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THE WORKING CLASS

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**Special
Issue**



**CITU
Tenth
Conference
Mass
Rally
31 Dec.
2001**



(Sunil Khan MP, making a mention in Lok Sabha on 22.11.2000, referred to the 3 day strike in coal industry called by the CITU and urged the Government to review the decision to privatise mining. Here is an extract from his speech)

REVIEW DECISION TO PRIVATISE MINING

"In a span of three years the Government has, for the second time, decided to throw open mining as well as of coal and lignite to the private companies, apart from public sector companies. Till now, coal mining to private companies was only allowed for captive purposes.

In a decision on 6th April, 2000, Cabinet approved suitable amendments to the Coal Mining (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, so that private companies could move in. The Government will now have to introduce a Bill in Parliament to make the proposed amendments. It is not in the interest of the country. It may be recalled that mining was in private hands and corruption was rampant;

besides, coal miners were exploited unchecked by the private mine owners. To end all this, mining was nationalised. I urge the Government not to go for opening up the mining sector for private hands, whose track records have not been good at all. I strongly demand for the public sector of coal mines so that the country could stand on its own feet. In protest of privatisation of coal industry and the delay in finalisation of the Sixth Wage Agreement, the Centre of Indian Trade Unions called a strike, which is going on from 20th Nov to 22nd November 2000. About six lakhs employees have taken part; as a result all the coal units of Coal India have stopped their production."

(There is a lot of confusion, deliberately ushered in by the Government spokesmen, about the subsidy on petroleum products. Dipankar Mukherjee, MP, laid bare the Govt hoax by citing official figures that there is no Govt. subsidy to oil sector and only the oil sector is subsidising the Govt. budget. Here are excerpts from his speech in Rajya Sabha on 18.12.2000-Editor)

"OIL SECTOR SUBSIDISING GOVT. BUDGET"

"In the year 1999-2000, the contribution to the Central Exchequer from the national oil companies through customs duty, cess, excise duty, royalty and dividend of the national oil companies is Rs 40,913 crores. This is what the oil sector contributed to the central exchequer. So far as subsidy is concerned, it is not being managed through any budgetary support. No budget is involved in subsidy. The total subsidy given in 1999-2000 is Rs 17,910 crores. So, from the oil sector, this great subsidy, which is creating all these problems, is Rs 17,910 crores.

The total contribution, the total money, which the Government of India is getting from the oil sector against all these duties and taxes—all Central—is Rs 40,900 crores. My question is this. The whole country is being told that subsidy is being given to the kerosene user and the LPG user. Who is subsidising whom? Is the oil sector subsidising

the Government Budget or is it the subsidy which is being subsidised by the budget? Who is subsidising whom?

The General Budget is being subsidised by the oil sector. It is not the other way. There is a misinformation campaign in the media and the whole nation as if a Rs 17,000 crores' subsidy is being given to these people. From the national oil companies, from the oil pool account—the Government is an individual entity, including the Finance Ministry—the Government is getting Rs 40,000 crores. Rs 17,000 crores are being given as the so-called subsidy. Who is subsidising whom? From oil pool account, you are giving Rs 40,000 crores to the central exchequer and then you are blaming the poor people that they are the subsidy-eaters. The Government of India is getting the biggest subsidy from the oil pool account. Please admit it.

THE WORKING CLASS

CITU MONTHLY

FEBRUARY 2001

EDITORIAL

FAST TRACK DISASTER...

The pontiffs of second generation reforms including the Union Finance Minister, while making pre budget exercises have been assuring and reassuring, almost everyday, for a robust growth in the days to come.

But as words and deeds always differ for the wise people of the BJP clan, what is being actually done by them is to speed up the process of de-industrialisation in the country.

It is not unnatural, therefore, that the Group of Minister headed by the Finance Minister himself has recommended for repeal of the Sick Industrial Companies Act and put the fate of the sick industrial units, both in private and public sector, to a fast track liquidation process.

The recommendations of the Group of Ministers, as published in the Press, envisaged some concrete steps for recovering bank-loans and other commercial dues of the sick companies; but for the workers, it is just a vague assurance of a so called safety net that too, to be formulated afterwards.

The GoM's recommendation is nothing but almost the echo of infamous Goswami Committee recommendation for a fast track liquidation of sick units. has got a more ominous dimension. But, not the workers issue alone. The move to repeal the SICA and replace it by the arrangement envisaged, is a ploy to give the private mill-owners a free run to gain fortunes by closures through the sickness route and legitimise unscrupulous diversion of resources from one unit to the other.

For public sector units, the move to repeal SICA has a special implication. It provides the route to expedite closing down the sick public sector units and push the exercise for revival completely out of the agenda.

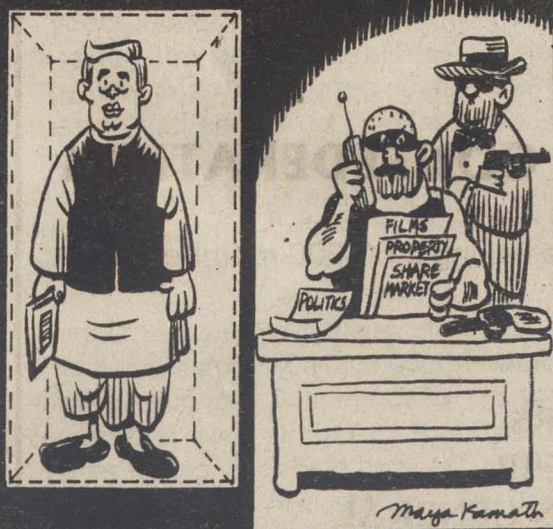
The profit-making PSUs are being offered for sale to MNCs for a song. That process is also being sought to be expedited by the privatisation lobby through hot pursuit of the proposals for enacting a separate law for handling PSU-sale by separate autonomous non-bureaucrat(?) agency.

Hence, they are all for fast-track liquidation and fast-track sell-out leading to fast-track de-industrialisation, while making loud noise on robust growth.

This is nothing but a fast track to diasaster - for the country and its economy.

The working class must unite and resist this disastrous move.

VIRTUAL GOVERNMENT ACTUAL GOVERNMENT



Courtesy: The Asian Age

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FORWARD TO COUNTRYWIDE UNITED STRUGGLES

TAPAN SEN

It was all red-all over the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The whole city was surrounded by red flags to welcome the 2600 strong delegates representing 32 lakhs membership, to the Tenth Conference of the CITU, which began on 27th December at Hyderabad.

And not the delegates alone. The city also welcomed with warmth and cheers, four jathas from all the corners of this vast country; from Jalianwalabag in the north, from Mumbai in the west, from Calcutta in the east and from Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram in the south. The campaign trail crisscrossed the whole country, with the CITU leadership from almost all the States urging broadest unity of the people in the struggle against the disastrous rule of the BJP-led combine. Innumerable meetings were held on the way of the jathas, in the cities, factory gates, markets, and also in the remote villages, which witnessed tremendous spontaneity and enthusiasm among the peoples from all walks of life.

The Conference culminated in a mass rally on 31st December. The CITU gave a clarion call to working class to take the lead in consolidating the surging tide of struggles against the anti-national, anti-people policies of

the BJP-led Govt. It urged the workers and the common people to intensify their countrywide militant struggles.

INAUGURAL SESSION

The Conference began with receiving the comrades who traveled across the country in jathas from different centres by the CITU President, E Balanandan, who also hoisted the CITU flag. All the leaders and delegates also paid homage at the martyr's column.

N Prasada Rao, Vice-President, CITU, veteran leader of the working class and people of Andhra Pradesh and Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. The session began with the condolence resolution moved by Kanai Banerjee, Secretary, CITU.

In his Presidential address to the conference, E Balanandan drew the attention of the delegates to the imperialist dangers. (*Extracts published in January issue of 'The Working Class'*)

M K Pandhe, General Secretary, CITU, placed his report. (*Again, extracts published in Jan. issue*) K L Mahendra, General Secretary, AITUC, Shri Sundaresan, Secretary, AP State Committee of HMS and Shyama Charan Gaur, General Secretary, TUCC greeted the conference on the inaugural day.

DISCUSSION AND DELIBERATIONS

40 delegates, from all the States, took part in the discussion on General Secretary's report. They, while reporting on the situation prevailing in the States, also stressed the need for more active intervention by the CITU in uniting and consolidating the surging opposition against the policies of the BJP led Govt. The struggle, both on sectoral and national plane, should be carried to a militant height, ensuring continuity in the movemental programmes. They speakers urged the CITU centre to take more initiative in organising solidarity actions in support of the emerging struggles, in various industries and in the agricultural sector. They also put forth concrete suggestions for joint action programmes by the peasants and the workers in the background of mounting resentment in the rural areas, to give a new dimension to the anti-liberalisation struggle.

The Conference devoted a separate session for discussions on organisation. Besides the chapter on organisation in the General Secretary's report, Kanai Banerjee also placed a separate report on the tasks on organisation. These tasks were formulated on the basis of the conclusions of the national workshop on organisation

organised by the CITU on 13-15 March 2000.

22 delegates took part in the discussion on organisation. Deliberations on organisational tasks focused the need for further strengthening the functioning of CITU centre and its more pro-active role to monitor implementation of the organisational tasks at various levels.

COMMISSIONS

Separate discussion in commissions on important issues facing the trade union movement was held on 30th December 2000. The subjects for the commission-discussions were:

- 1) Imperialist ideological offensives.
- 2) Imperialist economic offensives.
- 3) Fight against Communalism, tasks of the trade unions.
- 4) Casteism and social oppression, our tasks.
- 5) Working women: a class perspective.
- 6) Informal sector and challenges before the trade union movement.
- 7) Unemployment and trade union initiative.

Separate papers were circulated on all the issues along with the conference documents, which were deliberated by total 309 comrades in all the seven commissions. The delegates placed important suggestions in the daylong deliberations, enriching the contents of the approach papers and sharpening the understanding on the issues concerned.

