discussion on the draft report on organisation. There was state level discussions in several state before it was finalised in Bhubaneshwar meeting of the working committee.

107. The Report on organisation made attempt to underline the organisational perspective and our weaknesses in that context. It highlights the shortcomings in the functioning of the CITU Centre, State Committees, District Committee and industrywise federations while pointing out the defects in the democratic functioning of the trade unions. It deals at length with the question of development of cadres, TU education and research, work among working women and CITU journals. In the end the report deals with the question of unification of the TU movement and lays down certain immediate task we have to implement to overcome the organisational shortcomings.

109. The Centre published the report in Hindi while most of the state committees have taken steps to translate it in other regional languages. Though there has been good debate all over India on this question and some awareness about our organisational lapses has been created, it must be noted that we have yet to see the tangible results about improvement in the organisation. The State Committees have to prepare detailed report self-critically examining the state of organisation in totality in the respective state and periodically monitor the implementation of tasks laid down in the report. systematic follow up action is necessary at all levels otherwise there is likelihood off a tendency to pay lip sympathy to Report without taking any concrete action to implement it, may emerge. This will defeat the purpose of preparing the Report itself. The functioning of the industrywise Federations need in-depth discussion. Some federations have already taken decision to go into the question in detail land prepare a self-critical report on organisation.

109. Though the CITU centre decided to hold a meeting of the leaders of Hindi speaking state committees and prepare a plan of activities to strengthen the work of CITU in these states, it was not possible to do so due to several difficulties. After this conference, this task should be taken on a priority basis.

110. In this Conference a special commission has been constituted to discuss the question of organisation and will deliberate at length about our organisational lapses so that steps can be taken to build a vibrant organisation of the working class in the forthcoming days. Our membership today stands at 24 lakhs which is much below our influence. We must make special efforts to increase it in a planned manner so that our real strength is reflected in our membership. By 30th May next year the CITU will be celebrating 25 Anniversary of the founding of the organization. Let us take a pledge to increase our membership by that time to 30 lakhs. All State Committees, District Committees, industrywise Federations and local unions prepare plans to enhance the membership so that we can overfulfil the target by that time.

111. The CITU Centre has reviewed the job division in the Central headquarters and certain shortcomings in the previous decisions were noted. The Secretariat has taken decisions to overcome these shortcomings and work accroding to priorities fixed implement the decisions. Steps to ensure proper check up of the implementation of the tasks on the organisational front more effectively.

OUR WORK AMONG WORKING WOMEN

112. The CITU of late has been giving more importance for work among working women. The report on organisation highlighted the task on the working women's front and pinpointed some of our weaknesses.

113. The All India Coordination Committee of Working Women had been holding its meetings regularly. However, the participation of the members is not consistent. Some State Committees have taken up this work seriously while others are not understanding the importance of this work. Many unions, where women's employment is large have not yet formed women's sub-committee to strengthen our work among this strata. Without activities in local unions state coordination committees will not be able to function effectively.

114. We have made some improvement in our work among Anganwadi workers. However, compared to the size of their employment our membership is small. We have to expand our activities in states where we have no units so that we can strengthen our work in this sector. Though as a result of our efforts paltry monetary benefits were sanctioned to them, other living conditions continue to be bad and some movement should be launched to improve their lot. The unity we have achieved in the movement of Anganwadi workers can be strengthened for this purpose.

115. Training of women activists is important for development of women cadres on this front. The Coordination Committee therefore held its first TU class for women activists in Hyderabad from 23rd to 25th July 1993. About 40 women activists participated and by and large it was successful.

116. Our work among the women activists in middle class employees is making some headway but our weakness in the unorganised sector continues. Since the employees in this sector are one of the largest chunk of women workforce in India, CITU decided to give special emphasis to this sector. To strengthen our work among unorganized workers our activities among working women should be properly expanded.

117. An all India convention of working women will be held on the eve of the CITU Conference at Patna on 2nd March 1994. The Convention will take positive steps to improve our work among working women. A special commission on working women will also identify concrete measures to be taken to overcome the weakness in our work among working women. To expand CITU membership we should make efforts to increase our membership among working women also.

The Left Front Govts

Comrades,

From this Conference we must resolve to extend our warmest greetings to the left front Govts of West Bengal and Tripura for their relentless struggle for and unstinted defence of the interest of the working class peasantry and the common people and their democratic rights.

Despite the Constitutional constraints and limited financial resources, the West Bengal Govt led by our vice president, Com. Jyoti Basu, has been carrying forward people-oriented policies. Facing all blatant discriminatory treatment meted out to it by the Centre regarding investments of industrial development, the left front govt has been carrying on industrial development, both in the large sector and in the small scale sector to the best of its resources. Its achievements in the agricultural sector and Panchayat system are exemplary. Besides communal harmony has been maintained in West Bengal despite the holocaust created in other parts of the country.

In Tripura, braving the semi-fascist terror let loose by the Congress(I)-TUJS regime, the people and the working class unitedly waged a dogged fight against it and defeated it. The reinstatement of the left front govt in Tripura was an unique demonstration of the support of the people for the left front, due to its pro-people policies. They are still continuing a given battle against the

conspiracies of the Centre to destabilise the elected left front govt through the Governor. The activities of the two left front Govts are demonstration of class battles between pro-people and anti-people policies. We must extend our unstinted support to the left front Govts.

STRUGGLE FOR CONSOLIDATION OF TU UNITY

118. The remarkable TU unity built in the country during the relentless struggles that we have launched in the recent past needs to be further strengthened. A further consolidation of this movement has become an urgent task to make our resistance struggles more effective.

119. In today's situation, on issues, we have been able to unify the entire class as in case of IISCO workers struggle against disinvestment and privatisation. Similarly, against the move of the government to close down 42 mills of the National Textile Corporation and throw out over 070,000 workers, a Joint Action Committee has been formed with INTUC, BMS and other trade union. The all India convention organised by this Joint Action Committee has given a call for joint rally of their mill worker at Delhi on May 5. The unity achieved by the railway employees movement along with central services and defence employees resulted in central Government giving some concessions but several demands raised have yet to be settled which requires strengthening of the unity and adopting a path of united struggles.

120. In the Bhubaneswar meeting of the Working Committee we have discussed the question of formation of one union in one industry. Since the urge for unity is growing among the rank and file workers of all affiliations, the demand for one union in one industry has been brought on the agenda. We have correctly emphasised the aspects of democratic functioning of trade unions and the need for trade unions loyalty to the working class interests. We have also explained our readiness to

form common industrywise federations if these aspects are properly agreed upon by all the constituent organisations.

121. In the last conference, we had emphasised the popularisation of the concept of Confederation of Indian Trade Unions from our own platform so that favourable atmosphere is created all over the country in favour of constitution of such a confederation.

122. To counterpoise our slogan of confederation certain central TU organisations have given the slogan of immediate merger of all the Central TUs to form a single national TU Centre. However, taking into account the ground reality today there is need to establish unity about the trade union policies on various issues facing the working class. This can be achieved only through the formation of a Confederation. A successful working of the Confederation will pave the way of formation of a single national trade union centre in the country.

123. It must be noted that our unions have not done sufficient work to popularise our concept of Confederation of trade Unions. Several industrywise independent federations will welcome this concept because they will be able to join the Confederation of United TU movement. It is necessary to organise a national dialogue with all the central TUs in the country.

124. As a modest beginning towards a debate on TU unity in the country, the CITU Centre organised a National Symposium on Issues before TU unity in Delhi on 20th December 1993 on the occasion of 089th Birth Anniversary of Com. B. T. Ranadive. I am happy to note that all central trade unions have participated in the symposium. It is hoped that this debate will help in the process of development and consolidation of TU unity in the country.

125. Similar attempts should be made all over the

country by various committees of the CITU, wherever possible industry level dialogue can also be initiated by our industrywise federations.

126. We must utilise the favourable situation developing in the direction of building all in unity of the workingclass. This unity is highly essential if the working class has to play a leading role in the present situation in our country.

