

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS



DOCUMENTS

General Council Meeting Howrah

31st May—2nd June 1995

RESOLUTIONS

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING, CALCUTTA

MAY 31 - JUNE 2, 1995

On Comrade Erich Honecker

This General Council meeting of CITU held at Calcutta from May 31 - 2 June, 1995 pays its respectful homage to the outstanding communist leader and one of the builders of Socialist German Democratic Republic Comrade Erich Honecker who died at the age of 82 on 29th May last.

Born in a working class family, Com. Honecker joined the communist movement in his youth and played an important role in the anti-fascist struggle. Despite being tortured by Hitler's regime in his youth and hounded by hysterical communist baiters in his old age, he remained steadfast in his commitment to Marxism-Leninism till the moment of his death.

His contributions to the working class movement in Germany and the cause of socialism will forever be remembered.

On Com Kim Il Sung

This General Council meeting of CITU being held at Calcutta on 31 May - 2 June 1995 expresses profound sorrow at the sudden demise of Com. Kim Il Sung. President of DPRK and General Secretary of the Workers Party of Korea.

Born in a poor peasant family, at a very young age Com Kim Il Sung got involved in the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people, unified them and ultimately liberated Korea from the Japanese rule. In the process of unifying various Korean groups he first founded "Down with Imperialism union" and eventually the workers Party of Korea. He was the chief architect of raising the Korean people's Army and led it first against the Japanese and then against US imperialism. After more than 2 decades of struggle Com Kim Il Sung assumed charge of North Korea to establish a socialist society. During nearly seven decades of service to the people, anti-imperialist struggle and socialism Com. Kim Il Sung emerged as an important leader of the international communist movement. In the face of collapse of socialist system in Soviet Union and East Europe, Com Kim Il Sung played heroic role in safeguarding the socialist system in North Korea and resisting the nuclear blackmail by US imperialism.

The General Council of CITU pays its respectful homage to the departed leader.

On Comrade S Y Kolhatkar

This General Council meeting of CITU held on 31 May - 2 June at Calcutta deeply mourns the sad demise of Com. S Y Kolhatkar who passed away at Dubai on March 13, 1994. Com. Kolhatkar was the Vice president of CITU since its formation in 1970 and continued in the post till 1994. He was also the president of Maharashtra. After the formation of CPI(M) in 1964 he became the Secretary of Maharashtra State Committee of CPI(M) and was also elected a member of the Central Committee.

With the demise of Com Kolhatkar the country has lost a veteran leader of the working class movement. This General Council pays respectful homages to Com S Y Kolhatkar and conveys condolence to his family.

Comrade Robin Sen

This General Council Meeting of CITU held at Calcutta on 31st May - 2 June '95 expresses deep shock and profound grief at the passing away of Com. Robin Sen, Vice-President of CITU and a prominent leader of the Working Class movement, on 19th January '95. He was 72.

Com. Robin Sen joined the freedom struggle at an early age. He was then attracted towards the Communist ideology and joined the party. During the second world war he joined the Royal Indian Airforce. His anti imperialist organisational activities in the armed forces led to his court martial. Subsequently he re-joined the communist party and started organising the working class and completely devoted himself in building the trade unions in the main industrial areas of Titagarh, Asansol, Raniganj and other places in Bengal. Comrade Robin Sen was a staunch upholder of communist standards and was widely respected for his total integrity and dedication. With his death the CITU and TU movement has lost one of the most dedicated and able organiser.

This General Council pays its respectful homage to his memory.

On Condolence

This General Council meeting of CITU being held at Calcutta from 31st May-2nd June 1995 offers its respectful homage to those leading personalities of the working class and democratic movement who passed away during the period since our last General Council meeting held in March 1994.

During this period we lost two of our veteran TU leaders and our Working Committee members Com Khiti Burman (West Bengal) and Com. Embichibawa (Kerala). Three of our General Council members Com. Bijoy Modak, a veteran freedom fighter and leader of the Communist movement of West Bengal and comrades T M Mohammad and M Jinadevan from Kerala passed away during this period. We have also lost another veteran TU leader and our General Council member Com. Nirmal Roy (West Bengal). This meeting pays its respectful homage to the departed leaders.

In the international arena death has occurred of well-known ANC leader Joe Slovo who symbolised the finest traditions of South African Communist movement. This general council expresses its deep sense of sorrow and pays homage to the departed leader.

Scores of other CITU leaders of the States viz Niruben Patel (Gujarat) Ambarish Mukherjee (West Bengal), Com. B Chakrabarty (MP), Com. Satya Deo Sharma (Haryana) Com. Purnachand (UP), Com. Gopilal

Siwalia (MP), also departed us during this period. The General Council pays its respectful homage to their memoirs.

An important leader of Assam CPI(M) Com. Gopen Roy, and veteran freedom fighter and leader of the Communist movement Com. Kalpana Joshi and another prominent freedom fighter and fighter of Telangana armed struggle Com. Raj Shekhar Reddy of CPI also passed away during this period. Several other important leaders of the democratic movement are no more with us. Notable among them are Com. C Rajeswara Rao, veteran communist leader and former General Secretary of CPI, Com. N E Balaram, prominent leader of CPI, Com. S K Sanyal, AITUC leader, prominent Kisan leader Com. Uddaraju Rammam and the general secretary of all India RMS Employees federation Com. B K Banerjee. We pay our homage to these leaders.

Several student and youth leaders in Kerala, Tripura and elsewhere in the country have laid down their lives for the cause of democratic movement. This general council meeting remembers respectfully their valuable contributions and pledges to carry forward the ideals.

This General Council expresses its deep sense of sorrow in the passing away of former President of India Giani Zail Singh and former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai. We also lost prominent socialist leader Shri Madhu Limaye and a prominent social scientist and leftist ideologue Dr A R Desai. We pay respectful homage to their memory.

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

General Council Meeting Howrah

31st May—2nd June 1995

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

Dear Comrades,

This General Council is meeting for the first time after the 8th Conference of CITU held at Patna in March last year. We wanted to hold the meeting by the end of December last year but due to elections in some states it was not possible to hold it and we obtained consent from the members of the General Council to postpone the meeting due to unavoidable circumstances. A meeting of the Working Committee however was held on 27-29 July 1994 in New Delhi to review the situation and decide the immediate course of action, including preparations for one day Nationwide strike on 29th September 1994.

HOMAGE

During this period several senior leaders of the CITU have passed away who have played important role in building the CITU. Comrade S Y Kolhatkar one of the stalwarts of the Indian TU movement and Vice President of CITU since its foundation till seventh conference of CITU breathed his last on 13th March at Dubai. Com Kolhatkar was not keeping good health for quite some time.

Another outstanding leader of the CITU Com. Robin Sen who was elected as Vice President in the eighth conference of CITU passed away due to massive heart attack on 19th January 1995. He played an important role in building the trade union movement in Burdwan District. As a freedom fighter he significantly contributed during the freedom movement.

Comrade Kshiti Burman, a veteran TU leader from Budge-Budge in West Bengal and a member of the working committee of CITU passed away on 21st March 1994. He could not attend the 8th Conference of CITU due to illness. His contribution to the Jute workers movement in West Bengal will always be remembered.

Comrade Embichi Bawa, a notable Parliamentarian and CITU leader from Kerala passed away in Delhi on 9th April 1995. He was a member of the Working Committee of CITU for a long time and associated with

all the major movement in Kerala state.

The death of Com. T M Mohammad on March 9, 1994 was a great loss to the CITU. He played an important role in building TU movement of waterfront workers in Cochin. He was elected as Mayor of Cochin and did remarkable work from improving civic facilities.

Comrade Bijoy Modak, a prominent revolutionary leader of West Bengal, a notable Parliamentarian and a member of General Council of CITU passed away on 9th May 1994. His contribution in building CITU in Hooghly Dist will always be remembered.

Comrade Nirmal Roy, member of the General Council and a prominent leader of Khidderpur area in Calcutta passed away on 16th May 1995. He was not keeping good health for quite some time but still carried with his trade union activities till his death.

GLOBALISATION AND POVERTY

The World Summit on Social Development held at Copenhagen in March this year has highlighted growing inequality on a global scale. Despite tall claims of the IMF and the World Bank, the globalisation has resulted in throwing larger and large number of people below the poverty line.

The recent data published by the United Nations clearly noted the fact that 83 per cent of the total world resources are appropriated by top 20 per cent of population while the bottom 20 per cent of the world population is living only on 3 per cent of the world resources. The rest of the 60 per cent of the world population is living on 14 per cent of the resources in the world. In the name of globalisation attempts are being made to preserve the advantages enjoyed by the developed economy and to keep the poverty level much below for the vast majority of the world's population.

According to study conducted by the UNESCO, the average per capita Gross Domestic Product of the industrialised countries during the year 1980 was 44 times the average for the least developed countries (US \$ 16,519 as against US \$ 369). The situation became worse in 1991 when the difference further widened and

the per capita GDP of industrialised nations became 59 times higher than the other group. (US \$ 20,309 as against US \$ 349). The inequalities increased phenomenally during the short span of 11 years while the per capita GDP for the least developed countries actually declined by about 7 per cent in US \$ terms. The advanced capitalist countries are making a mockery of the concept of world development when their policies are leading to growing pauperisation of the people in the developing countries. This is further confirmed by the fact that the debt/GDP ratio for the least developed countries increased from 55 per cent in 1982 to 63 per cent in 1991. The Copenhagen Declaration admits: "Over 1 billion people in the world today live under unacceptable conditions of poverty mostly in developing countries and particularly in rural areas of low-income Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the least developed countries."

SLOW DOWN IN CAPITALIST GROWTH

The overall slowing down of capitalist growth is a peculiar characteristic of contemporary world development despite tremendous technological advance in production process. The capitalist system is unable to utilise full potential of the new technology due to its inherent contradictions. Possibility of using the modern technology for eradication of poverty from the globe by fully developing productive forces, are very much there but the capitalist system is preventing this to ensure the earning of its super-profits.

The official figures of growth of GDP in major capitalist countries clearly prove this point. In Japan where "miracle" was performed according to capitalist standards when the annual GDP growth was recorded more than 9 per cent during 1960-73, it has come down to less than 2 per cent during 1991-94. In case of USA during 1960-73 the average annual rate of growth in GDP stood at 4 per cent and it came down in 1991-94 to only 2 per cent. The situation in European Community was much worse. During 1960-73 its average annual growth of GDP was nearly 5 per cent which came down to about 1.5 per cent during 1991-94. Canada achieved annual growth of GDP more than 5 per cent during 1960-73 but corresponding figure during 1991-94 was only 1.5 per cent.

This decline in growth rate and advance of technology combined to create a serious unemployment situation in most of the advanced capitalist countries. The total unemployment in the capitalist world is estimated to be about 50 million. The latest data on the rate of unemployment in major capitalist countries in 1995 is

as follows:

USA - 5.8%, Japan 2.8%, Germany-10%, France-12.2%, Italy-11.9%, UK-8.2%, Spain-24.4%, Greece-11%, Denmark-10.5%, Ireland-15.4%, Belgium-12.7%, Finland-12.7%, Canada-10.2%, Australia-9.5%, New Zealand-8.1%

It is estimated that by 2000AD, the unemployment problem is likely to be more acute in most of these countries. The optimistic estimate of growth of GDP till 2000 AD does not exceed beyond 2-3 per cent per annum. It is in this scenario that the advanced capitalist countries are frantically in search of market in the developing countries. They are giving thrust on exporting finished products and directly investing money in the developed countries to obtain greater share of their markets.

The United Nations World Investment Report 1994 estimates that in 1991, foreign affiliates of multinational corporations generated a total sales of \$ 4.8 trillion which is more than the total world exports of goods and services to \$ 4.5 trillion. The same report has given data that total foreign direct investment to developing countries reached a record figure of \$ 70 billion in 1993 having increased by 125 per cent since 1991. By contrast in 1991 the foreign direct investment in the OECD countries fell by 31 per cent and in 1992 by a further 16 per cent. The Report also points out that during 1992 the share of developing countries in foreign direct investment rose to 32 per cent which further increased to 40 per cent in 1993. If this trend continues, the Report observes, annual flows of foreign direct investment into the third world could, in the medium-term exceed those into the developed world. It should be noted that bulk of the foreign direct investment is seen in the Asian continent where largest market in the third world exist. A recent Merrill Lynch report shows that approvals by India in 1993 came to \$ 2.9 billion, a large jump from \$ 2 to 3 billion that was the norm for the previous several years. The World Bank and the IMF are clearly indicating India as one of the major recipients of the Foreign direct investment in the forthcoming days. The concessions given by the Government for the foreign multinational companies have opened floodgates for the MNCs controlling the Indian economy and throwing out Indian industries out of the market on our own soil.

GROWING INTERNATIONAL INEQUALITY

The question of growing international inequality was highlighted by the ILO Report on "World Employment 1995" in the following words:

"Some observers fear that globalisation has unleashed

economic forces which tend to increase inequality in the global distribution of income. One reason that has been advanced is that the reduction of trade restrictions has been uneven. Tariffs and other barriers to trade have, on average, fallen quite sharply, but trade liberalisation has proceeded more rapidly for goods and services of interest to the industrialised countries than for goods of interest to the developing countries. Restrictions on imports of clothing, textile, footwear and agricultural products for example, all of which are important exports from developing countries, remain high even after the recently completed Uruguay Round of the GATT." (Page 49)

The above Report has further pointed out how the mechanism of Patent has led to further inequalities in the world. It says, "A related concern is that the increasing transformation of knowledge into a private income earning asset that can be sold or related to the highest bidder is also a contribution to growing inequality between industrialised and developing countries. It is argued that there has been an enormous increase in the scope or coverage of copyright and patent protection as well as the length of time for which the protection is granted, and that recently completed GATT negotiations have contributed to the process. Since developing countries are large net importers, potentially and actually of knowledge from the developed countries, it is argued that they will find it increasingly difficult to gain access to productive knowledge and advanced technology. This will in turn, accentuate inequalities at the global level (Ibid)

The ILO has therefore concluded that, "Growing inequality and the marginalisation of the least developed countries would clearly be undesirable features of globalisation and both international and national action to reduce these problems therefore deserve high priority."

The argument that the multinational companies are generating jobs in the developing countries cannot be substantiated by facts. According to an UNCTAD study, of the 73 million persons employed worldwide by the multinational corporations, only 16 per cent are employed in developing countries the rest being in the advanced capitalist countries.

THE NATIONAL SITUATION

The New Economic Policies pursued by the Narasimha Rao Government are now almost four years old and the impact of these policies are very vigorously felt by the common people in India. The rate of inflation which remained almost double digit

throughout the period and though it comes to a single digit from time to time, several economists have challenged the correctness of the data regarding inflation. The Indian government relies only on certain official data which does not correctly reflect the inflationary tendency in the economy. Moreover the official data totally ignores the wide circulation of black money in the economic framework. The Government of India, in the name of checking inflation, has been curtailing various developmental expenditure resulting in the economy moving at a slower rate, thus, artificially keeping the inflation rate marginally lower. A study conducted by Birla Economic Research Foundation has noted that the Wholesale Price Index is insufficient to measure price rise because "it is mostly an under estimation." As reported by Business Standard on 13th February, 1995 "that WPI does not take into account the price of gas, water supply, construction and electronics and include the entire range of services like tourism, hotels, banking and insurance. Collectively, these items have a 48 per cent share in the GDP in 1981."

