



# IXTH CONFERENCE CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

- \* Time Table for the Conference
- \* Resolutions
- \* Audited Accounts for 1994, 1995 & 1996
- \* Chairpersons and the Rapporteurs for the Commissions
- \* Resolution Committee
- \* Credential Committee

21-26 April, 1997  
VG Bhaskaran Nair Nagar  
Kochi, Kerala

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# CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

Ninth Conference  
V.G. Bhaskaran Nair Nagar  
21-26 April, 1997

## PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE

**21st April 1997**

### INAUGURAL SESSION

- 2.00 P.M. - Flag Hoisting and Homage to martyrs.  
2.20 - Delegates Assemble in the Hall.  
2.25 - Welcome Address by the Chairman of the Reception Committee M.M. Lawrence.  
2.40 - Resolution on Condolence and martyrs.  
2.50 - Presidential Address by E. Balanandan, President, CITU.  
3.30 - Greetings from fraternal delegates.  
4.50 - Inaugural session concludes.  
5.00 - Tea Break.

### 5.30 **Plenary Session**

- Presentation of the Report of the General Secretary by M.K. Pandhe.  
6.30 - Submission of the statement of Accounts for 1994 to 1996.  
6.45 - Introduction of foreign fraternal delegates.  
- Messages from foreign fraternal organisations  
- Resolution on solidarity with the working class struggle all over the world.  
Greetings by AIKS and AIAWU  
8.30 - Dinner

**22nd April 1997**

### **Plenary Session**

- 9.00 - Discussion on the Report of the General Secretary.  
11.00 - Tea break.  
11.30 - Discussion on the Report of the General Secretary continues  
1.30 - Lunch break  
3.00 - Discussion on the Report of the General Secretary continues  
6.00 - Teabreak  
6.30 - Seminar on Trade Union Unity  
8.30 - Dinner

**23rd April 1997**

### **Plenary Session**

- 9.00 - Discussion on the Report of the General Secretary continues

- 11.00 - Teabreak
- 11.30 - Discussion on the Report of the General Secretary continues
- 1.30 - Lunch Break
- 3.00 - Discussion on the Report of the General Secretary continues
- 5.00 - Tea Break
- 5.45 - Discussion on the Report of the General Secretary continues
- 8.30 - Dinner

### 24th April 1997

#### **Session of the Commissions**

- 9.00 - Session of Commissions
- 11.00 - Tea break
- 11.30 - Session of the Commissions continue
- 1.30 - Lunch break
- 3.00 - Session of the Commissions continue
- 5.00 - Tea break
- 5.45 - Session of the Commissions continue
- 8.00 - Session of Commissions concludes
- 8.00 - Meeting of the outgoing Working Committee of CITU
- 8.30 - Dinner

### 25th April 1997

- 9.00 - Session of Commissions to finalise the Report of Commissions
- 11.00 - Tea break

#### **Plenary Session**

- 11.30 - Reply to the Debate by the General Secretary M.K. Pandhe
- Adoption of the Accounts for 1994 - 1996
- 1.00 - Presentation of Report of Credentials Committee
- Submission of Panel for the New General Council
- 1.30 - Lunch break
- 3.00 - Plenary session
- Presentation of the Reports of Commissions
- 4.30 - Election of the New General council
- Meeting of the newly elected General Council to elect new Working Committee
- 6.30 - Tea Break
- 7.00 - Announcement of the names of the newly elected Working Committee Members.
- Concluding speech by E Balanandan
- Vote of thanks
- The Session concludes
- 8.30 - Dinner

### 26th April 1997

- 4.00 - Open session of the conference

# RESOLUTIONS

# **RESOLUTION**

## **COM. S. Y KOLHATKAR**

This conference of CITU deeply mourns the death of one of its senior most leader Com. S Y Kolkhatkar who died at Dubai on 13th March 1995 after a prolonged illness.

One of the stalwarts of Indian Trade Union movement and Vice President of CITU Com.SY Kolhatkar played an important role in building the CITU.

This conference of CITU while paying its respectful homage pledges to carry forward the movement of CITU through the path shown by him.

## **COM.ROBIN SEN**

The Ninth conference of CITU expresses its profound grief at the passing away of Com.Robin Sen. Vice-president of CITU on 19th January 1995 at the age of 72.

Com.Robin Sen joined the anti-imperialist struggle in his school days and actively associated himself in the Indian freedom struggle. He joined the TU movement and initially started mobilising and completely devoted himself in the working class struggle in the industrial belts of Titagarh, Asansol, Raniganj and other places. Being a dedicated working class leader he was highly respected for strictly observing the organisational norms with a disciplined and comradely outlook. A dedicated Marxist-Leninist comrade Robin Sen shouldered the responsibilities bestowed on him from time to time in the organisation, in the parliament and in TU movement with full dedication, On his death CITU has lost an able organiser and the working class movement has lost a great leader. This conference of CITU pays homage and dips its red banner in memory of Com. Robin Sen.

## **ON COM. V G BHASKARAN NAIR**

This ninth Conference of CITU held at Cochin (Kerala) on 21-26 April 1997 deeply mourns the passing away of Com. V.G Bhaskaran Nair, all India Secretary of CITU and a prominent leader of the working class movement in Kerala. He made outstanding contribution in developing the working class movement in Kerala. In his death, the CITU and the TU movement has lost one of the most dedicated and able organisers.

This meeting pays its respectful homage and dips its red flag in memory of Com.V G Bhaskaran Nair and conveys condolences to his family members.

## **ON COM.SUNIL MAITRA**

This Ninth Conference of CITU held on 21-26 April 1997 at Cochin (Kerala) expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden demise of Com. Sunil Maitra, Polit Bureau member of the CPI(M) and Editor of its organ, People's Democracy. He died on 18 September 1996 at the age of 69.

All through his active political life spanning over 5 decades, Com.Maitra was closely associated with the working class movement. His political and organisational abilities propelled him to become one of the builders of trade union movement among the insurance employees.

This meeting offers its respectful homage to the departed leader and extends its heart felt condolences to his wife Com.Nilima Maitra a member of our working Committee and other member of his family.

## **ON GODAVARI PARULEKAR**

The conference of CITU held at Cochin (Kerala) on 21-26 April 1997 deeply mourns the death of Com.Godavari parulekar, a prominent freedom fighter and builder of the adivasi and peasant movement in the country, She was 89.

A veteran leader of the CPI(M) Com. Godavari was an exemplary communist and led the working class movement on the ideological moorings of socialism. Her total identification with the oppressed peasantry and the adivasi people of Maharashtra in particular made her a legend in her lifetime. In their struggle against the capitalist and feudal system, the working class, the peasantry and the oppressed section of the society will always remember her contribution .The CITU dips its red flag in her memory and pays its respectful homage.

## **ON HOMAGE TO MARTYRS**

This Ninth All India Conference of CITU being held at Cochin (Kerala) from 21-27 April 1997 pays its respectful homage to all the leaders, cadres and activists of the trade union, peasant, agricultural labour, women student and youth workers movement and the democratic movement as a whole who laid down their lives in the struggle against exploitation championing the cause of the toiling people as well as against separatist, divisive and communal forces safeguarding the unity of the people and integrity of the country.

The conference recalls the towering determination and courage with which innumerable comrades of the democratic movement have embraced martyrdom confronting the heinous and ghastly attacks of the political gangsters, the police and the employers sponsored hoodlums. This meeting in particular expresses deep anguish and profound grief at the ghastly murder of Com.Amiya Das, a member of our Working Committee and leader of the mine workers of Orissa. Com.Sagarika soren, a woman TU leader of Mornoi Tea Garden in Assam, com.Satyadeo Singh, leader of the unorganised sector workers in Haryana. Their sacrifice will remain a constant source of inspiration in our fight against injustices and oppression.

The conference respectfully remembers the comrades who fell victim to the ghastly attacks of RSS, TUJS & Congress (I) gangsters and anti-socials sponsored by employers-landlord class in Kerala, Karnataka, Tripura, West Bengal, Assam and else where in the country, upholding the cause of the democratic movement.

This conference expresses its deep shock and sorrow at the murder of 6 coal mine workers who were crushed to death by management hoodlums at the Dughda coal washery under BCCL during the coal workers strike. 4 textile workers at Bangalore were killed due to police firing during textile workers struggle. The conference pays its respectful homage to these brave soldiers of the democratic movement.

This conference expresses grief and anguish at the tragic death of 77 coal mine workers due to inundation of 4 collieries under BCCL, 64 other mine workers trapped in the Gaslitand mine who could not be traced, 72 workers who were buried alive, in the landslide in Himachal Pradesh, killing of hundreds of workers and children in the fire in a fire works factory, and gruesome fire at Dabwali in Haryana killing a large number of people and children. The conference pays its respectful homage to their memory.

This conference expresses deep concern at the increasing attacks being perpetrated on the weaker sections of the society and rural workers in particular such as mass killings of Dalits at Meerut, killings in Khowai in Tripura. The conference remembers with respect martyrdom of Com.Lakshya Beej and Babu Kharpade, two Adivasi comrades who laid down their lives braving the firings of the police of the Sena-BJP Govt. at Talasari, Maharashtra on last Republic day.

The conference notes with anguish and condemnation the mass murders and rampage perpetrated on the agricultural workers and their family fighting for their rights and wages in Bathanitola, Haibaspur and Patna district in Bihar by the armed gangsters of the landlords killing several agricultural workers and also children, and murder of Com.Chandrasedhar of AICCTU while speaking in a meeting. The conference offers respectful homage to those martyrs.

The conference most respectfully remembers the courageous sacrifice of these martyr comrades who have left permanent impression on the democratic movement as a whole and would remain a constant source of inspiration in our fight against exploitation and for the cause of unity of the people and integrity of the country.

## ON CONDOLENCE

The Ninth All India Conference of CITU held at Cochin (Kerala) on 21-26 April 1997 offers its respectful homage to Com.Deng Xiao Ping, a legendary revolutionary and a great leader of the World Communist movement, Com.Kim Il Sung, the Great leader of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Com.Eric Honecker, leader of the erstwhile German Democratic Republic, Com.Joe Slovo, Communist leader of South Africa, Com.Naguen Hun Tho, former acting President and chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam, com.Cheddi Jagan, the President of Guyana, Com.Najibulla, the former President of Afghanistan, the communist leader of Sri Lanka Com.Pieter Keuneman, a TU leader of Algeria Com.Abdalla Ben Hamouda and Com.Mike Davidow, the Moscow correspondent of Peoples Weekly World, Organ of the Communist Party of America, who have passed away during the period since last conference.