BTR MEMORIAL TRUST

127. As decided by the last Conference to construct a fitting memorail to our founder President and teacher Com B T Ranadive the CITU has called upon all the members and sympathisers of CITU to contribute one day's wage to the B T R Memorial Fund. A B T Ranadive Memorial Trust has already been formed with Com.Samasr Mukherjee as the chairman. however, the response for the collection has not been upto the mark. We have so far been able to collect about Rs 15 lakhs, while the cost of the memorail will exceed Rs 2 crores. We have to make serious efforts to collect the fund so that the Memorail is constructed as soon as possible. it is proposed to have a good library,u school and research institute in the Memorial. A land has been allotted by the Ministry of Urban development but certain hurdles are to be overcome to get the possession of the land. Efforts are being made to sort out the matter so that the possession of the land is given to the thrust as soon as possible.

OUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

Comrades,

128. It is a matter of happiness for us that our internaitonal relations are increasing rapidly and we are developing fraternal relations with more and more organisations. In present day international situation when there is urgent need for development of common front against US imperialist machinations, these growing relations help us to play more crucial role in the common struggle of the working class.

129. We have been giving top most priority in strengthening the bonds of friendship with socialist countries. At the invitation of All China Federation off Trade Unions we had sent three delegations to China since the last conference. This enabled us to know more about the present situation in China and its drive for socialist construction. Since the last 2 years the ACFTU has been convening Asian seminars on problems of development. This helps in exchange of views and experiences and enriches the understanding among the trade unions in Asian countries. We participated in both the seminars and benefited from its outcome. When I had an occasion to visit China to attend the Asian Safety Council meeting in September 1992 I had extensive discussions with the leadership of Chinese trade unions on problems of trade union movement in different co9countries. A three member high power delegation from China led by Comrade Zhang Dinghua, vice chairman ACFTU visited India at the joint invitation by the central trade unions in the early part of 1993. The delegation had detailed discussions with all the major trade unions in India which help[ed in strengthening the friendship between India and Chinese trade unions. Earlier Mrs(Dr) Kotnis led a 3 member delegation to India in December 1992 which was hosted by CITU and a joint reception was given to her by all the Central TUs in India.

130. The visit of Com.Joaqin Bernal, head of the international Department, CTC(Cuba) in early November 1993 was successful since he was welcomed by all the central trade union organisations. He could effectively explain how Cuba was fighting heroically despite US black mail. In Calcutta good programme was organised by the West Bengal Committee.

131. Our relations with Vietnam and Korean Trade Union have further improved and we are in touch with their organisations from time time.

132. Kilusang Mayo Uno(KMU) of Philippines is

organising international Solidarity affair every year on the occasion of May Day. In 1992 and 1993 we could participate in the programme and express solidarity with that organisation in its struggle against US imperialism.

133. Our relations with Australian Council of Trade Unions have developed considerably in this period. Six member delegation which included two cultural activists attended Indian Oceanic Conference of Trade Unions held in Perth in Australia in December 1992 which opposed the conditionalities of IMF and World Bank. Com.Chittabrata Majumdar participated in a meeting of the Coordination committee held in Kuala Lumpur in September 1993 to monitor the implementation of the outcome of the meeting. A two member delegation from Australian trade unions visited India and had discussions with CITU in Bombay, Delhi, Dhhanabd and Calcutta. The next Conference of the Indian Ocean region will be held in October 1994 and India has been allotted 4 seats.

134. A four member delegation from Congress of South African Trade Unions(COSATU) paid a visit to India in May 1993. it was sponsored by CTUC and the delegation visited several centers where they were welcomed by all Central TUs. We could organise a good reception to the delegation which was attended by all the central TUs. A heavy duty photo copier was presented to ANC office at Delhi in behalf Indian TU Committee Against Apartheid.

135. The CITU sent a three member delegation to Bangladesh in November 1993 to participate in the conference of Agricultural workers union. The delegation held discussions with central TUs there and strengthened our friendly relations.

136. We received delegation from Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia during 1991 and a delegation from Uzbekistan and Kazhakstan. it was agreed to develop fraternal relations between CITU and the three organisations. A joint delegation

visited Uzbekistan and Kazakstan in 1993 in which CITU participated.

137. At the invitation of General Federation of Trade Unions of Iraq we sent a three member delegation to express solidarity with the working class and the people of Iraq against U.S. machinations. The delegation was well received everywhere it went in its short stay. It had friendly talks to the leaders of T.U. movement in Amman on their way.

138. A three members delegation from General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions(GEFONT) visited India in 1993 and had detailed discussion on mutual co-operation. Vimal Ranadive and J.S. Muzumdar participated in the ILO seminar at Kathmandu in 1993 when they met GEFONT leaders and held discussion with them on mutual co-operation. Committee for Asian women (CAW) convened a workshop of women Trade Unionists in Nepal in second half of 1993 and CITU sent one representative to participate in it.

139. M K Pandhe participated in the Third Conference of International Miners Organisation held at algiers on 9-12 May 1993. He was elected on the Executive Committee of the IMO. He also participated in the Fifth Meeting of the Asian Planners on Employment held in Bankok on 30-31 November 1993. He was nominated by the National Safety Council to the meeting of the Asian Coordination Committee of Safety Council held at Xian in September 1992.

140. S W Subasinghe, general Secretary, Ceylon Federation of Trade Unions had a detailed discussion with CITU leaders when he visited India in 1992.

141. head of the International Department of CGT, France visited India in 1992 and held discussions with CITU leaders regarding mutual cooperation. The CGT has been expressing

solidarity support to various struggles of the Indian workers. it has sent \$ 1000 through the CITU towards the relief of earth quake victims of Maharashtra. Some other local unions in France, Italy, Greece and Denmark have expressed support to working class struggles in India.

142. Our cooperation with Commonwealth Trade Union Council has increased in the recent past. We had several workshops on training methodologies in cooperation with CTUC. We also had programmes on impact of new technology and health hazards of workers. Several unions in UK have been keeping contacts with CITU from time to time.

143. Our fraternal relation with ZENROREN and MINKOROREN of Japan have been regularly growing. After reopening of the WFTU office at Delhi, we have regular contacts with WFTU office in India. Com.Zharikov, General Secretary, WFTU when visited India in 1991 had discussions with us on strengthening our cooperation.

144. The participation of several delegations from all over the world in this conference only reflects the growing bonds of friendship with fraternal TU organisations. We cherish these relations and wish to further strengthen them in days to come. In the present international situation these relations inspire us and create confidence in our mind that the working class movement all over the world will come to the forefront once again with new vigor and glory. The slogan working men of all land unite will continue to underline our common heritage and struggle.!

145. To strengthen these fraternal bonds of friendship, we should further strengthen our International department at the centre so that we can pay more attention to the developing international solidarity all over the world. After this conference we should take it up as one of our priority tasks!

FORWARD TO BIGGER CLASS BATTLES!

Comrades,

146. During the last three years we had conducted several nationwide campaigns and struggles against the anti-national economic policies of Narasimha Rao Government and against communal and divisive forces. In these struggles, working class is gradually coming forward to play a leading role in the movement. However, there is stupendous task lying before us if we have to defend the self reliance and unity and integrity of the country.

147. As the sweep of our movement becomes stronger and wider the movement is bound to grow to a higher form. This cannot be accomplished without overcoming the weaknesses arising out of the role of the vacillations of the movement. Thorough preservice we must do everything to overcome the weaknesses of vacillations. We should not allow them to succumb to the pressure of the capitalist onslaughts. The positive feature of the situation is that rank and file of all affiliations want a determined struggles. We must use this opportunity to strengthen the struggle to the broadest possible extent. The successful postal strike from 7th December 1993 and the all India Coal strike by CITU alone on 31st January 1994 which was joined by overwhelming majority of workers including workers of other affiliations are some notable examples in this regard. The nationwide strike of Bank employees against privatisation on 17th February 1994 is also a shining example of prevailing spirit of unity among the working class and salaries employees.

148. We have to give more emphasis to the worker peasant alliance. it should no more remain as a mere slogan with us but through forging close unity with the Kisan organisations the united

movement of the working class must take concrete steps to strengthen class struggles both in urban and rural areas. Without mobilisation of millions of peasants the struggle will not assume more militant character. Special emphasis has to be given to develop closer co-operation with agricultural workers organisations. The women, student and youth movement can also play a vital role in defeating the economic policies of the Govt. of India and giving rebuff to the communal and divisive forces.