The influx of multinational companies has seriously affected the Indian situation and several economists are expressing serious apprehensions that India may go the Mexican way where the foreign multinationals could dictate the entire economic policies of the Government. The foreign multinational companies, are almost claiming that India's 10 crores upper middle class market is a big market for the multinational companies which can be used effectively dislodge the Indian products to capture this market and add to their profitability. The multinational corporations have been able to create a powerful lobby within the government and they are in a position to dictate terms to the Government with the result that they are able to get away with anything they want.

The sickness of the Indian Industry, as a result of these policies, has increased substantially. Since a separate paper dealing with this subject exhaustively will be discussed in the meeting, I am not dealing with it now.

The National Renewal Fund which has spent Rs.1050 crores in the name of Social Security Net has only reduced 74000 jobs in the Indian public sector undertakings. In the unorganised sector, the job loss is more severe and the annual loss of job is estimated by some economists to be 60 lakhs. Despite the claim that the poverty has declined, Mr.S.P.Gupta, who was formerly in the World Bank and Planning Commission, has admitted that during the first three years of the so-called reform process, the sharper inflation in the price

of food articles combined with reduced real allocation for employment generation programmes and social sector expenditure has led to a substantial worsening of the quality of life. He also made an assessment that the population of the people below the poverty line has risen during 1992-93. Financial Express noting these facts has correctly pointed out "the official statisticians may present more optimistic data but if the Govt. is really keen to give the development process a distinctive human face, it would do well to look at the negative aspects of liberalisation and not to push this under the carpet." This clear indictment of the Government's economic policies is very clearly underlining its anti-national character.

The recent two budgets of the Govt. of India, by reducing the custom duty on imported goods has given huge benefits to the Multinational companies which export their goods to Indian markets at a time when they are unable to sell in their own countries these products due to recession. These "liberal" imports are adversely affecting Indian products since many Indian companies are unable to compete with the goods which are almost sold at dumping prices and many Indian Industrialists are forced to either curtail their production or join hands with multinational companies for joint marketing strategies.

The aggressiveness of multinational companies have clearly seen in the affairs of ITC, BATA, Parle and other big business houses in India. When the foreign multinational companies are trying to browbeat the Indian collaborators, the Govt. of India keeps quite and indirectly support the multinational companies. In case of Maruti Udyog Limited, despite several illegal operations relating to enhancing its share of foreign equity harming the Indian economy by Suzuki Company, the Govt. of India ignores the complaint against the multinational corporation. Such examples can be multiplied many times to prove this point. The observations of the CAG that the Government is favouring the multinational companies against BHEL is only a recent example where officially these facts are being admitted.

The events during the last four years makes it distinctly clear that the capacity of the Govt. of India to resist the multinational companies' pressure is coming down rapidly and it is succumbing more and more to the dictates of the multinationals. Several leading businessmen have pointed out that the Govt. of India's policy packages favours foreign multinational companies. However, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister continue to repeat ad nauseam that the economic reforms are irreversible. The electoral

defeats of the Congress Party and the brewing opposition within the Congress Party against the economic policies is making the Govt. more and more weak to resist the pressure of foreign multinational companies.

The Govt. of India is trying to take some steps to show to the people that it wants to do something in their interest with an eye on winning the general elections. These concessions are being planned prior to the announcement of election programme by the Election Commission. However, we must explain to the people the real meaning of these measures, e.g., the Pension Scheme for the rural poor announced by the Finance Minister in the Budget is only a gimmick without any immediate relief to the poor people. One does not know the fate of the scheme after the next elections.

The Govt. of India has been repeatedly trying to bring the Industrial Relations Bill to meet the requirements of the IMF and the World Bank. However, due to the united opposition of the Trade Union movement, it is not able to do so uptill now. The Government is facing acute difficulties in getting the Patent Bill passed in the Parliament since the opposition has taken a forthright stand to oppose the derogatory provision in the Bill. The Govt. brought this amendment through an Ordinance on the last day of the year 1994 in order to clear the ducks for joining the WTO from 1st January, 1995. If this Bill is not passed in the Parliament, the Govt. will face acute difficulties and in pursuing the matter further.

The National Platform of Mass Organisations has therefore decided to launch a country wide movement against these economic policies so that the Govt. is further pressurised not to succumb to the blackmailing practices of the World Bank and IMF. The National Convention of the Platform to be held in Delhi on 15th July, 1995 will further chalk out the programme of action by all the mass organisations in the country. This Convention will be an important event in the mobilisation of millions of people all over the country against the economic policies of the Govt. of India. The National Platform has also decided to campaign against the communal forces who are raising their ugly head in different parts of the country. The Shiv Sena-BJP Govt. in Maharashtra which openly claimed prior to the elections that if they come to power they would not clear the Enron Project, but now they are negotiating with the Enron and ultimately will clear the project and withdraw the commitment given to the people of Maharashtra. The BJP and Shiv Sena combine also is threatening the minorities and create a fear psychosis throughout Maharashtra which will

affect the communal atmosphere throughout the country. The National Platform, therefore, will campaign on these issues so that the communal forces in this country will be resisted. The National Platform also will raise the question of unemployment, price rise, privatisation, land reforms and corruption which are eating the vitals of our country and adding to the sufferings of the common people. All the CITU State and District Committees should ensure that the programme chalked out by the National Platform is effectively carried all over the country so that more and more masses are brought to the struggle to squarely defeat the economic policies.

The political situation in the country is also becoming more and more volatile. The divisive forces in the country which receive help from the imperialist agencies are creating more and more disturbances in the country. The communal and divisive forces are coming together effectively to attack the democratic fabric of our country. Unless these diabolical attempts are defeated, the future of the country will be dark. Therefore, there is an urgent need that the working class must remain vigilant so that they can effectively participate in the struggle for preserving the unity and integrity of the country. The need for the our is to mobilise all secular and democratic people of the country against this danger and the working class must play a leading role in the this important task.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

The announcement of the New Industrial Policy by the West Bengal Government has generated the debate throughout the country in the capitalist press. They have been claiming that the Left Front government in West Bengal have given up their policies and now it is following the Government of India's economic policies. Some trade unions also have started attacking the Govt. of West Bengal that it is outwardly opposing the Govt. of India economic policies but in practice supporting it and wooing the multinational companies. Since we are meeting for the first time after the announcement of its policies by the Left Front Govt, it is necessary to state our position clearly.

We must note that the West Bengal Govt is working within the framework of Indian constitution which has imposed several limitations on the working of a state govt. which has to work within the framework of the policies of the Central Govt. The West Bengal Govt has not enough sources to adopt its own policies for developing the economy of the state. Unless we

understand these limitations, it will not be possible to grasp the meaning of these policies by our comrades.

Com. Jyoti Basu our vice president and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, remained in office for 18 years. We must note that the stability of this Govt. depends on the development of the economy of this state and Left Govt. in West Bengal can only develop the economy within the capitalist frame work. West Bengal is the only state which has not privatised a single state govt. undertaking or closed down any state govt undertaking despite the fact that it has to subsidised heavily to maintain the state Govt. undertakings.

We should also take note of the fact that West Bengal which was once the leading Industrial state in the country has declined its position and now it ranks seventh of eighth position in the industrial development of the country. Unless West Bengal economy develops faster, the stability of the Left Front Govt itself cannot be ensure further. Therefore, the Left Front Govt has to take certain measures to build the states economy within these limitations. The West Bengal Govt has made it clear that they will not allow multinational companies to operate in West Bengal in those sectors where already production capacity has been established in the state. However, in areas where technology is not available in the country, the govt. cannot resist the entry of multinational companies in that sphere because most of the technology is available only with the multinational corporations. The Govt of India is allowing free entry to every multinational companies irrespective of the fact that they are capturing the market of the Indian companies. Hence, it cannot be said that the West Bengal Govt.'s policies are identical to the policies of the Central Govt. The West Bengal government is firmly committed to development of indigenous industries and extend them all facilities in Bengal

With the achievement of land reforms successfully in the State, the productivity of the agriculture has improved creating a big market for the industrial market in the rural Bengal. This creates favourable conditions to accelerate the growth of the economy and the West Bengal Govt. is doing exactly this.

We should have no illusion that West Bengal Govt. can develop Socialism only in one State and therefore the steps taken by the Govt. of West Bengal are in the right direction. The CITU has already made it clear that in protecting the interest of the working class the CITU will never lag behind. If the industrialists violate the laws, the CITU will resolutely oppose any such violation. If the legitimate rights of the working class

are undermined, the CITU will not accept them lying down. The West Bengal Govt. is committed to defend the interests of the working class. After all, the political support of the LF Govt. of West Bengal lies in the working class, poor and middle peasantry, the middle class and small bourgeois and the West Bengal Govt. can advance only by protecting their interests.

The CITU believes that in implementing the new Industrial Policies of the LF Govt., the TU movement and the working class in West Bengal have to play a very important role and it should be increasingly associated with all developmental activities and programmes of the State Govt. so that they can contribute effectively in accelerating the rate of development in West Bengal. It is very necessary to develop infrastructure which has been completely neglected in the past due to discriminatory policies adopted by the Central Govt. and the Govt. of West Bengal has correctly committed itself to pay special attention to the development of the infrastructure of the State.

The West Bengal State Committee of CITU has already done remarkable work in tackling the problems of the sick industries in the State and its developed a powerful movement by bringing together all the trade unions in the struggle for revival of the sick units. In case of sick units owned by the State Govt., the CITU unions must play an important role in making them viable so that the development of these units and the interests of the working class are properly safeguarded. Wherever there is an urgent need for improving the production and performance, our unions must play an important role in that task.

Since the West Bengal Govt. is committed to the interests of the working class, the trade unions must play a positive role in developing the State owned undertakings so that they do not in the long run depend much on the State Govt. subsidy and assistance. The West Bengal govt. is the leading outpost of the working class movement in the country. In all the Nationwide direct actions, West Bengal always remained at the forefront. The hostile attitude of the Central Govt. may create difficulties in functioning of the Govt. Hence, It is only through the popular struggle that the anti-Left Front position of the Central Govt. can be fought effectively. Quite often, the bourgeois press is posing a problem that CITU has got one policy in West Bengal and other in other states. This is not correct. The CITU Policy as spelt out at Patna Conference at national scale continues to hold good for us. The CITU, however, must take into consideration, the character of the West Bengal Govt. which is pro-

working class and pro-toiling people. While in other states, the Govts are pro-employer and anti-working class, The difference in this particular aspect in West Bengal and other states cannot be ignored by the CITU. I am sure, the CITU as an All India Organisation, will understand the implications of the Policies of the West Bengal Govt. and campaign against this bourgeoisie propaganda against the West Bengal Govt.

HISTORIC FIFTH APRIL RALLY BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Within a month of the last Conference we had to prepare for the massive rally before the Parliament against the economic policies of the Government of India. The Delhi administration virtually imposed a ban on the rally and entire Red Fort campus where the volunteers were staying was converted into an armed camp. All roads leading to Parliament from the Red Fort were barricaded with 8 ft high steel frame while thousands of policemen were deployed to prevent any movement beyond Rajghat.

About 2 lakh workers, peasants, agricultural workers, students, youth and women who assembled behind the Red Fort decided to break the police cordon and reach Parliament House to voice their protest. A 5000 strong contingent who spear-headed the marchers faced over 750 tear gas shells for 3 hours but refused to move. More than 100 workers were wounded in teargas and lathi charge attacks. The brutal police even used mounted horsemen from the compound of Gandhiji's Rajghat to attack the demonstrators. Even bullets were fired in the air.

Over 1000 demonstrators however reached Parliament Gate and demonstrated for one hour when the police came to disperse them. Some demonstrators could reach India Gate and courted arrests. The road in front of ITO Office was also a scene of demonstration where the workers protested against the draconian economic policies of the Govt of India.

The life in the entire capital city came to a grinding halt due to this massive demonstration. The participation of a large number of women in the rally was a notable feature of the demonstrations.

The National Platform called upon the working class and the toiling people of the country to observe All India Black Day on 15th April by holding protest rallies and demonstrations to condemn the signing of the GATT agreement by the Government of India. The Day was well observed all over the country in which repression on the 5th April demonstration was severely condemned all over the country. In several places effigies of the Dunkel were burnt.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Convention convened by National Platform of Mass Organisations on 21st June 1994 was held in Talkatora Stadium which was attended by over 7000 delegates. This convention reflected the rising militancy among the mass organisations all over India.

The Convention while reviewing the growing attacks on the working class and the people of India as a result of the new economic policies called upon the people to strengthen the struggle in a more determined manner. It called upon the mass organisations to observe National Protest Week from 3 to 9 August to express the firm opposition to the economic policies of the Govt of India. It further gave a call for observation of All India Rail Roko programme on 20th September and organisation of nation wide torch light procession on 27th September all over the country.

The Convention gave a clarion call to organise a powerful nationwide general strike action on 29th September 1994 to express firm determination to carry forward the struggle against the economic policies of the Govt of India.

The Declaration highlights the growing all round attacks on the people and called upon them to develop broadest possible unity to defeat the economic policies of the Govt of India.

The Convention was really representative since delegates came from all corners of the country in good numbers. The participation of State and Central Govt employees was also remarkable.

The Convention created good enthusiasm among all the participants. However, the disruptive role played by the AICCTU representatives cannot be ignored. Despite their commitment to the Draft resolution, the speakers opposed the resolution and criticised it to create confusion among the participants in the convention. However, CITU and other speakers gave them a good rebuff and despite their shouting the Draft Declaration was passed amidst shouting of slogans by most of the delegates participating in the convention. It must also be noted that AICCTU elements also violated the decisions taken prior to the rally on 5th April 1994.

ACTION PROGRAMME

The National Protest week from 3rd to 9th August was organised well all over the country. On 3rd August workers and employees organised demonstrations all over India. Students held nationwide demonstrations on 4th August while youth organisations launched a campaign on 5th August, 6th August witnessed women's meetings while 7th August was organised by cultural groups. The agricultural workers demonstrated

all over India on 8th August while peasants mobilised in large number on 9th August. This unique feature of observation of protest actions was very much appreciated by various mass organisations at local levels. However, some weak spots were observed in some states which needs to be overcome in order to strengthen the struggle in future.

The observation of Rail Roko was beyond our expectations. Those who were skeptical about the response were surprised at the spontaneous action witnessed all over the country. The newspapers admitted disruption of railway traffic on an all India level.

In a similar manner the torchlight procession gave the final touches to the preparations of the 29th September strike. The growing discontent among the masses brought them in greater number in a nationwide campaign which contributed a great deal in making the 29th September strike call a massive success.

The civil disobedience movement launched by the Left Parties in the country contributed a great deal in preparing a favourable background for the nationwide strike. It effectively focused the attention of the country to the dangerous consequences of the economic policies pursued by the Govt of India. The working class of India participated in the civil disobedience in good strength and popularised the struggle against these policies. The participation of the working class in a direct political action was an important step, though public sector workers and government employees could not directly participate in the court arrest action the private sector employees, workers in the unorganised sector participated well in this action. The civil disobedience movement also helped in creating political awareness among the working class who generally welcome the call for such an action.

SUCCESSFUL NATIONWIDE STRIKE ON 29TH SEPTEMBER

The nationwide strike on 29th September surpassed all the three strike actions organised since the advent of new economic policies. The National Platform of Mass Organisations which gave a call for this strike estimated that more than 25 million workers participated in the strike.

In 4 states namely, West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura, Kerala and Tamilnadu Bandh was observed. In Orissa alongwith industrial action schools and shops were also closed on the day. The participation of students in the strike in protest against education policy of the Govt of India was of great significance.

The financial sector was totally closed on the day while air services were hard hit due to strike action. The participation of State and Central Govt employees, defence employees added new vigour to the strike action.