P K Ganguly, Chittabrata Mazumder, Kanai Banerjee,

Tapan Sen, W R Varada Rajan, Ardhendu Dakshi and S Dev Roye reported the outcome of the commission discussions in the plenary session on the next day on 31st. The commission papers, after necessary correction and incorporation of suggestions, will be published as CITU Policy Papers subsequently.

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference unanimously adopted resolutions on the following subjects:

- 1) On Greetings to the fighting working class of Andhra Pradesh
- 2) On fight against the anti-people economic policy
- 3) Against Communalism
- 4) On agricultural workers and rural poor
- 5) On solidarity with the forthcoming struggle of Peasants and Agricultural workers
- 6) Against Disastrous power policy of the Central Govt.
- 7) On solidarity with State Govt Employees' countrywide strike on 10th January 2001
- 8) Against ghastly murder of Darshan Koda, Vice-President, Rajasthan State CITU
- 9) On the countrywide 5 day strike by Medical Representatives

FRATERNAL GREETINGS

The leaders from various fraternal organisations, viz., K Varada Rajan, General Secretary, All India Kisan Sabha, P. Ramaiah, President, All India Agricultural Workers Union, Mythili Sivaraman, Vice-President, AIDWA, Balagopal, Joint Secretary, DYFI and Krishna Prasad, President SFI,

addressed the delegates, greeting the conference.

SUMMING UP

M.K. Pandhe summed up the deliberations on the General Secretary's report as well as the discussions on organisation. While replying to the points raised during the discussions, Pandhe called for increased organisational initiative at all levels to build the struggle of the entire people. He informed that the CITU had already taken the initiative to discuss with other trade unions and mass organisations for holding an all India convention of National Platform of Mass Organisation during the budget session of the Parliament. Meanwhile, independent initiative of CITU organisations would help creating the ground for countrywide united action to be announced from the convention. He also emphasised solidarity actions in support of the struggles going on in various sectors. E Balanandan wound up the delegates session of the Conference with his concluding remarks (*see extracts published separately*).

IN SOLIDARITY

The Conference called for more active coordination between the struggles of the workers and the peasantry, which alone can broaden the mobilisation and carry the movement to a higher pitch. The conference called upon the CITU unions all over the country to organise actions in solidarity with the countrywide dharna by the organisations of peasants and agricultural workers on 5-7 February 2001. The CITU unions, if possible with

other trade unions, should organise rallies/dharnas etc. on those days, to culminate in a massive demonstration on 7th February 2001.

ALL INDIA PROTEST DAY

The Conference also decided to observe an 'All India Protest Day' on 24th January 2001, by holding massive demonstration/rallies in all industrial centres, districts and State capitals against price-rise, sickness and closure of industries, downsizing of workforce in PSUs, the Govt. and also in private sector, repression and atrocities on trade union movement, attack on trade union rights and Govt-move to change the labour laws in favour of the employers.

INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY

The Conference was attended by delegations of various trade unions from abroad. Among those who were present and greeted the conference were: Takeshi Kokuban and Masuo Kato from Zenroren, Japan, Nguen Van Dung and Nguen Van Dat from Vietnam General Confederation of Labour, Jean Pierre Page from France, Om Koirala and Kamal Gautam from GEFONT, Nepal, Elmer C Labog from KMU, Philippines, Quamarul Ahsan and Raja Miah from Jatio Shramik Federation, Bangladesh, W I Khan and Shahidulla Chowdhury from Bangladesh Trade Union Kendra, M R Maznu from BADC Employees and Workers' Union, Bangladesh, Rubina Zamil and Gulzar Ahmed Chowdhury from All

Pakistan Trade Union Federation, I G Thompson (Australia) from Southern Initiative against Globalisation and for Trade Union Rights(SIGTUR), Jasper Gross and Meena Patel from International Union of Workers in Food Processing Industry(IUF).

Messages of solidarity and greetings to the conference received from Trade union Centres of China, Cuba, Italy, France, Russia, Iraq, Korea(DPRK), Cyprus, and also from Commonwealth Trade Union Council (CTUC), London were also read out.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Along with the delegates session, a seven-day long cultural festival was organised at the Conference venue. Performances by cultural troupes from various States drew huge crowds. Seminars on current issues facing the TU and democratic movement were held in connection with the Conference, addressed by eminent speakers.

ELECTIONS

2603 delegates from all over the country, representing almost all industrial sectors, attended the conference. From the conference, a 470 member General Council and a 35 member Secretariat was elected, with E Balanandan, M K Pandhe and Ranjit Basu re-elected as President, General Secretary and Treasurer. S K Bakshi, President, Jharkhand State CITU, P K Gurudasan, General Secretary of Kerala State CITU, M A Gaffoor and S Veeraiah, President and

General Secretary of AP State CITU respectively, were newly included in the CITU Secretariat. The General Council, which met at the conference venue, elected a 117 member Working Committee.

MASS RALLY

On 31st afternoon, a mass rally was held in the Nizam College Ground, Hyderabad, which witnessed a massive participation of around two lakh people from Hyderabad and adjoining areas. Jyoti Basu, Vice President, CITU, who could not attend the conference due to health reasons, sent a message, which was read out in the rally amidst cheers. E. Balanandan and M K Pandhe, both President and General Secretary of CITU, B.V. Raghavalu, Secretary, AP State CPI(M), K Hemalata, Secretary, CITU, S Veeraiah, General Secretary, AP CITU, besides Jean Pierre Page(France) on behalf of the international fraternity of delegates, addressed the rally. M A Gaffoor, President of AP State CITU, presided.

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REDEFINING WOMEN'S WORK

At a time when the employment scene in the country is under considerable stress, not necessarily all negative, the need is clearly for positive labour policies which protect the interests of workers even as they facilitate enhancement of productive efficiency in industry. Such optimism in regard to some of the current enthusiasms of the Department of Women and the Ministry of Labour is, however, evidently unwarranted. The Ministry, on the advice of a Group of Ministers, has reportedly decided to make legislative provision for allowing night-shift work by women. But, there is little indication that this major policy decision has been taken after careful enough consideration and study. Nor has there been sufficient public debate on the issue. So why the haste?

At one level, that elements of labour legislation, intended to be, though far from being actually, protective, are being eroded is part of the push to provide a conducive environment for industrial growth. The Maharashtra Government, for instance, has recently announced that it will suspend some mandatory clauses in labour legislation in Vidarbha and other backward areas in an effort to encourage investment and growth in the region. Gujarat's labour record in recent times has been one of utter neglect; and the emergent industrial 'giants' in the south all appear to be examining ways and means of making it possible for industry to lower labour costs in a range of industries—from agro-based products to pharmaceuticals and electronics. The particular move to permit night-shift working by women is the more worrying because of the conceptual garb in which it is being presented. Here the contours of state policy on women's working hours are being carefully fashioned to appear progressive, as being part of the overall stated mission to promote women's empowerment.

A more direct meshing has been occurring in the 'new' sector, where teleworking is being promoted with some zest as the magic wand to 'free' women for 'productive' work. So closely is the integration being effected that to oppose or even to suggest the need for protective measures to be woven into

the promotion of teleworking as a new job/work mode for women is often seen as being anti-progress. And yet, preliminary surveys show that teleworking, if it frees anyone at all, frees the employer from minimum obligations to employees. With the geographical spread of workers, the employer has no role in ensuring a safe and healthy work environment. In an escalating consumerist economy, workers ironically become their own employers, extracting the maximum from their own labour for the highest returns in the short term. In some sense this is true of all self-employed workers, who incidentally constitute the largest chunk of all women workers all over the world, although in the modern sector the yields are greater.

But the argument for enhancing and broadening the ambit of protective legislation in the new economic environment needs to be made as emphatically as the different ideological and political threads need to be tested out and understood. In doing so, the distortions that have occurred in concepts such as women's employment and women's development have to be acknowledged and set right.

There can be no arguing with the effort to expand employment opportunities for women. Teleworking affords such an opportunity, even if for a small proportion of educated, middle class women. Teleworking can be seen as both corporate employment as well as self-employment. It should then extend to the workers the advantages of corporate/factory employment, as well as of self-employment. In sum, it is an answer to the immediate and special gender needs of women—it offers a regular wage, it allows the woman to care for her home and children, it eliminates commuting, saving on quality time as well as wear and tear. But, is such a policy, in its present form, conducive to women's empowerment is a question that needs to be debated.

The move of the Ministry to extend night-shift to women is another such fuzzy issue. It is an answer again to the immediate needs of women by allowing them to access opportunities that they have been denied so far of earning better wages

and, at higher levels, being able to compete on an equal footing with men, all of which can be counted as being among women's special gender needs.

Unfortunately, there is another side, as bleak as this is bright. Allowing women on the night-shift is not, it must be pointed out, a particular Indian move, but echoes what may well be a trend in many other countries. Even while labour organisations in some countries are evolving norms and minimum conditions that should be in place where women are employed, in others the night-shift has become a contentious issue generating a growing body of literature. Attempts to introduce night-shift for women, whether in research institutions or manufacturing units, have been opposed by workers on several grounds.

The US Centre for Disease Control, together with the NIOSH, has documented the several health problems that result from night shift work without adequate precautions in place. Even with the precautions, there are many unanswered questions about how night-shift work permanently affects biorhythms. Such health effects are compounded by jobs requiring eye work. There are also the social aspects of night-shift for women—safety issues, commuting, child care, etc. One thread of discussion around night-shift is about how some women have shown a preference for night work, which allows them to be home during the day,

when they can attend to household chores. Such policy changes may thus respond to the immediate needs of women while contributing towards long-term deleterious social, psychological and physical health consequences.

And then again, given that most women wage earners in India are self-employed, changes in labour policy affect only a small sector. This is the more important issue: that with such dispersed employment and disguised 'self-employment' becoming the norm, labour policy for women ought to be addressing very different issues and premising it on the new and more dynamic concept of wage work. That this is not happening ought to be of serious concern for labour organisations, the women's movement and the community-based NGO sector, which is being persistently wooed by industry and the state to play an intermediary role in the creation of new forms of employment. Neither the Labour Commission nor the Plan documents nor even the National Commission on Women appear to be sensitive to the urgency of redefining the contours and concepts of work. Women's empowerment is increasingly becoming a portmanteau concept which is carrying a lot of unwanted baggage and, in the process, derailing serious attempts towards women's development.