149. Through in-depth discussion in commissions, which we are planning in this conference, it would be possible to work out concrete measures we have to take in strengthening our movement. I am sure when we conclude this conference we will be able to prepare a definite directive to chalk out our future programme of activities.

150. Spectacular response given by the masses of our country to the call for massive demonstrations in all the states clearly indicates the radicalisation of the people. All our activists will have to plunge into immediate action in all corners of the country and prepare for a powerful demonstration of all toiling masses of the country on 5th April as per call of National Platform of Mass Organisations.

151. When we are engaged in the big task, we should not ignore the fact that the VHP obscurantists are planning to create new wave of communalism by giving a threat to construct Ram Temple almost in the same time that we would be planning our massive demonstration of popular unity. Hence there is urgent need for redoubling our vigilance in the matter.

152. After 5th April the National Platform will have to prepare for another round of bigger struggle. The process will have to continue till the Government of India's policies are squarely defeated. For this purpose special attention has

to be paid to strengthen our movement in the rural areas.

Comrades,

153. Let us accept the challenges posed by the ruling classes and the obscurantist forces in the country. The masses which are reeling under the pre-budget imposition of price rise will be more bitter after the railway budget and the General Budget. They will have no alternative but to resist these policies that drastically bring down their living standards. What they require is correct leadership and strong organisation to show the path of struggle.

154. The National Platform of Mass Organisation has the capacity to mobilise masses in a nationwide common struggle. Let us prepare ourself well in the forthcoming struggle so that we can effectively play our role in this noble task.

* **Long live working class Unity!**

* **Long live the unity of working class, peasants, students, youths, women, intellectuals in the common struggle against New Economic Policies and communalism!**

* **Long live the struggle against imperialism and multinational companies and against dictates of World Bank and IMF!**

* **Long live CITU!**

* **Working men of all lands unite!**

M K Pandhe
General Secretary, CITU

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS

Com M BASAVAPUNNAIAH

This 8th Conference of CITU held on 3-7 March, 1994 at B T Ranadive Nagar, Patna expresses its deep grief at the sad demise of Com. M. Basavapunnaiyah on 12th April, 1992 at the age of 77 years. He was a member of the Polit Bureau of the CPI(M) and one of the stalwarts of the Communist movement of the country.

Born on 14th December, 1914, Com. MB, as he was affectionately called by the comrades, plunged into the freedom movement right in his student days. He was attracted to marxism in early thirties and joined the Communist Party of India in 1934. Due to his firm conviction and excellent organising capacity Com MB rose from one position to another in quick successions. Thus starting his work as a communist organiser in the Guntur district committee of the CPI in 1936 he became the District Secretary in 1940 and became a member of the AP State Secretariat in 1943. In 1938 he was elected to the central Committee of CPI and in 1950 to the Polit Bureau of the Party. He held the position in the CPI(M) since its formation till his death.

Comrade MB's invaluable contribution to the Indian Communist movement came in the form of steadfast adherence to the revolutionary ideology of Marxism-Leninism and its liberating influence. He was relentless campaigner against all deviations in the Indian as well as international communist movement.

As a member of the API(M) Polit Bureau, since its foundation, Comrade MB was a leading participant in formulating the party's ideological position. He served as the editor of the CPI(M)'s central organ, the people's Democracy.

Comrade MB was a unique communist leader. For the development of the communist movement he worked with tireless energy even at his advanced age. He was pillar of strength to the party in sorting out its tactics in the most complex situations.

Com. MB took keen interest in the working class movement in the country. He participated in the Goa convention in 1970 which took the decision of formation of CITU and also attended the foundation conference of CITU held in Calcutta.

The Conference pays its respectful homage to the departed leader.

Comrade Monoranjan Roy

This 8th Conference of CITU held at B T Ranadive Nagar, Patna on 3-7 March, 1994 expresses profound grief at the passing away of Comrade Monoranjan Roy, one of the outstanding leaders of the working class movement of the country. Comrade Roy breathed his last on 13th June, 1992 after suffering from massive heart attack while addressing a meeting at the CITU office at Calcutta. He was the vice president of the CITY and president of the West Bengal State Committee of CITU.

Born in October 1909 Com. Roy joined the freedom movement at his boyhood and was imprisoned for eight years in 1930. He came to the lime light of the trade union movement in 1945 and occupied the position of the General Secretary of BPTUC in 1960. In the formation of CITU he played an important role and when the CITU was formed in 1970 he was elected as

Secretary and later on Vice president. He was the General Secretary of the West Bengal State Committee of CITU since its formation, till the last State Conference. His contribution in organising the plantation workers in North Bengal will always be remembered.

A firm believer in Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Roy stood with those who fought revisionism and played active role in the formation of the CPI(M) in West Bengal. He was elected as a Member of the Central Committee and West Bengal State Secretariat of CPI(M). He was elected to the West Bengal assembly in 1962 and also elected Member of the Rajya Sabha in 1969.

Comrade Monoranjan Roy's eventful life had been a symbol of dedication to the cause of the toiling people mingled with outstanding organisational acumen, which through almost seven decades of his activities left memorable impression in the democratic movement of the country. The leader of many working class struggles Com Roy's militant trade union life will always be source of inspiration for the trade union movement of the country.

The conference pays its respectful homage to the departed leader.

Comrade Kamal Sarkar

This 8th Conference of CITU held at B T Ranadive Nagar, Patna on 3-7 March, 1994 deeply mourns the demise of Com Kamal Sarkar who passed away after prolonged illness on 9th June, 1992 at Calcutta at the age of 79 years.

Comrade Kamal Sarkar's eventful life as an active organiser of trade union movement spread over almost six decades led him to face repression and imprisonment both during British rule and during post independent period. Most

illustrious events of his trade union life is his leadership in the struggles of the industrial workers of Calcutta and 24 Parganas. He was most popular amongst the jute, engineering and textile workers. His outstanding contribution in the trade union movement of the jute workers under the banner of Bengal Chatkal mazdoor Union and All India Jute Workers' Federation shall always remain unforgettable.

Besides being an outstanding leader of the working class movement, Comrade Sarkar was also a proficient writer both in Bengali and English. For about a decade from 1952 comrade Sarkar was in charge of the Labour desk of the daily organ of undivided CPI-Swadhinata. He wrote many articles on different problems of the working class movement.

Comrade Kamal Sarkar's life is a testimony of struggle and sacrifice for the cause of toiling people. His life style exemplifies unimitable simplicity of a born and uncompromising crusader and builder of working class movement.

Comrade Kamal Sarkar's sad demise is a irreparable loss to the working class movement of the country. The conference pays rich homage to the departed leader.

On Condolence

The Eighth Conference of Centre of Indian Trade Unions being held at Patna during 3-7 March 1994, offers its respectful homage and condolence to those leading personalities of working class and the democratic movement who passed away since our last conference in February 1991.

We have lost three of Working Committee members, Com. Jamini Shaha, Com. K K Roy Ganguly. (West Bengal) and Com. O.J.

Joseph(Kerala). Six of our General Council members, viz Com A D Shastri(Maharashtra), Com. K. George(Andhra), Com. Swapan Bose(West Bengal), Com. Bhag Singh Sajjan (Punjab) and Motilal Sharma (MP) and AB Jha have also departed from us. Com. Biren Dutta, former General Secretary of the Tripura State Committee of CITU and our Working Committee members, Com J K Bose, Secretary of our All India Coal Workers' Federation, Dr A B Sawant, Vice president, Maharashtra State Committee of CITY and Com S K Bisoi, Vice President Orissa State Committee of CITY are no more with us. Com. Anandan Nambiar, a notable leader of Railway workers and former members of our Working Committee and an able Parliamentarian is also no more with us.

Several important leaders of revolutionary movement are no more with us. Notable among them are Com M Basavapunnaiyah, Member of the Polit Bureau, CPI(m), Com. Achintya Bhattacharya, Com. Satwant Singh, Members of the Central Committee of the CPI(M) are no more with us. Three outstanding revolutionaries in West Bengal, Com. Prabhas Roy, Com. Ganesh Ghosh, Com. Sukumar Sengupta have departed from us.