The participation of public sector employees in the strike was more pronounced due to non-settlement of their demands for a pretty long time. This time the involvement of unorganised workers including agricultural workers was much better than the earlier actions. Women workers' active participation also reflected the growing discontent among them.

However, despite these achievements we should not ignore some of the weaker spots in the movement. The Port and Dock Workers participation was negligible. The major port in the country, Bombay did not go in for strike. The railway workers failure to resort to strike action was actively noted by media and TV was even publishing pictures of working of the Dock and running of the trains. When other sections of workers were resorting to Rail Roko and stopping the trains some unions in railways were not even supporting the action of calling upon railwaymen to join them. Since their organisations were part of the National Platform we have to take a serious note of this weakness.

We should also note the lack of vigilance shown by some of our unions in making serious preparations for strike. Some had started preparations very late while campaign made in low key and sufficient efforts were not made to involve the ranks and file of other constituents of the National Platform in the preparatory work for the strike.

Some State governments resorted to repressive measures against the strikers. Arresting prominent leaders and resorting to lathicharge to disperse the picketers were utilised by many state Govts. However these tactics failed to deter the striking workers. Another notable feature of the strike was the participation of several unions and activists of INTUC and BMS in the preparations for strike. State committees should review the weaknesses observed in this strike action so that we can take measures to overcome these weaknesses in forthcoming nationwide industrial actions.

Messages were received from WFTU, Zenroren and CGT France congratulating the workers for the massive strike action. It is indicative of the support receiving from various countries in support of our actions.

STRUGGLE AGAINST PRIVATISATION OF IISCO

The struggle against privatisation of IISCO was carried out further by the United movement of the trade unions. As a result of the sustained movement launched by us the Government of India had to scrap the decision of the Cabinet to hand over the IISCO to Mukund Iron. In a meeting of the Special Tripartite Committee held in New Delhi on 9th May 1994 the Government of India had to announce that the SAIL would modernise the IISCO and it should prepare plan for its modernisation. All the five trade unions therefore held a national consultation on IISCO Modernisation on 16-17 June 1994 at New Delhi and all trade unions decided to pursue the matter with more vigour to ensure that the IISCO would be modernised as a part of SAIL.

The SAIL prepared a plan which provides for Government assistance of Rs 1,100 crores in a period of 5 years. The Government of India however has not yet endorsed the proposal. In a meeting of the BIFR held on 12th May the trade unions pressed for the proposal and requested the BIFR to give a directive to the Govt of India to give clearance to the proposal at an early date. The BIFR has given time upto 12th July 1995 to get clearance from the govt. The CITU has given a call to observe a day on 20th June in all the steel industry to press for clearance of the SAIL proposal.

It should also be noted that the SAIL proposal also visualises further reduction of manpower of IISCO by about 6000 workers. The CITU has demanded a meeting of IISCO unions by the SAIL management to discuss the modernisation proposal by SAIL so that the management is not allowed to take a unilateral position before BIFR on this question.

Though IISCO workers have achieved success in their struggle it is necessary to remain vigilant so that all necessary steps are taken in time to modernise IISCO in public sector.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES MOVEMENT

Though Central employees union including railways are generally not affiliated to CITU we have always extend our support to legitimate movements and give whatever help is possible for us.

Recently, the CITU submitted a memorandum to the

Fifth Central Pay Commission refuting the 'arguments' the Commission advanced in order to deprive the employees of their legitimate dues and strongly upheld their demands for wage parity with public sector undertakings. It was published in the working class and has been reprinted in the journal of the Postal Employees Federation.

We have lodged complaint with ILO against the recently promulgated most undemocratic rules for recognition of unions of central employees who constitute gross violation of their basic right to organise. ILO has informed us they have not been able to consider it immediately because of the Govt of India's failure to submit their comments. We are pursuing the matter still further.

A bi-monthly journal "The Railway Worker" is being published for last one year with Kanai Banerjee as Editor. We are giving all possible help to run the journal published from our office.

The first issue of the journal was published in July 1994, with initial circulation of 3000 copies. The latest issue i.e. May-June 1995 has been printed in 6000 copies. In response to persistent demand from Hindi Region, it is proposed to publish a Hindi edition if possible from next July. A Bengali edition of the journal is being planned from Calcutta.

In cement industry, prior to last wage negotiations, INTUC was the sole bargaining agent with the blessings of the Govt of India and the Cement managements. After sustained effort made jointly with AITUC and HMS it was possible to put an end to the arbitrary arrangements and all the 5 central trade unions in the industry could sign a satisfactory settlement. However, no central initiative had been taken since the last wage settlement to consolidate the achievement and to further strengthen our position.

We took fresh initiative only towards the end of 1994. We initiated consultation with AITUC and HMS and held an all India joint convention in Delhi on 21 March 1995.

The convention noted the unprecedented boom in the industry giving enormous profit to employer in which the workers have a legitimate share which they are not getting.

The condition of mini-cement plant workers is extremely miserable without any mechanism for settlement for them. In spite of the prospect of earning huge profit, 11 units of the public sector cement corporation of India are being privatised. A company owned by Tamil Nadu State Govt was also being sold out while Datta was pending at BIFR.

The convention decided to observe Demands Week from 15th to 20th May on these issues as well as the

question of safety and hazards and other local issues. It further decided to form a coordination committee with Com. Kanai Banerjee as convenor and two nominees each from the Central Trade Unions.

While taking this initiative it must be remembered that CITU has only handful of unions in the industry with a small membership. They are spread over 8/9 states. Though there are some exceptions the State Committees generally do not pay adequate attention to the industry. A large number of mini-plants are springing up throughout the country besides a number of major plant with modern technology which are under construction. There is no doubt the boom will last for some time and the industry's expansion will continue. If the State committees give the needed attention, there is enormous scope for expansion of our activity and organisation in this industry.

STRUGGLE IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

During the period it has been possible to build a united movement in the Textile Industry, along with INTUC, AITUC, HMS, BMS and NLO, on the issue of modernisation and revival of the NTC mills and 8-point agreement arrived at the Special Tripartite Committee on Textile on 9th April, 1994. Joint Conventions were held in all the major Textile Centres of the country. A joint convention was held at Ahmedabad followed by a rally on 15th/December before Parliament. The prime Minister assured a joint delegation to get the agreement approved within a few days but failed to do so. The Joint Action Committee in Textile Industry staged an All India Dharna at Delhi on 9th May, and met the prime Minister again. Due to joint efforts the agreement was ultimately approved by the Cabinet.

However, implementation of the agreement required further intensification of the united struggle. Apart from the NTC, the JAC has demanded discussion on the growing sickness in the private sector mills. But the Labour ministry despite assurances has not yet called any meeting of the Tripartite Industrial Committee in Textiles. To carry forward the struggle in the industry with the above demands, the JAC has called a national convention in the Textile Industry at Calcutta on 21st July. The CITU played a major role in the joint struggle in the Textile Industry we should make every effort the Calcutta convention a big success.

Apart from initiating joint struggles, the CITU's All India Coordination Committee of Textile workers met regularly during the period to carry forward independent activities of the CITU. The Coordination

Committee has decided to convene the All India Convention at Coimbatore in September. With the movements there has been some development of the CITU in the textile industry, despite the growing sickness and closures in the industry.

UNORGANISED SECTOR

The All India Coordination Committee of Unorganised Sector Workers also met regularly during the period. In some states like Bihar, Rajasthan and Punjab statewide strike actions also took place. Demonstrations dharnas and rallies were held in UP, Punjab, Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana, Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, etc with minimum wage as the main demand. The CITU also organised a national workshop on unorganised sector in 1994, with the help of ILO.

The UP and Delhi State Committees have taken a joint movement in this respect. Two day convention of the unorganised sector and the Engineering industry was organised by these two State Committees on March 25 and 26. The Convention decided for a one day strike on 24th June in these sectors in the two States. A State level Central rally was held at Lucknow on 19th May in preparation for the strike, which was participated by workers from Ghaziabad and Delhi. Another similar rally will be held at Delhi on 13th June, which will be participated by workers from UP also. The CITU Centre has taken up the question of organising the strike action jointly by Delhi, UP and Haryana State Committees so that the strike action is effectively organised.

WAGE NEGOTIATIONS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

The wage negotiations in public sector undertakings were extremely difficult due to the idiotic guidelines issued by the Government of India. The guidelines visualised that per unit wage cost should not go up as a result of the settlement. As a matter of fact even if there would be no wage agreement per unit cost would go up due to higher DA following the increase in price index. As a result of our campaign the Government of India had to change the guidelines but considerable time was spent in delayed negotiations. Interim relief had to be paid in several industrial undertakings.

The election of CITU in Bharat Electronics in Bangalore set in process of CITU playing a major role in wage negotiations in the undertakings. At the initiative of the CITU the agreement in BEL was clinched providing nearly 20 per cent benefits to the workers. Other Bangalore based units followed soon

and agreements could be signed in ITI, HAL, BEML, ECIL and other units.

The signing of the steel agreement was another major development. A specific feature is the provision of Rs 75 to 145 per month on account of post retirement benefit. A Trust has already been prepared and pension has been achieved as a third retirement benefit. The settlements in oil and ONGC have also provided substantial increases to workers. The settlement in NTPC was also another achievement in this period. BHEL is also on the verge of finalisation, the question of HRA is still creating some problem for settling the matter.

The negotiations in coal industry went in different direction. The non-CITU unions agreed for the lowest benefits in the public sector undertakings. On underground allowance these leaders accepted a lower percentage than last time, though the quantum of benefit goes slightly up. The CITU therefore decided not to sign the settlement. We campaigned among the workers and observed an all India day on 8th May 1995. The response from the workers was favourable to us. The CITU has taken up the matter with the leadership of Central TUs.

Some sick units are trying to impose wage freeze while indulging in reckless expenditure on various items of cost of production. Bharat Refractory management has proposed that till 1998 there should be no wage rise at all and it should be pegged to 1994 level. While the period of a new settlement is about to be over the management wants wage freeze for several years in future. The CITU has opposed such policies and demanded a meeting of Central TUs to review the matter.

The units referred to BIFR are not even negotiating with the union for wage settlement.

FUNCTIONING OF THE TRIPARTITE MACHINERY

The Government of India has constituted several tripartite committees on different subjects which have not been functioning in a true tripartite spirit. This is leading to workers problems remaining pending for a long time. The special tripartite committees and its 6 industrywise committees in Textile, chemicals, engineering, road transport, jute and electricity are not meeting regularly and whatever decisions taken in the meetings are not implemented. The non-implementation of the following assurances are very glaring.

1. The public sector units will not starve of funds for purchase of raw materials.

2. If the joint revival package is prepared by both management and workers and is approved by the Special Tripartite Committees BIFR will only approve the package.

3. If public sector are running viably at current working but are showing losses due to past loans the government would be prepared to write-off the past liabilities.

We must campaign against the attitude of the Govt to go back from the commitments given solemnly in these meetings.

Regarding the other tripartite committees and statutory bodies the Government of India is taking them in a casual manner. Even the top-most bodies like the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee are not taken seriously by the Government of India. It is necessary to increase the assertion of the trade unions to press the Government to take serious note of the recent developments in the labour front.

The Indian Labour Conference held in January 1995 only talked out the issues and no positive conclusions could be drawn except getting some assurances from the Union Labour Ministers which generally do not get implemented.

The trade unions however played an important role in the meeting of the non-aligned Labour Ministers meeting. In a joint memorandum to the Labour Ministers the trade unions expressed their firm opposition to structural adjustments and liberalisation. They also opposed the dictates of the World Bank and the IMF and criticised sharply the entry of multinationals in the Indian economy.

The Report on Organisation has directed us to review our work in the tripartite committees and work of our members so that necessary steps can be taken by the CITU to improve the work on this front.

TOWARDS ORGANISATIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF TU

To popularise the idea of formation of Confederation as initiated by B T Ranadive the CITU has decided to hold workshop or seminar on the occasion of his birthday every year. On 18th December 1994 a national workshop was organised in Delhi which was attended by most of the Central TUs. A theme paper submitted by me was welcomed by several participants and the discussion was in a positive tone, indicating growing urge for organisational unity of the working class.

Recently, the General Council of AITUC has decided to have a dialogue with CITU on how to achieve

organisational consolidation. They wanted some clarifications and through informal discussion it may be possible to work out some modalities of common approach to achieve such a unity. The merger proposal between AITUC and HMS is not likely to become a reality and we should make efforts to have a dialogue with HMS so that we can achieve some progress in the matter. It should be noted the UTUC and TUCC have already given their positive reaction to the proposal of a Confederation of Trade Unions. If Central trade unions can come together it may be possible for several industrywise federations also join such a forum which will be a significant step in the direction of TU unity. As we have noted in our organisational report the Confederation will create confidence in the mind of constituent trade unions which will ultimately pave the way for merger of organisation resulting in formation of a single trade union Centre at the national level. This is a process not easy to achieve and we may have to encounter several difficulties. However in the present national and international situation this step will be contributing a great deal in consolidating the trade union movement.

As we have noted in our organisational report, it is very necessary to emphasise the need for loyalty to the working class interests and democratic functioning of trade unions in any effort to consolidate the TU unity.

Our unions should campaign among the workers about the CITU's view points on the question so that favourable atmosphere created all over the country on the initiatives taken by the CITU on these issues.

TARDY IMPLEMENTATION OF REPORT ON ORGANISATION

Almost two years have passed after the adoption of the self-critical report on Organisation. The Report emphasised the need to periodically review the implementation of the tasks laid down in the Report itself.

By and large several tasks laid down by the Report have not been implemented or have been symbolically implemented. Merely, paying a lip—sympathy to the report and then going on with the old practice of functioning will not help us in advancing organisationally.

The available members of the Secretariat meet regularly and discuss the major issues before the organisation. The meeting of the full Secretariat has been held 3 times since the last conference for a general review of the activities. However, a cohesive functioning of the Secretariat has not yet been

introduced. The job division worked out earlier is generally followed but regular review of the activities of all the Secretariat members is not being done in a systematic manner. Programmes of all members are not finalised in a meeting of the Secretariat and quite after individual decisions are taken without consulting the Secretariat. Review of the work done by the Secretariat members when they attend the State Committee meetings is also not done properly. The continuation of this weakness has been responsible for the lack of adequate team spirit among the Secretariat members.

The available members of the Secretariat have reviewed this situation and decided to have a thorough discussion of the entire functioning of the work in the CITU centre and decide corrective step to ensure improvement in the functioning of the CITU centre.

State Committees have not regularly reviewed the organisational weakness and decided to take steps to improve the functioning of the State committees. Many state committee do not respond to the directives received from the CITU centre with the result that they remain only in paper.

Some industrywise federation have started processing a complete review of the state of organisation and prepare written review. It may be possible to complete the work before the next meeting of the working committee so that it can discuss the shortcoming in the functioning of the State Federation and take suitable decisions to improve the functioning.

With inadequate implementation of the Tasks on the organisational front our overall functioning has not improved much. Our comrades while participating in the discussion should deal with these aspects in detail so that we can take measures to improve our organisation at all levels.

MEETING OF HINDI STATE LEADERS

A meeting of state leaders of Hindi State Committee was held in the CITU Headquarters along with the available members of the Secretariat in May 1994. The meeting discussed at length the problems facing in the Hindi speaking states and decided to pay special attention to these states to strengthen the activities. To increase the CITU membership statewide quotas were also fixed. It was decided to increase the circulation of journals in Hindi speaking states. The members of secretariat are attending the meetings of the State Committees in this region. The CITU centre is giving financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh and J&K.

