PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
AND
GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

7-9 June, 1996
New Delhi

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

Address by the President

E. Balanandan

Dear Comrades,

At the outset, I express my profound sorrow at the passing away of Com.V G Bhaskaran Nair, one of our all India Secretaries and a Secretary of the Kerala State Committee of CITU and CPI(M), on 28th April. He was suffering from cancer. Com.Bhaskaran Nair dedicated his life for working class movement and was a devoted communist. His death has caused a void in Kerala, which is very difficult to fill up. On behalf of you I pay my respectful homage to him and convey the condolences of the Working Committee to the bereaved members of his family.

Also I express our grief over the death of many of our cadres and leaders during the period after our Bhilai Working Committee and let us pay our respectful homage in their memory.

Comrades,

We are meeting here after the Bhilai Working Committee (2-4 November, 1995) meeting at a crucial juncture in the country, unprecedented since independence. At Bhilai we gave the call to defeat both the authors of the new economic policies—Cong(I) and the communal forces led by the BJP, and ensure victory for the emerging left, democratic and secular forces led by the NF- LF. The Cong(I) of course has been defeated hands down. But the communal forces led by BJP emerged as the largest single party and tried to sneak into power, and Sri Vajpai became the Prime Minister on this plea. The country stood at cross roads. Whether the unity and integrity of the country and its secular character can be safeguarded, or it would be dismembered under the pernicious Hindutva ideology of the RSS based BJP. The efforts of left forces with the help of the NF constituents however have been successful to mobilise all the secular forces to dislodge the BJP and install the United Front Government headed by Sri Deve Gowda. The Congress was left with no alternative, but compelled to support the United Front. Although the left forces have come up with slightly reduced number of seats yet our objective has by and large been successful. The complexity of the situation is that though a non-BJP and non-Cong government has been installed, the United Front lacks absolute majority and has to take the support of the Cong(I), to keep the communal forces at bay.

In this new situation the question that naturally arises is how far this government can meet the demands of the working people and how far it can safeguard the economic sovereignty of the country from the offensives of the imperialist imposed globalised and liberalised economy, and how the working class can meet the situation.

Before proceeding to answer these questions, we must recollect our earlier analysis of the deepening crisis of global capitalism despite the new modus operandi of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation for its sustenance, and have a glimpse of the present state. During the period, the US economy has experienced the smallest growth in 1995 since 1991. According to the US Commerce Department, the GDP grew just 2 per cent last year—the most anaemic, since the economy actually shrunk 1 per cent in 1991, the last year of the previous economic down- turn. The GDP had shot up 3.5 per cent in 1994. Consumer spending, two-thirds of the nation's economic activities, increased just 1.2 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with 2.8 per cent in the third quarter. Business investments, a pillar of economic growth, increased by only 3.1 per cent in the fourth quarter. Originally, it was reported upto 6.2 per cent. The trade deficit was also wider in the fourth quarter than initially thought. Although export grew at 11 per cent, imports rose by 1.3 per cent instead of the estimated 0.1 per cent. Construction of new homes, apartments, etc. fell by 2.3 per cent in 1995, the first drop since the 1991 recession. The manufacturing index conducted by the US National Association of Purchasing Management showed that manufacturing was still in decline. It stood at 46.9 per cent in March. According to the Association, the reading below 50 per cent shows weakness.

The latest issue of "The Economist" dated May 25-31 has given the following figures about the economy of the developed capitalist countries—the growth of GDP and the industrial production. This will give us the idea that the sluggishness of the economies of these countries are still continuing besides the frightening growth of unemployment.