The conference pays respectful homage to Com.Kshiti Burman, Com.Embichibawa members of the Working Committee; Com.Bijoy Modak, Com.Sitaram Gupta, Com.Nirmal Roy, Gopal Acharya, Com.TM Mohammad, members of the General Council, Com.Mansur Habibullah, veteran communist leader and one of the builders of Kisan and students movement in Bengal, Com.Shiv Verma, veteran freedom fighter and leader of CPI (M) Com.Akbar Hussain Babar an immensely popular CPI (M) leader of UP, Com.Gopen Roy (Assam), Com.Satyabrata Sen a noted economist and a member of W.Bengal CPI (M), Com.Karuna Roy and Com.Makhan Datta, veteran CPI(M) leaders of Tripura, Com.Sudhir Mukherjee, veteran freedom fighter, Com.Chandra Shekhar Paraser (Rajasthan), Com.Tarachabd leader of Peasants Struggle, Com.Krishna Raj Patta (Punjab), Com.Parameshwar Kalita Social worker and CPI (M) leader of Assam, Com.Naeem Ahmed (renowned urdu critic, Com.Manoj Pathak (Bihar), CPI (M), Com.Bhartaj Singh (Leader of the agricultural workers of UP), Com.M Jeenadevan, Com.Niruban Patel, Com.Ambarish Mukherjee (W.Bengal), Com.B Chakrabarty (MP), Com.Purnachand (UP) Com.Gopilal Siwalia (MP), other leaders of the TU and democratic movement who breathed their last during this intervening period since 8th conference. The conference also condoles the sudden death of comrade Prabir Sengupta, Working Committee member of CITU and Vice President of W B State CITU who died on 2nd April 1997 after prolonged illness.

The conference also pays its respect to several important leaders of revolutionary movement who have left us during this period. Notable among them are Com.Kalpana Joshi, revolutionary & a fighter of telengana armed struggle, CPI leaders Rajshekar Reddy, N E Balaram and former General Secretary of CPI, C Rajeshwar Rao, S K Sanyal Secretary, AITUC, prominent Kisan leader Uddarajan Rammam, Vittal Chowdhry, ATIUC leader, leaders of Heroic Telengana struggle, chintapuddi Jaggayya, outstanding freedom fighter Com.Aruna Asaf Ali, Com.M K Krishnan, leader of the agricultural workers and Com.S G Sardesai, a veteran communist leader.

Com. B K Banerjee, leader of the RMS employees, octogenarian Railway trade union leader Com. K M Bhadra, Com.Nisar Ahmad Khan, leader of Bank employees, Com.D P Chaddha of AIBEA and

G K Paniker leader of the the Biri Cooperative movement also died during this period, This conference expresses profound grief and anguish over the killing by hired criminals of Dr Datta Samant, a leading trade union leader in Bombay. The meeting pays its respectful homage to these departed leaders of the trade union movement.

This conference also pays respectful homage to Giani Jail singh and Sri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, former Presidents of India, former Prime Minister Sri Morarji Desai, Sri Madhu Limaye, prominent socialist leader, Telengu Deasm leader and National Front chairman Sri N T Rama Rao, Sri A R Desari, a social scientists and leftist ideologue, who passed away during the period. In this period Punjab Chief Minister Sardar Beant Singh was also killed by Kahalistani secesionist at Chandigarh. The meeting expresses deep sense of sorrow and pay its respectful homage to the departed leader.

## **ON SOLIDARITY WITH INTERNATIONAL WORKING CLASS STRUGGLE**

The 9th Conference of Center of Indian Trade Unions being held on 21-26 April, 1997 expresses solidarity with the rising tide of working class struggle all over the world.

The Conference takes serious note of the fact that particularly after the collapse of the Socialist system in Soviet Union and East Europe, the offensive of the capitalist class on the life and living of the working class and common people has been mounted manifold across the entire globe. At the same time, the international finance Capital, and the advanced industrialised countries unleashed their machinations through the various international agencies like World Bank/IMF, WTO etc. to establish their hegemony over the economy of the Third World developing countries. As a result, working class of both the advanced industrialised countries and the developing countries are in the face of severe onslaught on their rights and livelihood and social security benefits.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that working class all over the world have been confronting such onslaught with determination and vigour through united actions in various forms. The strike action by the french working class last year for several days involving 5 million workers, Public Sector workers strike in Germany against the Governmental move to curtail Social Security benefit were notable events in the international working class movement. Similar working class action in Italy, Spain and other West European countries demonstrates the rising discontent of the working class in the advanced industrialised world.

The Conference congratulates the working class of South Korea for their month long heroic united strike action against the despotic labour law designed to strip the trade unions from all their rights.

The Conference also expresses solidarity to the struggle of workers of Philippines against the onslaught of ruling class and imperialist capital braving all repression by the State and the employers.

The Conference also notes with satisfaction the strike action and workers agitation in erstwhile Socialist countries. Russian workers went on strike for non-payment of wages. The workers of erstwhile East Germany have been in Struggle against closure and joblessness. In the CIS countries also working class have been holding huge demonstrations against the rising prices and cut in social security benefits.

The workers of Australia and Newziland are also in the midst of struggle against the attack on their trade union rights and right to collective bargaining. The "Second Wave Campaign" of the Australian Trade Unions has drawn mass of the workers in the struggle.

The struggle of the Indonesian workers braving State sponsored repression including mass-arrest against the dictatorial regime has created sensation in the entire region.

The Japanese workers are already in the midst of their "Spring Offensive" against the offensive of the Japanese MNCs.

In the Indian Sub-continent as well workers of Bangladesh have been on the path of united struggle against the wrath of structural adjustment. Sri Lanka and Nepal also witnessed series of working class action in the recent past.

The 9th Conference notes with satisfaction the brave response and widening spectrum of the struggles of working class against the onslaught of capital all over the world and expresses full solidarity to all these struggles on behalf the Indian Working class. The Conference also declares its confidence that in this process of rising tide of workers action all over the globe, resistance would further develop in a global scale against the offensive of globalisation and so-called Structural Adjustment.

## **RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS THROUGH SECRET BALLOT**

The 9th Conference of Centre of Indian Trade Unions being held on 21-26 April 1997 notes with condemnation the failure of the UF Govt to introduce legislation on secret ballot for the purpose of recognition of trade union, in spite of its clear commitment made in the Common Minimum Programme.

The conference firmly maintains that the question of recognition of trade union or for that matter, which trade union should represent the workers in different industrial relations and bargaining for must be the exclusive right of the workers concerned and such right of workers can be best exercised only through secret ballot election.

This democratic right of secret ballot continued to be denied by the successive government of the country against the right, interest and desire of the workers. The present practice of identifying the majority union through paper verification by the bureaucrats is not only defective and undemocratic but subjected to motivated manipulations and distortion of actual position against the interest and will of workers.

While CITU since inception has been demanding this democratic right to the workers, some trade unions centers have been opposing the same.

Further, except INTUC all the participating central trade unions in the last Indian Labour Conference (ILC) in their written presentation have agreed for secret ballot verification system. However, due to vacillation of the Central Labour Ministry and uncalled for interference by the employers organizations the matter has been referred to the bipartite committee. The UF Govt has made the commitment of the secret ballot to the entire nation and now dragging feet on the same on the plea of reference to so called bipartite committee. This is nothing but a clear violation of commitment and betrayal of trust.

The Conference is of firm opinion that refusal to support secret ballot verification is nothing but indulgence to perpetuation of slavery on the workers by denial of right to choose their union besides allowing unhealthy, undemocratic and destructive practices. Denial of this basic democratic right to workers to choose their own platform is an organic part of the conspiracy to cultivate passivity and alienation among the mass of the workers from the trade union movement by way of imposing on them the leadership they do not like to associate with, and such alienation and passivity of workers from trade unions would also serve the interest of the employers and the vested interest much to the detriment of the entire working class and such a situation of imposed slavery is bound to affect the production and productivity in the days to come.

The Conference calls upon the working class and the trade unions to realise the real face of the conspiracy of the employers and the ruling class behind denial to and dilatory tactics for secret ballot legislation, and to take up the demand for expeditious enactment on secret ballot with all seriousness through united struggle. Further the fight for secret ballot should be construed as struggle for trade union right.

## **ON PENSION SCHEME**

The All India Conference of CITU, being held on 21-26 April 1997, at Cochin, notes with concern that in spite of widespread resentment among the workers at the grassroot level against the retrograde Govt. Pension Scheme imposed on the workers through ordinance followed by legislation, the UF Govt. is yet to retrace its step to make pension a third retirement benefit.

In spite of the tall claim by the Govt. and few Central Trade Unions supporting the design of loot on workers as designed by the Govt. pension scheme, regarding the acceptability of the scheme by the mass of the workers, fact remains the scheme is being opposed by the mass of the workers in the grass root level including many unions affiliated to the Central Trade Unions supporting the Govt. scheme. Such a situation was vindicated by more than hundred court cases against the scheme in various high courts of the country most of which got an interim stay order. It is note worthy that Calcutta High court, while granting stay order on the operation of the scheme in the writ case between Steel workers Federation of India. IEL employees union and National Federation of ICI and Allied Companies Unions versus Govt. of India on 20-2-1997 observed in clear terms that "It can at least be said, having regard to the nature of option given in 1971, that the submission of the appellants in this regard is not without force" and the provision of exemption provided under clause 39 of the scheme appears to be fallacious.

The mass of the workers opposing the Govt. Pension Scheme at least expected of the UF Govt. that the Scheme would not be imposed on them and the workers would be given opportunity to exercise their option and decide whether that would allow almost half of their provident fund to be taken away in lie of the paltry pension amount enumerated in the Scheme. But, the conference observes, that with the overzealous leadership of few Central Trade Unions pressurising the Government to push through the retrograde scheme of unalloyed loot on the workers in the name of pension, the Govt found it easier to get the legislation passed in the Parliament in spite of all out opposition by the common workers and CITU and few other Central Trade Unions defeating the motion of amendment brought by CPI (M) and RSP MPs.

The Conference also maintains that the whole purpose of the Govt. Scheme is not to offer any benefit to workers but for getting easy access to the workers provident fund at a cheaper rate of interest, at the cost of workers, and such a move of the govt is quite consistent with the policy of Liberalisation being pursued by them in the economic front.