Though some improvement has been observed in the activities in Hindi Speaking states basic organisation

weaknesses continues. The decision to hold a T.U. class for Hindi speaking region has not yet been implemented. Some state committees are still facing acute financial problems while full timers wages are not paid regularly. Functioning of the state centre in most of the states needs lot of improvement while the job distribution of the office bearers of the State Committee have not been worked out or not being implemented properly.

The CITU centre is planning to convene another meeting of the leaders of the State Committees to review the implementation of the decision of the earlier meeting so that suitable steps are taken to strengthen the CITU activities in these states.

TARGET OF 30 LAKH MEMBERSHIP

The Eighth Conference of the CITU decided to increase the membership of CITU to 30 lakh by the time of observation of 25th Anniversary of the CITU. Though we learn from some state committees that they have fulfilled their target but we have not received a complete report of the membership campaign. It is observed that some of the State Committees have not monitored the implementation of the target.

As per affiliation fee received by the CITU, we have received only payment for one third of the quota for the year 1993. The affiliation fee for the year 1994 has yet to be received from most of the unions. The usual habit of payment of affiliation fee only on the eve of the conference still prevails among most of the unions.

This situation prevents us from making year to year membership calculation and see whether we are growing organisationally. Unions are not submitting annual returns regularly in time while the State Committees do not have mechanism to ensure that all unions submit their annual returns and the affiliation fee in time.

Some State Committees are adopting a practice of collecting levy from the union and from that amount pay the affiliation fee to the CITU Centre. Even from the collected levy centre's share not promptly paid.

According to CITU constitution if a union does not pay affiliation fee for a particular year, it stands disaffiliated from the CITU. We have not been strict to enforce this rule. It is necessary to bring some strictness in this matter. This is possible only if the State Committees cooperate with the Centre. The problem will not arise if the payment of affiliation fee becomes a regular affair.

Several unions have not paid affiliation fee to the CITU at the time of the last conference. We have sent notices to all such unions. State Committees should help us in deciding which unions should be disaffiliated from the CITU register.

Those State Committees who have not fulfilled the quota of membership given to their State should use the 3-months campaign on the occasion of 25th anniversary of the CITU to fulfil the quota of membership and remit all the affiliation fee to the CITU Centre.

The Report on verification of membership has shown that due to negligence of some of our unions we have lost 25 per cent of our claimed membership. Though some unions' claim was unjustly ignored by the Government of India and we have represented the matter with the authorities, the fault of many of our unions should be nailed down by the State Committees and steps should be taken to rectify them in future.

Since the strengthening of the membership base is an essential requirement of strengthening of the organisation the lacuna is functioning of some of our unions must be overcome and the State committees must monitor this on a priority basis.

PROCEDURE FOR NEW AFFILIATION

It has been observed that some State Committees forward incomplete forms to the CITU Centre which is unnecessarily delaying the finalisation of affiliation of the union. The new procedure should be as follows:

1. State Committees should ensure that only complete affiliation forms should be sent to the CITU Centre. Incomplete forms should be returned to the union for completing the formalities.

2. If the Centre receives incomplete form for the State Committees, they would be returned to the CITU State Committee for completing the requisite formalities.

3. Only complete forms will be submitted to the working Committee/General Council/Conference for consideration and granting affiliation. The usual practice of granting affiliation subject to the completion of all formalities will be stopped in future.

I am sure the General Council will approve this proposal so that we can streamline the procedure for finalising the affiliation expeditiously.

Ranjit Basu has submitted a separate note on this subject which is being circulated to the members of the General Council for their consideration.

OUR GROWING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Comrades,

In the 8th Conference we had reviewed our international relations and decided to strengthen them so that world wide struggle against World Bank-IMF can be launched in a coordinated manner. We have been able to participate in several international activities and received several delegations from fraternal organisations.

The victory of the African people over the

apartheid regime was the most outstanding event in the period. The CITU sent congratulatory messages to ANC and COSATU and expressed our firm solidarity with them in their struggle after achievement of independence. Our relations with COSATU have improved and we are cooperating with each other in strengthening the struggle against imperialist machinations.

When the police blocked the headquarters of Moscow City Trade Unions Federation and the Moscow District Trade Union Council affiliated to Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia (FITUR) on 25-26 May 1994 the CITU strongly protested on 5th June 1994 against the attack on TU rights of Russian workers.

In another communication from the leadership of FITUR on 19th October 1994 the CITU was requested to express solidarity with the proposed one day strike of Russian workers in protest against the fast deteriorating conditions.

The World Conference on Solidarity with Cuba was held in Havana from 21 to 25 November 1994 under the auspices of International Committee on solidarity with Cuba to mobilise world popular opinion in support of the determined struggle waged by the people of Cuba against U.S imperialist machinations and blockade. The CITU was represented in the conference by P.R. Krishnan, Ramanika Gupta, J. Ballabh and Tapan Pathak, Kali Ghosh, Secretary CITU was also a member of the delegation.

As a follow up of the conference a solidarity conference of the Asian and Oceanic Region will be held at Calcutta on 22-24 September this year. The CITU proposes to hold a get together of trade union delegates attending this conference so that some preliminary exchange of views can be arranged to explore the possibilities of regional co-ordination of the trade union movement.

The 13th World Trade Union Congress of the WFTU was held in Damascus from November 22 to 26, 1994. The CITU nominated M.K. Pandhe, Robin Sen and K. Ravindranath to participate in the conference. Sukomal Sen, General Secretary AISGEF also participated in the conference. The CITU delegation actively participated in all the commission meetings while M.K. Pandhe addressed the conference on behalf of CITU.

The Third Indian Ocean Region Trade Union Conference on the theme of globalisation of world trade and investment was held in Perth (Australia) from 18th to 25th November 1994. It was attended by 108 delegates from 11 countries. On behalf of CITU Chittabrata Mazumdar, Arvind Kumar,

Kumudini Behara, Sumangala and Naresh Lal attended the Conference. Our delegation played an important role in shaping the decision of the conference. It was decided to hold the Fourth Indian Ocean Region Trade Union Conference in India in November 1996.

The Conference decided to organise signature campaign on the Declaration adopted by the conference. However we have not yet started any campaign on this question. The General Council should decide to organise a campaign on this issue so that we can fulfil the commitment given in the Conference.

At the initiative of General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions (GEFONT) a four day International Trade Union Conference was held at Katmandu from 10 to 14 December 1994. The Conference opposed imperialist offensive carried on through the Structural Adjustment Programme by the IMF/World bank and called for more international co-operation. The conference was participated by 56 delegates from 14 countries. Kanai Banerjee Secretary represented CITU in the Conference and presented a paper stating the viewpoint of our organisation on the subject. It adopted a Declaration emphasising need to fight jointly to defeat the imperialist offensive.

The International Seminar on Economic Growth Policy and workers experience was held at Seoul (South Korea) on 5-7 December 1994 under the auspices of International Federation of Chemical, Energy and General Workers Union (ICEF). It was attended by Chemical union representatives from 9 countries. The CITU was represented by S. Dev Roye, Secretary who presented a paper explaining CITU's point of view. There was a good appreciation of the standpoint of the CITU explained in the paper.

At the request of Trade Union Federation of Republic of Kazakhstan, CITU sent a message of solidarity towards the struggles launched by the workers against price rise, unemployment, closure and withdrawal of social security benefits.

The Asian Productivity Organisation organised a Forum for Trade Union Leaders at Lahore from 3 to 6 October 1994. The CITU nominated S. Dev Roye for the programme. He, however, could not attend the programme due to refusal of the High Commission of Pakistan to grant his Visa. He, however, sent his paper stating CITU's viewpoints on the issues involved in the programme.

World Summit on Social Development was held at Copenhagen (Denmark) from 6 to 12 March 1995. Representatives of 190 countries including Heads of the States of over 80 countries participated in it. On behalf of CITU M.K. Pandhe General Secretary

participated in it whose visit was sponsored by UNDP. He also participated in the NGO's summit and was included as a member of the delegation by the WFTU to the Social Summit. Pandhe participated in the meeting of workers representatives attending the summit on 8th March convened by the workers group in the ILO. He visited the office of the Danish Trade Unions and held a discussion with the senior official of the organisation.

An Asia-Pacific Trade Union Symposium on workers Rights, Human Rights and the Democratic Control of the Multinationals was held at Isunagoka Japan from 29th July to 1st July 1994. It was attended by 130 trade union representatives from 10 organisations. The CITU was represented in the seminar by Hemant Kumar, Member of Co-ordination Committee of Public Sector Unions. The symposium was organised by National Confederation of Trade Unions (Zenroren) which provided good opportunity for all the representatives to have an in-depth discussion on the subject.

Myself and J Ballabh paid a visit to China, DPRK and Japan in mid-August in 1994. We utilised the opportunity to have wide ranging talks with the top leadership of ACFTU on international trade union developments and need for development of co-operation between trade unions of different countries. We also visited DPRK for three days and had a detailed discussion with the leadership of General Federation Trade Unions of Korea on mutual cooperation. A Joint Declaration was adopted after the discussion. The Indian delegation paid homage to the memory of Com Kim Il Sung when the entire nation was observing mourning.

We had detailed discussion with the leadership of Zenroren and Minkororen in Japan and agreed to take measures from both sides to strengthen the cooperation between the trade union movement of the two countries. We visited Hiroshima and paid homage to the memory of the people who died in nuclear bombing of the city in 1945.

A seminar on Transport Policy in SAARC countries was held on 13-15 February 1995 at New Delhi. 55 delegates from 29 transport trade unions in India, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka participated in it. The CITU was a member of the Preparatory Committee and Shyamal Chakraborty, Secretary CITU was its chairman. 15 experts from different transport fields participated and expressed their views. The seminar considerably helped in coordinating the activities in the South Asian region.

A seminar on ILO convention for Rural workers was organised in Dhaka from 23-24 July 1994 in which all trade unions in Bangladesh participated. The CITU was represented in the seminar by S Dev Roye, Secretary.

At the invitation of Confederation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan Tapan Sen, Secretary and Sibani Sengupta, Member, General Council participated in the 15th Congress and 75th anniversary celebrations of the organisation on 17 and 18th march 1995.

At the invitation of All China Federation of Trade Unions, an International Symposium on Trade Union Work in overseas Funded Enterprises was held at Tian Jin(China) from 25th to 28th April 1995. This symposium was coincided with the 70th anniversary of the ACFTU and celebration of May Day in Beijing. 34 delegates representing 18 Organisations from 16 countries participated in the symposium. On behalf of CITU V B Cherian, Secretary participated in the symposium.

Trade Union Federation of the Republic of Kazaksthan organised a 3 day seminar on the problems of Economic Development and Trade Union Rights was organised at Almaty from 21st to 23rd May 1995. The CITU was represented in the Seminar by J Ballab and Himangshu Das.

Kilsung Mayo Uno(KMU) of Philippines organised an international solidarity affair at Manila from 28th April to 8th May 1995. This is an annual programme devoted to the struggle against imperialism and multinational corporations. The CITU proposed the name of Ashis Sen, General Secretary of BEFI for this programme.

The Construction Forestry Mining Energy Union of Australia invited CITU to send a three member delegation in May 1995. The CITU nominated representatives from 3 different unions under the leadership of Lakhan Seth, Member, Working Committee. The delegation was scheduled to leave on 12th May for a 10 day visit. However, due to sudden domestic difficulties Lakhan Seth could not join the delegation. A two member delegation however left for Australia as scheduled. Earlier Johu Satton Secretary of the Construction wing of the union visited India during 1994 and had exchange of views with CITU leaders in Delhi and Calcutta.

Rob Meecham, leader of the West Australian Council of Trade Unions visited India and had detailed discussion with the CITU leaders on problems of mutual interests. During the talks it was agreed to strengthen the ties of friendship between the working class of India and Australia.

A two member delegation led by Ri Yun Chol vice chairman, GFTUK visited India for one week in first week of May. He had long ranging discussion with us and both sides agreed to work for cooperation in common struggle of the working class of Asia. The delegation met other Central TUs and visited Durgapur and Calcutta.

COOPERATION WITH ILO

The CITU has been able to improve the cooperation with the ILO since the last conference. We received assistance from ILO for organisation of workshop on Health and Safety for Coal miners in the month of October 1994. Another workshop for 5 days was held for non-coal miners in the month of March 1995. Both the workshops helped in creating awareness among the activists about the importance of these aspects. 25 workers participated in both these workshops.

CITU-ILO PROJECT ON CHILD LABOUR

The CITU has taken up a project on Child Labour on national scale with financial assistance from ILO. We have formed a National Committee to monitor implementation of the project, which is to be completed by March, 1996 and targeted 9 industries in the unorganised sector, where child labour is rampant.

The project includes a national workshop, state level workshops, industry level workshops, video films, publication of brochures, posters, union level training, etc. All these are part of educative campaign to raise the consciousness of workers against child labour. The national workshop was already held at NOIDA from May 11-14, 1995, which was participated by 35 TU activists.

PROGRAMMES WITH CTUC

We held two workshop on New Technology in cooperation with the CTUC. In these workshop we have been able to elaborate our policy further on the question of new technology. We also arranged one TU workshop for northern region on educational methodology. We had nominated 4 comrades for a workshop on computer training for centralised office work.

The CTUC arranged two computers to CITU as a gift. One has been installed in the CITU Central office while the other has been installed in the West Bengal State Committee Office. We have been assured for training the comrades who would be working on the computers in these two offices.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIROSHIMA BOMBING

The CITU Secretariat has decided to jointly observe the fiftieth Anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in India and express our firm opposition to the nuclear armament by the imperialist power. Since Hiroshima was bombed on 6th August 1945 and Nagasaki on 9th August the Secretariat has decided to jointly hold 4 rallies in major cities in the country.

6th August 1995 - Calcutta
7th August 1995 - Madras
8th August 1995 - Bombay
9th August 1995 - Delhi

The rallies also can be planned in other cities wherever possible. The CITU has directed all the State Committees to contact other mass organisations so that the programme is effectively organised all over India.

We are expecting a delegation from Japan to participate in the rally.

There will be an International Conference in Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the same days and CITU has been invited to send the delegation for the purpose. The CITU has already issued a circular to the State Committees and industrywise federations. If the names are sent in advance it would facilitate finalising the delegation. The Japanese families have offered to give hospitality to some members of the delegation during the Conference. There is a proposal to organising a

peace March from Hiroshima to Nagasaki and we have been asked to send a delegation with our banner and festoon. If State Committees cooperate we may take steps in this regard also.

Comrades,

In a fast developing international and national situation we have to be more alert and intervene in the situation so that we can effectively march towards our objective. Since the last Conference we have been able to effectively lead several movements but yet many things are going by default due to our weaknesses. We should pay special attention in this General Council meeting to overcome these weaknesses so that in the forthcoming period we can give better account of ourselves.

We must pay special attention to increase our membership base so that we can become the first trade union in the country in respect of membership. The objective conditions are today very

much favourable to us and if we utilise them properly we can discharge the responsibilities that are falling on our shoulders more effectively.

Our achievements in the last 25 years should give us confidence in meeting the challenges that are confronting us today.

Long Live CITU

Long Live Working Class Unity

Workers of the World Unite

M K Pandhe
General Secretary

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

HOWRAH, 31ST MAY TO 2ND JUNE 1995

REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS

1.0 Industrial sickness came into focus as a serious problem in 1970. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) was formed by the Central Government in 1971 which was converted into Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India formation of such other Financial Institutions followed. With the aggravation of the problem the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) was formed and the same became operational from 15th May 1987.