Percentage Change at Annual Rate

Country	GDP		Industrial Production	
	3 Months	1 Year	3 Months	1 Year
Australia	+ 2.0	+ 3.1 Q4	- 1.4	- 0.3 Q4
Austria	+12.8	+ 0.3 Q4	- 9.3	+ 0.6 Dec
Belgium	+ 1.6	+ 0.7 Q4	+ 20.8	+ 4.3 Nov
Britain	+ 1.5	+ 2.0 Q1	+ 0.9	+ 0.6 Mar
Canada	+ 0.8	+ 0.6 Q4	+ 0.6	- 0.5 Feb
Denmark	- 0.2	+ 1.4 Q4	na	- 1.8 Feb
France	- 1.7	+ 0.3 Q4	+ 3.4	+ 0.4 Feb
Germany	- 1.6	+ 1.0 Q4	- 4.4	- 1.7 Mar
Italy	- 3.6	+ 2.3 Q4	- 10.0	- 6.2 Mar
Japan	+ 3.6	+ 2.2 Q4	+ 2.4	- 2.8 Mar
Netherlands	+ 0.7	+ 1.6 Q4	- 1.3	- 1.5 Feb
Spain	+ 1.6	+ 2.6 Q4	- 9.0	+ 0.9 Feb
Sweden	- 1.4	+ 1.7 Q4	- 8.0	+ 0.6 Mar
Switzerland	- 0.4	- 0.2 Q4	nil	+ 2.7 Q3
United Statees	+ 2.8	+ 1.8 Q1	+ 4.3	+ 2.6 Apr

The deepening crisis can be gauged from the following figures of unemployment in some selected countries released by a communique of ILO dated 5th March this year, which shows that following privatisation and structural adjustment policy, unemployment has been on continuous rise:

Unemployment Rates, 1994-1995: Selected Countries

Country	Month/1994	Percentage	Month/1995	Percentage
Austria	December	8.5	January1996	9.0
Belgium	December	14.1	December	14.5
Brazil	October	4.5	October	5.1
Colombia	September	7.6	September	8.7
Germany	January 1995	11.1	January 1996	12.0
Hong Kong	2nd Quarter	1.6	2nd Quarter	2.9
Japan	December	2.7	December	3.2
Luxembourg	December	3.0	December	3.2
Portugal	3rd Quarter	6.8	3rd Quarter	6.9
Sweden	December	7.4	December	7.8
United States	December	5.1	December	5.3

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The ILO statisticians also pointed out that the figures do not take account of "labour hoarding" and various forms of hidden unemployment, like unpaid and long term maternity leave, underemployment, part time employment, job sharing, temporary placements, etc.

The continuous technological innovations have created a shortage of permanent jobs and increased the labour force seeking jobs. The unquenchable need for high-technology specialists in all areas has resulted in the growth of "temporary placement" companies in America, the New York Times has reported recently. They direct the technically proficient job seekers to places where they may be required for temporary work. In 1990 there were only 44 such companies in Settle alone, but now there are at least 229 such companies. The US Labour Department has reported that in 1983 there were 6 lakh 19 thousand (6,19,000) temporary jobs in the country. In 1994 the number had grown to 2.25 million. It has further been projected that there will be a 60 per cent increase in temporary jobs by 2005. The paper further reports that the rise of the technology-temporary service is another nail in the coffin of American job security. Typically, these jobs offer no benefits, no social security or lasting bonds with employees, which were traditionally enjoyed by the workers. No wonder, it has adverse effect on trade union membership and activities. Over and above, with the reduction of full time permanent jobs, the number of working days in a week and hours in a day is being reduced with corresponding cuts in wages of the existing "permanent" workers.

Another growing phenomenon, which I elaborated in my last address at Bhilai and want to reiterate here is the growth of informal sector, or the unorganised sector. According to the World Labour Report, 1995 of the ILO, there has been a sea-change in the centre of production following the structural adjustment programme. With the closures of large modern enterprises, the informal sector now accounts for about 40 per cent of urban non-agricultural employment in Latin America, 55 per cent in Asia and about 70 per cent in the African countries. In America alone about 45 per cent of the workforce is in the informal sector. All the above trends are being growingly exported in the third world countries in this period of globalised economy.