In the background of other major Central Trade Unions obliging the Govt of India by supporting the retrograde scheme, responsibility for defense of workers basic interest and for carrying forward the struggle for pension as a third retirement benefit falls on CITU.

The Conference recapitulated that the CITU along with few other Central TUs and industrial federations have jointly decided to organise mass signature campaign against the scheme and submit the mass petition signed by several lakhs of workers to Lok Sabha through a massive demonstration before the Parliament. But that program is not yet implemented and CITU Centre is yet to receive mass signatures from many of the states and industries.

The Conference urges upon all concerned to take note of the resentment among the mass of workers against the Govt. Pension Scheme and the urgent need to carry the struggle against Govt. scheme to further height. It calls upon all the affiliate unions and the state committees to take immediate step to speedup collections of signatures against the scheme as per decision already taken and prepare for massive demonstration before Parliament for submission of the same, besides other action programmes at the enterprise/state level. The conference also extends full support to the legal battle being carried on by many unions at the enterprise level.

## ON PRICE RISE

The 9th All India Conference of CITU being held on 21-26 April 1997 expresses grave concern over the rising prices of all essential consumable by common people and consequent impoverishment. The Economic Survey for 1996-97 placed before the Parliament before the presentation of Annual Budget for 1997-98 records the price behavior in the current financial year as (i) the over all annual inflation rate based on wholesale prices at the end of second week of January 1997 was 7.6% (ii) prices of agricultural products (primary articles) rose sharply by about 11.7% (iii) fuel and energy prices rose by about 17.4%. It is a candid admission on the part of the Central Government that prices of all commodities are spiraling up and there has been no effective mechanism to control it altogether.

The prices of primary articles shot up mainly due to the sharp increase in the prices of foodgrains (14.7% rise), vegetables (36% rise) and Tea (11% rise). Amongst foodgrains, wheat recorded the highest rise of 28.3%. The administered price increase on the petroleum products by 18% in July 1996 and coal prices by 22.3% have greatly contributed to inflationary spiral and downward pressure on living standards of the people. The Economic Survey puts in clear terms that the wholesale price of 30 essential commodities increased by 12.4%. These increases have to be looked into the background that the daily wage rate of agricultural labourers who are the most vulnerable section of the society to all these price fluctuations, declined in real terms by 0.5% and 0.7% in 94-95 and 95-96.

This spurt in inflation contradicts the claim of the United Front Government to bring it down to 5.6%. The economic policies pursued by the then Congress Government since 1991 and consciously adopted by the UF Government do provoke such disastrous consequence in the price front. The fall-out of liberalisation is seen in the increasing export of even agricultural products and conversion of lands under foodgrain cultivation towards cash-crops which has actually resulted into the fall in foodgrains output in 1995-96.

The Comfortable foodstocks that have been built up have not been utilised to strengthen the Public Distribution System which if effectively managed could play a significant role in arresting the prices of

essential commodities. The Government, again obsessed with the concept of free market, chose to dispose of the foodgrains stocks in the open market indulging in hoarding by speculator/merchants. The UF commitment that foodgrains would be sold at 50% lesser prices than the current rate to those living below the poverty line has been translated into action in a manner detrimental to the interests of the people who get relief from PDS; 50% price cut is being implemented after raising the price of wheat and rice thus getting the concession neutralised; the availability of foodgrains has been reduced from 20kg to 10kg. Neither the present Public Distribution System in 1775 blocks in the country have received any significant policy guidelines for effective operation. In the Budget for 1997-98, the grant for food subsidy (which has the direct impact on the effective functioning of PDS) has been budgeted as Rs 7,500 crores against Rs 8,066 crores in the last budget.

The Conference demands of the Central Government to abandon those economic policies which have inflicted incalculable hardships to the people of this country and take effective measures to bring down the price level of essential commodities. To achieve this the PDS should be strengthened covering its channels and also disposal of foodgrain stocks through PDS to control the prices instead of selling the same in the open market. This conference draws the attention of the UF government to the common Minimum Programme which states that "food stocks and foreign exchange reserves will be used imaginatively and purposefully to stabilise prices." It also refers to the declaration of the UF Govt to punish the speculators, hoarders and black marketeers who create havoc in the food situation. The twin objectives as stated in the CMP of price stability and to make essential articles available to the poor can best be achieved with the reversal of the so-called liberalisation policies that had proved to be disastrous for the last 5 years in denying food security to the vast masses of this country and through adoption of policies that ensure good life to the common man.

## **STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNAL AND DIVISIVE**

The Ninth Conference of CITU being held on April 21 - 26, 1997 expresses deep concern over the role of the communal and divisive force which have been plaguing the country unabated.

Although through strenuous efforts made by the left force, the UF Government could be formed to keep at bay the communal forces led by the BJP, yet these forces are continuing to play their machinations and rather spreading over different parts of the country joining hands with each other.

This was evident from the recent Assembly elections in Punjab, where the Akali Dal joined hands with the BJP, and in the municipal elections in Delhi and Maharashtra. In UP also the BJP ultimately formed the government with the BSP. In Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Haryana they are already in the Government either on their own strength or with the Shiv Sena and the Haryana Vikas Party. In Gujarat also, they Vagela Govt. is only a faction of the BJP.

The pursuit of the Sangh Parivar to polarise the 85 per cent majority community of the country against the minority community with their pernicious Hindutva ideology continues relentlessly. While they are observing the anniversary of the demolition of the Babri Masjid with gusto, they are still pursuing the agenda of liberation of the Hindu temples of Mathura and Varanasi.

It is also to be noted in this background that these communal forces got a boost from the policy of the Congress to appease them and make compromises with them over the years. The demolition of the Babri Masjid was an open demonstration of such compromise. The withdrawal of support to the UF Govt. by the Congress was another demonstration of such policy giving the BJP and its allies the ground for reaping the harvest and landing the country into a dangerous situation.

It is also to be noted that although the UF Govt. formed on the main plank of safeguarding the secular fabric of the nation, and it promised to refer the contentious issue of Babri Masjid-Ram Janam Bhumi to the Supreme Court under Article 138 (2) Of the Constitution in its Common Minimum Programme, yet this vital task remained unfulfilled.

Apart from the threat of communalism, the country is besieged by other fundamentalist and divisive forces also.

Despite the democratic elections in Kashmir, the state continues to be under rampage by the secessionist Islamic fundamentalists. The Sikh fundamentalists in Punjab are still not fully eliminated and got a short in the arm with the formation of the Akali-BJP Government in the state. The announcement by Prime Minister Deve Gowda himself about the formation of a separate state of Uttarakhand has given a boost to all other separatist forces in the country to demand for separate Gorkhaland, Bodoland, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Vidharba, Telengana, etc.

The casteist forces are also rising in several parts of the country, as is being seen in the increasing massacre of the lower castes by the higher castes by the preserved armies of the landlords, and the retaliations by the lower castes.

All the above developments are making the country a hunting ground for the imperialists to destabilise it on caste, communal and separatist lines also, besides economically destabilising it through the economic reforms.

It is also to be noted that the communal forces led by BJP are also strong advocates of the economic policy of liberalization against which trade union movement has been carrying on its resolute struggle. It is a matter of serious concern that these fissiparous forces have made deep inroads within the working class movement to disrupt the unity of the class and weaken the united struggle against the disastrous economic policies.

The conference considers the fight against communal and divisive forces to be of supreme importance and an organic part of its historic task to defend the unity of the people and the self-reliance and sovereignty of the country which are closely interrelated.

This conference therefore calls upon the entire working class in general and the state committees and unions and appeals to all other trade unions and secular, democratic and patriotic forces to launch united campaign so as to isolate these communal and divisive forces and frustrate the game plans of the and uphold the unity of the people and integrity of the country and its secular character.

## **INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS**

The 9th Conference of CITU express its grave concern at the total negative attitude of the successive governments in the matter of prevention of industrial sickness and revival of sick industrial units. The conference notes that sickness in industry has its origin in the erratic and lopsided economic and industrial policy of the Government and has been aggravating alongside the change in policy perspective and has reached to alarming stage under the Fund-Bank prescribed New Economic policy. Under the current policy dispensation the necessity of self-reliance has been given a good-bye and the thrust of the new policy is rather de-industrialisation.

Thus the hurdle in reviving the sick units in Public sector is flat refusal of the government to act as promoter in implementing the revival package. This fact is manifested in non implementation of even a single revival scheme jointly agreed by the employees and management and approved by the BIFR. Further the plea

of the Government that there is no money for reviving the sick units is untenable under several counts. While indigenous production is stopped or slashed in sick units, precious foreign exchange is spent in importing the same product at much higher price. While the government is refusing to grant restructuring of capital base waiver of outstanding dues on account of interest and penal interest, it is not taking any action against the defaulting corporate houses owing nearly thirty thousand crores of rupees to the public sector banks and other financial institutions.

The other notable feature in this regard is that due to anti-public sector policies pursued by the government, apart from the units suffering from sickness mainly due to technological obsolescence, absence of expansion, diversification etc, the units which have been performing well and making profit are also being pushed to sickness due to discriminatory treatment by government on account of orders and taxation policy while foreign companies are favoured in all respect.

The conference expresses its strong opposition to the reported move of the Government to amend the SICA in the direction of making the process of liquidation/winding up faster as was recommended by the notorious Goswami Committee. It demands that the amendment should incorporate all necessary provisions to ensure revival of sick units taking the employees into confidence.

The conference is of considered opinion that since the problem of sickness has attained new dimension under the attack of dangerous policy formulation it is imperative to fight this onslaught unitedly to compel the Government to adopt positive policy for addressing the menace of industrial sickness.

Given the experience since the introduction of structural adjustment directed economic policy, the single unit or industry based movement for revival of sick units has not been able to achieve desired result. Therefore it is essential to expand and integrate the entire fight for reviving sick units at national level.

The conference calls upon the entire trade union movement to prepare for a countrywide movement to defeat the policy of deindustrialisation under the guise of closing down sick industrial units. Given the continuance of the policies the healthy units are also prone to become sick. Therefore the workers of sick units and those of healthy units must join together to reverse the policy.

## **RESOLUTION ON CONTRACT LABOUR**

The 9th Conference Of CITU being held from 21st to 26th April 1997 at Cochin expresses serious concern at the ever growing magnitude of contract labour-a system designed for intense exploitation of labour - in all respect. Under the regime of structural adjustment programme promoting globalised market economy, the phenomenon of contract labour is attaining alarming dimension.