• Com. Abdulla Rasool, outstanding leader of the All India Kisan Sabha, Com. P K Kunjachan General Secretary, All India Agricultural Workers Union, Com. M K Kelu, veteran kisan leader from Kerala and Com. Janaki Amma, a veteran leader of the democratic women's movement in Tamilnadu have breathed their last in this period.

Several other important trade union leaders in India have left us since the last conference. Notable among them are Com. S A Dangu, freedom fighter and long time General Secretary of AITUC, Com. Bhalchandra Trivedi, Vice president, AITUC, Com. T.N. Siddhanta, Secretary, AITUC, Com. Samerendra Kundu,

Vice president, HMS, Com KM Mathew, General Secretary, All India Defence Employees Federation, Com. bhau Phatak, HMS leader in Motor Transport Industry and Com. paritosh Banerjee, leader of the AIRF are no more with us. Shri VG Gopal, Vice President, INTUC and Shri Bindeswari Dubey, former president of INTUC are no more with us. During this period, Com. Gopen Chakraborty, freedom fighter and a leading figure in the communist movement of Bengal in the fifties also passed away.

In this period Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Minister and Cong(I) president, was assassinated by LTTE extremists on 21st May, 1991. Com. Bishwanath Mukherjee, a well known freedom fighter and CPI leader, notable film director, Shri Sathajit Ray and Utpal Dutt, famous playwright and action, INA hero Col P K Shaigal have passed away in this period. We express our deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of these leaders. We have also lost Debiprasad Chattopadhyay the outstanding Marxist Philosopher, and we pay respectful homage to his memory.

We must also remember thousands of the innocent people who died in the tragic earthquake in Killari and Lathud districts of Maharashtra.

In the international field the well known ANC leader Com. Oliver Tombo died on the eve of the successful negotiated settlement of South Africa. Com. Ibrahim Zakaria, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who played a notable role in WFTU for decades passed away in this period. Com. Andrei Gromyko, a notable Soviet statesman and former foreign minister of USSR died in this period. Comrades madan bhandari and Jeeva Raj Ashrit two prominent leaders of Communist Party of Nepal (9UML) died on 16th May 1993 in a mysterious car accident. We pay our homage to these valiant leaders.

The conference offers heartfelt homage to the departed leaders and prominent personalities and remembers with heavy heart the valuable contributions made by them for the cause of the toiling people and mankind in the country and all over the world and pledges to carry forward the ideals.

ON HOMAGE TO MARTYRS

The 8th Conference of the CITU being held at Patna during 3-7th March 1994 pays its heartfelt homage to the leaders and activists of trade union, peasants, agricultural labour, student and youth movements and democratic movement as a whole both within the country and abroad, who laid down their lives in the struggle against exploitation and also against divisive and communal forces, championing the cause of toiling people and unity of the people and integrity of the people and integrity of the country.

The conference respectfully remembers those brave workers of Dalla Cement factory who were shot dead by UP police while opposing the privatisation of public sector cement plants. 17 workers of Banarhat tea plantation workers in West Bengal were brutally killed by the gangsters on 15th June 1993. Nearly twenty workers were shot dead by police of the BJP govt of Madhya Pradesh in Bhilai on 1st July 1992 when the police opened fire on the peaceful demonstration of the workers demanding arrest of the murderers of Sankar Guha Neogi, a leading TU personality.

The gruesome murder of Com. Sankar Guha Neogi by the gangsters hired by the employers gave rise to condemnation through out the country.

Five workers of Nellimarla were killed in police

firing in Andhra when they were demanding lifting of the lock out, two leading brick-kiln workers of Haryana died in police firing during their agitation for higher wages. Several comrades in Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala were killed during working class and peasant struggles and the conference pays its respectful homage to all the martyrs.

The Conference also remember respectfully those comrades of the trade unions, peasants, students and youth movements and the democratic movement as a whole who laid their lives in fighting against the communal and divisive forces and to defend the unity and integrity of the country. Thousands of innocent people have been killed in the nationwide communal carnage that broke out after the 6th December 1992 demolition of Babri Mosque by the communal gangsters and on subsequent occasions. We pay our condolences for those innocent victims of the communal holocaust.

This conference pays respectful homage with heavy heart to the memory of Com. Kris Hani, General Secretary, South African Communist party and the leader of the African liberation movement who was brutally murdered by rightwing extremists giving rise to wave of condemnation through out the world. We also remember respectfully all those heroes of the international working class movement who martyred themselves in the struggle against exploitation and in defence of the right of the common people. We pay our homage to the memory of those martyrs who were killed by Yeltsin regime while defending the Russian Parliament.

While paying homage to the departed leaders and martyrs let us take a pledge to carry forward with determination the unfinished task they left before us till the achievement of our cherished goal.

Resolution No.1

ON 5TH APRIL RALLY IN DELHI

The Eighth Conference of the CITU held at Patna from 3rd to 7th March warmly congratulates the working class and the people of India for their relentless struggle against the economic policies of the Narasimha Rao Government, which immensely harm the interests of the country and its people. Two nationwide strikes on November 29, 1991 and June 16, 1992 and the Industrial strike and Bharat bandh on September 9, 1993 were successfully organised in protest against these policies.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have been consistently pressurising the Government of India to accept the conditionalities which have threatened India's independence and sovereignty. The Dunkel Draft which is going to be signed by the Central Government on 15th April 1994 will spell disaster to Indian economy, the industries and agriculture and it will be tied to the apron strings of the multinational companies. India's market will be opened up for foreign goods in a big way while a large number of industrial units would face closure and the process of deindustrialisation of the country will commence. Wholesale privatisation of the public sector undertakings is already on the anvil. Even the financial sector is being mortgaged to the multinationals.

Resolution No.2

ON THE TEXTILE WORKERS' STRUGGLE

The Eighth All India Conference of CITU held at Patna from March 3-7, 1994 welcomes the decision of the Joint Action Committee of Textile Workers' Unions to conduct nationwide struggles against the vicious offensive on the textile workers by the Government of India.

The Joint Action Committee of Textile workers consisting of the INTUC, BMS, AITUC, NLO, HMS and CITU in the All India Convention held at Indore on February 7 and 8, 1994, has decided to conduct factory level, regionwise and national level campaigns, joint rallies and state conventions, which will culminate in a massive rally of textile mill workers

The current budget will induce further recession in the economy while the pre budget hikes have already imposed crushing burden on the people through the rise in prices of foodgrains, LPG, sugar, petrol and diesel. The budget will further add to the burden of the people, affecting their standard of living.

It is not only the working class, but the mass of peasantry, agricultural workers, women, students, youth and other sections of the society who would be affected by these policies. This Conference is happy to note the massive response given by all mass organisations to the call for holding statewide jathas and rallies all the country.

The Eighth Conference welcomes the decision of the National Platform of Mass Organisations to hold a march to Parliament in New Delhi on 5th April 1994 against these policies and calls upon the working class and other mass organisations to mobilise all sections of people to participate in the rally in a massive way.

This Conference appeals to all the patriotic sections of people in the country to rise to the occasion and make this rally a grand success so that a powerful struggle can be unleashed all over the country to protect freedom, sovereignty and self-reliance of the country at all cost.

in New Delhi on 5th May 1994.

These campaigns are directed against the proposals of the Govt to throw out more than 70,000 textile workers in NTC mills out of employment. The Govt of India has gone back over the unanimous resolution of the sub-committee which had gone into the issues in connection with the viability of NTC mills. Instead of holding proper consultations with the TUs, gov't of India has unilaterally taken decisions to throw out the workers.

Apart from the NTC mills, a large number of mills in the private sector are also sick affecting about 2 lakh workers. Despite assurance, the gov't

has not convened any meeting of the Tripartite Committee in Textile to discuss the sickness in private sector.

It is in these circumstances, all the Central TUs have united under the JAC for a nationwide struggle. It is to be noted that, this is for the first time, such JAC with all the Central TUs has come into existence in Textile Industry.

This Conference calls upon all the textile mill

workers in the country to make this campaign and the Delhi rally on May 5 a great success so that the offensive of the govt of India against the textile workers can be unitedly defeated.