It is claimed in a recent statement by an ILO expert that by the end of this century the unemployment is further going to increase enormously and it will create serious difficulties for the people and he demanded that the governments should intervene and create big projects through which large scale employment creation is ensured. Otherwise this society will be seriously in trouble. This is stated by ILO expert, Mr. Sameed and this fact is noted in a report recently release from ILO.

In this situation the G-7 countries, the authors of the transnationalised global economy met at Lille, France on April 1- 2, 1996 to discuss an one point agenda — the problem of unemployment, the floodgates of which were opened by their globalised and liberalised economy itself. Their problem was how to get the 22 million unemployed in their countries back to work. It was an obsession no doubt. But the solution they thought of was to seek a "third path" between unbriddled free market economies and an "interventionist" policy, and the ultimate solution was nothing but carrying forward the same reform policies, i.e. the transnationals must dominate the world.

In the above situation, the working class all over the world are in the thick of struggles to safeguard their interests, above all, to counter the erosion of existing jobs and economic conditions. You have seen during the period, the massive strike struggles by the French public workers, the German workers and of course the workers of Russia and other East European countries that have embarked upon the path of capitalism and market economy. In South Africa too, the COSATU, one of the co-fighters against the former apartheid regime has launched struggles against the so-called market economy reforms. The massive strike by the Sri Lankan power sector workers against privatisation of the Lanka Electric Company and the Ceylon Electricity Board plunged the island nation into total black out and without waters for several days recently.

Before again going back to the national situation I wish to make a mention about the developments in Russia and other erstwhile communist states.

Russia is in the news. The big capitalist propaganda machinery world over is geared up to bring to the fore about the great danger that in Russia communism is going to stage a come back in the June 16th Presidential elections. The NATO countries are rallied to boost up Yeltsin by contributing large sums. The IMF approved an emergency loan of 10.2 billion dollars, Germany an additional 2.7 billion dollars, and Japan and France also declared that they are going to help Yeltsin to fight the election successfully to defeat the Communist candidate. A detailed article about this has appeared in the Political Economic weekly dated May 18th from which I am quoting a para to show how the big capitalist countries are worried about Yeltsin's defeat in the coming Presidential election:

"The heavy artillery of the propaganda guns of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe have hit a new pitch of cold war rhetorical frenzy. The message is clear; the evil empire is on the rampage, the `commies' are reaching for the jugular of `democracy', reforms so painfully scaffolded over the last five years will be junked and Leninism will be restored in all its horrows; East Europe will be destabilised. Stop the `Red' offensive at any costs. As usual the message is fudged in the ballyhoo of `human rights', `pluralism', `economic and political stability' and the Nirvana of `economic reforms'".

Now we see here that how shamelessly imperialism is interfering in the Russian elections to subvert the will of the people. Imperialism is imperialism - The leopard cannot change the spots.

We know the claim made in 1991 by the imperialists that communism is dead and never it will come back. Now the very same people are raising a hue and cry that the leader of the Communist Party of Russia. Gennedy Zhuganov is going to capture power in Russia and about the coming back of communism. Everyone knows that the Communists got majority in the December parliamentary elections in Russia, and the Communist Party leader is likely to be elected as the President of Russia this time if proper elections are conducted. So the claim they have made about the death of communism is again becoming a question mark. Together with this we have to note that the Communists are on the come back trail in almost all the erstwhile Communist countries. In Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Slovakia, they are voted to power even within a short time of the death declaration made by the capitalists. A major part of the former eastern block has again come back to the Communist rule with different types of economic programmes. Besides that even in the recent elections in Italy, Communists have come to the fore and they have formed a government in a coalition with other parties. In Cyprus too, the Communists made big gains. This is only to debunk the claim which has been made that Communism can never come back in these days of economic liberalisation and reforms, globally integrated economy, GATT and various other mechanism through which capitalism have come to stay.