(Courtesy: Economic and Political Weekly, Dec 30-Jan 5, 2001)

Golden hen

DISINVESTMENT, DISINVESTMENT DISINVESTMENT

You are sweet golden hen

PSUs are up for sale

Let employees go to hell.

Country's financial health is in ICU

Ministers and bureaucrats stand in queue

To visit to foreign country

Disinvest will fetch handsome booty.

They will not allow the country to suffer

All Forex spent empty coffer

Country is on the move

What a Ram Raj Bahut Khoob

*In Khushwant Singh's 'With Malice Towards One and All' column
in The Hindustan Times*

PRE-BUDGET DISCUSSION WITH FINANCE MINISTER

ARDHENDU DAKSHI

Union Finance Minister Yashwant Sinha met the trade union leaders today for Pre-Budget discussion with the self-professed objective to incorporate labours' view points in the next budget. Representatives from all major Central Trade Unions attended the meeting where M.K. Pandhe, General Secretary and Ardhendu Dakshi, Secretary, attended the meeting on behalf of CITU.

In his initial remarks, the Finance minister observed that labour was his first choice(!) for such consultation because labour matters have bearing on all sectors of economy. But when he elaborated his priorities, labour was nowhere to be seen. He mentioned his difficulties on account of international oil price rise and crash of stock market in Information technology sector world wide, poor monsoon etc. His emphasis was, as usual, on down-sizing of Public Sector industries and Government establishments and labour law reforms(?) and glib talk about safety net for displaced workers. Pandhe blasted the whole exercise as merely ritualistic and for public relation image building only. Last year not a single suggestion was accepted and Finance Minister didn't find time to sit twice in 12 months, though he met employers as a matter of routine. He emphasised that Income Tax exemption should be upto Rs. 1 lakh taking inflation into account. He

accused that when economy is slowing down, Govt. is unconcerned about it and to inflict more injury, is liberalising import of every possible item, thus throwing economy out of gear and millions of workers out of job. The Govt. talks 'SWADESHI' and does just the opposite.

Interest of PF deposits brought down to 11% by Finance Ministry was condemnable and demanded the Central Board of PF Trustee be allowed to work independently - who were against such reduction. The rate should be restored to 12% as before.

He castigated that Govt. being indulgent to the employers in every respect. There is Rs.58000 crores bank loan unpaid by capitalists and corporate sector, under and over invoicing in export-import is costing the country about 4 billion dollars a year, and black money and black economy has grown to 40% of GDP, as per one authentic study.

About Labour Law reforms he asserted that such reforms must be pro-labour, to improve their condition, not for making everybody a contract worker. Pandhe demanded that a white paper should be brought out detailing what are the benefits of 'REFORMS' in 10 years other than unemployment, and depreciation of Rupee.(Rs. 14 for one dollar in 1991 to Rs. 46.75 in 2000). Before talking about downsizing govt. offices

and PSUs, the Prime Minister should downsize his ministry by at least 10%.

Dakshi mentioned that in many States minimum wage notifications are being stayed by High Courts being moved by the employers. This has made the notification a farce as the cases go on for years. Steps should be taken to stop it. He pointed out that PF membership is going down because enforcement has slackened. Lakhs of workers are being deprived of minimum wage and all statutory benefits they being termed as 'Piece-Rate' workers in unorganised sector. He demanded that Social Security benefits for unorganised workers on Kerala model and Act for Agricultural workers, also on Kerala model, must be brought to Parliament immediately. Such schemes should cover home based and Anganwadi workers also.

Almost all the Central Trade Union leaders highlighted the plight of the workers in this 'Reforms' era and asked the Govt. to retrace the steps to save domestic industry and labour. Some others, of course, agreed to co-operate with the Govt. in globalisation and liberalisation. CITU believes that without a strong mass movement this government, which is totally unconcerned about the workers' and un-employed's miseries, will not change its present policies, as it became evident after the meeting.

WE CAN TAKE ON THE STUPENDOUS CHALLENGE

E BALANANDAN

Comrades, during the course of last four days, you have deliberated thoroughly on almost all relevant issues facing the working class and the country your debate manifested an ardent desire for unleashing a more vigorous initiative by CITU, from all levels, right from top to the grass roots, for an all out fight for a change-change of the politician, change of governance and a change in correlation of forces.

You have also deliberated on the fast changing situation in all fronts as well. Yes fast changes are taking place. And more important is that the mood of the mass of the workers, even those who were earlier not in struggle, is also changing. Newer and newer forces among the workers are joining strike actions and various other struggles. The struggle in power sector is an example. During the last few years, a large section of them, who were earlier not there, are coming to the front line of struggle, not for any economic demands, but in the struggle against the policies. The postal employees also went on strike for ten days braving all threats, again not on any economic demands. The heroic struggles, braving all brutalities of Govt and employers by the workers in many private sector units, multinational companies as well, are also testimony to the fast changing mood of the mass of workers to fight and resist.

SURGING STRUGGLES

The present situation also manifests the militant mood of the workers not to accept everything lying down. The coal workers refused to accept the agreements signed by some of the trade unions and went on three days' countrywide strike enmasse at the call of CITU and forced the management to change the settlement substantially. The workers of Maruti and Pepsi refused to accept the individual good conduct bond insisted by the employer; braving dismissal and all forms of victimisation. The fighting mood of the Plantation workers in the South has forced the Plantation owners to join the struggle against the crisis in the industry fuelled by Govt policy. The struggles in textile, engineering and various other

sectors both in private and public sector, in the unorganised sectors like brick -kilns, quarries etc, throughout the country, and even where our movement is very weak, are all bringing forth the mounting intolerance of the mass of the working class to this disastrous policy regime.

Added to this is the fast expanding discontent among our brethren in the villages- the peasants and the agricultural workers. Frequent rail-roko by the peasants in many parts of the country have forced the Govt to again commit for procurement of wheat and paddy from the farmers. Yes, the peasantry have started coming on the streets in a big way against the same policies and its grievous impact on their lives and livelihood.

REVERBERATING ECHOES

You must not fail to note that because of our consistent campaign and struggle, change is taking place in other camps as well. When we, the trade unions opposed the power policy of the Govt, we have been ridiculed as outmoded. And now, after Enron revelations, after manifold increase in power tariff and still with no improvement in the economics of the electricity boards, muscle-flexing of the foreign power companies etc., all are now reflecting the same views we had been ventilating from the beginning. I have already told about the hue and cry by the plantation owners. Even the owners of other industries, both small and big started murmuring about the disastrous import liberalisation, threatening their ouster from the market.

A new opportunity is emerging before the working class movement, discontent and intolerance is rising high, expanding widely, even in other camps, and we must reach out to them all and give it a shape of countrywide militant action of the toiling people for a decisive change, for reversal of policies. I am sure, the massive action of the toiling people would also find echoes in the other camp, at least among a section of them, louder and louder to force a change of correlation of forces countrywide.

We must not fail to see as well, that along with

rising struggles all around, the attack is also mounting on the people, against their unity and rights by the ruling class in various routes.

ATTACK ON DEMOCRACY

The democratic structure is the target of the ruling polity and they are active in their exercise through the constitution-review panel, in diluting the existing parliamentary set up and to give it a more unitary character. The country is also witnessing greater servility of the ruling polity to the imperialist pressure/ manoeuvre both on political and economic issues. At the same time the labour right is under ferocious attack, in the background of increasing pressure from the foreign capital lobby and also from Indian corporate houses. Judiciary is also overactive to undermine and negate the democratic rights of the workers and the common people. Supreme Court and Kerala High Court had put a ban on *hartal*. Delhi High Court wanted ESMA to be invoked against the Postal employees' strike but commented nothing on the issues involved. The labour laws are being openly violated with equally open-Govt support, without any camouflage. The labour laws are sought to be thoroughly changed in favour of the employers — in order to make you all slaves, contract/casual workers and the like. They want to completely disarm you - the working class, so that you are not able to mobilise, not able to resist and fight. Will you accept this lying down ?

COMMUNAL FRENZY

Another big challenge is the attack on the unity of the people and the country. The communal Govt, headed by BJP has started already sidelining the NDA agenda and putting forth the RSS agenda in the frontline more desperately and arrogantly. The minorities, the Muslims and the Christians are being attacked with frequent ferocity, temple-masjid issue is being rocked by the highest seat of the governance - most unscrupulously designed to engineer divisions among the people, more so the common toiling people of the country.

We have to fight simultaneously, both against the mounting attack on our rights and the democratic structure and also against the communal divisive design, if we are to confront effectively the challenges of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation(LPG). All are closely interlinked, the imperialist manoeuvre and offensive, the

disastrous policies of LPG, the attacks on trade union and democratic rights and the communal divisive designs. We must have a comprehensive understanding of the issues in entirety and that is most important.

CONFRONT THE CHALLENGES

To do all these things, to confront the challenges before us - we must equip us organisationally. We must be able to reach all, intervene in all the struggles, particularly emerging in new areas, for which we need a much stronger organisation at all levels-than we have at present.

You have deliberated on organisation at length, made valid criticisms, identified some weaknesses as well. But that is not enough. We must put all the dos and don'ts in concrete action and implement the organisational tasks already formulated. Without unleashing initiative at all levels-from the top to the lowest end, through a meaningful, effective democratic functioning, creating a widest cadre base, we cannot discharge the stupendous task of intervening and widening the canvas of the struggle and consolidate them in countrywide streams of actions.

If we are to discharge the tasks before us, if we are to avail of the opportunity unfolding before the working class movement and meet the challenges, if we are to change the correlation of forces towards a viable alternative, and if we are not to miss the bus, we are to organise ourselves befittingly at all levels, to be able to exploit the potential and the sharpen and widen the struggle of the entire toiling masses. I am sure, we will be able to do it. Future is definitely ours.