This Conference also calls upon all the affiliated unions of Textile Mill workers to take the initiative at the factory level for united actions so that the unity achieved is further broad based and consolidated.

Resolution No.3

ATTACKS ON TRADE UNION AND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

The Eighth Conference of CITU being held at B T Ranadive Nagar, Patna during 3-7 March 1994 notes with grave concern the increasing attack on the trade union rights of the working class and the democratic rights of the common people in general.

As a part of the new economic policy formulated and pursued by the government at the behest of World Bank and IMF, the working class and the common masses are sought to be totally disarmed of their trade union and democratic rights so as to contain the increasing mass protest movements against the policy and its disastrous fall out.

A severe onslaught is on against the jobs of lakhs of workers in the name of Exit Policy. The Government has already made a move to give legislative sanction to the right of the employers to hire and fire by overhauling the existing labour laws in favour of them. The right to close down factories by the employers is being made absolute.

The new Industrial Relations Bill as is being planned to be introduced in the current session of Parliament is also designed to impose such restrictions on workers' right to strike so as to make a legal strike impossible. Restrictions are sought to be imposed on trade union leaders limiting their association with unions and prohibiting them from even contesting in union elections, if they are involved in 'criminal' cases. Even right to agitate over the demands are sought to be severely restricted through imposition of time consuming formalities to be observed through Industrial Relations machineries. In essence, the new Bills are

aimed to push the trade union movement into long drawn litigation procedures, depriving them of their right to direct action. The Bill also seeks to impose many restrictions on even formation of trade unions through several conditionalities.

While moving ahead with their evil design of disarming the entire trade union movement, the Govt of India is also engineering several attacks on the democratic rights of the common people in general.

The Prevention of Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act(TADA) meant for prevention of terrorism is being indiscriminately applied to prevent and curb democratic movement of the people and workers in states, like Kerala, Assam, Maharashtra, Punjab, etc. In the name of maintaining law and order, even the rallies and demonstrations organised against communalism and divisive forces have been banned in many places on many occasions by the govt of India and by many of the state govts ruled by the Cong(I) while they failed miserably to curb the communal and divisive activities in the country. Also conspiracy is being hatched by the ruling party to bring down elected governments in different opposition ruled states.

The Conference calls upon the working class and the affiliated unions to take serious note of these offensives unleashed by the govt of India as a part of its anti-people and anti-national policies and urges upon them to fight back such evil designs unitedly alongwith the democratic masses.

Resolution No.4.

ON THE HEROIC STRUGGLE OF PEASANTRY IN BIHAR

The Eight Conference of Centre of Indian Trade Unions being held at B T Ranadive Nagar, Patna during 3-7 March 1994 hails the peasantry of Bihar for carrying forward heroic struggles for land reforms braving the murderous attacks of the landlords and their hired goondas and the police.

The Conference notes with heavy heart that a number of peasant leaders and activists have laid down their lives in the land liberation struggles under the banner of the All India Kisan Sabha and pays respectful homage to the martyrs. Despite such killings the valiant struggles of the peasantry in pursuance of their genuine demands like land reforms, distribution of ceiling surplus land to the landless, against usury, high taxation, etc could not be could down. Rather it has been spreading over wider areas of Bihar and has been drawing more

and more common peasants into the struggle.

At the sametime the Conference notes with serious concern the negative attitude of the Bihar government on the demands of the struggling peasantry and condemns the Government for its refusal to implement land reforms and meet the other genuine demands of the peasantry. If further condemns the killings and atrocities against the peasantry and demands of the Govt. that all the culprits be booked immediately and the atrocities stopped forthwith.

The conference further demands of the Bihar Govt to take immediate positive steps for land reforms and meet the other demands of the peasantry. It calls upon the unions and the working class to demonstrate their solidarity in support of the peasants struggles and build up a fighting alliance with them.

Resolution No.5

ON KASHMIR SITUATION

The Eighth Conference of the CITU being held at B T Ranadive Nagar, Patna during 3-7th March 1994 expresses grave concern over the alarming situation prevailing in Kashmir owing to the increasing insurgency and terrorism with active involvement of the Govt of Pakistan, encouraged by the United States of America. The Govt of Pakistan instead of trying to settle the dispute through direct negotiations with the Govt of India as envisaged in the Simla accord is trying to internationalise the issue in the name of human rights, with US support.

The recent pronouncements by Bill Clinton, the US President and other representaives of the US Adminstration are nothing but open interference in the internal affairs of India and over its sovereignty. The Conference strongly condemns the USA for the derogatory pronouncements and for its covert and ovet support to the Pakistan sponsored terrorism in Kashmir to destabilise the country. The

Conference calls upon the working class to organise strong protest actions against the USA

through out the country together with all other patriotic forces.

At the same time this Conference notes with indignation, the Govt of India's inaction in finding out a political solution to the Kashmir problem. Although the Hazartbal problem was diffused the situation in Kashmir continues to deteriorate. The Govt failure to find a political solution has been complicating the situation further and is strengthening the anti-India elements in Kashmir and elsewhere. The BJP policies are adding fuel to fire due to its demand for repeal of article 370 of the Constitution, thereby further alienating the people of Kashmir from the rest of the country.

The Conference demands that the Govt of India should take immediate initiatives for interacting with the patriotic and democratic sections who are interested to uphold national unity treating Kashmir as an integral part of India while ensuring its autonomy as guaranteed in the Constitution.

Greetings to the Left Front Government of West Bengal and Tripura.

The 8th All India Conference of CITU extends its warmest greetings to the people and the working class of West Bengal and Tripura for their struggle and sacrifices to defend the Left Front Governments against the intensified attacks and conspiracies unleashed by the Congress (I) and its Govt at the centre.

Despite the constitutional and financial constraints and the blatant discriminatory treatment of the Central Government, the left front government in West Bengal has been able to work to the best of its ability in carrying out its people-oriented policies. During the last 17 years of its existence it had consistently stood by the struggles of the working class against the intensive attacks of the employers and the Central Government through lock outs, closures and retrenchments. The success of the policies of the Left Front govt. for agrarian reforms and decentralisation of administration upto the village level through panchayat system have earned appreciation of not only the people and governments of other states but also of foreign countries. Democratic rights of all sections of the people including the opposition parties and minorities, which were severely curtailed during successive Congress Governments, have been fully restored under the LF rule. It is a tribute to the persistent efforts of the LF government in defending secular values that communal harmony has been maintained in the state, while the holocaust engulfed the other states after the demolition of the Babri Masjid by the Sangh Parivar. It is the LF Government which have honoured the rights of women by reserving one third of the seats for women in panchayat bodies.

The Conference conveys its revolutionary greetings to the people and working class of Tripura for their heroic struggle and sacrifices in defeating the semi-fascist terror unleashed by the Cong (I)-TUJS regime and ensuring the sweeping victory of the Left Front in the last assembly election in this state. During its anti-people rule for five long years,

the Con(I)-TUJS Govt in Tripura unleashed a veritable reign of terror and repression on the tribal and non-tribal people of the state, throttled the TU rights of the working class and trampled upon the democratic rights of the people and the mass organisations.

The Conference is happy to note that since coming back to power, the LF Govt. has restored the democratic and TU rights of the working class and the people and fighting tooth and nail against the conspiracies of the central govt to destabilise it through the discredited Governor. Within a very short period the LF Govt. have taken effective steps to hold election of the Panchayat bodies and cooperatives with a view to decentralise the administrative power. With the efforts of the LF Govt. about 1700 extremists have already surrendered with their arms, which is an achievement of the LF govt in establishing the rule of law.

The conference calls upon all the unions and the working class to extended unstinted support to the two left from governments and their struggles against the anti-people policies of the Central Government to uphold the interest of the working class and the people.

ON CENTRE STATE RELATIONS

The Eighth Conference of the CITU held at Patna from 3rd to 7th March 1994 expresses great concern over the attacks by the Central Govt on rights of the State Governments, which is bound to have very serious repercussions in the democratic set up of the country.