From the above we can come to the following broad conclusions:

a) The promised crisis free capitalism, using the scientific and technological development by the super powers after the downfall of Soviet Union and East European Socialist Countries in 1991 did not materialise and they are in serious crisis.

b) To cope up with the ever increasing unemployment, they themselves are forced to talk of government intervention to start industries or developmental activities which will create large scale employment which in other words instead of unbridled free capitalism a "third" path which will create employment. Under capitalism this can only be a futile talk.

c) The growing unemployment in the developed and under-developed societies creates a buyers' market for labour (power). The employers — the capitalists dictate terms of employment with reduced wages and amenities for the new recruits and also they are taking steps to reduce the facilities of the workers who are already employed including their wages.

d) Therefore, the working class is faced with a very serious situation in which they are forced to confront with the capitalist class frontally and they are forced to take up the fight for a new society, ie, socialism, for which they have to equip themselves organisationally and ideologically.

After the fierce political battle in the elections, our victory is only partial. The Cong(I) has been dislodged from power no doubt, and the BJP has been kept at bay. Although the emerging United Front has been able to form the Government, the difficulties on way are very many. As stated above, the reforms have taken a globalised form. They have made deep dents in our country too, with the threat to stay on and make deeper in-roads into our economy under the increasing pressure of the imperialist countries and the Indian monopoly sections. So there cannot be any question of relaxation. It is only through our struggles that we have come to the present stage of the partial victory which again is fraught with many dangers. Bring in yet larger sections of the working class and other sections, consolidate the unity further and carry forward the struggles to new dimensions. It is only the pressure of struggle by the people that can accelerate the process of change,and to protect the economic sovereignty of the country and ensure national progress.

We should not forget for a moment the danger posed by the BJP coming to power, though they have been thrown out of power defeating the confidence motion in the Parliament. Our task of mobilisation of masses against the communal forces does not cease with the fall of BJP Government. In fact, the task has to be carried forward more intensively and extensively utilising the time and opportunities gained by us due to the fall of BJP Government and the installation of United Front Government at the Centre.

Comrades, I do not wish to go into the details of election results in the country. However, I must bring before you the glorious victory we have had in the state of West Bengal. Com. Jyoti Basu and his team of Ministers were voted to power for the fifth term which is a unique event in the Indian political history. The Congress (I) had tried their best to see that we are defeated in West Bengal in which they have miserably failed. On your behalf and the Left, I congratulate Com. Jyoti Basu for achieving this victory. In Kerala too, the Left Democratic Front claimed victories in the election and Comrade E.K. Nayanar has been elected as the Chief Minister for the third time. the Congress (I) led Front has been severely beaten by the Kerala electorate giving a sizeable majority in the legislature for the Left and Democratic Front. I also congratulate the Left and Democratic Front for this magnificent victory.