Comrades, before concluding, I must thank our Andhra Pradesh comrades. It is just not a formality. The manner, they have discharged very efficiently the stupendous task of hosting this mammoth conference of CITU- confirms our confidence - yes we can take up all the challenges before us. It is not only our comrades in AP, it is the toiling people of the entire State, cemented more in the process of the last long drawn heroic battle against the power-tariff hike, whose support and good-wishes and expectation as well, got reflected in the success of this five-day-conference. I thank them again, all the veterans, leaders and the huge army of disciplined volunteers working day and night, on behalf of all of you. With this I conclude.

(Concluding speech at the Tenth Conference of CITU)

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS FROM:



SYDICATE BANK STAFF UNION (Regd.) (Affiliated to BEFI)

Administrative Office:
Shanti Theatre Annexe
44, Mount Road, Chennai - 600 002
Phone: 8534481

(The General Council session of CITU held at Kozhikode decided to hold countrywide Jathas from different corner of the countrys prior to 10th conference of CITU, to carry on nationwide campaign on the pressing issues facing the workers and the common people and the urgency of unleashing united struggle against the disastrous economic policies and communal design of the BJP led Govt at the centre. Accordingly the Jathas were organised from different parts of the country, where leaders from almost all the States participated and which converged at the venue of the 10th conference at Hyderabad on 26th December 2000. Given below is the experience and diary of the Jatha that started from Jalianwallabag on 10th December. - Editor)

COUNTRYWIDE JATHA : A UNIQUE EXPERIENCE

S B Bharadwaj

The Jatha started at 10 am on 10th December from Jalianwallabag in a jeep as around 600 workers and employees assembled there greeted and sent off the Jatha Balawant Singh, Vice President CITU and President, Punjab State CITU flagged off.

The Jatha reached the conference venue at Hyderabad on 26th December midnight. In between another Jatha consisting comrades two jeeps started from Kanpur and converged with the former Jatha at Bhopal on 19th December covering the areas enroute. Thereafter all moved together in a single Jatha in two jeeps up to Hyderabad.

In this sixteen days long campaign trail across the country from north to south, the Jatha travelled across six States viz., Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, UP, MP, Maharashtra and entered Andhra Pradesh at Adilabad and thereafter moved towards to Hyderabad.

Wherever-from the Jatha started moving everyday during this period, we could establish contact with our comrades at next destination in advance. It had become possible to get

immediate response as the concerned State Committees were involved in the beginning itself in drawing up the entire Jatha programme and they took initiative to keep the comrades in the areas enroute informed about the whole programme.

WARM RECEPTION

As a result, wherever the Jatha reached, it was received with warmth and enthusiasm by the local comrades, who, in advance made preparation to campaign and mobilise people and hold meetings while receiving the Jatha. Further, wherever the Jatha halted for meetings etc, it turned into a procession of several hundreds of people moving across the areas, workers' colonies. And in almost all destinations, number of meetings/rallies held was much more than planned/scheduled owing to insistence of the comrades from those areas.

It was also an experience of tremendous enthusiasm among the common people in all the places, the Jatha had crossed, who along with the local organisers got thoroughly involved in the programmes, not merely as audience but as active participants in welcoming,

entertaining and hosting the comrades in the Jatha. In many places in this winter-stricken northern India, meetings took place even after evening, at the street junctions, markets and village community centres. In a number of places, street corner meetings took the shape of regular public rallies drawing crowds of several thousands. In certain places, regular public meetings were arranged. The participation of working women in large numbers, especially the Anganwadi workers and also family members of the workers was notable. The programmes also got wide coverage in the local print media and TV channels in most of the places.

IN RURAL SIDE

The Jatha did move through many villages as well and held number of meetings, where it has been received and entertained by the comrades from kisan sabha and agricultural workers' union. The Jatha took this opportunity in campaigning on the disastrous impact of the globalisation policies on agriculture and on the peasants, agricultural workers and rural folk in general. The Jatha conveyed the rural

brethren the solidarity of the working class in their struggle and also to the programmes of three day-long countrywide dharna by the peasants and agricultural workers on 5-7 February 2001. This was received with cheerful response everywhere.

In this sixteen days long campaign tour, the Jatha moved throughout the day and halted at night at various places enroute. Everywhere, the night stay of the comrades moving in Jatha, breakfast, lunch dinner etc were arranged by the local comrades. And it was not the CITU unions alone, other fraternal organisations as well, like unions of Insurance, Bank and State Govt employees, teachers, medical representatives, various independent organisations, and organisations of student/youth, women-all joined in hosting the Jatha in several places enroute. The basic issues highlighted by the Jatha-campaign were the grievous impact of the anti-people and anti-national economic policies of the Govt and also the communal divisive design of the BJP rule.

SIMMERING DISCOUNT

The response received in all the places enroute indicated tremendous discontent among the mass of the populace and an element of spontaneity in the expression of such discontent. This also exposed the naïve campaign by the ruling class and the media that liberalisation policies have been able to earn consensus among the people. At the same time, this is indicative of a very high potential of powerful militant movement,

if such simmering discontent among the common people can be given an organised shape. Such a possibility also enthused us — all the participants of the Jatha from various States.

The experience of Jatha also revealed a situation of high expectation of the common workers and people from CITU and the trade union movement. On the way, the Jatha did address many meetings at the factory gates and industrial areas, among the workers of the closed units as well as of the striking workers at different places with a mobilisation of workers ranging from 400 to more than 2000 in each of those places. In some of those places, CITU unions are having a very weak presence or nonexistent, but still the Jatha was received with much enthusiasm and response. Everywhere, the spontaneous response from the audience and subsequent interaction with them manifested a high expectation of the workers from CITU and also some element of desperation.

ENTHUSING EXPERIENCE

The whole experience made us feel that we are yet to reach effectively a sizable section of those awaiting CITU's intervention, we are yet to rise up to the expectation of the mass of the workers and we are yet to explore the full potential of widening and intensifying the movement lying before us. The Jatha enthused us to take up this challenge in right earnest.

The date wise movement of the Jatha is given hereunder:

10th December: The Jatha flagged off from Jalianwalabag,

Punjab and went to Gurudaspur. 11th December: Meetings at Mukheria, Sahapur, Chandigarh.

12th December: Meetings at number of factories at Ludhiana and Rajpura.

13th December: Massive reception at Sahibabad, Ghaziabad, then to India Gate at New Delhi where the Jatha was joined by Haryana comrades. Then to Faridabad, to Guragaon, Dharuheda and night stay at Malapura village. At Dharuheda, all the trade unions jointly received the Jatha.

14th December: Meetings at industrial areas of Behrod and Jaipur at Rajasthan, press conference at Jaipur. Then to Udaipur at night.

15th December: Meetings and public rallies at Sukher(Udaipur), Kankroli and Chittorgarh in Rajasthan.

16th December: Reached Neemauch at MP where the Jatha was received by around 500 workers followed by meeting and press conference. Public meeting at Mandsore Ajad Chawk. Reached Nagda at night.

17th December: Meetings at Grasim Factory gate, besides the meeting before a closed unit named VCI. Workers attended enmasse. The meeting held in workers' colonies had drawn family members of workers. Then to Ujjain at 7pm.

18th December: after meeting at Ujjain the Jatha reached Indore at forenoon and was welcomed by the Insurance Employees Association in their office. Public meeting in Malwa industrial area, which was also addressed

by the leaders from SFI, DYFI, AIDWA besides CITU leaders. Night stay at Indore.

19th December: Reached Bhopal in the forenoon. Public meeting at Bhopal followed by meeting at BHEL gate both of which had drawn huge crowd. Press Conference at Bhopal.

Meantime the Jatha from Kanpur led by Daulat Ram joined at Bhopal covering Itwah, Bhind, Gwalior, Gohad, Maianpur, Shivpuri, Guna and Rajgarh enroute.

20th December: Meetings in industrial areas around Bhopal, including in Anand Spinning Mills where workers were on strike for 80 days. Then to Patharkheda coal mine area, where the jatha was received by a huge procession of coal workers on Motorcycles, which along with the Jatha moved around the coal mining area. Thousands of workers took part in the meeting held there. Night stay at Patahar Kheda.

21st December: Welcomed by Kisan Sabha at Gagiwada and meeting held was addressed by both CITU and Kisan Sabha leaders. Public meeting at Chhindwada Town Hall which was also attended by employees of Insurance, Bank, daily wage earners besides others.

22nd December: Meetings and press conference at Balagad, meetings at Bata sivani, Beedu Manganese ore mine area, where the meeting was

preceded by a huge procession to cover the entire area. Reached Nagpur at night.

23rd December: Meetings at several places at Nagpur. Separate reception/welcome to the Jatha followed by meeting was arranged by Hotel workers at Nagpur, Atomic Energy Employees at Wardha Road. Thereafter at Pathner, Kisan Sabha arranged a meeting to welcome the Jatha. Night stay at Nagpur was arranged by Maharashtra unit of FMRAI.

INSIDE ANDHRA

24th December: Jatha proceeded to Adilabad(AP) and reached in the evening.

25th December: Meetings at Neta chawk, Khetameti, Asifabad, jointly addressed by CITU and Kisan Sabha had drawn huge gatherings. At Tandoor, more than 2000 Singareni coal mine workers welcomed the Jatha and attended the meeting. Night stay at Godavari mine area.

26th December: The Jatha was received by a mobilisation of more than 1000 workers of NTPC at Ramagundam factory gate, followed by a big meeting. After street corner meeting at Godavari mine bazaar, a convoy of 40 motor cycle escorted the Jatha to Begumpet where number of meetings were held and again the motor cycle convoy led the Jatha to Karimnagar where meeting and press conference were held.

The Jatha then started for Hyderabad and reached the conference venue on 26th midnight.

From Adilabad onward, the Jatha was accompanied by comrades from Andhra Praja Natya Mandali, who performed folk and mass songs in all the meetings and street corners.