This Conference notes that a resolution was adopted in the Kanpur General Council meeting of the CITU demanding restructuring of the Centre-state relations. Since then many new developments have taken place, particularly in Kashmir, Punjab and the North East parts of the country, which have further deteriorated the centre state relations.

The demand for more powers and revenue for the states is their inherent right. It is vital for the development of the states as a whole and for the various nationalities which would help to curb down the secessionist and fissiparous tendencies and pave the way to consolidate the unity and integrity of the country.

Unless the working class becomes the consistent spokesmen of this basic democratic demand, the big bourgeoisie and its govt at the centre would continue to incite the chauvinistic forces, setting one section of the people against the other, destroying the united fabric of the country. This is bound to create a breeding ground for the imperialists to destabilise the country.

Division of power between the Centre and States should be on the basis that except defence, foreign affairs, currency, communication, planning and economic coordination, all other powers should vest with the states.

The latest Central Budget has once again eroded the financial allocations to the states. In addition to this the states are under constant threat of subversion due to misuse of Article 356 of the Constitution by the Centre.

This conference calls upon the working people of India to undertake continuous campaign in support of more powers to the state governments and link this movement with the nationwide struggle against the anti national policies of the govt of India. This movement also should be directed against the imperialist conspiracies and various divisive and secessionist forces. This movement should become a powerful weapon in the hands of working people of India in the process of consolidation of democratic forces in the country.

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CITU OFFICE BEARERS

President : E Balanandan
General Secretary : M K Pandhe
Treasurer : Saroj Choudhuri

Vice Presidents :

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
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| 2. Jyoti Basu | 10. Chandi Prasad |
| 3. Susheela Gopalan | 11. Amal Ghosh Dastidar |
| 4. C Kannan | 12. Vaidyanath Majumdar |
| 5. N Prasad Rao | 13. Robin Sen |
| 6. P P Sanzgiri | 14. Shanti Ghatak |
| 7. S Suryanarayana Rao | 15. Parsa Satyanarayana |
| 8. Ahilya Rangnekar | 16. T K Rangarajan |

Secretaries

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Vimal Ranadive | 2. M M Lawrence |
| 3. K N Ravindranath | 4. Niren Ghosh |
| 5. P K Ganguly | 6. Mohd Amin |
| 7. Kanai Banerjee | 8. Jibon Roy |
| 9. Chittabrata Majumdar | 10. Shyamal Chakrabarty |
| 11. Balwant Singh | 12. Ranjit Basu |
| 13. V B Cherian | 14. A K Padmanabhan |
| 15. K L Bajaj | 16. Kali Ghosh |
| 17. S Deb Roye | 18. Tapan Sen |
| 19. V G Bhaskaran Nair | 20. S B Bhardwaj |

General Council and Working Committee Members

Andaman & Nicobar

1. B Chandrachoodan

Andhra Pradesh

- *1. V Sri Hari
- *2. K Venkateswarlu
- *3. B V Raghavulu
- *4. A Satyanarayana
- *5. Ch.Narasinga Rao
- *6. M A Gaffoor
- *7. P S N Murty
- 8. Syed Habibullah
- 9. S Chinnappa Reddy
- **10. Dr K Hemalata
- 11. P V Subba Rao
- 12. G S Balaji Das
- 13. V Uma Maheswara Rao
- 14. E Madhava Reddy
- 15. Y Siddayya
- 16. N Krishnayya
- 17. G Malyadri
- 18. Anantarama Sarma
- 19. J Ranga Reddy
- 20. P Raja Rao]
- **21. U Saroja
- **22. D Sarada
- 23. D G Narasinga Rao
- 24. S Narasimha Reddy
- 25. Ch.Babu Rao
- 26. G Ramulu

Himachal Pradesh

- *1. Kashmir Singh Thakur
- 2. Rakesh Singha

Assam

- *1. Sashakamal Handique

Delhi

- *1. Mohan Lal
- *2. K M Tiwari
- *3. P M S Grewal
- 4. Brahmjeet Singh
- 5. Baliram Verma
- 6. Jagdish Minocha
- 7. Nathu Prasad
- 8. Ramanath Jha
- 9. G K Bhardwaj

Goa

- 1. Sitaram Mandrekar

Gujarat

- *1. Subodh Mehta
- 2. Nagin Bhai Patel
- 3. Raghuvir Mali

Haryana

- *1. Satbir Singh
- 2. S N Solanki
- 3. To be filled in later

Karnataka

- *1. V J K Nair
- *2. C Nanjundappa

- *2. to be filled in later
- 3. Prakash Rajkhowa
- 4. Nirmal Dutta Biswas
- 5. Asit Dutta
- 6. Deben Bhattacharjee
- 7. Michael Lugun
- 9. to be filled in later
- 10. Sarbeshwar Das

Bihar

- *1. J.S. Majumdar
- *2. S K Baksi
- **3. Ramnika Gupta
- *4. K K Tripathi
- 5. Ganesh Shankar Singh
- 6. Amrendra Mishra
- 7. R P S Chandel
- 8. Jamuna Sahay
- 9. Mithilesh Singh
- 10. Yadav Prasad
- 11. Narendra Mishra
- 12. A K Roy
- 13. K K Mandal
- 14. J K Shukla

Maharashtra

- *1. Sayeed Ahmed
- *2. P M Vartak
- *3. Sadashiv Bhatt
- 4. B P Kashyap
- **5. Suman Sanzgiri
- 6. Narsayya Adam
- 7. Uddhav Bhavalkar
- 8. Vivek Monteiro
- 9. D L Karad

Orissa

- *1. Lambodar Nayak
- *2. Sivaji Patnaik
- *3. To be filled in later
- 4. Pradeep Das

- *3. K Shankar
- 4. T S Mani
- 5. V Sukumar
- 6. E K N Rajan
- 7. Nithyananda Swamy
- 8. K S Subramanya
- 9. Ronald Vaz
- 10. A B Das
- 11. Mohan Kumar
- 12. T S Nair
- **13. Padmavathy

Madhya Pradesh

- *1. S Kumar
- 2. Badal Saroj
- 3. P K Mukherjee
- 4. Narain Bharti

KERALA

- *1. V.S. Chandrasekhara Pillai
- *2. P. Unni
- *3. K.K. Chellappan
- *4. V.S. Mani
- *5. P.R. Gopalakrishnan
- *6. K. Chandran Pillai
- *7. E.K. Imbichibava
- *8. Kuttiyil Soman
- *9. P. Raghavan
- *10. T.P. Ramakrishnan
- *11. C.P. Karunakaran Pillai
- *12. K. Moosakutty
- *13. N. Padmalochanan
- *14. P. Kesavan Nair
- *15. Anathalavatoom Anandan
- 16. Peroorkkada Sadasivan
- *17. K. Anirudhan
- *18. O. Bharathan
- *19. K.P. Sahadevan
- *20. P. Kunjikannan
- *21. C.O. Paulose
- *22. K.M. Abraham

5.	Bisnu Mohanty	*23.	K. Padmanabhan
6.	Dusmanta Das	*24.	Nazimunnisa
7.	Surendra Mudali	*25.	K.K. Divakaran
8.	Amiya Das	*26.	M. Rajan
9.	To be filled in later	*27.	K.O. Habib
10.	To be filled in later	28.	K.R. Padmam
	Punjab	29.	P.K. Somarajan
*1.	Mangat Ram Pasla	30.	A.K. Balan
*2.	Chander Shekhar	31.	N.P. Saidalavi
*3.	Vijay Kumar Misra	32.	M.S. Scaria
*4.	Raghunath Singh	33.	P. Surendran
5.	Inderjeet Singh	34.	T.K. Palani
6.	Mulkh Raj	**35.	P. Ratnammal
7.	Tirlochan Singh	36.	C.K. Karunakaran
8.	Satpal Bhatti	37.	S. Damodaran
9.	Natha Singh	38.	P.P. Chitharanjan
10.	Amar Nath	39.	B. Rajendran
11.	Sucha Singh	40.	K.K. Jayachandran
12.	Kishan Singh	41.	S. Sundaramanikyam
13.	Tarsem Jodhan	42.	K.K. Krishnan
	Rajasthan	43.	V.N. Krishnan Kutty
		44.	K.R. Sodarani
*1.	Ravindra Shukla	45.	K.A. Aliakbar
2.	Het Ram Beniwal	46.	P. Nandakumar
3.	K K Verma	47.	H.K. Pisharody
4.	R K Swamy	48.	George K Antony
5.	Navrang Singh	49.	K. Sukumaran
6.	Banshi Lal Kalal	50.	P.V. Gangadharan
	Tamilnadu	51.	A.K. Narayanan
		52.	K. Balakrishnan
*1.	K Ramani	53.	T.V. Govindan
*2.	K Vaithinathan	54.	M. Vasu
*3.	A Soundara Rajan	55.	Elamaram Kareem
*4.	D Janaki Raman	56.	P.T. Rajan
*5.	M Nanjappan	57.	K. Dasan
*6.	P V Ramdas	58.	K. Narayanan
*7.	W R Varada Rajan	59.	P Kunhikanaran
*8.	P M Kumar	60.	E. Kassim
		61.	K.P. Viswavalsalan
		62.	Kadakkal Sundaresan