I don't wish to go into many other details which are covered extensively by our General Secretary in his report. I am cofining myself to mention a few more things. The Bhilai Working Committee has specifically decided to strengthen our organisations by increasing our membership by taking immediate steps by all the states. I don't know how far we have succeeded in this. The big battles we have waged during the last five years have heightened the prestige of the CITU among every section of workers and employees. However, this did not reflect in our organisational strength. This is lag which we have to get over within a short span of time. In the globalised economic set up even though the political scenario is changed, every possibility is there to encroach upon the rights and privileges of the workers. This can only be successfully fought back by strengthening our own organisation. While we have to give sufficient emphasis in the work of our Unions in the strategic sectors, we cannot forget our responsibility to concentrate and take into the fold of our organisation the vast majority of the workers of India who are in the unorganised sector who are under attack in so many ways. Even otherwise they have no protection for employment, and no guarantee of a minimum wage. Therefore, it is naturally on the part of the CITU for emphasising the need for concentrating our energy in this sector. The Coordination Committee which we organised in this sector have started doing some commendable work. The stronger areas of our Unions have to take particular initiative in this respect, besides mobilising the financial resources. In this direction the decisions taken by the Co- ordination Committee of unorganised sector should be taken seriously by all the State Committees and see that those decisions are implemented. One of the major industries, the Textiles, is in serious crisis. The Trade Union strength in this industry although increasing, yet it is not sufficient on an All-India basis. While taking stock of the situation we have organised a Co-ordination Committee in this industry too with the aim of organising a proper federation at the appropriate time. This Co-ordination Committee is also meeting periodically and carrying out their decisions. However, considering the vastness of the industry and its prevailing organisational weakness, more attention is necessary in this industry. Therefore, the State Committees should take steps for implementing the organisational decisions of the Coimbatore Convention to strengthen the Co- ordination Committee so that in every textile centre our organisation is strengthened and a regular federation of Textile Workers can be organised. The industrial federations which we are having, though working fairly well, they do not submit proper reports to CITU so that we cannot make any direct reference about the same. However, except 2-3 organisations the work is lagging behind. The Beedi workers, the Fishermen are to be given special importance by our State Committees to bring them to the organisational fold since they are facing serious difficulties due to Govt. policies also. I request Comrades to see that our organisational decisions are taken seriously and see that they are implemented. **Trade Union Unity:**

We had a meeting with AITUC leaders to consider the question of Trade Union Unity. We had some preliminary talks and decided to meet again by the middle of June. Meanwhile they have had discussions with HMS about the merger of these two organisations and have decided to take organisational measures on a time-bound basis. However, we found that the declarations made by them as a condition for unity carries among other things that the trade unions should be apolitical. This question of trade union unity should be seriously discussed by us. The idea of confederation which we have put fourth earlier is still valid and we feel the correct slogan for uniting the trade unions is to fight for common demands, and in due course organisational cohesion and unity can be achieved. But the AITUC proposes the merger of the unions which are ready to do so and slowly try to bring in others also for merger. They did not give us their detailed idea of trade union unity since the joint meeting is proposed to be held by the middle of June. We have to decide our approach on the same.

Therefore, I request Comrades to give their opinion in this regard.

Another important thing I want to mention is about the BTR Memorial Building. We have got the land. We have to take possession and straightway start construction of the building. We have approached our architect to prepare a design of the building without delay.

Comrades, therefore, it is an essential thing that we must immediately collect the required fund. We know that crores of ruppees are required for building a proper office in Delhi which according to our desire should not only be a Central Office for the CITU, but we want it to be a Central Office of all the Trade Unions of the country. In the memory of Com BTR we have to undertake the job of building this Central Office with all the modern facilities required for effective functioning of the Trade Unions. Comrades, I hope you take these things seriously and promptly execute the decisions which we take in this regard.

Long Live Working Class Unity

Date: 2-6-1996

MEETING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE
NEW DELHI, 7-9 JUNE 1996.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

Dear Comrades,

Since we met in Bhilai on 2-4 November, 1995 seven months that passed were full of important and speedy developments. The secretariat wanted to call a meeting of the General Council to review the situation but due to various constraints it was not possible. Hence the working committee has been called. The Generla Council may be held in the later part of this year.

At the outset I must pay homage to the revered memory of our secreary Comrade V.G. Bhaskaran Nair who breathed his last on 28th April at the age of 67. His indomitable spirit in working for building the CITU and his simple behaviour is an example worth emulation. In the last CITU conference he was elected as a Secretary of CITU. Despite being a victim of cancer he was doing work honestly and sincerely. Kerala State Committee has lost a pillar of strength and his passing has certainly created a void difficult to fill in.

Com. Balanandan in his Presidential Address has already dealt with the international situation and hence I do not propose to deal with them.