At the beginning, the employers used to resort to contract labour system mainly to deprive the workers on account of wages and other service related benefits, social security and health and safety. However in the era of rapid change in technology, the contract labour system has become a weapon in the hands of employers to address the question of redundancy of labour due to induction of more modern technology. This anti-labour system has become a tool to the employers to grab the unhindered power of hire and fire.

Apart from engaging contract labour directly through contractors by the principal employers, Sub-contracting of jobs has become rampant in our country.

The conference notes with deep indignation that under the New Economic Policy, the managements of public sector industries have resorted to massive contracterisation in order to privatise public sector as prescribed by the IMF and the world Bank.

Under the market driven globalised economy and in the era of cut throat competition the employers are resorting to contract labour practice under the pretext of liberalisation to fulfill their motive of the flexibility in employment relations and to reduce labour cost for achieving so called cost effectiveness.

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 has not only proved ineffective but has made things somewhat worse for the workers, because it has taken away the protection hitherto available under other labour laws.

There are many shortcomings in the Act. But the main problem is that the provisions of the Act is more observed in violation than in compliance. Section 10 of the Act empowers the appropriate Government to abolish the use of contract labour in permanent and perennial nature of job. However the actual position is that more and more contract workers are employed in gross violation of the Act. Again under Rule 25 (v) (a) for same or similar kind of work, the contract labour are to be paid wages, allowed other benefits as applicable to the regular workers. Not a single instance of implementation can be cited for this provision.

The conference notes with shock and shame that Govt. of India is the biggest exploiter of contract labour. The Fifth Pay Commission has recommended the phasing out the Class IV staff of the Govt. Departments and employ contract labour for these jobs. The implementation of the recommendation shall further aggravate the situation.

A positive feature is that some judgements of the courts are of late have come in favour of the contract labour. The most significant one is the December 1996 judgement of the Supreme Court which has ordered that the Act should be amended to provide regularisation of contract labour on abolition of contract labour system in any particular job.

The conference calls upon the CITU unions, particularly amongst the regular workers of organised sector, to take all necessary steps on priority basis for organising the contract labour. Without strong trade union movement the contract labour system, which has attained the stature of social evil, cannot be fought effectively. Due to the absence of any practical trade union right for the contract labour, the trade unions of regular workers must come forward in organising the trade unions of contract labour.

The conference further appeals to the trade unions of regular workers to understand the reality that contract labour system has become a weapon for the entrepreneurs to completely do away with job security of workers. Unchecked growth of contract labour shall render the regular workers numerically insignificant in the entire production or manufacturing process and amongst the employees consisting of officers, permanent workers and contract workers, In such a situation the regular workers shall lose their bargaining power, striking capacity and finally job security too. Under these considerations it is of paramount importance for the trade unions of regular workers to take up the question of building trade unions of contract labour with all seriousness.

## **UNEMPLOYMENT AND DEMAND FOR RIGHT TO WORK**

The 9th Conference of CITU notes with serious concern the cancerous growth of unemployment in the country. As per available official figure the total registered unemployed has reached to 3.71 crores. But if the unregistered rural and urban unemployed are taken into consideration the actual figure would be more than 10 crores which is around 25% of the population in the working age group. Unemployment is growing fast and faster. It grew from 3.1% of the total workforce in 1991 to 5.5% in 1994.

Under the regime of the new economic policy based on the Fund-Bank dictated structural adjustment programme the generation of employment in real terms has got reversed. The ratio of growth of GDP to growth of employment is continuously reducing exposing pattern of "jobless growth". While the generation of employment in private sector is negative, in public sector it has come down sharply during the post reform period.

Alongside negative growth in employment, lakhs of workers are thrown to the ranks of unemployed due to industrial sickness and closure of industrial units. As per a study report the number of such workers are around 25 lakhs consisting of private and public sector and large and small scale industrial units. This situation is poised to aggravate if the recommendation of the Fifth Central Pay Commission to abolish 3 lakhs jobs and phase out the total class IV employees employed in the Central Govt. Departments is implemented.

The Conference notes that under the market driven completely opened economy, the employment character is changing dangerously. Growing casualisation, informalisation, contracterisation of employment has been reaching to alarming proportion. Moreover, jobs are being shifted more and more to informal sector. This situation is adding to the number of partial unemployed due to very frequent joblessness. Yet another shift is from urban sector to rural sector, As per report out of the total employment in the country 78% is in rural sector.

Another notable feature is the high rate of youth unemployment which is a matter of serious concern for the society. According to World Labour Report, in India young unemployed account for 80% of the chronic male unemployment in both rural and urban areas. This problem is obviously acute in the case of educated youth who constitute 12% of the labour force in India.

The conference appeals to the working class of the country, irrespective of affiliation, to take up the question of employment and right to work with priority importance. It must launch forceful agitation against the menacing problem of unemployment and demand immediate measures to generate sufficient jobs through various employment generation schemes, unemployment relief and stop the power of the employers to hire and fire workers.

The trade union movement must understand that fight for right to work and against unemployment is organically linked with the struggle against closure and retrenchment and other job killing designs.

Moreover, the trade unions which represent the organised strength of the working class must take the initiative for unleashing a powerful campaign for mobilising all sections of people and particularly the youth and students for a long drawn battle for right to work and gainful employment.

## **WORKERS-PEASANT ALLIANCE**

The 9th conference of CITU being held on 21-26 April 1997, notes with concern the grim exploitation being perpetrated on the mass of the peasantry and the agricultural workers by the landed gentry in the entire rural India in active connivance with the state machinery in general, barring few exception.

The conference observes with dismay that even after five decades of independence, land reform remains to be mere a concept, with increasing concentration of land and wealth with handful of landlords and compounding pauperisation of rural masses in the greater part of the rural economy. The states ruled by left front and Left-democratic front are few exception to such grim reality. As per report only 4% of top landlords in the country possess 31% of the cultivable land such concentration of land is increasing with the swelling of the army of landless labourers.

The conference also notes with concern the increased atrocities on the peasant movement against such inhuman exploitation. The recent attack and the killings of agricultural labourers in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar and in other places are the manifestation of barbaric bid of the land lord class to suppress the rising struggle of the rural folk not only against economic exploitation but against accompanying social oppression as well. The conference salutes to those martyrs of peasant struggle.

The conference maintains that the most inhuman, unequal land relation in rural India is one of the most major factors of all economic ills facing the country. The terminal impoverishment of 80% of the population of the country, and consequent contraction of domestic market on the one hand and blockade of huge investible resources in the rural economy in the hands of handful of landlords and their immunity from taxation are responsible for all major problems being faced by the urban industrial economy suffering from extreme resource crunch and underutilisation of capacity and extremely limited and squeezing customer base. And this situation is continuing with the active patronage of the Indian rulers and even Fund/Bank authored economic policy does not have land reform in their agenda.

The conference also notes that dominance of feudal land relation also is responsible for the extreme backwardness of the rural economy and resultant breeding ground of backward social vices of communalism, casteism and parochialism, casting cancerous impact on the society as a whole.

The conference opines with firmness that without abolishing feudal land relation in rural India, we cannot achieve conclusive victory over exploiting class and in fact land reform is one of the key task in the struggle against economic exploitation which would also unleash struggle against all kinds of social oppression.

The conference also maintains that in the present situation the working class movement cannot advance much without strengthening and expanding the struggle in rural India and without combining working class movement with the struggle of peasantry against exploitation and feudalism. Particularly for our struggle against the New Economic Policy of liberalisation to make breakthrough it is of extreme importance that the struggle must expand to distant horizons of Indian villages and every corners of urban centres on the stronger platform of workers-peasant alliance. And only by active involvement in solidarity action to peasant's struggle against feudal exploitation and social oppression, working class can identify its role in fighting against in-road of feudal influence and social backwardness within trade union movement.

The conference, thus considers the anti-feudal struggle of the peasantry of supreme importance for even the trade union movement to expand and advance and traces the need for trade union movement to take conscious step for active solidarity action with the struggle of peasantry and agricultural labourers. It identifies the land reform and the fight against feudalism as the paramount task to which working class movement throw its might in solidarity to strengthen and activate the workers- peasants alliance, in the struggle of the Indian people against exploitation, and for self-reliant economic development of the entire country.

## **ON WORKING WOMEN**

The 9th Conference of the Center of Indian Trade Unions being held on 21-26 April at Cochin upholds the decisions and the charter of demand adopted in the 5th Conference of the All India Coordination Committee of Working Women held on 20th April 1997. The conference also welcomes the resolute decision of the conference to mobilise the working women in greater number in the united struggle of the working class and the mass organisations in the days to come.

The conference takes note of the concern expressed by the working women's conference over the unfulfilled task of organising the working women and activate them in the leadership of the TU movement. It notes that only a very small section of working women could be brought to the forefront of the struggle, despite these section being the most oppressed and exploited section of the working class. The scourge of new economic policy of liberalisation has fallen in a much bigger way on them leading to jobless of several thousands of the women worker in both organised and unorganised sector. Women worker are still being subjected to various discrimination in the matter of wages and service condition, growth opportunity. besides being subjected to sexual harassment and intimidation in this male-dominated society The neglect of the trade union movement to these vital problems of working women who represent sizeable section of the entire workforce would only act in provoking their alienation from the TU movement which the trade union movement can afford to ignore only at their peril.

The conference also appreciates the findings of the working women's session regarding the neglect and lackings of the trade union movement at all levels in taking up the cause of the working women with required seriousness and in organising them in the trade unions. The situation of negligible representation of women workers in leading bodies of the trade unions at various women workers in leading bodies of the trade unions at various level compared to their share in the trade union membership and the work force speaks about this neglect and reluctance of ours in organising and activating the working women in trade unions, much to the detriment of the working class movement.

The conference stresses to the need to make special effort in this vital task relating to working women which warrants planning and reorienting activities and setting the priorities in all levels of the organisation to attract more and more women workers in the union and facilitate their participation in trade union activities keeping in view the various compulsions and obligation of women even beyond their workplace, in the family etc in the present day society. It cannot and should not be the concern only of few women leaders/cadres in various tiers of our organisation but should be taken up as one of the primary tasks of the entire leadership, but for which we cannot make any advance in the matter.