*9.	J Hemachandran	63.	K. Thulaseedharan
*10.	R Singaravelu	64.	P. Lalaji Babu
11.	K M Hari Bhatt	65.	V.V. Saseendran
12.	S Chandra Sekharan	**66.	Kulakkada Indira
13.	V Karmegam	67.	V. Raveendran Nair
14.	P G K Krishnan	68.	A. Shahul Hameed
15.	J L Vincent	69.	G. Sivaraja Pillai
16.	U K Vellingiri	70.	Ochira Thankappan
17.	C Govindasami	71.	R. Parameswaran Pillai
18.	K Palanivelu	72.	S.S. Potti
19.	C.Govindarajan	73.	Kattakkada Sasi
20.	T R Purushothaman	74.	M.R. Ravi
21.	K Karunakaran	75.	S. Jayakumar
22.	P Marimuthu	76.	Gopalakrishna Kurup
23.	S Kasthuri Rangan	77.	Rajan Babu
24.	S A Thangarajan	78.	T.K. Warriar
25.	Isakkimuthu	79.	Pulluyila Stanley
26.	M Rajangam	80.	Nanniode Ravi
27.	Durai Arumugam	81.	S. Jayaram
28.	S Pancharathnam	82.	P. Vijayan
29.	R Ilangovan	83.	C. Krishnan
**30.	Devi Parameswari	84.	P.V. Balagopalan
31.	M Chandran	85.	P. Ramachandran
32.	S Arjunan	86.	P. Govindan
33.	R S Rajendran	87.	T. Ramakrishnan
34.	B Ayyalu	88.	P. Raghavan
		89.	P.V. Krishnan
	Tripura	90.	M.A. Krishnan
		91.	V. Ramakrishnan
*1.	Bimal Shina	92.	K.F. Devis
*2.	Manik Dey	93.	Varghese Kumarikkal
3.	Sudarsan Das	94.	K.V. Jose
4.	Ananta Tripura	95.	K.A. Kochappu
5.	Panu Mazumdar	96.	V.R. Bhaskaran
		97.	V.N. VASAVAN
	Uttar Pradesh	98.	K.P. Sugunan
		99.	C.J. JOSEPH
*1.	K N Bhatt	100.	T. Dasan
*2.	Vijai Rawat	101.	T.M. Muhammed
3.	Daulat Ram	102.	M.T. Varghese
4.	Gulab Singh	103.	P.S. Gangadharan

5.	Harsahay Singh	104.	V.K. Devassykutty
6.	Kamalapati Tripathi	105.	K.A. Pushpakaran
		106.	K.R. GANGADHARAN
		107.	D.R. Pisharody
		108.	S Krishnamoorthy
		109.	T.R. Bose
		110.	C.B.C. Warriar
		111.	C.K. Vijayan
	West Bengal		West Bengal
*1.	Rabin Mukherjee	107.	Lakshmi Dey
*2.	Biren Roy	108.	Bejoy Bhattacharyya
*3.	Kshiti Burman	109.	Swapan Saha
*4.	Haridas Malakar	110.	Asim Banerjee
*5.	Rajdeo Goala	111.	Anadi Sahoo
*6.	Ananda Pathak	112.	Santosh Bhattacharyya
*7.	Bamapada Mukherjee	113.	Anil Sarkar
*8.	Manik Sanyal	114.	Bishu Das
*9.	Prabir Sen	115.	Sitaram Gupta
*10.	Subhas Chakrabarty	116.	Nepaldeb Bhattacharyya
**11.	Arati Dasgupta	117.	Bansdeo Mondal
*12.	Mrinal Das	118.	Jawaharlal Shaw
*13.	Shibaprasad Bhattacharyya	119.	Tarapada Basak
*14.	Raghunath Kushari	120.	Md. Islam
*15.	Mrinal Banarjee	121.	Pradyot Sen
*16.	Shantashree Chatterjee	122.	Sirajuddin Mollah
*17.	Dipak Dasgupta	123.	Md. Samiullah
*18.	Lakshman Sett	124.	Nani Kar
*19.	Somen Kundu	125.	Rabin Pal
*20.	Sukhomay Pal	126.	Subhas Mukherjee
**21.	Nisha Roy	127.	Lakshman Bhattacharyya
*22.	Madhu Guha	128.	Goutam Ghatak
*23.	D.K. Bose	129.	Ajit Mukherjee
*24.	Debanjan Chakrabarty	130.	S.B. Deb Roy
*25.	K.M. Batabyal	131.	Jiten Dubey
*26.	Bimal Chatterjee	132.	Bibhuti Das Mondal
*27.	Jayanta Dasgupta	133.	Haradhan Jha
*28.	Rathin Sen	134.	Laxman Bagdi
*29.	Narayan Saha	135.	Amalendu Ghatak
*30.	T.K. Tewari	**136.	Dipali Bose
*31.	Tarit Topdar	137.	S.K.M. Chaudhury
*32.	Ajit Chaudhury	138.	A. Dakshi

*33.	Jagadish Das	139.	Mohan Mahto
*34.	Gopal Bhattacharyya	140.	Gouranga Chatterjee
*35.	Sunil Basu Roy	141.	Ganga Yadav
*36.	Haradhan Roy	142.	Nirupam Sen
*37.	Benoy Chakrabarty	143.	Sukhen Sarkar
*38.	Kamal Bhattacharyya	144.	Debabrata Banerjee
*39.	Dilip Chatterjee	145.	Dilip Sarkar
*40.	Nemai Samanta	146.	Ajit Biswas
*41.	Abul Basar	147.	Gopal Biswas
*42.	Mantu Bose	148.	Badal Bose
*43.	S.P. Lepcha	149.	Krishna Swapan Mitra
*44.	Ajit Sarkar	150.	Debi Pathak
*45.	Subhas Bose	151.	Asim Mondal
*46.	Nikhil Mukherjee	152.	Kamal Bakshi
*47.	Tushar Dey	153.	S.K. Sultan
*48.	Kinkar Posak	**154.	P. Gangamma
*49.	Dilip Majumdar	155.	Lagandeo Singh
*50.	Md. Nizamuddin	156.	Harish kar
*51.	Ranjit Kundu	157.	Gopi Chatterjee
*52.	Bikash Chaudhury	158.	Sudhir Roy
*53.	Subhas Chakraborty (Port)	159.	Kali Shankar Pal
*54.	Shantimoy Bhattacharyya	160.	Tarit Ghosh
*55.	Aditya Mishra	161.	Sujit Ghosh
*56.	Dipankar mukherjee	162.	Bejoy Modak
*57.	Prashanta Ghosh	163.	Ajit Bowmick
**58.	Lila Das	164.	Sunil Sarkar
59.	Gopal Acharya	165.	Md. Israil
60.	Laxmi Sen	166.	Sukhendu Biswas
61.	Harisaddan Mitra	167.	Sailen Chatterjee
62.	Patit Paban Pastak	168.	Ranu Chakraborty
63.	Gopal Basu	169.	Prashanta Ghosh (Hooghly)
64.	Biren Chakraborty	170.	Ganesh Adhikari
65.	M.A. Sayeed	171.	Nirmal Poddar
66.	Samir Banerjee	172.	Kashinath Adak
67.	Samar Bhowmick	173.	Dilip Sarkar
68.	Prashanta Nandi Chaudhury	174.	Bata Krishna Roy
69.	Kedar Mukherjee	175.	Dipak Sarkar
70.	Murari Bose	176.	Pranab Das
71.	K.C. Ghosh	177.	Kali Nayek
72.	Bejoy Mitra	178.	Hem Bhattacharyya
**73.	Nirupama Chatterjee	179.	Nirmal Jana