WORSENING ECONOMIC SITUATION

The policies of so-called liberalisation have put the whole country in acute economic difficulties for the common people of the country. The popular discontent against these policies has been growing day by day while the top industrialists have been complaining about the dangerous consequences faced by the Indian industrialists. The CITU was invited by confederaiton of Indian Industries for a discussion on the present economic situation and indutrial relations. In the meeting we explained the standpoint of the CITU and why we opposed the liberalisation. From the CII side the unfair competition by the multinational comanies hitting the Indian Industries was noted. The early euphoria among the industrial houses has now withered away and they have started opposing the unrestricted entry of multinational companies.

Contrary to the claims made by the Central Government, Annual rate of growth of foodgrain production has actually shown a decline after the commencement of liberalisation. During the period 1990-91 to 1994-95 the rate of growth dropped to 2-10 per cent from 3.73 per cent in the preceding five year period from 1985-86 to 1989-90. The rate of increase of the foodgrain production is almost the same as the rate of increase in the population in the country.

Despite per capita availability of foodgrain remaining static the decision of the Central Government to export wheat and rice will only make the availability less for the people. The Financial Express dated 6th February 1996 noted, "....abject poverty prevents an estimated 30 per cent of the poor families from being able to afford adequate quantities..."

The journal further reported "The situation of inequitable distribution of food has been further aggravated by the steadily declining offtake from P.D.S. which was 16.64 million tonnes in 1991-92 the year in which liberalisaiton policies were initiated, ahd declined to 14.04 million tonnes in 1992-93, 11.9 million tonnes in 1993-94 and to 9.12 million tonnes in 1994-95. It may also be mentioned that the consumption of cereals had declined from 14.4 Kg in 1987-88 to 13.5 Kf in 1992."

Analysing the root cause of this phenomenon the journal pointed out "The falling offtake from the PDS has been attributed to the agricultural and food pricing policies of the government. The differential between the PDS and the open market prices had almost disappeared in most of the cases exposing the vulnerbale sections still more to the vagaries of the market".

Growing indebtedness

According to Asian Development Bank India's external debt stood at $ 104.3 billion, a rise of about $ 10 billion over September 1995 level. The Bank has further estiamted that this external debt will go up to $114 billion by the end of current financial year and further up by $125.7 billion at the end of 1997-98.

This growing indeptedness will force India to export more and more goods at cheaper prices to meet the debt obligations. As a matter of fact India is repaying more to the creditors than what was given as loan every year- According to world debt table published by the World Bank during 1995-96 external loan disbursements to India was $ 6053 million while the country's debt service payments were to the tune of $ 9,222 million of the debt service payments $ 5,111 million was by way of principal repayment and the remaining $ 4,111 million on account of interest payment. The debt service outgo in the current financial year will be $ 10.6 billion while the trade deficit is likely to be $ 4.5 million which means the total bruden of the country will go up by $ 15 billion.

The Harvard Business School Professor David Kortens latest book "When Corporations Rule the World" mentions about 500 largest industrial multinationals controlling 25 per cent of worlds economic output but employing only 0.05 per cent of the worlds population. It also points out through their strategic position in World Trade Organisations they also determine public policy.

The Central Government has miserably failed to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3.5 per cent of the GDP as repeatedly promised with confidence by Dr. Manmohan Singh. During 1995-96 the fiscal deficit was estiamted to be 5.9 per cent which was even higher by 0.4 per cent more than the budgetted figure. One of the major causes of the growing fiscal deficit is increasing interest burden on the Government. During 1990-91 it stood at Rs.21,000 Crores but during 1996-97 it is likely to be about Rs.60,000 crores which is taking away 64 per cent of the estimated tax revenue.

Naturally very little funds are left for developmental activities in the country.

SOME NOTABLE STRUGGLES

During the period under review several important struggles were organised by the Indian workers which only highlights the rising curve of working class struggles. These struggle show the growing militancy of the working lcass to resist the onslaught of the employers.