PARTICIPANTS

The CITU leaders who moved in the Jatha all along were S B Bharadwaj, Secretary CITU, Suchha Singh, Vice President Punjab State, Mahender Kumar, Punjab State Committee member, Vinod Kumar, Secretary Haryana State Committee, Vijay Jha, Vice President Delhi State Committee, R K Swamy, Secretary Rajasthan State Committee, A T Padmanabhan, MP State Committee, Daulat Ram, President, UP State Committee, Ram Singh, Md Jaief, Uma Shankar Dubey, Amarnath, and Prabhunath, Harinath, CH Manna and Rajesh, from UP State CITU. At different points, the Jatha was also accompanied and addressed by other State leaders, Satvir Singh, SN Solanki, Ramchander (Haryana), Badal Saroj, Pramod Pradhan, Tanulal Madalwar(MP), Ravindra Shukla Rajasthan), Amruth Menal, Bhim Rao(Maharashtra), among others.

**CITU TENTH CONFERENCE CALL:
RALLY IN SUPPORT OF OUR RURAL BRETHREN
STAGE MASSIVE SUPPORT ACTIONS
ON 5TH TO 7TH FEBRUARY, 2001**

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NPMO ALL INDIA CONVENTION AGAINST ECONOMIC REFORMS

The National Platform of mass organisations in its meeting held on 15th January evening decided to launch country wide action programmes against the on-going reforms being pursued by the BJP-led NDA Government.

The meeting was presided over by D D Shastri, President of TUCC and attended by the representatives of the constituent Central Trade Unions, National Federations and Central Organisations of the kisans, agricultural workers, students, youth and women.

The meeting expressed serious resentment against the ongoing reforms being pursued by the BJP Government in a blitzkrieg manner despite growing opposition by all sections of the working people. It condemned the Government for allowing of the MNCs in all sectors of the Indian economy in the name of "Swadeshi", creating multi-dimensional crisis in all the sectors.

Public sector is being dismantled, undermining the foundation of the self-reliant economy of the country. All vital sectors including power, telecom, banks and financial sectors are being privatised. Disinvestment is going on in a fast track manner. Sick PSUs are being closed down instead of revival. Salaries have been withheld in the sick PSUs. The peasants and agricultural workers are among the worst hit. The Government refuses to carry forward any land reforms and to enact a central legislation for the agricultural workers. There is a galloping rise in unemployment and prices of all commodities with the virtual dismantling of the PDS system.

Students and youth are facing a bleak future due to dwindling prospects of jobs. Education system is being systematically saffronised with distortion of history. For women, even the much awaited Women's Reservation Bill has not been introduced.

The meeting congratulated the workers in different sectors for their strike struggles during the recent past, like the P&T employees, bank employees, electricity employees, pharmaceutical, State Govt. employees etc. The meeting extended support to the three day picketing programme taken by the kisan and agricultural workers on February 5-7, 2001.

Programme:

The meeting further discussed about the pre-budget meeting held by the Finance Minister, which gave sufficient indications that the forthcoming Budget preceded by the Railway Budget are going to heap further miseries on all sections of the people. The NPMO unanimously decided to hold a National Convention at Delhi on 19th February, 2001. Other action plans will be decided in the Convention.

ECONOMY ON RAILS

80% FDI CLEARED BETWEEN 1991-98 REMAINS ON PAPER

After the hype, here comes the bitter truth. Almost 80% of foreign direct investment (FDI) approved between 1991 and 1998 has not fructified. According to statistics put together by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), only 21.7% of the FDI cleared during the period has actually been brought into the country. The rest has remained on paper.

While FDI approvals during 1991-98 added up to \$55.1 billion, only \$11.9 billion actually flowed in.... The CII study says that countries that got lesser FDI than India a few years ago are now way ahead of India

(Business Standard, 5-01-2001)

Without Comments

CII GOVT PACT ON LABOUR LAW

....S. Sen, Dy Director General of CII said: Though CII has taken a stand against an exit policy,... retrenchment and workforce lay-offs will become a reality as the economy reforms itself further and industry becomes globally competitive.... Calling for industrial discipline, the industry association has urged the Govt to amend the Industrial Disputes Act and withdraw the 'industry' definition from medical, health, education, banks, public transport, water-supply, power-supply in public interest.... The association has also suggested that the current constraints on employing contract labour be reviewed.... CII says, job security regulations preventing adjustment in labour force in response to technology changes, ought to go. Moreover, company managements need to be empowered to impact changes. Existing regulations specify that changes can be introduced only after a notice issued 21 days in advance. CII has called for deletion of the clause.

(Business Standard, 3-01-2001)

THE MOMENT OF TRUTH FOR IPPs

Electricity deregulation is a "colossal and dangerous failure," the time has come "to reassert the State's control over the power market." It is necessary to create a new state energy authority that can buy generating plants from private utilities and build new plants." These sentences are not from the manifesto of the Communist Party of India(Marxist).... They are the words of Governor of California, USA, Mr Gray Davis, as reported in the New York Times(Jan 9)... In a pithy comment the New York Times states that the governor's plan represents "a startling turn-around from the mood that existed four years ago... on promises that market forces would bring power costs down—a drastic miscalculation, as it turned out."

The power crisis in California, and the solution being offered, have a direct bearing on the controversy in India relating to independent power producers(IPP) and the high cost of privately generated power....

A wide ranging study of IPPs conducted by two researchers, Kate Bayliss and David Hall of the University of Greenwich, on the basis of experience of South and South-east Asia, commented, "The benefits of IPPs have been greatly exaggerated...The financial burdens imposed by IPPs is now being recognised...But the solution commonly proposed is to privatise the rest of the electricity sector, which simply extends the danger of a financially unsustainable solution." ...

The Indian power policy planners must wake up to this debate... The Govt must re-examine the provisions of Electricity Bill 2000, in the light of experience of IPPs worldwide and on the basis of re-examination of the notion of a "market" for power.... They must take caution against any sort of counter guarantees for the IPPs, be they foreign companies or Indian. Counter guarantees are deeply flawed and must be aborted....

Those guilty of pushing through a wrong policy then are still in Government and remain active

HEADING WHERE !

advisors to it and commentators on policy. At least now, in the light of global experience and of our own, we must recognise mistake for what it was and correct it, as governor of California is trying to do.

(Sanjay Baru, *The Financial Express*, 12-01-2001)

CII SUGGESTIONS:

* The Industrial Disputes Act Should be based on the nature of work

* The Factories Act, especially section 2(n) must be changed...Also women employees are not permitted to work in the factory beyond 7 pm. This is an anomaly, especially in IT sector.

Payment of bonus should be made optional...Employers should have the freedom to decide the quantum and coverage of bonus and agree on the formula for bonus.

(*Business Standard*, 3-01-2001)

CREDIT SLOWDOWN IN BANKS

Even as the last quarter of 2000-2001 gets underway, the banking sector has woken up to the grim realities of a major credit slow-down during the fiscal....the year 2001 is gradually turning out to be a disappointing year for the country's banking industry. The credit growth during 2000-2001, top bankers believe would not be more than 12-13 per cent compared to 17-18 per cent in the previous year.

The spectre of economic slow down is already reflecting itself in the banking business, apart from the financial liability arising from voluntary retirement scheme(VRS) which will soon hit their bottomlines, feel leading bankers....

(*The Financial Express*, 6-01-2001)

PRIVATISE POWER TO MNCs....

'The Maharashtra Cabinet in a brainstorming session late on Thursday night, decided to stop paying the Dabhol Power Corporation its dues and cancel US energy major ENRON's permission to launch phase II of the project from current

year....For having to pay Rs 7.80 per unit of electricity is bankrupting the Govt and it has virtually no money to work into its budget for 2001-2002....The ENRON bill is adding to nearly Rs 8000 crore deficit the Govt faces....

According to the letter of credit, ENRON which is currently owed \$ 21,000,000, can evoke the crown guarantee as per the deal. That means if the Central Govt too does not cough up, it can put Parliament House and Rashtrapati Bhawan to auction to recover its dues.....'

(*The Hindustan Times*, 7-01-2001)

SCRAP IT NOW

Or the cost of Dabhol won't bear counting....

It was bound to happen. Now it has. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has stopped buying power from the Dabhol power project due to the enormous cost. The most surprising aspect about the events unfolding around the Dabhol project over last two to three months is that these were the same issues raised at the time the project was being negotiated with the Centre and the State. Apart from the issue of money spent on "education" and high fixed costs, the fundamental issue against the project was the fuel used as well as the conditions attached to buying power from it. These defied logic.....

There is only way out for the StaeGovt. It should go ahead and cancel the project. After this is done, the assets of the project can be bought over by not only the Maharashtra Govt but also by other States who need peaking power. The Govt should not fear the possible repercussion on the foreign investors; they will tacitly admit that the contract was flawed.... Yet, even in the US there is growing scepticism about the role of private sector in power industry.

No doubt a buyout would hurt the State as well as the Centre. But somebody has to pay for the initial bungling by the wise men and women in the establishment. The project was a self-inflicted injury. A surgery now is better than letting the wound turn septic.

(*Editorial, The Financial Express*, 09-01-2001)

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With greetings:

All India Insurance Employees' Association

Chennai

REPORTS & EVENTS

ORISSA STATE CONFERENCE

The 8th conference of Orissa CITU was held at Barabati Stadium, Cuttack on 3-5 December 2000.

The State conference was preceded by a big workers' rally at Gourishankar Park which was addressed by M K Pandhe, General Secretary CITU, Chittabrata Mazumder, Secretary CITU and Shivaji Patnaik and Lambodar Naik, both President and General Secretary of State CITU.

On 3rd December forenoon, the 6th State level conference of working women was held which was addressed by K Hemlata,

Secretary CITU.