2.0 For last two and half decades industrial sickness in our country has been increasing continuously. However the entire gamut of it cannot be put under a single category. The problem has several distinct features. The Government's attitude and policy towards industrial sickness has undergone sea change after the introduction of NEP. Again sickness in private sector and public sector has got distinct uncommon features and implications.

3.0 DIFFERENT FEATURES

3.1 Sickness in private sector which constitutes the lion's share of the whole issue is largely due to dishonest means practiced solely out of profit motive. The private entrepreneurs shift capital and assets to more profitable ventures thereby turning a particular unit sick and then obtain relief, concessions and fresh fund from the Banks and FIs. A report of the BIFR has noted, "Many sick units belong to the large industrial houses. These houses have numerous other units which are healthy and have considerable resources." It further went on to say, "We have noticed numerous instances where hundreds of crores of rupees of banks and institutional funds are locked up in sick units of such industrial houses while simultaneously the FIs sanction and finance new projects, entailing very large outlays by them. Thus Mr. R. Ganapati, the then Chairman of BIFR once remarked, "Industrial sickness has become a profitable business to the private entrepreneurs."

3.2 The Government have not only failed to take necessary action against such criminal act of the industrial houses but have practically sided with them

and further have joined in the orchestrated villification campaign against the trade unions and workers in attributing responsibility for the sickness.

3.3 The main causes of sickness in the public sector are wrong policies of the Government, lack of democratic functioning, uncalled for bureaucratic interference, inefficient, reactionary, corrupt management practices causing serious damage to production and productivity.

4.0 NEP AND SICKNESS

4.1 With the introduction of Fund/Bank prescribed economic policy by the Central Government the issue of industrial sickness has attained several new dangerous dimensions. Prior to this the Government used to talk of rehabilitating the sick units due to pressure of the TU movement. But now they have adopted a policy to close down such units. Moreover the public sector has been brought under the jurisdiction of BIFR with the purpose of facilitating closure of so called sick PSUs.

4.2 In May, 1993 the Government constituted a committee headed by Dr. Omkar Goswami to suggest steps to deal with the sick units. The committee submitted its report to the Government on July 13, 1993 recommending wide-ranging measures against the interest of the workers and sick units. Noteworthy is the fact that no Government appointed committee submits report so hurriedly.

4.3 The recommendations, inter-alia, were to declare an unit sick for default of 180 days on repayment to term lending institutions, irregularities in cash credit on working capital for 180 days, grant permission to secured creditors to move High Courts or Recovery Tribunals, rapid winding-up and quick sale and distribution of the assets of sick units. As per the committee, BIFR should act as a fast-track agency and occasionally as arbitrator and Section 25(0) of I D Act should be deleted so that no prior permission for retrenchment from the appropriate governments is required to be obtained.

5.0 DEFINITION AND CAUSES

5.1 Sick Industry is defined as per provision of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 which has been amended in December 1993. This is for non SSI units. For SSI units, it is defined as per the definition formulated by the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries. On the other hand RBI has its own defined norms to identify sick units. Further RBI also classify non-SSI weak units. The parameters applied for defining sick units by these agencies are not free of defects and suffer from various deficiencies. They only consider the financial aspect and neglect other different technical aspects.

5.2 As per report of banks quoted in a Labour Ministry presentation on the reasons of sickness in 2349 non-SSI sick/weak units, 67.1 per cent is due to deficiency in management, 7.5 per cent is due to fall in demand and 25.4 per cent is due to reasons like power shortage, non-availability of raw-materials, financial bottlenecks, change in Government policy etc.

5.3 The Reserve bank observed, "that major causes of sickness are obsolescence of plant and machinery, lack of managerial skill, shortcomings in project planning and implementation at the initial stage and delay in financing."

5.4 It is to be noted that under the NEP practices of the Govt. granting concessions to MNCs to capture our market allowing them heavy exemption in duties and imposing extra duties on indigenous products, refusing orders to our PSUs, reckless imports, etc. are the causes of alarming increase in sickness.

6.0 MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM

6.1 The data on industrial sickness is compiled by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Government. The available data for the RBI source is absolutely outdated and also suffer from limitations. As per RBI upto September, 1992 total number of sick and weak units was 2,35,868.

6.2 However, according to the Survey Report of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) around 3 lakh units as on March '94 are sick or weak. Total assets including plant, machinery and outstanding Bank loans locked up with these sick or weak units as on March '94 has been estimated at Rs.50,000 crores. The outstanding Bank loan alone is Rs.15,000 crores.

6.3 All the abuses to and malingning of the public sector by the Government and operators of the private sector notwithstanding, 81 per cent of the sick or weak large and medium-scale units were in private sector

accounting for

72.7 per cent of the total outstanding Bank credit to the non-SSI sick or weak units.

6.4 The SSI account for around 50 per cent of our export earnings. Regarding providing employment, as per Government Handbook on Statistics, 1992, 52.4 per cent employees in the manufacturing sector belong to the SSI.

6.5 This sector has been hit hard by the NEP due to withdrawal of all protections on account of duties and taxes. The result has been that now 99 per cent of the total sick or weak units are in SSI sector. However, according to RBI data the outstanding Bank credit with sick/weak SSI units accounts for only 26.6 per cent as on September 1992.

7.0 SICK INDUSTRIES IN PUBLIC SECTOR

7.1 Out of 244 Central public sector undertaking (CPSU) as on 31.3.1990 with a total investment of Rs.99,315 crores and about 23 lakh employees, 85 per cent of the total capital employed in the CPSUs gave fairly reasonable rate of return.

7.2 So far 160 sick PSUs have been referred to BIFR out of which 64 are CPSUs and 96 are state PSUs. Uptill now for about 6 CPSUs winding up orders have been issued by BIFR and for yet another 6 units advertisement has been released by the operating Agencies for new promoters which constitutes step towards privatisation. For a few cases revival schemes have been approved. Similar steps have been taken for some state PSUs also.

7.3 It is to be noted that sick PSUs mainly pertain to traditional sectors like jute, textile, engineering etc.

Further, many sick public sector units are taken over units in sick condition from the private sector. For instance, out of the total sick CPSUs 22 are located in the state of West Bengal out of which 15 were taken over from the private sector by the Government of India in sick condition.

7.4 Most of the sick public sector units suffer from technological obsolescence and very low capital investment. According to Labour Ministry report per employee capital employed in the sick CPSUs is Rs. 13,093 only as against about Rupees one crore or even more in the modern industries. These are all very important factors which must be taken into consideration while discussing sickness in public sector.

8.0 FUNCTIONING OF BIFR

8.1 The BIFR has really been turned into a rehabilitation centre for the retired bureaucrats. It has

totally failed to attain its declared objective namely, to help to formulate schemes to rehabilitate the sick units. Mr. R. Ganapati, former chairman of BIFR has commented, "An organisation which does not meet its objectives has no business to exist (Indian Express). It has been said that, "By giving extension to retired bureaucrats, allowing them to retain their houses in posh Delhi colonies....BIFR become a refuse for retiring bureaucrats."

8.2 In the situation the BIFR functions in a typically bureaucratic manner. Trade unions are not given proper hearing in the proceedings of BIFR. The revival schemes submitted by the employees jointly along with the management in public sector is never seriously considered by BIFR. The BIFR proceedings on sick PSUs are really not guided by the provision of SICA but by the policy decisions of the government. The BIFR can form companies and transfer assets to them or transfer assets to some other willing company or to the employees as a part of rehabilitation package. But it does not look into these aspects and does not exercise these powers. BIFR can freeze financial assets of FIs and Banks for 7 years in the particular sick units if they are unwilling to accept BIFR wisdom on revivability of specific sick units. But it does not exercise such power. On the contrary it is unduly harsh with the workers and invariably imposes conditions like retrenchment, wage freeze, increase in work load while giving lot of concessions to the promoters.

8.3 Non-cooperation by Banks and FIs has become a major barrier in execution of rehabilitation schemes. According to the Review published by BIFR in January '95 "greater reluctance on the part of banks and financial institutions (is there....) to support sick companies in the wake of RBI guidelines on provisioning against non-performing assets."

Thus during last two years, the number of enterprises being wound up by the BIFR under Section 20(4) of SICA has increased. Thus it is noticed that the representatives of Banks and FIs are blatantly telling in the hearings that "they are under instructions/guidelines not to support revival schemes on their own wisdom."

8.4 Given the experience and track record of BIFR in handling sick units, it has become necessary to think seriously to consider whether repeal or atleast suitable amendment of SICA is to be demanded or what other step should be thought of in this regard.

9.0 THE SICK UNITS WITH BIFR

9.1 As per figure available upto 30th September '94 total number of cases referred to BIFR was 2207 out of which 1602 cases have been registered, which includes

54 CPSUs and 66 state PSUs. In 603 cases of sickness, registration has been denied on technical ground. Out of the total registered cases, for 463 units revival schemes have been drawn but not implemented fully and for 343 cases winding up has been recommended. Rest of the cases are awaiting disposal. Since 1990 the registered cases of sick units with BIFR has increased from 962 to 1639 upto December 1994. In 1994 alone 193 cases have been registered as sick units which constitute an increase of 27 per cent from the previous year.

9.2 Of the total cases of sick units registered with BIFR since 1987, Maharashtra topped the list with 261 cases, next Andhra Pradesh with 190 cases and third is West Bengal with 159 cases. However, during the single year of 1994 Uttar Pradesh registered 25 cases, Tamil Nadu 18 cases, Andhra Pradesh 17 cases, Maharashtra 16 cases, Madhya Pradesh 15 cases, Gujarat 12 cases, Rajasthan 11 cases, Karnataka 9 cases, Punjab 8 cases, West Bengal 6 cases, Haryana and Bihar 4 cases each.

10.0 DELAY AFFECTS REVIVAL

10.1 Long delays in arriving at a decision in many cases have damaged the prospect of revival of sick units. The BIFR itself has acknowledged that inordinate delay is caused in deciding the cases due to abnormal consumption of time by Banks and FIs and government and its other agencies in submitting reports. In case of sick CPSUs the experience is that the Government representative present in the hearings always comes out with the stock reply. "We need time for taking decision at appropriate level. Now in the process the situation in a given case of sickness continuously deteriorates both on technical and financial accounts. Financial liabilities increase and condition of plant and machineries corrode. In the situation the possibility of revival of the sick unit becomes increasingly difficult. Because while increasing the liabilities it involves more and more investment for revival.

10.2 In this connection another question is also very pertinent. The more the delay, more is the sufferings of the employees. During the period of pendency of case with BIFR the employees of the sick units are deprived of many benefits and in some cases even the wages. Further the employers almost invariably default in respect of PF, ESI payment taking undue advantage of the provision of section 22(1) of SICA which prohibits any legal proceedings against any industrial unit which has been registered and pending with BIFR. Commenting on this aspect the BIFR itself has noted,

"Promoters are anxious to get their units registered because once such registration has been effected and the process of enquiry with their sickness started, their companies get protection from court proceedings initiated by creditors."

10.3 In this connection it is to be noted that once a sick unit is referred to BIFR its credit worthiness gets completely eroded and it becomes impossible for such units to get even working capital from Banks and FIs and government also refuse to release fund and ultimate result is that the unit is compelled to stop its existing capacity of production and activity comes to grinding halt.

11.0 FUNCTIONING OF TRIPARTITE COMMITTEES

11.1 In the Special Tripartite Committee, the trade unions demanded that in order to undertake case by case detailed study of the sick units of different industries, the Industrial Tripartite Committees should be revived and accordingly the Labour Ministry reconstituted and revived the six Industrial Tripartite Committees. It is highly condemnable that the Government did not take these committees seriously and whatever decisions were taken have not been honoured by the Government.

11.2 Two important decisions were that if revival schemes are jointly prepared by the management and employees then the BIFR is required only to approve the same. But the experience is so that even such schemes are not accepted by the Government and hence by BIFR too. Again the Special Tripartite Committee was assured by the govt of ensured flow of working capital for units referred to BIFR till final decision by the BIFR but same has also not been honoured by the Govt.

11.3 Moreover schemes which have been approved by the Group of Ministers (GoM) also could not be implemented for want of necessary funds from the Government and even the Banks and FIs are simply refusing to provide fund on the plea of RBI guideline formulated as per directive of the Government.

11.4 One major hurdle in reviving the sick CPSUs is the flat refusal of the Central Government to act as Promoter. BIFR is practically refusing to consider the techno-economically potential revival schemes for the sick CPSUs taking plea from the said stand of the Govt. The Board's view is that the primary question is not the scheme for revival but Promoter to implement the scheme. Thus it is a clear ploy of the Central Government to create a compelling situation for privatisation or closure of sick CPSUs by denying to act

as Promoter and also refusing to help to secure fund from Banks and FIs for funding rehabilitation of sick units by the managements.

12.0 NATIONAL RENEWAL FUND AND DISINVESTMENT

12.1 Although the Trade Union movement has succeeded in stalling Government's move to formally launch the so called Exit Policy, the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) together with National Renewal Fund (NRF) has been practically working as the Exit Policy only. Because the so called voluntary retirement is neither voluntary nor retirement. It is actually forced retrenchment. Various coercive methods are applied by the management to compel the workers to opt for VRS. Upto June, 1994 the number of employees retired under so-called VRS in CPSUs is 70,286. The fund provided under NRF has been spent to pay the dues to these retired employees.

12.2 On the other hand Government have disinvested its share from the profit making public sector units and spent the money realised out of such disinvestment for meeting the budget deficit.

12.3 Here the point is that if the fund provided under NRF together with the disinvested money would have been spent for reviving the sick PSUs, many of the sick units could have been easily rehabilitated.

12.4 In this connection another point is very pertinent to be taken into consideration. Under section 18(c) of SICA a sick unit can be amalgamated with any other healthy industrial unit. There are many cash rich units in the same industry having sick units. The amalgamation process could be very effective to revive such sick units. But shockingly while the Government is allowing the cash rich public sector units to go for disinvestment and even permitting to go for joint venture abroad, it is not approving amalgamation of sick and healthy units even in the same industry under the same ministry, demonstrating its naked anti-PSU stance.

13.0 FIGHT AGAINST SICKNESS : ROLE OF TUs

13.1 The Trade Union movement took up the issue of industrial sickness with due importance. But for the intervention of the movement the situation could have been far more serious. The Government have been continuously making statement at different national and international fora that sick public sector units will be closed down. The IMF and World Bank have also been pressuring the Government to close down the so called

unviable public sector units identified by them! However, the Government so far have not been able to close down a single public sector sick unit. The cases where the BIFR ordered winding up even in those cases due to effective intervention of trade unions, such orders could not be materialised.

13.2 Another important feature is that in most of the sick units the trade unions and in good number cases even the officers' Associations came together and developed united movement demanding revival of the units. The revival schemes prepared by the employees jointly were praiseworthy. Some of such schemes received deep appreciation under techno-economic consideration.

13.3 The question of reviving the sick units through Workers' Co-operative has become a matter of more or less serious controversial issue and the Govt. has also been deliberately adding confusion to it. However it should be noted that the employees or for that matter the trade unions in the sick industries have not supported any idea of Workers' Co-operative to run the sick units. Therefore it is clear that such idea floated from certain quarters and so called offer of the Government for the same is not in conformity with the reality. It is particularly impracticable to think of running the technically sophisticated, big and multi-units industry with workers' Co-operative. More so in the face of intense market competition with the unrestricted entry of MNCs and in the age of highly capital intensive technologies without due backing from the Govt and without ensuring necessary investment and funds for keeping the industry technologically upgraded no unit can survive. Thus cooperative is no answer to the problem of revival of sick units.