West Bengal Jute Strike:

All the 58 Jute mills in West Bengal came to a grinding halt on 29th November 1995 when the entire workforce unitedly downed their tools. The strike was settled on 2nd December, 1995 when the JMA bosses accepted the proposal of the State Labour Minister to increase the rate of DA from Rs. 1.75 to Rs.1.90 per point rise in index numbers. The Bengal

Chatkal Mazdoor Union played a leading role in the strike action. The management also agreed for a wage hike of Rs.90 per month. Other pending disputes were referred to some machinery for settlement.

Unorganised Workers
Strike in Delhi.

About 15 lakh workers in Delhi went on one day strike on 23rd November, 1995 in support of the 8 point charter of demands including the minimum wage of Rs.2500. All the trade unions joined the strike making the strike a total success. The BJP Government withheld the restoration of DA which also added to the discontent of the workers.

Nationwide Coal Miners Strike

Out of seven lakh coal miners working all over India over 5 lakh went on strike on 18 December, 1996 to press the 5 point charter of demands. Earlier INTUC, CITU, AITUC, HMS and BMS gave a strike notice for 6 days on the identical demands. However, the representatives of INTUC, AITUC and BMS withdraw the strike without achieving the demands. The CITU and HMS decided to go ahead with the preparaiton of strike. Despite threat of 8 days deduction of wages the stirke was successful and workers expressed their strong resentment towards the retrograde settlement signed by 3 unions. The CIL management resorted the victimisaiton of several worekrs but due to the pressure of the movement they had to withdraw these measures.

The nationwide strike against Pension Scheme on 21st February 1996:

The review of this massive action has been given elsewhere in details. Hence it is not being dealt with here.

Nationwide Strike of Fisheries Workers

As per decision of the CITU Secretariat the CITU took initiative to organise a national convention of fisheries worekrs Accordingly an All India Joint Trade Union Convention against Anti-National foreign fishing vessels was held at Ernakulam (Kerala) on 11th November under the Pesidentship of M.M. Lawrance, Secretary, CITU. It was participated by INTUC, CITU, AITUC, BMS, HMS and National Fisheries Forum (NFF). About 800 delegates participating in the Convention gave a call to organise All India Fisheries strike on 18th January 1996. An 18 member National Action Committee against anti-National Foreign Fishing Vessels was formed to organise the campaign. The strike created good impact all over the country.

The struggles needs to be pursued further and in a new situation we should take initiative to launch further campaign to protect the Indian fisheries industry.

STRUGGLE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

At the call of the State level federations of employees several programmes of demonstrations were carried out during the last 4 months. The employees in Haryana observed mass casual leave on January 18 this year. State government employees and teachers in Kerala observed one day strike on March 7 this year. In Madhya Pradesh, a ministerial employees' strike continued for one month. As many as 85 employees were dismissed under Article 311(2) (B) of the Constitution. All-India Demands Day was observed on March 13, 1996. The employees have devised newer forms of mobilisation and a spirit of protest and resistance has spread to new areas. Despite the diversities in the wage scales and service conditions, a new found urge of united action is growing. This has to be consolidated under the leadership of All India State Government Employees' Federation.

In the sphere of Central government employees numbering about 3.5 million inclusive of the railway employees, attention remains focussed on the possible outcome of the Fifth Pay Commission. This Commission which was constituted after a gap of 12 years, is taking its time. There have been various struggles in different wings of the Central Government on different demands.

The railways are yet another vital sector where the privatisation drive has been taking its toll. Leasing out upkeep and maintenance of stations, allowing private contractors in cleaning and scavanging and catering have arrived on a big scale. A proposal to give to private contractors the job of railway booking and reservation and of ticket checking in running trains is stated to be under consideration. Casualisation is going on a large scale and recruitment remains suspended. In the face of all these problems, an urge of united struggle is growing despite the role of the two recognised federations.

However, the betrayal of few and vacillation of some did not deter the Accounts and Audit employees from going on a one day strike throughout the country on the demand of parity in wage with public sector. The strike was a thumping succes.