The delegates session of the main conference commenced in the afternoon of 3rd December with the welcome address by Jagannath Patnaik, Chairman of the Reception Committee. M K Pandhe inaugurated the conference. In his inaugural address, while explaining about the fast changing political economic scenario and mounting onslaught on the rights and livelihood of the workers and common people, he stressed the urgent need of united struggles of the entire toiling masses. 141 delegates and 48 observers from

66 unions attended the conference. The report was placed by State General Secretary, Lambodar Naik and 40 delegates took part in the deliberations which emphasised the necessity of more active intervention by CITU in the emerging struggles against the disastrous impact of the policy of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation.

The conference elected a 70 member working committee including 6 women members with Lambodar Naik as President and Bishnu Mohanty as General Secretary.

GOA STATE CONFERENCE

10TH conference of Goa State CITU was held on 16-17 December 2000 at Molem. Vibek Monterio of Mharashtra State CITU inaugurated the conference and Anand Bethikar presided over.

The report was placed by S S Naik, General Secretary of the State CITU and 10 delegates deliberated on the same. Three resolutions viz., 1) on Trade Union Unity, 2) In defence of People's unity,

3) Against New Economic Policy of the Central Govt were unanimously adopted by the conference. The conference elected a 24 member committee with Anand Bethikar as President and S S Naik as General Secretary.

STATE GOVT EMPLOYEES' COUNTRYWIDE STRIKE

Sixty lakh State Govt Employees joined the countrywide strike action on 10th January 2001 at the call of All India State Govt Employees' Federation against privatisation,

downsizing, retrenchment and selling out of Govt departments and State public sector undertakings. According to reports received from Staes like Maharashtra, Haryana, Kerala,

Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, strike has been successful in those States. In Maharashtra, along with the employees, primary, secondary

REPORTS & EVENTS

and college teachers also had joined the strike enmasse.

In Kerala, employees, teachers and also the State PSU employees had joined the strike. In West Bengal, three-tier panchayat employees, State PSU employees and Govt-school teachers were on strike along with State Govt employees. In Maharashtra and West Bengal, judicial courts did not function because of the

employees' strike. In many States like Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, MP, Rajasthan and UP, striking employees also observed day-long dharna and demonstration.

The massive nationwide strike by the State Govt employees has come out as a mighty protest against the Govt policy of privatisation, closure, retrenchment, mounting

unemployment-all outcome of the anti-people liberalised policy regime.

CITU congratulated the State Govt employees all over the country and also the All India State Govt Employees Federation for their successful countrywide strike action against the disastrous policy of liberalisation and globalisation.

ALL INDIA STRIKE IN MMTC

Around five thousand employees and officers of Metal & Mineral Trading Corporation(MMTC), a public sector undertaking, observed strike in all their units all over the country on 11th January 2001 recording their protest against the Govt move to privatise MMTC. The strike was total throughout the country, participated by the employees and officers enmasse. The Federation of MMTC employees and the Federation of Officers' Associations of MMTC had jointly given the call for strike. The MMTC has been playing a major role in trading of metal and minerals, while promoting export and regulating import of metal/minerals in the country. The pace of import liberalisation and the import of major metals and minerals in the OGL by the Govt of India since 1991, has created serious problems for the public sector trading company. But despite that, MMTC could

consistently perform well, confronting all bottlenecks created by its owner Govt and earn profit and increase its reserve substantially, even after regular dividend payment. But still the Govt has been moving for sell-out of MMTC in order to withdraw Govt's regulatory role in trading of metal and mineral, so vital for country's development in order to hand over the business to MNCs. The move of privatisation of MMTC is complementary to the Govt's unscrupulous move to privatise mining and/or allow MNCs freely in the field of mining. This exposes the crooked design of the Vajpayee Govt to hand over the vast reserve of mineral resources for plunder by the foreign companies.

The Federations of Employees and Officers of MMTC have also thrown light on the fact that with an initial capital base of Rs 3 crore invested by the Govt, the company has already paid back to the Govt

more than Rs 250crore in the form of dividend only, besides its contribution of several thousands crore as taxes and duties. Moreover, MMTC could increase its equity base from Rs 3 crore to Rs 50 crore over the period. But these positive results have practically allured more the Govt in power to sell out the company in haste. The unions denounced such an anti-national move by the Govt.

On 11th January 2001, the striking employees and officers of MMTC of the corporate office at Delhi held a day long dharna and demonstration in front of the SCOPE complex, which was joined by the employees of all the public sector offices at the complex with their union banners and flags to express solidarity to the striking employees. The rally was addressed by the leaders of the unions and officers associations of STC, Cement Corpn of India, BHEL, NTPC and

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several other PSUs, D C Sharma (Federation of MMTC Employees), S L Mahajan

(Federation of Officers Associations of MMTC) besides K Ashok Rao, President of

National Confederation of Officers' Associations of CPSUs and Tapan Sen, Secretary CITU.

MASSIVE DELHI RALLY AGAINST CLOSURES

January 22, 2001. More than five thousand workers demonstrated at Delhi against the Govt move to close down thousands of industrial units on grounds of pollution and uproot *Jhuggi*-dwellers and street hawkers without making any rehabilitation arrangement. In the name of cleaning the capital-city, the BJP Govt at the Centre

and the Congress Govt in Delhi State, both enamoured of the liberalisation policy, have started a virtual war against several lakhs of workers of the small industrial units and lakhs of slum dwellers. The demonstration witnessed huge participation of women, mostly workers and also people from various sections of the society.

The programme started with a huge procession commencing from Shivaji park at New Delhi, which converged at Ajmeri Gate crossing in a mass rally. The rally was addressed by S B Bharadwaj, Mohanlal, President and General Secretary of Delhi State CITU, Brinda Karat, General Secretary of AIDWA and Tapan Sen, Secretary CITU, among others.

STRIKE BY MEDICAL AND SALES REPRESENTATIVES

More than 50 thousand Medical & Sales representatives observed complete and successful All India Strike for five days from 5th to 12th January 2001 under the banner of FMRAI. The strike was in pursuance of 27-point charter of demands, which included demands to the managements of pharmaceutical companies, the Central Labour, Chemical and Health Ministries and to the State Governments. The programme started with a huge procession commencing from Shivaji park at New Delhi, which converged at Ajmeri Gate crossing in a mass rally. The rally was addressed by S B Bharadwaj, Mohanlal, President and General Secretary of Delhi

State CITU, Brinda Karat, General Secretary of AIDWA and Tapan Sen, Secretary CITU, among others. The strike was complete in 16 States and 270 districts all over the country. Torch light processions, street corner meetings, demonstrations before the establishments of FDC and other companies, burning effigies of OPPI and IDMA were carried out in all States.

Employees of chemists and druggists in some States observed strike for one day expressing solidarity with the Medical & Sales Representatives. Organisations of Government Doctors and Indian Medical Association expressed solidarity with the striking field workers in

various States. In many places, doctors refused to grant interviews to the managers of pharmaceutical companies.

The management of the MNC Glaxo tried to confront the organisation and break the strike, in some places using goonda elements but they were given; befitting rebuff.

In Delhi, the striking field workers took out a colourful scooter procession, which culminated in a rally at Jantar Mantar, which was addressed by P K Ganguly, Secretary, CITU, other leaders of fraternal organisations, and office bearers of the FMRAI and DSMRO.

FMRAI demanded for CBI

inquiry into the practice of Black

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers on base: 1982 = 100

Sr. No	Centre	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sr. No.	Centre	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000
1	Gudur	442	447	446	45	Amritsar	392	396	397
2	Guntur	441	425	426	46	Ludhiana	394	405	410
3	Hyderabad	423	428	427	47	Ajmer	430	436	440
4	Visakhapatnam	437	441	442	48	Jaipur	405	408	410
5	Warangal	443	441	445	49	Chennai	475	486	489
6	D D Tinsukia	397	397	392	50	Coimbatore	431	439	441
7	Guwahati	463	469	467	51	Coonoor	431	438	438
8	Labac-Silchar	369	367	370	52	Madurai	440	452	458
9	Mariani Jorhat	414	420	420	53	Salem	429	441	435
10	Rangapara-Tezpur	408	423	419	54	Tiruchirapally	483	498	502
11	Monghyr Jamalpur	407	418	423	55	Agra	404	405	410
12	Bhilai	390	395	398	56	Ghaziabad	452	454	455
13	Kodarma	365	368	366	57	Kanpur	429	431	431
14	Jharia	413	368	364	58	Saharanpur	412	410	407
15	Noamundi	394	394	400	59	Varanasi	465	467	465
16	Ranchi-Hatia	417	422	428	60	Asansol	419	422	420
17	Ahmedabad	446	446	445	61	Calcutta	465	484	480
18	Bhavnagar	459	464	470	62	Darjeeling	389	393	393
19	Rajkot	422	426	429	63	Durgapur	487	501	499
20	Surat	446	450	455	64	Haldia	483	497	495
21	Vadodra	437	438	441	65	Howrah	512	530	522
22	Faridabad	450	444	446	66	Jalpaiguri	406	410	404
23	Yamunanagar	416	422	422	67	Raniganj	379	389	397
24	Srinagar	488	491	495	68	Chandigarh	466	467	471
25	Bangalore	427	439	440	69	Delhi	516	522	519
26	Belgaum	475	472	468	70	Pondicherry	474	488	486
27	Hubli-Dharwar	433	438	435					
28	Mercara	454	454	454		All India	444	449	450
29	Alwaye	446	448	443		Additional Series of Labour Bureau			
30	Mundakayam	453	456	451					
31	Quilon	447	450	453	1	Kothagudem	457	455	461
32	Thiruvananthapuram	506	498	490	2	Himachal Pradesh	433	442	443
33	Balaghat	390	391	390	3	Bhilwara	438	448	449
34	Jamshedpur	394	409	413	4	Chhindwara	424	424	427
35	Bhopal	449	456	457	5	Tripura	417	423	434
36	Indore	446	451	453	6	Goa	523	521	526
37	Jabalpur	440	443	448					
38	Mumbai	507	513	516					
39	Nagpur	472	475	478					
40	Nasik	476	483	490					
41	Pune	501	503	509					
42	Solapur	468	462	464					
43	Barbil	414	422	428					
44	Rourkela	408	410	413					

Government of India
Ministry of Labour
Labour Bureau
Shimla - 171 004

REPORTS & EVENTS

Marketing of medicines by Pharma Companies, leading to sale of spurious drugs and to refer disputes in FDC, field workers of which company are on strike for more than two years to the national tribunal. FMRAI has also demanded statutory work norms for the field workers, extension of SPE Act to field workers of all

industries, fixing and implementation of Minimum Wages, etc. FMRAI has also demanded to the pharma companies to stop casualisation of job of field workers and stop appointment of Medical Representatives designated as executives, to deny them coverage of the law.