14.0 ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

14.1 The fact which must be recognised while conducting our movement for revival of sick industries is that, this problem has got its root with the policy perspective of the Government. This is particularly so for the public sector units. Therefore the merits and demerits of the individual cases of sick units cannot be the sole consideration in isolation of the policy of the Govt. At the same time move of the Government to privatise sick unit under the threat of closure must be fought resolutely. Any slackness in this regard would

ultimately weaken the fight against the Fund\Bank dictated NEP. Privatisation of sick units cannot be solution to the problem of sickness. In many cases it has been identified that private entrepreneurs come forward to take over sick units with the motive to grab the assets of the sick units and not for running the same. Private companies producing same product offer to buy sick unit with ulterior motive to destroy the same and establish monopoly for his own product in the market. It is therefore necessary to look into such motives behind the move for privatisation of sick units.

14.2 It has been noticed that Government takes the plea of fund crunch to finance sick units. But they do not mind to spend much more for import of the product spending precious foreign exchange which the sick units can produce on revival. Such points need to be highlighted in our fight to revive sick units.

14.3 However trade unions shall have to seriously consider the stand to be taken behind genuine move for reviving the sick units. Whereas technological obsolescence is one of the major causes of sickness, revival of such units needs adequate technological upgradation and in that case restructuring of workforce and integration of skill become a vital question. Further BIFR maintains that when Govt. as promoter would be ready to offer concessions like capital restructuring, derating of name plate capacity and other financial assistance including waiver of loan and interest, the workers will have to reciprocate. Moreover disinvestment of PSU shares and reviving sick units in joint sector are two inter-related questions of similar nature and difficult to take different stands. Because once share of a PSU is disinvested it surely becomes a joint sector. So if the movement cannot prevent disinvestment of share of PSUs then opposition to revival of sick units in joint sector is difficult to justify.

14.4 Finally weakness in our movement is still quite deep in realising proper solidarity support of the trade union movement as a whole, in appreciation of the issue of industrial sickness as a national problem. We must seriously consider as to how the TU movement of healthy units of the same industry can be activated to support the struggling workers of the sick units. Else there is a danger of our movement getting divided between sick and healthy units even within the same industry.

Tech

Socri

Our
movement
must

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING HOWRAH

31ST MAY—2ND JUNE '95

ON PRIVATISATION

Privatisation happens to be one of the major planks of the so-called economic reforms being carried on by the Government of India as per conditionalities of World Bank and IMF. The entire policy measures the Government of India have been to generate conditions for privatisation and dilution of the Governmental ownership and control even for those units who are even otherwise economically viable and profitable.

1.0 PRIVATISATION: VARIOUS FACETS

1.1 The strategy adopted in the policy of Government of India is broadly three pronged. First, pushing the sick units towards privatisation and/or closure and liquidation via BIFR mechanism; secondly, disinvestment of shares in profitable PSUs and utilisation of the proceeds to bridge the the fiscal deficit and thirdly, gradual offloading to contractors a big portion of work so long done departmentally by permanent workers, whose pace has increased manifold during last Four years.

1.2 In case of sick units, Govt pleads inability to provide funds for revival on ground of resource crunch. In case of disinvestment of shares of profitable PSUs their argument is to mop up fund for financing "development activities" in other fields although the sale proceeds are basically used for bridging the fiscal deficit. Reduction of regular jobs and handing over them to contractors in the name of increasing the competitive capacity of the public sector units has become a major thrust in the policy package.

2.0. SICKNESS/BIFR ROUTE

2.1 So far as the sickness - BIFR route of privatisation is concerned, govt acted quite fast in

declaring more than 60 public sector enterprises as sick soon after declaration of New Economic Policy. Of them 47 sick units have already been referred to BIFR. In most of the cases the Govt of India's representative in the BIFR sessions flatly refused to act as a promoter and hence refused to undertake any financial responsibility for the revival/modernisation of the sick units. Added to this was that as soon as a sick PSU is referred to BIFR, its credit line from the govt owned financial institutions and banks gets cut off thus completely crippling down the sick units, debarring it from using its existing manufacturing/production capacity and earning at least a part of its running cost.

2.2 Discrimination in respect of government orders to PSUs is not limited to sick PSUs alone. Even in respect of well-run PSUs also, government departments are pursuing a negative approach in the matter of orders. Many PSUs which were once established only for feeding the government departments or govt run establishments such as wagon-building, refractory, telecom, MAMC, electronic,

engineering etc, are now facing a volte face from the concerned government departments and establishments, which are now switching over to imports or multinational companies. And such an approach towards revival of sick PSUs define the hell-bent

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attitude of the government of India to privatise and/or close down the sick PSUs and creating condition even for the non-sick units to become sick, to place them in the privatisation route.

2.3 The plea of resource-crunch being made by the Government of India for their refusal to fund

the revival scheme of the sick PSUs in most of the cases also does not hold good. If the total time consumed by the process of bungling by the govt representative in the BIFR session and the time consuming mechanism of BIFR in respect of any particular sick PSU is taken into consideration alongwith the money spent on idle wages for the workers of the concerned PSU together with other establishment expenses, and the minimum fund needed for the revival of that particular unit is weighed alongwith, it would be crystal clear that, the governmental intention to do away with the sick PSUs and not the resource crunch is the villain for the present malady of sick units made to be destined for privatisation or closure.

3.0 DISINVESTMENT

3.1 The new industrial policy statement of 1991 declared governmental decision for disinvestment of selected public sector shares to the tune of 20% stated to be for mopping up additional resources and encouraging wider public participation in PSU. Accordingly, during 1991-92, 5% to 20% of the equity in 31 PSUs was placed for disinvestment in two phases.

3.2 During 1991-92, total number of PSU shares disinvested constitute 8% of the total Government holding in 30 PSUs and Rs 30,380 million was procured. During 1992-93 govt could mobilise only Rs 19120 millions by disinvesting around 5% shares of 16 enterprises. In 1993-94, government's effort to disinvest shares did not receive much response. In 1994-95, however, the government of India could net around Rs 40,000 million through disinvestment of 2 to 20% shares of five companies which included three oil companies, one in steel and another in fertilizer.

3.3 Pricing of PSU shares offered for disinvestment and bundling of shares with a proper mix of different strata of companies in terms of performance attracted severe criticism from all corners owing to scandalous exposure of the entire disinvestment exercises by the top bureaucrats in the concerned ministries. The entire exercise was authored by the concerned officials at the helm to benefit the pre-arranged buyers and other players in the market and not the government exchequer. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India(CAG) had to come out with stringent criticism and estimated that the under-realisation of money from the sale of PSU shares during 1991, and 1992 alone was a hovering Rs 34417 million and such amount

almost trebled during next two instalments of disinvestment.

3.4 A more recent study, made by Parliamentary Standings Committee of Industry, estimated a loss of Rs 10,000 crores (Rs one lakh million) to national exchequer in disinvestment exercise in PSU shares carried on by the Government of India till 1994-95. This shows that even the stringent observation of CAG on PSU share disinvestment during 1991-92 could not move an inch the recalcitrant officials in the helm of the govt in their hell-bent exercise of passing on public wealth to private hands in the process of disinvestment. Not only that, the Parliamentary Standing Committee, of course dominated in terms of number by the representatives of the ruling party has also questioned the very procedure adopted for disinvestment and use of the fund generated therefrom which is exclusively used to sustain government's current expenditure instead of reinvesting the same for modernisation and upgradation of PSUs. The Public Accounts Committee also in its recent observation expressed dissatisfaction over government's inaction on the recommendation made by PAC on action to be taken on the basis of CAG's exposure on disinvestment scam. It is but natural that the Govt of India has tendered a deaf ear to all such recommendations and observations since govt has already committed itself to dismantling the whole PSU network infavour and to the advantage of monopoly and foreign capital and nothing can persuade them away from the dictum of their Fund/Bank masters. The profile of the out flow of PSU shares in the process of disinvestment shows that the major foreign institutional investors evinced much interest on PSU disinvestment and as revealed in 'Public Enterprise Survey 1993-94, companies like M/s Morgan Stanley, Jaguar Fund, Jardine Fleming, Commonwealth Equity Fund, Fledgling Nominees International Ltd, Barclays Wedd Investment Mangement Ltd etc are among the successful bidders for public sector shares.

4.0 CONTRACTERISATION

Another route of privatisation of PSUs, i.e. the process of contraterisation and off-loading of permanent areas of work to contract system remains to be a continuing phenomenon in the PSUs since long. Notable is that the said process gained momentum with the initiation of the new policy regime. As on the date in the major public sector industries like steel, coal, BHEL, Railways, number of contract workers swelled phenomenally

during the period in a big way. In public sector steel industry employing around two lakh permanent workers, the number of contract workers reached to a figure over 80 thousand. In coal industry also employing 7 lakh permanent workforce, the strength of contract workers both direct and indirect crossed the figure in terms of lakhs. In many of the central PSUs jobs being done departmentally since long is being handed over to contractor and a plea is being taken everywhere that in a competitive atmosphere, contracterisation is one of the possible means to economise on cost.

5.0 DIRECT SELL-OUT

Besides above privatisation effort by the Government has also taken the route of direct sell out of PSU units on various pretexts. The effort taken by the Government of India to privatise Indian Iron & Steel Co (IISCO) is one such example where an integrated steel company with its huge assets valuing to the tune of Rs 12000/-crores was sought to be handed over practically in exchange of Rs 120 crores. Plea taken by the Govt. of India was that the steel plant needs urgent modernisation and govt did not have the required fund for the same. The govt failed to see or refused to see the huge assets possessed by the concerned unit, if utilised judiciously, can itself provide for necessary resource for modernisation. However owing to united opposition of the trade Union movement, such move of privatisation of IISCO could not yet materialise. Recently the Union Steel Ministry has taken a move to privatise one of the profit making iron-ore mines under NMDC producing high quality iron ore at Bailadila of Madhya Pradesh, and hand over the mine (deposit II/B) to Nippon Dendro Ispat Ltd.

6.0 POLICIES TUNED FOR PRIVATISATION

Side by side with direct move of privatising the public sector units, the policy measures of the government of India are being so designed as to create condition for the public sector units to become unviable. In the face of stiff and united opposition against privatisation of financial sectors, the government of India has taken such measures as to allow unhindered entry of foreign and monopoly capital in the financial sector like Banking, Insurance and the like. The recommendation of Malhotra and Narasimham Committees on the financial sector reforms underline the strategy of the Government

of India on privatisation of the financial sector operation. Same is the case with Airline operation and the 'open sky policy' adopted by the Government of India allowed private operators in Air transport service, in advantageous terms thereby creating tremendous pressure on the economy of Indian Airlines and Air India. Public Sector Indian Airlines has to operate also on uneconomic loss making routes whereas those private operators have no such compulsion. The essence of the Governmental strategy in this respect is to make the PSU compete with unequal terms given the social responsibilities they have to undertake as a PSU, with the private and foreign capital, and get into difficulties affecting their economy and financial efficiency.

7.0 PRIVATISATION : STATE OWNED UNDERTAKINGS.

The anti-PSU policy being pursued by the Government of India is also having its impact on the future and economy of the state owned undertakings and institutions. Besides the over - all influence of the Central Government Policy on public sector, the new economic policy of Government of India has left the State Governments with greater financial constraints. As per new policy of so-called liberalisation, much of the responsibilities of social welfare and infrastructure, so long jointly shouldered by both state and Centre have been thrown upon the State Governments. But devolution of responsibility over the State Govt was not matched with similar devolution of financial powers and hence the states are left with dried up condition. In that background condition has been so created that in various states, many of the State owned undertakings and institutions numbering about 875 are facing move of privatisation by the respective State governments. Power sector have been in the frontline of such move, several generating centres of State electricity boards are being sought to be handed over the private hands in the states, even in non-Congress ruled States. Efforts are on also in various states to privatise the State owned Transport Service and also the professional education institutes. In this process, many State owned units having potential to operate profitably have been sought to be privatised. The move of the UP Govt in privatising UPTRON Colour TV unit at Ghaziabad and the State owned cement industry are the examples of such move where both the industry possess potential to operate profitably.

8.0 PRIVATISATION : AN INTEGRAL PART OF NEP

8.1 The whole gamut of privatisation move, if analysed in proper perspective would reveal that it is not the financial crunch being faced by the Government that is leading to such privatisation move. The privatisation is an integral part of the New Economic policy introduced by Govt. of India in 1991 as per design of World Bank and IMF and is backed by the same philosophy of 'Minimum or No Government' in economic activity. In fact throughout eighties at the agies of World bank and IMF this theory of 'Minimum or No Government' in economic activity has been practised in various countries of the World.

8.2 It is not unnatural then that the Rangarajan Committee chaired by C Rangarajan, then Governor of Reserve bank of India recommended that Equity disinvestment in general should be under 49% in industries reserved for public sector and over 74% in other cases. The committee recommended in specific terms that the foreign investros and non-resident Indians should also be allowed same termsand considerations as Indians for purchasing PSU shares.

8.3 Alongwith, the areas reserved for public sector have been drastically pruned and the list of industries exclusively reserved for public sector has been scaled down from 29 to only eight. And even in many of those eight industries still kept reserved for public sector, like Coal, Iron-ore mining, Copper mining, Railway Transport etc, substantial portion of the operation have also been thrown for privatisaiton through mass-scale contracterisation and farming out of jobs to outside agencies.

8.4 All these changes, alongwith changes and amendments in Company's Act, Sick Industries Companies Act, MRTP and FERA legislations are all directed inter alia towards creating condition for complete dismantlement of Public Sector net work up of the country, which inspite of all its limitations represent whatever might the Indian Economy possesses. And instead of venturing genuine reform to free the PSUs from those limitations through freeing the PSU's from violent interference of politicians and bureaucracy, freeing the management from the dominance of feudal culture in functioning, generating purpose-orintentedness in management and introducing strictest system of Accountability and re-orienting trade and fiscal policy suitably for public sector development and the like, such steps are being taken by the govt of India that too in the name of reform as would push

them to further endemic difficulties.

9.0 PRIVATISATION VIS-A-VIS EMPLOYMENT

9.1 The spokesmen of the new policy argue that privatisation of PSU and increased private participation would be synonymous with increase in efficiency and economic growth and would generate greater employment. The balance sheet of private sector operation does not at all subscribe to this optimistic note of the

govt spokesmen regarding private ector's role in employment generation and economic growth. During the two decades period from 1970 to 1991, the employment growth rate in organised sector was all along much higher in public sector at 2.9% whereas in private sector it was only 0.7% (CMIE report 1992 August) Profit minted by the private sector during the same period was much higher, which had little contribution towards over all economic well being of the country. As per observation of World Bank(World Bank Report 1991), average pre-tax profit in Indian Private Sector Companies is around 20% against a mere 4 percent in South Korea. This is inspite of the fact that Indian Labour productivity lagged much behind during the concerned period.

9.2 It is not without any reason that the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry has raised an alarm while criticising the Government for ignoring the 'link between capital formation and employment generation' and has warned of a scenario where large number of workers would face retrenchment while employment generation in newly organised industries may be only marginal. Such an observation regarding future prospect of employment generation in the new privatisation-oriented economic regime made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee is further substantiated by the observation of Federation of Indian Chambers' of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and All India organisation of Employers (AIOE) in a study paper presented by them for Joint Consultation with Central Trade Unions on Employment generation. The said paper presented by FICCI/AIOE, in the background of New Economic regime could find only rural/agricultural Sector to be the source of further employment generation and not the industrial sector. Above position can well exemplify the bleak employment generation potential of the New Economic policy of Govt of India standing on the Pillars of privatisation and withdrawal of Government from economic activity and this also leads one to the conclusion as to what state of situation the

Privatisation effort of the Central Govt. would lead the economy to.