The conference notes with satisfaction that despite such general neglect and shortcomings, the women workers themselves took notable initiative in taking part in all the struggle programmes of the trade unions and National Platform of Mass Organisations. They played significant role in the trade union movement in Beedi, Plantation, Construction, cashew, coir and also in organised sector, and contributed in the success of the programmes of movement. During this period Com.Sagarika Soren, the valiant leader of the Tea Garden workers in Assam faced martyrdom braving the brutal attack of employer sponsored gangsters.

The conference also take special note of the struggle of the Anganawadi women workers, which has been able to draw all the trade unions into a single platform. The successful strike action of the Anganawadi workers all over the country on 31st January 1997 demanding increase in their honorarium and other demand has compelled the government to make announcement regarding its decision to grant such increase. This also signifies the immense potential of the working women's activities and struggle in Indian trade union movement.

The conference calls upon the trade union movement in general and all its affiliate unions, federations, and state committees to take the task of organising and activating the working women in the trade union movement with all the seriousness and take up the problems of women workers on priority basis and reorient and plan the trade union programmes/activities to facilitate effective participation of the women workers in the trade union activities including in leading bodies.

# ON PRIVATISATION OF INSURANCE INDUSTRY

The 9th All India Conference of CITU being held on 21-26 April 1997 notes with grave concern the continuing effort of the Govt. of India to get through the insurance sector open to private and foreign capital.

The United Front Govt. has announced through their Budget proposals that they propose to make a modest opening of insurance industry for private operators. There has been intense pressure on the government from IMF and World Bank since 1990 to open up the insurance industry for competition which means opening up the industry for the entry of private interests - Indian and foreign including MNCs. There had been systematic attempts in the past to proceed on those lines; first by the appointment of a Committee headed by Sri R.N. Malhotra, to recommend reforms for the insurance industry whose report had been clear blue-print for privatisation of insurance industry, then through the exercise of involving a consensus which eluded the powers that be, then through an orchestrated campaign in the media and the obliging press in favour of privatisation of this industry. The American Ambassador Frank G. Wisner stressed the need for the flagship of American Industry - Insurance - to be allowed to enter so that the fleet could follow later. The British Prime Minister, John Major, during his recent visit to India, as reported in the Press, has impressed upon the Govt. to open up the insurance sector for competition.

The United Front Government which came to power seems to be very much anxious to oblige the IMF and WB to privatise this industry. Already there is a Bill pending before the Parliament to make the existing Insurance Regulatory Authority a statutory body which if passed may provide a base for the private operators to enter in. Now with the announcement to open Pension and Health insurance segment for competition, in the last budget the Govt. has moved a step forward towards opening it up fully during the coming period. The Finance Minister while meeting the press after presentation of the Budget made it clear that he would watch the developments on this limited opening before extending it to other sectors as well.

The Conference firmly opines that the opening of the Insurance sector to private and foreign capital would be disastrous to the country's economic development as it would result in virtual handing over the most potential resource generating sector to the hands of MNCs and drainage of precious wealth outside the country. The public sector insurance industry has been successfully operating to ensure insurance service to rural sector, besides contributing to country's exchequer in a big way and thereby contributing to developmental expenditure and planning process.

Opening of this vital resource generating sector to monopoly houses and MNCs having massive resource power would inevitably mean marginalising the public sector units from the business and cornering of the entire resource generated in the sector for repatriation abroad. It would also mean withdrawal of insurance serving from the low profit earning rural sector.

This Conference demands the Government of India to abandon all steps to privatise the Insurance industry including withdrawal of the Bill on Insurance Regulatory Authority, restore its pre-eminent position in the financial sector and strengthen it by granting full autonomy so that these two institutions, viz LIC and GIC may extend their activities freely to cater to the needs of the people, while mobilising enormous resources for the planned development of this country's economy in a self-reliant manner.

This Conference expresses its solidarity to the fighting insurance employees who have been carrying out campaigns and struggles in different forms including several strike action to create a public opinion against the move to privatise the insurance industry.

The Conference calls upon the working class and the people in general to rally round the struggle of the insurance employees for defence of this vital sector of the economy from the lusty grip of MNCs and monopoly houses as a part of the continuing struggle against disastrous policy of liberalisation.

## ON ANNUAL BUDGET 1997 - 98

The 9th all India Conference of CITU being held on 21-26 April 1997 notes with concern that the Annual Budget for 1997-98 placed by UF Govt. in the Parliament reflects the aggressive continuance of the same economic policy of liberalisation as per dictate of IMF and World Bank Basically designed to prepare the Indian economy to serve more effectively the interest of the Western capitalist at the cost of Indian people and India's self-reliance.

Notwithstanding very few welcome features like enhancement of PF contribution from 10% to 12% and 8.33% to 10%, enhancement of gratuity ceiling to Rs. 2.5 lakhs for the workers and employees and some concessions to lower level on income tax, the main thrust of the budget is liberal concession to corporate houses and foreign companies and the speculators in share market.

Reduction in customs duty on finished product would aggravate further the crisis in the domestic industries already created by the previous budget and would offer competitive advantage to foreign products to corner greater share of Indian market and in turn affect capacity utilization in indigenous units.

Proposed amendment in FERA has been declared in response to the foul cry of big - business houses to shield the criminal violation by some big corporate resulting in huge resources going outside the country and violations of Act are being sought to be legitimised by amendment of the Act itself.

Budget proposal totally ignored the protest of the entire trade union movement in the matter of disinvestment of shares of profitable public sector companies. Ironically enough same budget speech speaks about strengthening some of those profitable PSUs in which Govt. is throwing away its stake in phases.

On the other hand, no provision was made for revival of the sick Public sector companies, nor they have provided for funds even for those sick PSUs for which revival package has already been cleared and approved.

In totality, the budget reiterates the commitment of the govt. to dismantle the PSUs, quite contrary to even little what the Govt. has committed in the CMP.

Following the introduction of insurance Regulatory Authority Bill, during winter session of Parliament, the 97-98 budget signifies the first step towards opening of Insurance sector to private companies through allowing entry to private sector in Health-care insurance.

Employment is the biggest casualty under the new economic policy regime, and 97-98 budget has further confirmed said reality. Decline in public spending in general welfare and poverty related programme, together with inflationary pressure, would further affect the employment generation even in the informal sector besides there being overall contraction in employment in the organised sector of industries.

The conference seeks to point out that the trend set in by 1992 budget after the introduction of fund/bank regime has been consistently followed in successive budgets and the 97-98 budget is only a further step ahead of that trend which outlines phase withdrawal of government's interventionist role in the various fronts of the economy. The trend is featured by complete deregulation of industrial activities including the labour matters and doing away with the protective role of the state as well as its role to provide for general welfare.

State's withdrawal from economic activities has been demonstrated by privatisation of PSUs through disinvestment, non-revival of sick PSUs and opening of sensitive sectors like Telecom, Mining, Oil, Power, Defence industry insurance (Although partially till now) etc to private and foreign capital. This is also reflected by lessening tax burden on Corporate Business houses and on import through steep reduction in customs duty. Mat introduced last year stands considerably diluted in 1997-98 budget, besides there being substantial concession on Corporate Taxes. It has also not taxed the rural rich under political compulsion. The tax on common people remains to be the major source of revenue but even that source has got its limit. In general the revenue base of the Govt. has been considerably squeezed to match its policy of gradual withdrawal as an intervening authority.

Such a position together with the compulsion imposed by World Bank/IMF to contain fiscal deficit within prescribed limit has resulted in sharp reduction on allocation towards general welfare and poverty related programmes. A comprehensive study in the budget allocation, both budget and revised estimates on poverty alleviation programme, health, education and for provision of basic amenities like drinking water, primary health care, employment relief etc would reveal that allocation in these heads of common people's concern marked steep decline in real terms particularly since post liberalisation years. This confirms the commitment of the Govt. to put everything in the economy including the human being at the mercy of the operating of market forces and marginalisation of the role of the state on economic matters. This would also result in increased dependence of Govt. having a low revenue base, on foreign loan and resultant subservience to the interest of the creditors, 1997-98 budget confirms the process of gradual grip of this vicious circle on India's economy. And self reliance and common peoples livelihood are only put in stake.

Conference calls upon all its units and state committees to build up proper appreciation of the real face of the situation as manifested in 97-98 budget at all levels of its leadership and among the workers. Urgency of building up such proper understanding on the budgetary exercise of UF Govt. is of immense importance can hardly be underestimated particularly in the face of comments of praise for the budget of UF Govt. showered from various quarters and confusion sought to be created all around.

## **BONUS**

The 9th Conference of CITU express its utter dismay and indignation at the anti-worker attitude of Government of India on the question of the long pending urgent necessity of suitable amendment to the totally obsolete provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act.

The Bonus Act has made a mockery of the entire concept of bonus as a deferred wage. Despite united demand of the entire trade union movement, the Central Government continues its dogged opposition to removal of the ceilings in the Act. the so called amendment changing the eligibility ceiling to Rs 3500 and entitlement to Rs. 2500 has practically provided no relief to the workers.

The conference notes that the obsolescence of the ceiling limits has to be traced in the fact that due to galloping hike in the price index the money wages have been going up as consequence of which more than 90% of the workers mainly in the organised industries both in public and private sector have gone outside the purview of the Act and are totally deprived of payment of bonus.

Further their is also need to change the present available surplus formula which is heavily loaded in favour of the employers. Moreover, the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent had been fixed decades back and therefore need to be revised upwards. It may be noted that during the Bonus Review committee proceedings, the CITU demanded that minimum bonus should be raised to 10 per cent and the maximum limit of 20 per cent should be removed.

The conference deplors that while the successive governments have been granting one after another financial concessions to the indigenous and foreign monopoly capital they are denying the legitimate demands of the workers.

The conference while strongly reiterating the demand for amendment of the Bonus Act calls upon the trade union movement to build up countrywide powerful united movement to compel the government to accede to this genuine long pending demand.

## ESI SCHEME

The 9th Conference of CITU notes with concern that the discontents of the workers centering round the deteriorating functioning of the ESI Scheme has been alarmingly increasing. Whatever limited benefits are available under the scheme, these are not reaching the workers, The quality of medicare benefits are coming down continuously, inefficiency and corruption in the administration of the scheme is day by day increasing. In such a situation the workers by and large have been getting disillusioned about the scheme. In fact the ESI has miserably failed in its proclaimed aim to provide social security to the workers covered under the scheme.