**74.	Nilima Moitra	180.	Amritendu Mukherjee
**75.	Ratna Dutta	181.	Biswanath Mitra
**76.	Manisha Chakraborty	182.	Subodh Ganguly
77.	Murari Mitra	183.	Abul Hasanat Khan
78.	Hemlal Chatterjee	184.	Chittaranjan Sarkar
79.	Sudhir Chatterjee	185.	Md. Giyasuddin
80.	Ashutosh Banerjee	186.	Kanailal Mishra
81.	Sadhan kanjilal	187.	Masudal Hussain
82.	Brajeswar Banerjee	188.	Mahadeb Mukherjee
83.	Siharan Acharyya	189.	Basudeb Mukherjee
84.	Partha Bose	190.	Pradyut Sen (Bankura)
85.	Alok Bhattacharyya	191.	Krishna Prasad Singh Deo
86.	Tapan Dutta	192.	Baidyanath Chand
87.	Ratan Dasgupta	193.	Krishnarjun Mitra
88.	Piyush Sarkar	194.	Radhamadan Hens
89.	Narayan Bhowmik	195.	Birsen Kuzur
90.	Samir Pal	196.	Babulal Gope
91.	Shibshankar Ghosal	197.	Mohanlal Oraon
92.	Niranjan Chatterjee	198.	Ziyaul Alam
93.	Nirmal Roy	199.	Kaziman Golay
94.	Joygopal Roy	200.	Shankar Biswas
95.	Badal Kar	201.	Krishnendu Banerjee
96.	Gobindo Guha	**202.	Lily Toppo
97.	Pralay Dasgupta	203.	Biren Bose
**98.	Shibani Sengupta	204.	K.B. Subba
99.	Robin Chakraborty	205.	Dibas Choube
100.	Atul Dutta	**206.	Jeremina Toppo
101.	Biswanath Singh	**207.	Karuna Gurung
**102.	Gargi Mukherjee	208.	Dilip Mitra
103.	Amar Ganguly	209.	Subir Biswas
104.	Bijoy Tewari	210.	Md. Islam (Birbhum)
105.	Sujit Das	211.	Rupam Sen
106.	Sisir Chakraborty	212.	Bani Duttagupta

Centre

* 1. Parameshwar Singh

* 2. Sukomal Sen

* Indicates Working Committee Member

** Indicates Female Member

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE

The 8th All India Conference is being attended by 2031 delegates from 21 states. Apart from leaders of 4 fraternal Central TU organisations 21 fraternal delegates from China, Cuba, Palestine, France, Malaysia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Japan as also the WFTU and ANC representatives attended the Conference. The leaders of All India Kisan Sabha, All India Agricultural Workers Union, SFI, DYFI and AIDWA also attended the conference. Fraternal delegates from 18 National Federations and unions also attended the conference.

The screening of the 1962 credential forms received back (from 1829 male and 133 females delegates) reveal the following:

Age wise statistics:

	Male	Female	Total
Below 25 yrs	21	7	28
26 - 35 yrs	223	38	261
36 - 45 yrs	693	50	743
46 - 55 yrs	542	27	569
56 - 70 yrs	318	10	328
Above 70 yrs	32	1	33
TOTAL	1829	133	1962

Education wise statistics:

Non Metric	480	68	548
Non graduate	787	31	818
Graduate	432	27	459
Post Graduate	59	6	65
Technical	44	-	44
Professional	27	1	28
Total	1829	133	1962

Post Held in The:

Union	357	44	401
Federation	107	4	111
District CITU	444	34	478
State CITU	541	27	568
All India CITU	350	24	374
Others	30		30
Total	1829	133	1962

Miscellaneous Information:

Total Employees	829	104	933
Total Ex-employees	401	9	410
Total Whole Timer	587	18	605
Total Victimised	520	17	537
Total Delegates: Jail	522	7	529
Total Delegates: Underground	377	5	382

Read
THE WORKING CLASS
(ENGLISH)
&
CITU MAZDOOR
(HINDI)
A Monthly Journal of
C.I.T.U



TU Representatives from Bangladesh at the CITU Conference



Foreign delegates from fraternal Trade Unions attending the rally

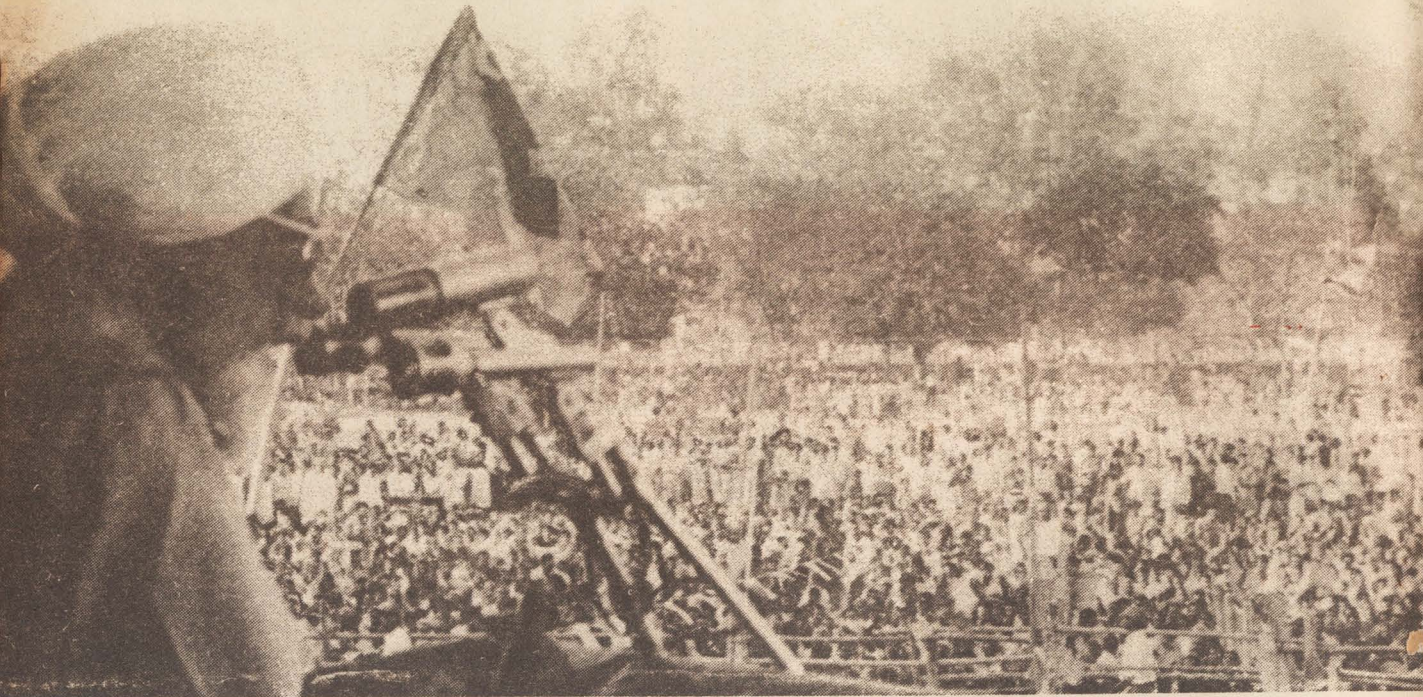


Kumagai Kananiche (left) Secretary General National Confederation of Trade Union (ZENROREN) Japan Speaking at the Conference



Chinese delegate Xia Xiaomei (Right) addressing the Conference

Call for March To Parliament On April 5



Com. H.K.S. Surjeet speaking at Patna Rally on March 3



Jyoti Basu speaking at Calcutta Brigade Parade Rally on March 12