9.3 Probable immediate impact of large scale privatisation on Employment in the background of Govt's frantic effort to further liberalise the labour-related legislation can be guessed from the observation of Shri S. Venkataratnam of International Management Institute made in his paper on Adjustment through privatisation. Shri Venkataratnam observed that, "if 20% of the workforce is considered surplus in organised sector, it could mean a loss of five million jobs over 26 million. If the job loss is considered to be restricted to manufacturing sector alone it could mean a loss of 2.4 million out of total 12million". The position is further clarified by the main proponent of the New Economic policy himself. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Finance Minister of India clarified before a group of labour Economist that "the traditional approach to Labour of providing the workers the maximum security in terms of employment and wages was not workable in the given situation" (Business and political Observer 13-1-95)

10.0 BOGEY OF INEFFICIENCY RAISED AGAINST PSUS

10.1 Inefficiency of operation of the public sector industries, reflected in terms of losses, block of funds, inadequate turnover, heavy indebtedness etc are often being cited as arguments to justify the privatisation move of PSUs with a projection that elimination of PSUs would be move congenial for Economic growth. Irony is that it is the same set or sets of people in the governance and bureaucracy, who have been at helm in different ministries and ruling party and exercised power of governing the entire public sector network. Now they, instead of taking concrete steps for identifying the root cause of malfunctioning of PSUs and the remedial measures became agile to eliminate the PSUs as a whole.

10.2 In Indian context in particular, what is to be understood is that, if the development is to cover fairly wide section of populace, it cannot be achieved without state's active intervention in economic sphere and without the public sector set up. Rather elimination of public sector from vital areas of industrial operation and infrastructural area would further aggravate inequality and distortion in the society which already existed due to erroneous governance and erroneous prioritisation in economic sphere. What is required is to address the problem more objectively and prioritise on measures to generate

purchasing power among the mass of the people languishing below poverty line, on the one hand and strengthen the public sector net work on the other by revamping its management in all aspect instead of handing over the entire economy to monopoly houses and foreign capital.

10.3 At the same time, the trade union movement, while exposing the erroneous policy of Govt. of India in respect of Public SEctor, cannot afford to ignore the question of serious malfunctioning and mismanagement of various PSUs. The T.U. movement must take up more vigorously the issue of effective and efficient management of public sector units and stoppage of corrupt practice etc. as a part of the struggle against privatisation and indefence of public sector. And such taking up should not be limited to exposure of mismanagement and inefficiency and corruption alone but concrete alternatives have to be put forward by the TU movement on all aspects of PSU management. Such exercises for alternatives have to be carried on industry/unit wise, which require good amount of self introspection as well. As such the whole issue of revamping public sector management and raising its efficiency have to made one of the major agendas of the trade union movement against privatisation.

11.0 STRUGGLE AGAINST PRIVATISATION

11.1 The entire trade union movement has been consistently opposing the privatisation efforts of Govt of India and such opposition got reflected in numerous agitation and struggle both at micro and macro level. It is because of the said struggle inspite of frantic effort of the govt of India not a single public sector units could be privatised as yet (although winding up orders have been issued by BIFR for a few PSUs which were again stalled by court order).

11.2 Against privatization, movement at the enterprise level got a new dimension with the executive and, technocrats gradually joining in the anti-privatisation struggle along with the workers.

11.3 In many of the sick PSUs awaiting privatisation alternative revival packages could be developed and pursued jointly by the officers and the workers, which has given the movement an added strength. Not only that, the antiprivatisation struggle also has drawn even the INTUC and BMS unions in the united action at enterprise level and in some cases also in the national level action programmes. Struggle against sickness and privatisation has created a new awareness regarding the real face of the New Economic policy of the Govt even

among those section who were otherwise kept themselves away from united struggle. In spite of many limitations, owing to broadening of unity in the struggle against privatisation and owing to consistent effort of the trade union movement, in some PSUs the stand taken by the govt not to act as a promoter could be reversed as well. The case of Scooter India, Braithwaite etc. could be cited as examples.

12.0 ISSUES BEFORE THE MOVEMENT

12.1 The situation arising out of the Privatisation move of the Govt of India, and the anti-privatisation struggle have brought forth certain question and problems as well before the movement which need to be addressed.

12.2 The trade union movement against contracterisation and in defence of the contract workers' rights and interest have also brought forth certain issues, before the whole movement. The struggle in defence of contract workers' rights and interests, for better wages and basic social security measures, and struggle for absorption of contract workers engaged in permanent areas of work, should be considered to be the integral part of our movement against contracterisation. It is the experience of the past movements that wherever in an enterprise the movement of permanent workers takes initiative to organise the contract workers also, and both the movement develops in proper harmony, effective resistance against contracterisation can develop. Moreover it is also seen that in an enterprise, where permanent workers movement are ill organised or not strong enough, the contract workers movement however organised it may be, do not yield much result and it becomes difficult to sustain. In CITU activities in many enterprises, two extreme trends are noticed; either the contract workers issues are totally neglected by permanent workers, or we concentrate on contract workers movement neglecting the organisational work among permanent workers. Both the trends are not congenial for proper growth of organisation and the movement and cannot pose an effective challenge against contracterisation in PSUs.

12.3 In the process of disinvesting PSU shares, Govt has decided to disinvest some shares to the workers of the concerned unit at concessional price in order to make the workers a party to their game of disinvestment and blunt the edge of the opposition of the T.U. movement. In many undertakings, the management arranged to provide for interest-free loans recoverable in easy installments for the workers willing to purchase

company's shares. Fact remains that the trade union movement in spite of its firm opposition to the disinvestment of PSU shares failed to prevent a substantial section of workers of PSUs from getting swayed away by offer of PSU shares to them. This is true even in respect of the members of CITU union. Not only the general members, even among leadership level comrades of many CITU unions Vascillation was there in firmly opposing the move and exposing the real face of the Govt's plan to offer PSU shares to the workers. Such a situation demonstrates severe shortcomings in our effort to educate even our union level leadership, not to speak of common members.

12.4 The disinvestment process has brought another debate to fore. Even within public sector trade union movement an opinion has sought to surface among a section of PSU unions, that unions should demand allotment of atleast 26% shares of the particular PSU to its workers and if such allotment is made then the workers would have definite say on the policy issues and can influence the events. Proponents of such ideas fail to see that in present day society equity participation by the workers even to the tune of 26% cannot ensure workers' decisive say in Governmental policy decision regarding PSUs. Moreover shares allotted to workers would not remain with the workers indefinitely and would ultimately flow to the hands of private and foreign capital given the prevailing inflationary situation. Proponents of such idea of controlling PSUs through workers participation indirectly and may be unknowingly become a victim of the game plan of disinvestment.

12.5 From some section, such ideas are also being mooted particularly in respect of the sick PSUs facing privatisation threat, that workers' Co-operative may be a viable alternative to save a sick unit from liquidation. Such ideologues also fail to see or realise the root cause of sickness of the industry and Government's proactive policy to turn them further sick by blocking all avenues of their survival and such units cannot be revived unless govt policy in respect of those units is reversed. Workers Co-operative cannot become an alternative for survival of sick industrial unit be it private or public sector. It is not mere the question ownership or management of the concerned unit that relates to the question of survival or revival of a sick unit, it is also the question of necessary investment, funds for modernisation, and proper backing from Govt policy for its viable operation and many other factors which determine the prospect of survival. Workers' Cooperative cannot offer solution particularly in the capital intensive sectors, as is the case of most

of PSUs, and idea of Cooperative is nothing but an exercise of futility besides helping the govt and the employers class to push through their move by diluting the opposition of working class movement.

12.6 Inspite of all out opposition from the entire trade union movement the New Economic policy is being pursued nonchalantly by the Govt and owing to such situation revival of sick units and saving the jobs of lakhs of workers in those units have been thoroughly blocked by Govt's arrogant refusal to act as promoter. Our utmost efforts in many cases could not make govt agree for putting necessary funds for revival of most of the sick units and in many cases workers are not getting their salary regularly. Such a situation is continuing since long and has started creating a notion among many of us as if no alternative remains, other than privatisation. Sometimes even private buyers are not coming up, even after advertisement by Operating Agency appointed by BIFR. Such a ideas also surfaced within our movement as to whether review of our outright opposition to privatisation is necessary or we should adopt a mean path.

12.7 Similar situation becomes more problematic in case of state owned industrial units suffering from endemic sickness and state governments owing to the biased policy of central govt are facing acute resource crunch and fail to pump required fund for revival of those state owned units. What

stand the trade unions should take in case of state government's move for privatisation of those units is often the question, posed from different quarters within the trade union movement.

12.8 New Economic policies of Govt of India is nothing particularly Indian but it is a part of the global design being pursued by the World bank and IMF, which gained momentum owing to unipolarity of world consequent upon collapse of socialist regimes in Soviet Union and East Europe, Indias economic relations with whom had great bearing on Indian Economy. Hence struggle against such policy has to be a prolonged one and needs to be broadened further much beyond its present horizon to get a tangible result. Hence all out opposition to all the facets of this New Economic policy including Privatisation has to be carried forward and message of such opposition has to be taken to grass root level. There is no scope for dilution of our principled opposition to general move of privatisation. May be considering specificity and peculiarity of situation some sections of the movement may have made compromise on certain aspect relating only to such specific situation but such compromise should be considered more a weakness rather than strength of the movement and can no way be generalised and considered general stand of the trade union movement.

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110 001

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1994

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
Funds & Liabilities:					
General Fund			Fixed Assets: As per last 1,74,100.55		
Balance b/fd.	10,19,860.01		Addition this year		
Add: Excess of Income over expenditure this year.	<u>1,46,904.05</u>	11,66,764.06	(Schedule attached)	<u>1,20,486.90</u>	2,94,587.45
Special fund			Investments:		
Balance b/fd	13,04,669.50		Fixed Deposit with Bank of India		
Addition this year	<u>4,399.50</u>	13,09,069.00	P.T. St. Branch As per last A/c.	17,04,750.00	
B.T.R. Memorial fund			Addition this year.	<u>1,95,363.00</u>	19,00,113.00
Balance b/fd.	14,68,931.00		Security Deposits as per last A/c	3,810.00	
Addition this year	<u>80,479.00</u>		Addition this year.	<u>6,550.00</u>	10,360.00
	15,49,410.00		CITU Mazdoor A/c		
Amt Transferred to B.T.R.Trust	<u>14,01,000.00</u>	1,48,410.00	Balance b/fd.	95,023.50	
Other funds:			Add: Adjustment this year	<u>45,267.85</u>	1,40,291.35
25th Nov. Rally	19,776.00		Working Class A/c		
Anganwadi Federation	4,750.00		Balance b/fd	14,673.90	
All India Plantation Workers Federation	1,000.00		Less: Adjustment this year	<u>712.60</u>	13,961.30
Cuba Solidarity Fund(This year)	15,000.00		Voice of Working Women's A/c		
Trade Union Workshop (-do-)	<u>20,593.00</u>	61,119.00	Balance b/fd.	1,09,140.80	
			Add: Adjustment this year	<u>11,778.00</u>	1,20,918.80
			Advances Recoverable As per last A/c. (Schedule attached)	<u>1,28,945.00</u>	
			Recovery this year (Net)	<u>21,687.60</u>	1,07,257.40
			Closing Balance: Cash in hand 4,149.35		
			Cheque in hand		200.00
			Cash at Bank of India Pl.St.Branch		93,523.41
		<u>26,85,362.06</u>			<u>26,85,362.06</u>

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions as at 31st December, 1994 and annexed Income & Expenditure Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1994 with reference to Receipts & Payments Accounts for the same year, books, Vouchers and relevant records produced before us and have found those in agreement therewith.

We have not verified the cash in hand physically.

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

For D.K. CHOUDHURY & Co.

Sd/-

D.K. BANERJEE(PARTNER)
22.5.95

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110 001

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1994

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Opening Balance			
Cash in BOI Parliament St. Br.	15,12,876.16	Audit expenses	5,898.00
Cash in hand	4,595.40	BTR Trust	14,01,000.00
Cheques in hand	1,15,471.20	Bank Charges	3,872.20
Affiliation fee	7,99,797.60	Conveyance	16,723.00
Advance (net)	21,687.60	CITU Mazdoor	1,01,064.35
Book Sales	46,085.00	CITU Conference at Patna	97,546.70
BTR Book Sales	6,072.00	Delegation A/c	3,790.50
BTR Memorial Trust	80,479.00	Electricity & Water	33,905.00
CITU Mazdoor	55,796.50	Fixed Asset	1,20,486.90
CITU Spl. Fund	4,399.50	Fixed Deposit	1,95,363.00
Cuba Solidarity Fund	15,000.00	Misc. Expenditure	43,193.15
Donation	60,605.00	Medical Charges	13,079.60
Interest	2,08,519.30	Maharashtra EQ Fund	44,400.00
Misc. Receipt	23,053.00	Newspapers & Periodicals	22,981.25
Phone collection	365.00	NPMO	10,210.00
Security Deposit	—	5th April Rally	1,04,261.60
TU Workshop net	20,593.00	Postage & Telegram	37,729.55
WC Meeting	—	Printing & Sty.	96,643.70
VWW	4,702.00	Phone Bills paid	78,123.00
Working Class	1,11,145.10	Rent & Taxes	63,356.50
		Repair & Maintenance	1,192.65
		Security Deposit (Net)	6,550.00
		Textile Workers Rally	19,065.00
		Tea & Tiffin	18,210.35
		Travelling Expenses	26,024.00
		VWW	16,480.00
		Vehicle Maintenance	15,540.10
		Working Class	1,10,432.50
		Wages	2,70,000.00
		WC Meeting	16,247.00
		Cheque in hand	200.00
		Cash in hand	4,149.35
		Cash at Bank of India, Parliament St. Br.	93,523.41
Grand Total	30,91,242.36		30,91,242.36

For D.K. CHOUDHURY & Co.

Sd/-

D.K. BANERJEE(PARTNER)
22.5.95

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110 001

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1994

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	Rs. Ps.		Rs. Ps.
To Wages	2,70,000.00	By Affiliation fees	7,99,797.60
" Printing & Stationery	96,643.70	" Books sales	46,085.00
" Working Committee Meeting	16,247.00	" BTR Books sold	6,072.00
" Posts & Telegraphs	37,729.55	" Miscellaneous Receipts	23,053.00
" Conveyance	16,723.00	" Donations	60,605.00
" Tea & Tiffins	18,210.35	" Collections against phone service.	365.00
" Travelling Expenses	26,024.00	" Interest from Bank	2,08,519.30
" Newspapers & Periodicals	22,981.25	on SB A/C and FD A/c.	
" Rent & Taxes	63,356.50		
" Miscellaneous Expenditure	43,193.15		
" Repair & Mice.	1,192.65		
" Electricity & Water Charges	33,905.00		
" Telephone Expenses	78,123.00		
" Medical Charges	13,079.60		
" Bank Charges	3,872.20		
" General Council Meeting (CITU Conference, Patna)	97,546.70		
" Delegation Expenses	3,790.50		
" Textile Workers Rally	19,065.00		
" Vehicle Maintenance	15,540.10		
" Audit fees for 1993	2,000.00		
" Halting & Travelling Expenses for External & Internal Audit	3,898.00		
" National Platform of Mass Orgn.	10,210.00		
" 5th April Rally	1,04,261.60		
" Surplus i.e.excess of Income over expenditure transferred to General Fund A/c.	1,46,904.05		
	<u>11,44,496.90</u>		<u>11,44,496.90</u>

Signed in terms of our report at the foot of Balance Sheet.