The government is completely indifferent in arresting deterioration and refusing to take any step for improvement as demanded by the trade unions. On the contrary the scheme has been amended by the government raising the salary ceiling to too high a level for coverage of workers under the scheme as a result of which more workers have been put under the network of ESI. This led to denial of prevalent better medical facilities being already availed by workers in many PSUs and major private sector units on the plea of their coverage under ESI. Moreover without increasing any benefit the rate of subscription has also been increased. The government did not pay any heed to the objection of CITU to such amendment.

The autonomy of the ESIC is only in paper and actual control is exercised by the central Government which do not contribute a single paise to the scheme. On the other hand the state Govts despite contributing to the fund of ESI have little say in it. The corporation cannot take decision for investment of their fund which is controlled by the central government.

The conference demands that the whole scheme and its functioning and administration should be reviewed thoroughly for making all round improvement including the scale and structure of benefits. Also the corporation should be granted effective autonomy in all respect.

The conference further demands that the workers who enjoy better medical benefits and facilities as per their existing service condition should be granted exemption at the demand of the trade unions without imposing the scheme against the will of the workers. Such demand has attained urgency particularly due to enhancement of the salary ceiling for coverage under the scheme.

**CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS**

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 1

**D.K. Choudhury & Co.**11, Old Post Office St.,  
Calcutta - 700 001**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1994**

Previous Year	Current Year		Previous Year	Current Year					
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	<b>ASSETS</b>	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>Funds &amp; Liabilities:</b>	10,19,860.01				<b>Fixed Assets:</b>				
<b>General Fund</b>					As per last Account	1,74,100.55			
Balance b/d					Addition this year				
Add: Excess of Income over expenditure this year	1,45,904.05		11,66,764.06		(Schedule attached)	1,20,486.90		2,94,587.45	
					<b>Investments:</b>				
Special Fund:					Fixed Deposit with Bank of India				
Balance b/d.	13,04,669.50				P.T. Street Branch as per				
Addition this year	4,399.50		13,09,069.00		last Account	17,04,750.00			
					Addition this year	1,95,353.00		19,00,113.00	
B.T.R. Memorial Fund					<b>Security Deposits</b>				
Balance b/d.	14,68,931.00				As per last Account	3,810.00			
Addition this year	80,479.00				Addition this year's	6,550.00		10,360.00	
					<b>CITU Mazdoor A/c.</b>				
	15,49,410.00				Balance b/d.	95,023.50			
Amt. transferred to B.T.R. Trust	14,01,000.00		1,48,410.00		Add: Adjustment this year	45,267.85		1,40,291.35	
					<b>Working Class A/c.</b>				
Other funds:					Balance b/d.	14,673.90			
25th November Rally b/d.	19,776.00				Less: Adjustment this year	712.60		13,961.30	
Anganwadi Federation b/d.	4,750.00				<b>Voice of Working Women's A/c.</b>				
All India plantation workers Federation b/d.	1,000.00				Balance b/d.	1,09,140.80			
Cuba Solidarity Fund (This year)	15,000.00				Add: Adjustment this year	11,778.00		1,20,918.80	
Trade Union Workshop (This year)	20,593.00		61,119.00		Advance Recoverable				
					As per last Account	1,28,945.00			
					Less: Recovery (Net.)	21,687.60		1,07,257.40	
					<b>Closing Balance:</b>				
					Cash in hand			4,149.35	
					Cheque in hand			200.00	
					Cash at Bank of India				
					Pt. St. Branch			93,523.41	
<b>Total</b>			<b>26,85,362.06</b>		<b>Total</b>			<b>26,85,362.06</b>	

**Auditor's 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 and 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.,  
Chartered Accountant

Sd/-  
(D.K. Banerjee)

**RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1994**

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
To Opening Balance		By B T R Trust	14,01,000.00
Cash in B O I	15,12,876.16	" Bank Charges	3,872.20
Parliament St. Branch		" Conveyance	16,723.00
Cash in hand	4,595.40	" CITU Mazdoor	1,01,064.35
Cheques in hand	1,15,471.20	" CITU Conference at Pantna	97,546.70
Affiliation fee	7,99,797.60	" Audit Fees and Expenses	5,893.00
Advances (Net.)	21,687.60	" Delegation A/c	3,790.00
Book Sales	46,085.00	" Electricity & Water	33,905.00
B T R Book Sales	6,072.00	" Fixed Assets	1,20,486.90
B T R Memorial Trust	80,479.00	" Fixed Deposit	1,95,363.00
C I T U Mazdoor	55,796.50	" Misc. Expenditure	43,193.15
C I T U Sol. Fund	4,399.00	" Medical Charges	13,079.60
Cuba Solidarity Fund	15,000.00	" Maharashtra E.Q. Fund	44,400.00
Donation	60,605.00	" Newspapers & Periodicals	22,981.25
Interest	2,08,518.50	" NPMO	10,210.00
Misc. Receipt	23,053.00	" 5th April, rally	1,04,261.60
Phone collection	365.00	" Postages & Telegram	37,729.55
T.W Workshop net	20,593.00	" Printing & Stationery	96,643.70
Voice of Working Women's	4,702.00	" Phone Bills Paid	78,125.00
Working Class	1,11,145.10	" Rent & Taxes	63,356.50
		" Repair & Maintenance	1,192.65
		" Security Deposit (Net)	6,550.
		" Textile Workers Rally	19,065.00
		" Tea & Tiffin	18,210.35
		" Travelling Expenses	26,024.00
		" Voice of Working Women's	16,480.00
		" Vehicles Maintenance	15,540.00
		" Working Class	10,432.50
		" Wages	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. Bank Branch	93,523.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 30,91,242.36</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 30,91,242.36</b>

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

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

Sd/-  
(D.K. Banerjee)  
Partner

## NOTES ON ACCOUNT OF CITU, NEW DELHI

1. Receipt Register should be maintained in columner forms as such :-

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

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

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

Sd/-  
(D.K. Banerjee)  
Partner

**CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS**

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 100 001

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

Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>INCOME</b>	
To wages	2,70,000.00	By Affiliation Fees	7,99,897.60
Printing and Stationary	96,643.70	" Books Sales	46,085.00
" Working committee meeting	16,247.00	" BTR Books Sold	6,072.00
" Postage and Telegraphs	37,729.55	" Miscellaneous Receipts	23,053.00
" Conveyance	16,723.00	" Donations	60,505.00
" Tea & Tiffins	18,210.95	" Collections against Phone Service	365.00
" Travel expenses	26,024.00	" Interest from Bank on SB A/c. and FD A/c.	2,08,519.30
" Newspaper and Periodicals	22,981.25		
" Rent & Taxes	63,356.50		
" Miscellaneous Expenditure	43,193.15		
Repairing & Miscellaneous	1,192.65		
" Electricity & Water Charges	33,905.00		
" Telephone Expenses	78,128.00		
" Medical Charges	13,079.60		
" Bank Charges	3,872.20		
" General Council Meeting	97,546.70		
" CITU Conference, (Patna)			
" Deligation Expenses	3,790.50		
" Textile Workers Rally	19,065.00		
" Vehicles Maintaince	15,540.10		
" Audit Fees for 1993	2000.00		
" Hallting & Travelling Expences for External & Internal Audit	3,898.00		
" National platform of Mass Orgn. 5th April Rally	10,210.00 1,04,261.60		
" Surplus i.e. Excess of Income over expenditure transferred to General Fund A/c.	1,46,904.05		
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 11,44,496.90</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 11,44,496.90</b>

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

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

Sd/-  
(D.K. Banerjee)  
Partner

# CITU MAZDOOR MONTHLY HINDI JOURNAL OF CITU

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 110001

## RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1994

RECEIPTS	Rs.	Ps.	PAYMENTS	Rs.	Ps.
To Opening Balances :			By Printing Charges	65,020.45	
Cash		11.00	" Cost of Paper	56,889.00	
Bank		679.62	" Postal Stamps	2,887.00	
" Subscription &* Sales			" Conveyance & Cartage	82.00	
Direct Cash	31,816.00		" Stationary	180.00	
Cheques	32,038.00		" Postal Charges Prepaid	1,950.00	
" Through CITU A/c.	26,414.00		" Binding & packing	995.00	
" Interest on Bank		334.81	" Miscellaneous Expenses	100.00	
" Loan from CITU	1,01,064.35		" payment to CITU A/c.	55,796.50	
" Loan from V.W.W.		2,006.50	" Bank Charges	70.00	
			" Loan to Working Class	3,320.00	
			" Cash in hand	102,40	
			" Cash at bank	6,972.43	
Total	Rs.	1,94,364.28	Total	Rs.	1,94,364.28

Checked and found correct as per books produced and examined.

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

Sd/-  
(D.K. Banerjee)  
Partner

**WORKING CLASS MONTHLY - ENGLISH JOURNAL OF CITU**  
**15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 110001**

**RECEIPT & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1994**

RECEIPTS	Rs.	Ps.	PAYMENTS	Rs.	Ps.
To Opening Balance :			By Printing Charges	41,959.00	
Cash	1,017.35		" Paper Charges	84,803.50	
	27,037.98	28,055.33	" Conveyance & Cartage	495.00	
" Subscription & Sales			" Postage & Prepared payments	15,707.95	
Direct Cash	22,015.75		Miscellaneous	120.00	
Cheques	22,847.25		Packing & Printing	988.60	
" Through CITU A/c.	73,721.10		Stationary	352.50	
" Interest on BOI	1,342.20		" payment made to CITU	1,11,145.10	
" Loan from CITU A/c.	1,10,432.50		" Cash in hand	469.05	
" Loan from C/M	3,320.00		" Cash at bank	6,303.43	
" Loan from V.W.W.	610.00				
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 2,62,344.13</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 2,62,344.13</b>	

Checked and found correct as per books produced and examined

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

Sd/-  
(D.K. Banerjee)  
Partner

**V.V.W. & K.K.M. MONTHLY JOURNALS OF CITU**  
**15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 110 001**

**RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1994**

RECEIPTS	Rs.	Ps.	PAYMENTS	Rs.	Ps.
TO Opening Balances :			By Printing Charges	13,281.00	
Cash	4.75		" Cost of paper	10,265.00	
Syndicate Bank	3,074.00		" Postage	2,115.00	
Bank of India	<u>10,030.70</u>	13,109.45	" Binding & packing	73.00	
" Subscription & Sales			" Miscellaneous Expenses	90.00	
Cash		6,926.50	" CITU Mazdoor	2,006.50	
Cheques		6,408.00	" Working Class	610.00	
" Through CITU A/c.		402.00	" payment to CITU A/c.	4,702.00	
" Interest on Bank		577.48	" Cash in hand	25.25	
" Loan from CITU		16,480.00	" Cash at bank		
" Outstanding Cheques		2,267.00	" Syndicate Bank	3,293.00	
			" Bank of India	9,809.68	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>46,270.43</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>46,270.43</b>