The 27-point charter of demands

also included demand to strengthen the public sector drug companies and not to amend the Indian Patent Act 1970 for the self-reliance of the country in Health & Pharmaceuticals. In case the demands are not met the organisation is preparing for more intensified agitations.

(Report from Sudhir Kumar)

GUJARAT STATE CONVENTION OF NPMO

Ahmedabad, 9th January 2001, the Gujarat State convention of National Platform of Mass Organisations (NPMO) was held to decide statewide united action programme against the disastrous liberalisation policies of the Govts both at the state and the centre.

Besides the regular constituents of the NPMO like the CITU, HMS, AITUC, federations of Bank, Insurance and Govt employees and the organisations of students, youth, women, peasants and agricultural workers, many independent trade unions, social activists group and cultural organisations joined the convention in a big way. HMKP unions and also some of the INTUC affiliated unions also took part in the convention. The preparatory campaign for the convention by CITU and others, all over the state, had created such impact that eminent personalities, like ex-chief minister Chhabildas Mehta and many others otherwise

not associated with NPMO joined the convention and extended support to the programmes adopted by NPMO. Eminent trade union leader Sanat Mehta (GFTU) had also joined the convention with a good number of trade unions from Baroda. Various social and cultural groups like Samvedan Cultural Manch, Samvad, St Xaviers Social Service, Insaaf, Vikas Adhyan Centre Gujarat United Centre of Human Rights Zhopadbasi Ekta Sanghathana, Gulbai Tekra Mahila Vikas Sangh etc also participated in the convention and expressed their resolve to oppose the ruinous policies of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. In totality the convention became the broadest ever platform of people from all walks of life preparing for a state wide action against the policies of the BJP govt.

The convention deliberated on the grievous impact of the pro-

imperialist and pro-MNC economic policies of both the State and Central Govt and their nefarious communal design to divide the people. The convention also welcomed the rising struggles in various sectors and segments of society, the call for countrywide strike action by the students' organisations on 19th January, the movement by the peasantry of Gujarat against the hike in electricity tariff, the protest action by the small scale industries associations, besides intense struggle by the workers in various industries in the state and extended wholehearted support to those struggles. The convention also extended solidarity to the countrywide dharna/picketing programme by the organisations of peasants and agricultural workers to be held on 5th to 7th February 2001.

The convention has decided to hold district-level conventions of NPMO throughout the state

REPORTS & EVENTS

followed by a central massive rally and demonstration at Ahmedabad

on 19th February 2001 wherefrom further action programmes will be

announced.

(Reports from Arun Mehta)

POWERLOOM WORKERS STRUGGLE AT HARYANA

The powerloom workers of Panipat are in the midst of grim struggle against the desperate violation of labour laws by the mill owners and repressive measures by the Govt-employer nexus. The Panipat hosts a huge number of powerlooms which also supply to armed forces and cater the national market in a big way and it is also a minting ground of huge profit by the mill owners. None of the statutes on minimum wages, maintenance of register, accident-compensations etc are implemented by the employers and they are openly supported by the Govt in the name of boosting investment. The trade unions have long been agitating over the issue of implementation of labour laws. In November 2000, the accumulated resentment among the mass of the workers burst into massive strike struggle following the death of a worker in a factory owing to electrocution on 6-11-2000. The concerned employer refused to give compensation to the deceased worker's family on the plea that his name was not in their roll. In fact none of the powerloom units in Panipat are maintaining regular employment register to deny workers their statutory dues. But this event led to spontaneous strike by the

workers of the concerned factory and subsequently the strike spread over to all the powerloom units in Panipat, numbering about 500. It was a spontaneous strike action by the entire powerloom workers of the town and Panipat district CITU took an active role in leading the struggle. The strike continued till 17th November and almost every day during that period several thousands of workers were on the street demonstrating against labour law violations and demanding regular maintenance of employment register and other statutory provisions.

On 17th November, at the intervention of labour deptt, an agreement was arrived at between the employers association and the central trade unions functioning in the district including CITU to the effect that henceforth employment register will be maintained in all the factories and all statutes will be implemented. The deceased worker's family was also paid the compensation. After the agreement the strike was ended. But thereafter, the employers did not take any measures to implement the settlement regarding employment register etc and the workers again started agitation. On 14-12-2000, on behalf of CITU, AITUC, HMS,

INTUC and BMS, a joint memorandum was submitted to Chief Minister, Haryana demanding implementation of labour laws and action against the law-offending employers.

On 17th January, thousands of workers from Panipat along with their family and children held a huge march to Chandigarh. The programme was jointly organised by CITU, AITUC, HMS, BMS and INTUC. From Chandigarh Railway station, a huge procession of workers and their family members travelled miles together to reach the office of the labour commissioner and sat on day-long dharna. The rally was addressed by S N Solanki(CITU), Raghuvir Singh(AITUC), Karan Singh (BMS) and Subhas Khattar(INTUC). The Labour Commissioner assured the trade union delegation that steps will be taken for implementation of labour laws including maintenance of employment register in the powerloom units. The rally declared that if employment registers are not introduced in the powerloom units by 31st January, again a prolong dharna will be organised before the Labour commissioners office at Chandigarh.

(Reports from S N Solanki)

REPORTS & EVENTS

CITU RESENTS INTUC CHIEF PROPOSAL ON EPF

G Sanjeeva Reddy, President of INTUC, has reportedly proposed to suggest to the National Commission on Labour abolition of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, due to its (EPFO's) impractical policies. This he has stated while addressing the PF employees in Barkatpur, AP.

The INTUC chief is a member of the Central Board of Trustees and also a member of its executive committee, which oversees the functioning of the EPFO. The INTUC had vociferously demanded implementation of the Government Pension Scheme

during 1996, overriding the serious objections raised by the CITU and other trade unions. Strangely, the INTUC chief now pathetically admits that "the pension scheme would not be sufficient to satisfy the basic needs of a retired person".

Reddy must have made this proposal, possibly in a mood of frustration. In the process, he has unwittingly echoed the demand of the employer class to liquidate whatever little social security measures are available albeit to a small section of the workers.

The CITU has resented the INTUC chief's proposal. The need

of the hour is to make radical improvements to the Provident Fund and Pension Schemes. The PEFO must be revamped, unshackled from bureaucratic control and its administration must be entrusted to the representatives of trade unions. The same holds good for the ESI Corporation as well.

The CITU has called upon all the trade unions and workers to be vigilant at any exercise to annul the existing social security schemes and to press for comprehensive social security for all workers.

STUDY ON IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION

Liberalisation and Globalisation have led to an unprecedented expansion of the unorganised sector, where workers have little bargaining power. There is no job security nor legal protection. The few benefits that are legally available are also not implemented. Working women and child labour forms a big section of the workforce in the unorganised sector. It is generally acknowledged that these workers are the worst affected.

To grasp the exact impact of these policies, formulate demands and work out strategies to organise the working women in the unorganised sector, the CITU has decided to conduct a study on the

impact of the policies of globalisation on the working women in the unorganised sector. Initially three industries, construction, handloom and fisheries, were selected for the study, which is proposed to be conducted in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. In this connection, a workshop was held at Chennai on 8th January to prepare the questionnaire to be used in the survey. Thomas Issac, Member, Kerala State Planning Board, K Nagaraj, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Venkatesh Athreya, Head of the Economics Dept, Bharatidasan University, Padma, Lecturer in Economics, Paloncha, Channa

Basavayya, Lecturer in Political Science, Hyderabad and Mohan Reddy, Hyderabad attended the workshop. T K Rengarajan, Hemalata and Varada Rajan, from CITU participated. A common questionnaire was prepared. It was decided that State level workshops with the leaders of the unions in the concerned industries and the State CITU leadership should be held to prepare a background note regarding the conditions of the industries, the workers and the working women and also identify the districts and the specific areas of the industry, where the study would be undertaken. It was decided to hold the Tamil Nadu workshop on 7th February.

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MAKING GLOBALISATION WORK FOR THE POOR

Kofi Annan

Secretary-General, United Nations Organisation

What is Globalisation? Essentially, it means that today, more than ever in the past, groups and individuals interact directly across frontiers, without necessarily involving the State. This happens partly because of new technology, and partly because States have found that prosperity is better served by releasing the creative energies of their people than by restricting them. The benefits of globalisation are obvious: faster growth, higher living standards, new opportunities. **Yet, a backlash has begun. Why? Because these benefits are unequally distributed;** because the global market is not yet underpinned by rules based on shared social objectives; and because, if all of tomorrow's poor follow the same path that brought today's rich to prosperity, the earth's resources will soon be exhausted. **Thus the central challenge we face today is to ensure that globalisation becomes a positive force for all the world's people, instead of leaving billions of them behind in squalor.**

If we are to get the best out of globalisation and avoid the worst, we must learn how to govern better at the local and national levels, and to govern better together at the international level. We must think afresh about how we manage our joint activities and our shared interests, for many challenges that we confront today are beyond the reach of any State acting on its own.

That does not mean world government or the eclipse of nation States. On the contrary, States need to be strengthened. And they can draw strength from each other, by acting together within common institutions based on shared rules and values.

Governments must work together to make these changes possible. But governments alone are not going to make them happen. Much of the heavy lifting will be done by private investment. Charitable foundations will also be very important. Probably all the best ideas will come from outside government - from academic researchers, voluntary organisations, business, the media, and indeed the arts. All of these together make up "civil society". They have a vital role to play.