For D.K. CHOUDHURY & Co

Sd/-

D.K. BANERJEE(PARTNER)
22.5.95

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110 001

SCHEDULED OF FIXED ASSETS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1994

Furniture & Fixture

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

Addition to Assets during the year 1993

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

Assets Donated by Various Unions

1 T.V. Set
1 Computer Set with printer
1 Three wheeler van

Addition to Assets during the year 1994

Global Teknik Fax Machine	5,000.00
Catalogue card cabinet	1,120.00
Steel Almirah	2,400.00
Printer Wipro(Parts of Compuer machine)	11,000.00
Fax Machine	47,800.00
Ceiling Fan Polar	912.00
Room Cooler	5,800.00
Air Conditioner for Fax Machine room	25,000.00
Water filter	4,990.00
Godrej Fridge	7,800.00
Furniture	1,959.90
Book care steel	3,500.00
Magazine Frame Stand	1,750.00
4 Chairs	1,455.00
	<u>2,94,587.45</u>

Sd/-
Illegible

NOTES ON ACCOUNT OF CITU, NEW DELHI

1. Receipt Register should be maintained in columnar forms as Such:

Date	Recpt.No.	CITU	CM	VWW	WC	Total
------	-----------	------	----	-----	----	-------

- Ledger or columns A/Cs for subsidiary Accounts should be maintained.
- Stamped Register should be tallied at least once in a month and the same should be authenticated by any authorised person
- Furniture which have become out of use should be identified and the value of those items should be written off.
- Advances against Staff A/c and other A/c should be maintained in separate ledger A/c

FOR D K CHOWDHURY & CO

Sd/-
Illegible
22.5.95

WORKING CLASS MONTHLY ENGLISH JOURNAL OF CITU

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110 001

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS A/C FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1994

To Opening Balance		By Printing charges	41959.00
Cash:	1017.35	C/o Paper charges	84803.50
	27037.98	Conveyance & Cartage	495.00
	28055.33	Postage & Prepaid payments	15707.95
To Subscription & Sales		Miscellaneous	120.00
" Direct Cash	22015.75	Packing & Binding	988.60
Cheques	22847.25	Stationery	352.50
" Through CITU A/c	73721.10	Payment made to CITU	111145.10
" Interest on BOI	1342.20	Cash in hand	469.05
" Loan from CITU A/c	110432.50	Cash at Bank BOI	6303.43
" Loan from C/M	3320.00		
" Loan from VWW	610.00		
	<u>262344.13</u>		<u>262344.13</u>

Checked and found correct as per books produced and examined

For D K Chowdhury & Co

Sd/-
Illegible
22.5.95
Partner

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 110 001

**RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS A/C FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1994**

Checked and found correct as per books produced and examined

Sd/-
Illegible
22.5.95
Partner

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 110 001

31ST DECEMBER 1954

Checked and found correct as per books produced and examined

Sd/-

D. K. Banerjee (Partner)
22.5.95

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110 001

Funds & Liabilities:

Balance b/fd.	8,64,573.81	
Add. Excess of Income over		
Expenditure this year	1,55,286.20	10,19,860.01

Balance b/fd	12,03,000.50	
Addition this year	1,01,669.00	13,04,669.50

Balance b/fd.	62,850.00	
Addition this year	14,06,081.00	14,68,931.00

Maharashtra Earth		
Quake Relief Fund.	44,400.00	
25th Nov. Rally	19,776.00	
Anganwadi Federation	4,750.00	
All India Plantation Workers'		
Federation.	1,000.00	69,926.00

Fixed Assets: As per last A/c	1,04,839.05	
Addition this year	<u>69,261.00</u>	1,74,100.55
(Schedule attached)		

Fixed Deposit with Bank of India		
Pt. St. Branch As per last A/c.	15,00,000.00	
Addition this year	<u>2,04,750.00</u>	17,04,750.00
Security Deposits:		
As per last A/c.		3,810.00

Balance b/fd	97,003.50	
Less: Adjustment this year	1,980.00	95,023.50

Balance b/fd.	1,294.90	
Add Adjustment this year	13,379.00	14,673.90

Balance b/fd.	89,960.80	
Add Adjustment this year	<u>19,180.00</u>	1,09,140.80
Advances Recoverable		1,28,945.00
(Schedule attached)		

Cash in hand	4,595.40	
Cheques in hand	1,15,471.20	
Cash at Bank of India Pt. St.		
Branch	15,12,876.16	16,32,942.76

38,63,386.51

38,63,386.51

We have examined the above balance sheet of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions as at 31st December, 1993 and annexed Income and Expenditure Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1993 with reference to Receipts and Payments Accounts, for the same year, books, Vouchers and relevant records produced before and have found those in agreement therewith.

We have not verified the cash in hand physically.

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

For D K Chowdhury & Co

Sd/-
D. K. Banerjee (Partner)
21.2.94

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110 001

SCHEDULED OF FIXED ASSETS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1992

Furniture & Fixture:

As per furnitures on 1.1.1990	15,877.10
Office Equipments	1,623.00
Duplicator	5,500.00
Typewriter	5,533.00
Cycles	615.00
Fans	542.65
2 Fans	1,489.60
1 Typewriter	5,791.50
6 Chairs	2,420.00
2 Steel Tables	1,200.00
Utensils	1,430.00
Xerox (BPL India) Machine	44,477.10
Wall Fan (Khaitan)	867.00
6 Office Chairs	3,323.10
9 Steel Racks	7,350.00
6 Racks	6,800.00
Addition to Assets during the year 1993	
Cabin of TV Set	1,259.50
PB x Usha Electronics	36,088.00
Installed in Reception	
Reception Table Wooden	3,200.00
4 Steel Racks for Library	6,550.00
1 Pedestal Fan	4,150.00
1 Ceiling Fan	
12 Office Chairs	6,050.00
1 Tea container steel	744.00
1 Wooden Book stand for Library	500.00
12 Neelkamal charis	
2 Books cases	10,720.00
1 Steel Rack	
	1,74,100.55

Assets donated by various unions

- 1 TV Set
- 1 Computer set with printer
- 1 3-wheeler van

Sd/-
Illegible

CENTRE OF IDNIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 110 001

DETAILED LIST OF ADVANCES RECOVERABLE

* Visa Iraq Com. A.K. Ghatak & Sukhmaya Pal	685.00
Booking of Hall for 6.7.93 for meeting	1,700.00
* Air ticket Hyderabad-Bangalore, M K Pandhe	2,362.00
* Water Trasnport Workers Federation	190.00
COSATU Delegation AITU Committee	421.00
Oil Seminar A/C (Partly cleared in '94)	1,960.00
Bihar S/C CITU Patna(for 8th CITU Conf.)	70,000.00
Cuban Delegation	19,272.00
* Australian Delegation	6,130.00
* Australian Parcel	1,870.00
Booking of Flats for Rly Meeting, Com. K B	1,500.00
Booking of D., Chairman hall for 6.12.93	
or A I Trade Union Meeting	950.00
* 2 Rly tickets to Howrah & back Com S.K. Dhar/K B	678.00
Delhi State Committee CITU for Poster	8,327.00
All India Anganwadi Workers Federation	1,400.00
Com S.K. Dhar (Old)	5,000.00
Delhi State Committee (1992)	6,500.00
	<u>1,28,945.00</u>

* Have since been cleared in 1994

(Sd/-)

Illegible

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110 001

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1993

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
To wages	2,23,583.00	<u>Income</u>	
" Printing & Stationery	92,635.35	By Affiliation fees	4,99,143.10
" W.C. Meeting	13,289.25	" Books sales	31,985.70
" Posts & Telegraphs	25,259.00	" BTR Books sold	11,131.00
" Conveyance	13,144.40	" Miscellaneous Receipts	11,259.80
" Tea & Tiffins	14,261.70	" Donations	1,14,705.50
" Travelling Expenses	43,423.00	" Collections against phone	365.00
" Newspapers & Periodicals	19,083.10	" Interest from Bank	2,15,137.00
" Rent & Taxes	54,479.50	" Sundry Receipts	12.00
" Miscellaneous Expenditure	39,708.50		
" Repair & Mice.	8,125.05		
" Electricity & Water charges	30,671.10		
" Telephone Expenses	56,809.00		
" Medical charges	3,396.45		
" Bank Charges	914.00		
" General Concert Meeting	14,080.60		
" Delegation Expenses	27,427.60		
" Cuba Solidarity fund	8,468.00		
" Sponsoring Committee Meeting	2,000.00		
" Vehicle maintenance	9,880.80		
" Audit fees for 1990, 91 & 1992	5,400.00		
" Halting & Travelling Expenses for External & Internal audit	7,260.00	12,660.00	
" Trade Union Workshop	15,153.50		
" Surplus i.e. excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to General Fund.	1,55,286.20		
	<u>8,83,739.10</u>		<u>8.83,739.10</u>

Signed in terms of our report at the foot of the balance sheet of even date.

For D.K. Chowdhury & Co.

Sd/- D.K. Banerjee (Partner)
21.2.94

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 110 001

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1993

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
To Opening Balances		By Advance	1,78,566.00
" Cash in hand	36.45	" Wages	2,23,583.00
" Cash at Bank of India		" Printing & Stationery	92,635.35
" Plt. St. Branch	3,21,429.61	" Post & Telegraphs	25,259.00
" Affiliation Fee	4,99,143.10	" Audit Fees & expenses	12,660.00
" Books sales	31,985.70	" Conveyance	13,144.40
" Miscellaneous Receipts	11,259.80	" Tea & Tiffin	14,261.70
" Donations	1,14,705.50	" Travelling Expenses	43,423.00
" Collection against Telephones	365.00	" Miscellaneous Expenses	39,708.50
" B.T.R. Book Sales	11,131.00	" Newspapers & periodicals	19,083.10
" C.I.T.U Special Fund	1,01,669.00	" Rent & Taxes	54,479.50
" B.T.R. Memorial Fund	14,06,081.00	" Repairs & Maintenance	8,125.05
" Maharashtra Earthquake Relief Fund	44,400.00	" Electricity Charges	30,671.10
" Working Class	63,103.00	" Telephone Expenses	56,809.00
" C.I.T.U Mazdoor	61,045.00	" Medical Expenses	3,396.45
" Voice of Working Women	6,098.00	" Working Class	76,482.00
" Interest from Bank	2,15,137.00	" CITU Mazdoor	59,065.00
" Rally 25th November	86,876.00	" Voice of Working Women	25,278.00
" Advances	61,671.00	" Bank Charges	914.00
" Anganwadi Federation	4,750.00	" Fixed Assets	69,261.50
" A.I. Plantation Workers' Federation	1,000.00	" G.C. Meeting Bangalore	14,080.60
" Sundry Receipts.	12.00	" Cuba Solidarity Fund	8,468.00
		" Trade Union Workshop	15,153.50
		" C.W.C. Meeting	13,289.25
		" Delegation Expenses	27,427.60
		" Sponsoring Committee Meeting	2,000.00
		" Vehicle Maintenance	9,880.80
		" Rally 25th November	67,100.00
		" Fixed Deposit with	
		Bank of India	2,04,750.00
		" Cash in hand	4,595.40
		" Cheques in hand	1,15,471.20
		" Bank of India Plt.St. Br.	15,12,876.16
	<u>30,41,898.16</u>		<u>30,41,898.16</u>

Signed in terms of our report at the foot of the balance sheet of even date.

For D.K. Choudhury & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Sd/-
D.K. Banerjee (Partner)
21.2.94

WORKING CLASS ENGLISH MONTHLY JOURNAL OF CITU

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110 001

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1993

RECEIPTS

To opening Balance

Cash	739.30	
Bank	8,192.48	8,931.78

Subscription & Sales

Direct Cash	13,670.75	
Cheques	18,134.50	
Through CITU A/c	63,103.00	
Interest on Bank A/c	711.00	
Loan from CITU A/c	76,482.00	
" " CITU Mazdoor	2,763.00	
" " Voice of Working Women	1,228.00	

1,85,024.03

PAYMENTS

By Printing charges	44,214.30
" Cost of paper	30,537.70
" Packing & Binding	2,040.50
" Postal Stamps	7,646.80
" Cartage & Conveyance	282.00
" Postal charges (P.O.)	6,266.40
" Composing charges	2,600.00
" Miscellaneous charges	218.00
" Stationery	60.00
" Amount in CITU A/c	63,103.00
" Cash in hand	1,017.35
" by Bank of India	27,037.98

(A/c 16559)

1,85,024.03

Checked verified and found correct.

For D.K. Chowdhury & Co.

Sd/-

Illegible

21.2.94

Partner.

VWW & KKM ENGLISH & HINDI BI-MONTHLY JOURNALS OF CITU

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110 001

RECEIPT & PAYMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1993

RECEIPTS

To Opening Balance		
Cash in Hand	4.00	
In Bank of India A/c	4,336.20	
In Syndicate Bank A/c	<u>3,074.00</u>	7,414.20
" Subscription & Sales		
Direct Cash		9,847.00
Cheques		5,417.50
Through CITU A/c		144.00
Interest on Bank A/c		277.00
Loan from CITU		
Cash		1,007.00
Cheques		24,271.00
" CITU Mazdoor		535.00
		<u>48,912.70</u>

PAYMENTS

By	Printing Charges	19,472.00
"	Cost of paper	5,771.00
"	Postage A/c	2,085.50
"	Printing & Packing	929.00
"	Conveyance & Cartage	113.00
"	Stationery	68.75
"	Misceellaneous Expenses	38.00
"	Amount transferred to CITU A/c	
	Cash	5,954.00
	Cheque	144.00
"	to Working Class	
	Cash	1,228.00
"	Cash in hand	4.75
	" Syndicate Bank	3,074.00
	" Bank of India	10,030.70
		<u>48,912.70</u>

Certified verified and found correct.

For D.K. Chowdhury & Co.

Sd/-

Illegible
21.2.94

Partner.

CITU MAZDOOR HINDI MONTHLY JOURNAL OF CITU

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 110 001

RECEIPT & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1993.

To Opening Balance			By Printing charges	56,105.00
Cash in hand	1.70		" Cost of paper	2,225.00
Bank Account	<u>15,237.27</u>	15,238.97	" Postal stamps	2,279.05
Subscription & Sales			" Binding & Packing	2,230.00
Direct Cash	28,331.75		" Conveyance & Cartage	376.10
Cheques	19,276.35		" Postal charges (P.O.)	1,714.30
Through CITU A/c	8,520.00		" Cost of Blocks	965.00
Interest on Bank A/c	1,166.00		" Stationery	20.00
Loan from CITU by cash	2,960.00		" Composing Charges	600.00
" Cheques	56,105.00		" Miscellaneous Charges	50.00
			" Payments to CITU in cash	17,525.00
			" " By Cheques	35,000.00
			" Amount in CITU A/c	8,520.00
			" Loan to Working Class	2,763.00
			" Voice of Working Women	535.00
			Cash in hand	11.00
			" Bank A/c 16558	679.62
		<u>1,31,598.07</u>		<u>1,31,598.07</u>

Note : A cheque for Rs. 15,000/- issued on 30.12.93 debited by Bank on 3.1.94.

Checked verified and found correct.

For D.K. Chowdhury & Co.

Sd/-

Illegible

21.2.94

Partner.