Checked and found correct as per books produced and examined

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

Sd/-  
(D.K. Banerjee)  
Partner

# CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-1

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPT AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1-1-95 TO 31-12-95

RECEIPT		PAYMENTS	
To Opening Balance		By Advances	78,195.00
" Cash in hand	4,149.35	" Audit expenses	2,000.00
" BOI	93,523.41	" Incidental Expenses	2,895.00
" Cheques in hand	200.00	" Bank charges	7,892.20
" Affiliation fee	10,33,893.20	" B T R Memorial Trust	14,88,283.00
" Advances	1,46,699.00	" Conveyance	18,722.25
" Book sales	61,749.40	" Cuba Solidarity Fund	5,93,817.20
" BTR books sold	355.00	" CITU Mazdoor	89,194.20
" BTR Memorial Trust	13,64,873.00	" CPSTU Meetings	-----
" CITU Mazdoor	51,720.00	" Delegation A/c	29,889.50
" Cement Seminar	316.00	" Electricity & Water charges	48,280.50
" CPSTU	987.00	" Fixed Assets	27,100.00
" Cuba Solidarity Fund	5,83,606.45	" Fixed Deposits	4,00,000.00
" Donations	99,368.00	" GC Meeting	5,236.50
" Fixed Desposit encashed	12,66,742.00	" Ghaziabad Flats	11,38,040.0
" Interest		for CITU New Delhi	
(on SB A/C )	5,586.00	" BTR Birth Day Celebration	6,500.00
" on F.D.R	1,65,502.00	" Hiroshima Day	11,048.00
" Miscellenceous Receipts	3,494.00	" Misc Expenditure	13,205.95
Phone Collections	371.00	" Strike for Pension scheme	1,500.00
" Medical Charges	7,004.55	" NP Of MO	
" T.U. Workshop	3,700.00	" Newspaper & Periodicals	19,479.90
" Voice of Working Women	11,660.00	" Korean Conference	2,795.00
" Hiroshima Dav	4,010.00	" National Platform of	4,395.00
" Working Class	1,21,048.00	" Mass Organisations Posts	
" Yugoslavia Fund	31,350.00	& Telegraphs	28,322.50
		" Printing & Stationary	74,293.30
		" Phone bills paid	99,859.00
		" Rent & Taxes	46,424.00
		" Repair & Maintenance	21,191.85
		" Security Deposits	500.00
		" Textile Workers Rally	515.00
		" Tea & Tiffin	18,944.35
		" Travelling expenses	26,670.50
		" Vehicle Maintenance	15,615.60
		" Working Class	1,03,327.00
		" Working Committee Meetings	7,728.00
		" Wages	2,74,400.00
		" Voice of W.Women	19,476.00
		Cash in hand	12,031.10
		Cash in BOI (39)	3,10,130.56
<b>Grand Total (Receipts)</b>	<b>50,54,902.81</b>	<b>Grand Total (Payments)</b>	<b>50,54,902.81</b>

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

LIABILITIES:			ASSETS		
Funds & Liabilities:			Fixed Assets: As per last A/c 2,94,587.45		
General Fund			Addition this year 11,65,140.00		
Balance b'fd.	11,66,764.06		(Schedule attached)		14,59,727.00
Add: Excess of Income over	5,82,642.65	17,49,406.71	<b>Investments</b>		
Expenditure this year			Fixed Deposit with Bank of India. 19,00,113.00		
Specail Fund			P.T. St. Branch as per last A/c 12,66,742.00		
As per last A/C.	13,09,069.00		Less:- Fixed Deposit encashed.		
B.T.R. Memorial Fund			Addition this year 6,33,371.00		
Balance b'fd	1,48,410.00		4,00,000.00		
Addition this year	13,64,873.00		<b>Security Deposits</b>		
		15,13,283.00	As per last A/c. 10,360.00		
Less:-Amount transferred			Addition this year 500.00		
to B.T.R. Trust	14,88,283.00	25,000.00	<b>CITU Mazdor A/c.</b>		
(As per last A/c)			Balanc b'fd. 1,40,291.35		
Trade Union Workshop	20,593.00		Add. Adjustment this year 37,474.00		
25th Nov. Rally	19,776.00		<b>Working Class A/c.</b>		
Anganwadi Federation	4,750.00		Balance b'fd 13,961.30		
All India Plantation Workers			Less: Adjustment this year 17,721.00		
Federation	1,000.00		3,759.70 (Cr)		
Cuba Solidarity Fund	4,789.25		Voice of Working Women's A/c.		
Yugoslavia Fund	31,350.00	82,258.25	Balance b'fd 1,20,918.00		
Liability for Expenses	1,880.00		Add: Adjustment this year 7,816.00		
Working Class	3,759.70		Advances recoverable as per last A/c. 38,753.40		
			(Schedule attached)		
			<b>Closing Balance</b>		
			Cash in hand 12,031.10		
			Cash at Bank of India		
			Pt. St. Branch. 3,10,130.56		
			3,22,161.66		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>31,71,373.66</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>31,71,373.66</b>

**Auditor's Report**

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

We have not verified the cash in 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.,  
Chartered Accountants

(Seal) Sd/-27/5/96  
(Partner)

**CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS**  
**15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110 001**

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1995.**

EXPENDITURE	RS.	PS.	INCOME	RS.	PS.
To wages	2,74,400.00		By Application fees	10,33,893.20	
" Printing & Stationary	74,293.30		" Books sales	61,749.40	
" Working Committee Meeting	7,728.00		" BTR Books sold	355.00	
" Postages & Telegrammes	28,322.50		" Miscellaneous Receipts	3,494.00	
" Conveyance	18,722.25		" Donations	99,368.00	
" Tea & Tiffins	18,944.35		" Collections against phone	371.00	
" Travelling Expenses	26,670.50		" Cement Seminar	316.00	
" News Papers & Periodicals	19,479.90		" Intrest from Bank		
" Rent & Taxes	46,424.00		Ons.B.A/c	5,586.00	
" Miscellaneous Expenditure	13,205.95		On F.D.R.	1,65,502.00	1,71,088.00
" Repairs & Maintenance	21,191.85		" T.U. Workshop		3,700.00
" Electricity & Water service charges	48,280.50		" Hiroshima Day		4,010.00
" National Platform & Mass Organisation	4,395.00		" C.P.S.TU		987.00
" Telephone Expenses	99,859.00				
" Medical Expenses	7,004.55				
" Bank Charges	7,892.20				
" General Council Meeting	5,236.50				
" Delegation Expenses	29,889.50				
" Textile Workers Rally	515.00				
" Hiroshima Day reservation	11,048.00				
" Vehicle maintenance	15,615.60				
" Audit fees for 1994	2,000.00				
" Halting & Travelling Expenses for external & Internal Audit.	2,895.50				
Outstanding expenses	1,880.00	4,775.50			
" Strike for pension scheme		1,500.00			
" Korean Conference		2,795.00			
" B.T.R. Birthday Celebration		6,500.00			
" Surplus i.e. excess of Income over expenditure transferred to General fund.		5,82,642.60			
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,79,331.60</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>13,79,331.60</b>	

Signed in terms of report at the foot of the Balance Sheet of even date.

**FOR D.K. CHOUDHURY,**  
Chartered Accountants.

Sd/- 27/5/96.  
Dilip Kumar Banerajee.

## CITU MAZDOOR ( Monthly Hinde Journal of CITU

15, Talkata Road, New Delhi-110 001

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

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

## VWW & KKM MONTHLY HINDI JOURNAL OF CITU

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-1

*Receipt & Payment Account for the year ending 31.12.95*

RECEIPT		PAYMENTS	
To Opening Balance		By Printing & Stationary	9,068.00
Cash	25.20	Cost of paper	11,615.00
Syndicate Bank	3,293.00	Outstanding Expenses	2,267.00
Bank of India	9,809.68	Postal charges prepaid	2,558.50
Subscription sales Direct		Binding & Packing	345.00
		Miscellaneous Expenses	70.00
Cash	13,399.00	Payment to CITU	11,660.00
Cheques	5,314.50	Cash in hand	15.75
Through CITU A/c	1,225.00	Cash in Bank	
Interest from BOI	234.00	Bank or India	
	297.00	Parliament St. Bank	11,947.18
Loan from CITU	19,476.00	Syndicate Bank	3,527.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,073.43</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>53,073.43</b>

## WORKING CLASS ( MONTHLY HINDI JOURNAL OF CITU)

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi -110001

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

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

# CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 1

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPT AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1-1-96 TO 31 - 12- 96

RECEIPT		PAYMENT	
To Opening Balance			
" Cash in hand	12,031.10	By advances	75,800.00
" BOI	3,10,130.56	Audit Expenses	17,028.25
" Cheques in hand	-----	Bank Charges	1,487.50
" Affiliation fees	10,94,435.05	" BTR Memorial Trust	36,900.00
" Advances	30,400.00	" Conveyance	21,184.75
" Book sales	93,178.75	" Cuba Solidarity Fund	---
		" CITU Foundation Day	1,433.00
" BTR books sold	255.00	" CITU mazdoor	87,408.00
" BTR Memorial Trust	11,900.00	" CPSTU Meetings	5,843.00
" CITU Mazdoor	27,987.00	" Delegation A/C	29,154.00
" Cement Seminar	--	" Electricity & W/c	18,136.00
		" Fixed Assets	1,07,631.00
" Cuba Solidarity Fund	4,235.00	" Fixed Deposits	6,00,000.00
" Anganawadi Federation	5,000.00		
" Donations	2,48,420.00	G.E. Meeting	6,093
" Flat at Ghaziabad	3,48,880.00		
" Interest on S./B	11,540.00	" Misc. Expenditure	67,588.50
" IISCO Convention	824.00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	11,500.00	" Medical Charges	17,044.50
" NP of MO	12,190.00	" Newspapers & Periodicals	25,067.30
" Phones Collectios	145.00	" National Platform of	
" T.U. Workshop	--	Mass Organisations	12,000.00
		" Publication brought out.	1,72,517.75
" Voice of Working women	3,936.00	" Posts & Telegraphs	26,636.00
"		" Printing & Stationary	36,513.25
" Working class	60,603.00	" Phone bills paid	1,16,587.50
		" Rent & Taxes	46,498.00
		" Pension Strike Convention	20,390.00
		" Repair & Maintenance	4,349.00
		" Tea & Tiffin	23,418.25
		" Travelling expenses	40,573.50
		" Vehicle Maintenance	22,281.25
		" Working Class	94,899.00
		" Working Committee Meetings	9,688.00
		" Wages	3,15,125.00
		" Voice of W. Women	16,954.00
		" Yugoslavia Fund	53,850.00
		" Cash in hand	48,079.55
		" Cash in BOI (39)	1,09,431.61
<b>Grand Total (Receipts)</b>	<b>22,87,590.46</b>	<b>Grand Total (payments)</b>	<b>22,87,590.46</b>

## CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 1

**Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31.12.96**

EXPENDITURE	Amount Rs.	INCOME	Amount Rs.
To Wages	3,15,125.00	By Affiliation Fees	10,94,435.05
Printing & Stationary	36,513.25	" Books Sales	93,178.75
" Working Committee meeting	9,688.00	" BTR books sold	255.00
" Postages & Telegrams	26,636.00	" Miscellaneous Receipts	11,500.00
" Conveyance	21,184.75	" Donations	2,48,420.00
" Tea & Tiffins	23,418.25	" Collection against Phone	145.00
" Travelling Expenses	40,573.50	" National Platform &	
Newspapers & periodicals	25,067.30	" Mass Organisation	12,190.00
" Rent & Taxes	46,498.00	" Interest from Bank	
" Misc. Expenditure	67,588.50	" On SBA/c	11,540.00
" Repairs & Maintenance	4,349.00	" IISCO Convention	824.00
" Electricity & Water			
Service Charges	18,136.00		
" National Platform &			
Mass Organisation	12,000.00		
" Telephone expenses	1,16,587.50		
" Medical Expenses	17,044.00		
" Bank Charges	1,487.50		
" General Council meeting	6,093.00		
" Delegation Expenses	29,154.00		
" Contribution to			
Yugoslavia Fund (Central)	22,500.00		
" CITU Foundation Day			
celebration	1,433.00		
" Vehicle maintenance	22,281.25		
" CPSTU meetings	5,843.00		
" Publication expenses	1,72,517.75		
" Strike for pension scheme	20,390.00		
" Internal & External			
Audit Fee & Expenses	15,148.25		
Surplus i.e. excess of income			
over Expenditure transferred to			
general Fund	3,95,230.50		
	<b>14,72,487.80</b>		<b>14,72,487.80</b>

Signed in terms of report at the foot of the Balance Sheet of even date

For D.K. Choudhury & Co  
Chartered Accountants

(Sd/-)  
Partner

**CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS**  
15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 110 001

**BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1996**

LIABILITIES :		Rs.	Ps.	ASSETS		Rs.	Ps.
Funds & Liabilities :				Fixed Assets : As per last A/c. 14,59,727.45			
<b>General Fund</b>		17,49,406.71		Addition this year			
Add : Excess of Income over				(Scheduled attached)	7,631.00	15,67,358.45	
Expenditure this year	3,95,230.50		21,49,406.71	<b>Investments :</b>			
<b>Special Fund</b>				Fided Deposit with Bank of India			
As per last A/c.		13,95,230.50		P.T.St. Branch as per last A/c.	10,33,371.00		
Trade Union Workshop	20,593.00			Less : Fixed Deposit encashed	---		
25th Nov. Rally	19,776.00			Addition this year	6,00,00.00	16,33,371.00	
Anganwady Federation	9,750.00			<b>Security Deposits :</b>			
All India Plantation Workers				As per last A/c.		10,860.00	
Federation	1,000.00			Addition this year			
Cuba Solidarity fund	1,000.00	60,143.25		<b>CITU Mazdoor A/c. :</b>			
Flat A/c. Gaziabad		3,48,880.00		Blance b/fd (cr)	3,759.70		
				Less : Adjustment this year (Dr)	34,296.00	30,536.30	
				Voice of working Women's A/c.			
				Balance b/fd	1,28,734.80		
				Add : Adjustment this year	13,018.00	1,41,752.80	
				Advances recoverable			
				(Schedule atached)			
				Closing balances :			
				Cash in hand	48,076.55		
				Cash at Bank of India	<del>1,94,471.61</del>	1,57,511.16	
				Pt. St. Branch	109431.61		
<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs. 38,62,729.46</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs. 38,62,729.46</b>	

**Auditors Report :**

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of the centre of Indian Trade Unions as at 31st December, 1996 and annexed Income and Expenditure accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1996 with reference Receipts & Payments accounts, for the same year, books, vouchers, relevented accounts produced before and have found those in agreement their with. We have not verified the cash in hand physically.

The Balance sheet exhibits the true states of affairs of CITU, New Delhi as far as we have verified.

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

(D.K. Banerjee)  
Partner

# CITU MAZDOOR

(MONTHLY HINDI JOURNAL OF CITU)

Receipts & Payments A/c for the year ending 31st Dec. 1996

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
To Opening Balance			By	Printing charges	24,801.00
Cash	84.90		"	Cost of Paper	62,607.00
Bank	22003.93		"	Conveyance & Cartage	435.00
		22,088.83	"	Stationary	156.00
To Subscription and Sales			"	Postage	3,167.00
Direct cash	38,937.05		"	Postal Charges (prepaid)	2,711.60
Cheques	26,637.50		"	Binding & Packing	2,760.00
			"	Security for Postage	600.00
Through CITU			"	Misc expenses	221.00
A/C	7,217.00	72,791.55	"	Payment to CITU	27,987.00
Interest on Bank		1,098.00	"	Loan to working class	7,300.00
Deposit			"	Cash in Hand	901.35
Loan from CITU		87,408.00	"	Cash at Bank	49739.43
					50,640.78
Total		1,83,386.38	Total		1,83,386.38

For D.K. Choudhury & Co  
Chartered Accountants

(Sd/-)  
D.K.Banerji  
13-4-97

# VWW & KKM MONTHLY HINDI JOURNAL OF CITU

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 1

Receipts & Payments A/c for the year ending 31st Dec. 1996

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
To Opening Balance			By	Printing & Stationary	9,407.00
Cash	15.75		"	Cost of Paper	7,547.00
Syndicate Bank	3,527.00		"	Postal & Stamps	1,605.00
Bank of India	7,998.18		"	Binding & Packing charges	267.50
To Subscription and Sales			"	Misc. Expenses	51.00
Direct cash	5,039.50		"	Payment to CITU	3,936.00
Cheques	8,289.00		"	Cash in hand	1,121.75
Through CITU			"	<b>Cash in Bank</b>	
A/C	1,936.00	15,264.50	"	Bank of India	
Interest from BOI		433.00	"	Parliament St.	16,730.18
Loan from CITU		16,954.00	"	Syndicate Bank	3,527.00
			"		
			"		
			"		
Total		44,192.43	Total		44,192.43

For D.K. Choudhury & Co  
Chartered Accountants

(Sd/-)  
D.K. Banerji  
13-4-97

# WORKING CLASS

(Monthly English Journal of CITU)

(15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 1

Receipts & Payments A/c for the year ending 31st Dec. 1996

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
To Opening Balance			By	Printing charges	33,889.00
Cash	154.70		"	paid bu CITU	
Bank	43,992.93		"	Cost of paper	61,010.00
		44,147.63	"	Conveyance & Cargage	501.00
To Subscription and Sales			"	Stationary	502.00
Cash Direct	11,348.50		"	Postal charges	8,051.00
Cheques	28,216.25		"	Prepaid postal charges	6,358.00
			"	Binding & Packing	3,068.00
Through CITU			"	Misc. Expenses	138.00
A/C	40,603.00	80,167.75	"	Payment to CITU	60,603.00
Interest on Bank		1,954.00	"		
Deposit			"	Cash in hand	1762.00
Loan from CITU Mazdoor		7,300.00	"	Cash at Bank	52585.68
Loan from CITU		94,899.00			54,348.38
Total		2,28,468.38	Total		2,28,468.38

For D.K. Choudhury & Co  
Chartered Accountants

(Sd/-)

D.K. Banerji  
13-4-97

**IX CONFERENCE OF CITU**  
**SCHEDULE OF THE COMMISSION ON 24TH APRIL**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>CHAIRMAN</b>	<b>PAPER TO BE PRESENTED BY</b>
1. Imperialist offensive and the World TU movement	Com. N. Prasada Rao (Vice-President CITU)	Com. E. Balanandan (President/CITU)
2. Minimum Wage Policy	Com. Surya Narayana Rao (Vice President/CITU)	Com. P.K. Ganguly (Secretary/CITU).
3. Structural Reform & its impact on Indian Working Class and Trade Union Movement.	Com. Chittabrata Mazumdar (Secretary/CITU)	Com. Tapan Sen (Secretary/CITU)
4. Democratic Functioning	Com. Vimala Ranadive (Secretary/CITU)	Com.K. Banerjee (Secretary CITU)
5. Health and Safety environment	Com. K.L. Bajaj (Secretary/CITU)	Com. P.K. Das (Member General Council)
5. Technological Advances and the Structural Compositional change in the working class	Com. T.K. Rangarajan (Vice-President)	Com. Sukumal Sen (Working Committee Member)

**1. PROPOSAL FOR RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

- 1) Com. A.K. Padmanabhan, Secretary, CITU (Convener)
- 2) Com. S. Dev Roye, Secretary CITU
- 3) Com. C. Nanjundappa (Karnataka)
- 4) Com. K.O. Habeeb (Kerala)
- 5) Com. K. Hemalatha (A.P.)
- 6) Com. J.S. Majumdar (Bihar)
- 7) Com. Kali Ghosh (W.Bengal)

**2. PROPOSAL FOR CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE**

- 1) Com. Rajit Basu (Convener)
- 2) Com. N. Padmalochanan (Kerala)
- 3) Com. Parsa Satyanarayanan (A.P.)
- 4) Com. D. Janaki Raman (Tamil nadu)
- 5) Com. Somen Kundu (W. Bengal)

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CITY CONSTITUTION  
AT THE IXTH CONFERENCE**

Clause No.	Existing Provision	Proposed amended provision
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9(A) (vi) (a)	One representative for every 5,000 members any part thereof exceeding 2,500, election through cumulative voting	One representative for and every 6,000 members or any other proportion as decided by the General session subject to the total number of General Council members not exceeding 500, election through cumulative voting.
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