Last September, at the United Nations Millennium Summit, world leaders resolved to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day, the proportion of people who are

unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water. They resolved to do all this by 2015.

History will judge this generation by what it did to redeem that pledge. It will judge the leaders of developing countries by whether they enabled their people to board the train of a transforming global economy, and made sure that everyone had at least standing room, if not a comfortable seat. And it will judge the rest of us by what we did to help the world's poor board that train in good order.

Success in achieving sustained growth depends critically on expanding access to the opportunities of globalisation. The countries that have achieved higher growth are those that have successfully integrated into the global economy and attracted foreign investment.

And that in turn depends in large measure on the quality of governance a country enjoys. Countries can only compete in the global market if their people have the benefit of the rule of law, with effective State institutions, transparency and accountability in the management of public affairs, respect for human rights, and a say in the decisions that affect their lives.

If developing countries succeed in creating the right economic and social environment, new technology puts many things within their reach that were previously not there. That is especially true of information technology, which does not require vast amounts of hardware or financial capital, or even energy. (It is also relatively clean). What it does require is brain power—the one commodity that is equally distributed among the world's peoples. So for a relatively small investment—mainly an investment in basic education, for girls and boys alike—we can bring all kinds of knowledge within reach of poor people, and enable poor countries to "leapfrog" some of the long and painful stages of development that others had to go through.

In short, there is much that poor countries can do to help themselves. **But rich countries have an indispensable role to play. For them to preach the virtues of open markets to developing countries is mere hypocrisy if they do not open their own markets to those countries products, or if they continue flooding the world market with subsidised food exports, making it**

राजभाषा स्वर्ण जयंती

बोलने में सरल,
समझने में आसान,
आइये, राजभाषा हिंदी को बनायें,
हम अपना अभिमान

इस अवसर पर गेल एक बार
फिर दोहराता है राजभाषा के
प्रति अपनी वचनबद्धता

गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (गेल) ने गैस के क्षेत्र में कर्मठता एवं कुशलता का परिचय देकर नवरत्न का दर्जा प्राप्त किया, और अब पेट्रोकेमिकल के क्षेत्र में प्रवेश कर अपनी उत्कृष्टता का प्रमाण दिया है। गेल ने गत वित्तीय वर्ष में 6193 करोड़ रु. का कारोबार किया और आज गेल देश की सबसे बड़ी दस औद्योगिक कंपनियों में से एक है और गत दो वर्षों से गेल का वार्षिक लाभांश 1000 करोड़ रु. से अधिक रहा है।

गेल सदैव ही राष्ट्र निर्माण एवं एकता की दिशा में तत्पर रहा है और राजभाषा के मधुर उत्तरदायित्व को भी इसने भली-भांति निभाया है तथा अपनी अग्रणी एवं निर्णायक भूमिका का निर्वाह किया है।

राजभाषा के क्षेत्र में गेल की महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां

- निरंतर चार वर्षों से भारत सरकार के प्रतिष्ठित "इंदिरा गांधी राजभाषा पुरस्कार" से सम्मानित
- नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की प्रतियोगिताओं में गेल का वर्चस्व
- गृह पत्रिका 'गेल-न्यूज' के साथ-साथ हिंदी पत्रिका 'राजभाषा सहयोग' का नियमित प्रकाशन
- उत्कृष्ट प्रकाशन के लिए 'राजभाषा सहयोग' नराकास से पुरस्कृत



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- पुस्तकालय में हिंदी के उच्च कोटि के साहित्य का प्रावधान
- उपयुक्त अवसरों पर सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन
- समस्याओं पर खुल कर चर्चा हेतु 'वार्षिक राजभाषा' सम्मेलन का आयोजन
- नराकास के इतिहास में पहली बार कम्प्यूटर प्रचालन प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन
- द्विभाषी सॉफ्टवेयरों का व्यापक प्रयोग।



गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड

(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम)

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impossible for farmers in poor countries to compete. Nor can they expect developing countries to listen to their pleas to respect the global environment, unless they are ready to alter their own irresponsible patterns of production and consumption.

Developing countries must be enabled to export their way to prosperity. But many of the poorest—especially in Africa—will need a lot of help before they can do that. **Everyone now agrees that the burden of debt must be lifted from the poorest countries. But rich countries have not yet come forward with sufficient resources to do it.**

And many countries, whether indebted or not, need help to reach the stage where they can produce goods and services that the rest of the world wants to buy. They need infrastructure and technical assistance - not least in halting the spread of HIV/AIDS, now crippling some of Africa's

strongest economies. Many also need help in resolving destructive conflicts and rebuilding a peaceful, productive society. **Long ago, all Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries committed themselves to give 0.7 per cent of their gross domestic product in development aid. Very few have lived up to that promise.**

Private companies as well as governments, have an obligation to consider the interests of the poor, when making investment choices and when pricing their products. They are the biggest beneficiaries of globalisation: it is in their interest to make it sustainable, by making it work for all.

Only when ordinary men, women and children in cities and villages around the world can make their lives better, will we know that globalisation is indeed becoming inclusive, allowing everyone to share its opportunities. That is the key to eliminating world poverty.

(Courtesy: The Hindu 13 Dec. 2000)

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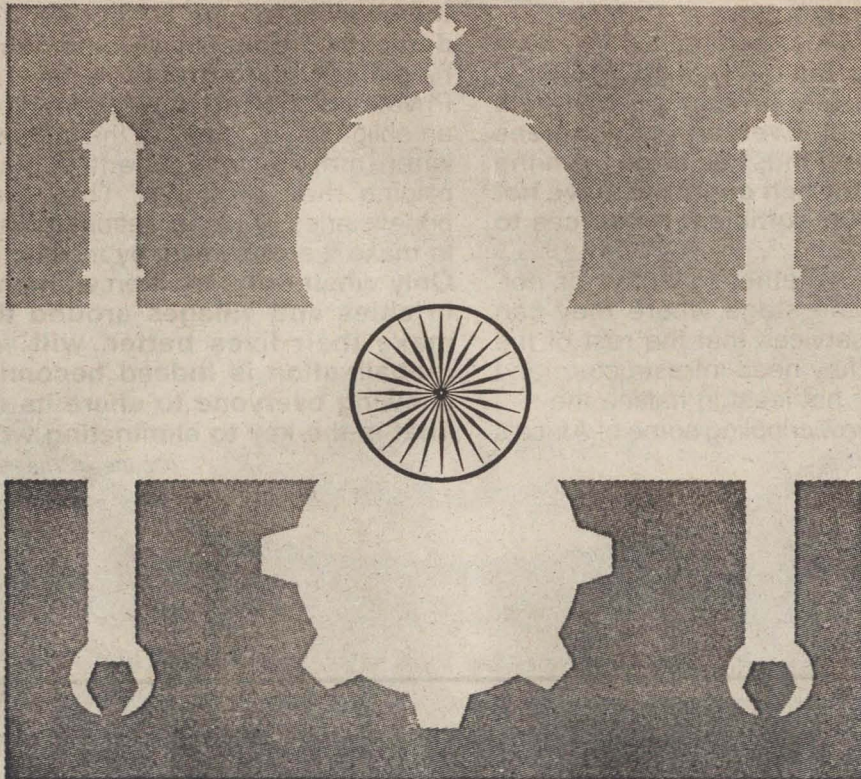
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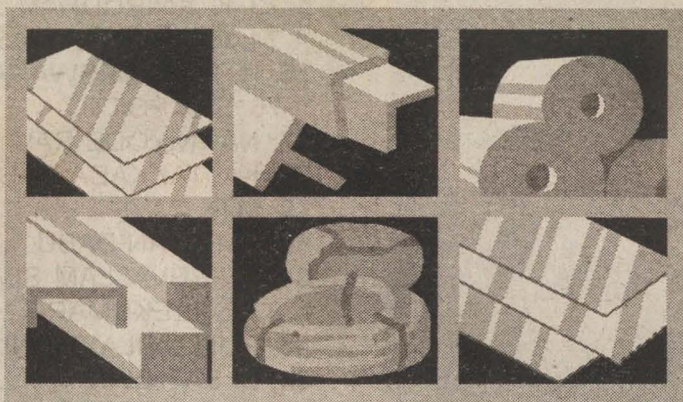
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- * 55. G.K. SHUKLA
- 56. B.K.L. DAS
- 57. MD. EKBAL
- 58. G. PANDAY
- 59. D.D. RAMANANDAN
- 60. A.K. ROY
- 61. MITHILESH SINGH

KERALA

- * 62. (Kept Vacant)
- * 63. T. SIVADASA MENON
- * 64. M. CHANDRAN
- * 65. K. PADMANABHAN
- * 66. K.M. SUDHAKARAN
- * 67. ANATHALAVATTOM ANANDAN
- * 68. N. PADMALOCHANAN
- * 69. K.O. HABEEB
- * 70. K.K. DIVAKARAN

- * 71. K.K. CHELLAPPAN
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- 75. R. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI
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- 77. NANNIYODE RAVI
- 78. KATTAKKADA SASI
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- 80. K. RAJAN BABU
- 81. THIRUVALLAM SIVARAJAN
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- f 86. BEEGUM NABEESA
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- 88. BOSCO KOSHY
- 89. P.K. KUTTAN
- * 90. C.P. KARUNAKARAN PILLAI
- * 91. P. KESAVAN NAIR
- 92. E. KASIM
- 93. K. THULASEEDHARAN
- 94. K.P. VISWAVALSALAN
- 95. OCHIRA THANKAPPAN
- 96. P. LALAJI BABU
- 97. V. RAVINDRAN NAIR
- f 98. KULAKKADA INDIRA
- 99. MURALI MADANTHANKODE
- 100. KADAKKAL SUNDARESAN
- * 101. V.V. SASEENDRAN
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- 103. S. PRAKASAN
- 104. K. SUBHAGAN
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- 106. P.K. SOMARAJAN
- 107. P.J. AJAYA KUMAR
- * 108. V.S. MANI
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