Struggles of the Financial Sector employees

In the whole year of 1995 and until February-March this year the financial sector was agog with campaign and struggle against privatisation and for securing wage revision.

It is also deemed necessary to say a few words about the settlement on wage revision. The settlement in banking providing wage rise to 10.5 per cent is the lowest rate of wage increase among public sector units. The major unions seems to have bought the government's argument that the banking industry having suffered losses cannot afford more; still worse, the biggest union insisted that the insurance employees should not be given more than 10.5 per cent which is contrary to normal trade union practice and ethics.

The insurance industry was engulfed by agitation and strikes against the proposal to open up. About 900 conventions - local, district, regional and state - were organsied. Besides innumerable leaflets in English and vernacular which were distributed all over the country. AIIEA brought out two highly informative books to equip the cadres and brief the press and facilitate the campaign.

The struggle of insurance employees for wage revision is equally notable. This is one industry where there is no right to collective bargaining and no recognised union. The government of the day delayed matters as long as it could and when the struggle against privatisation started rising in a crescendo stalled it as a matter of retaliation.

There were series of protest strikes. Indeed, there were 15 strikes in 1995 initially against privatisation and wage rise and then on wage rise alone and half a dozen of strikes in 1996. Ignoring all these the government gazetted the so-called final offer of 10.5 per cent wage in insurance in the third week of February 1996 and issued instructions for implementation.

The CITU is of the view that the demands of functional autonomy of LIC/GIC and removal of gross anomalies and distortions are correct and deserve to be supported.

INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS, FUNCTIONING OF BIFR AND OUR TASK

Comrades, in the Howrah General Council meeting the draft policy statement on industrial sickness was discussed. Subsequently incorporating the various suggestions made by the comrades through the deliberation on the same, the document was finalised in a meeting of the full Secretariat.

The World Bank and IMF have been continuously insisting for closure of the sick public sector units. Therefore the Central Government has been refusing to extend any financial support for rehabilitation of the sick public sector units.

Thus even after presentation of viable revival schemes jointly prepared by the trade unions and managements and accepted by the administrative ministries the same have been rejected by the Group of Ministers. The Banks, and Financial Institutions have refused at the instance of the Government to extend any financial help for financing the revival schemes.

The plea of resource-crunch being made by the Government of India for their refusal to fund the revival schemes does not hold good in most cases of sick PSUs. In this connection the major consideration is that the money spent for idle wage for the sick PSUs, funding so-called voluntary retirement, cost of import of the products which could have been produced by the revived sick units and of course the money realised by disinvesting the shares of PSUs is much more than what is required for implementing the viable revival schemes. Apart from this, even proposals for cash rich units of the same industry to take up the revival schemes of sick units within that industry are not supported by the Government.

It is to be noted that after sitting over the cases of sick units years together the BIFR has recently started issuing orders for closure of sick PSUs one after another. If we do not effectively intervene into the matter immediately then with the closure of sick units lakhs of workers are going to be thrown on the streets.

In this connection another important question is the revision of wage for the employees of sick PSUs. The Government have imposed ban on wage negotiations for such employees. With the conclusion of new wage settlement for all the PSUs barring the units under reference to BIFR the employees of these units are deeply aggrieved. They are facing acute economic hardship. Even the new VDA rate has been denied to these employees.

Since our Patna conference we have been defaulting in organising a national convention on industrial sickness jointly with other trade union centres. This decision has been reiterated in the Howrah General Council and Bhilai Working Committee meeting.

The main reasons behind the failure to convene the convention are difficulty in involving other central trade unions. However, in view of the alarming development we must give top priority on this question. The Working Committee shall have to take appropriate decision for finalising effective programme. What is urgently required, particularly after the post-poll scenario to consolidate our force and bring the issue of revival of Sick Units in the forefront of the trade union movement. If others remain lukewarm in responding this urgent need of the situation CITU must throw its effort in full to mobilise working class independently which may alone create condition for other TUs to join the united struggle against sickness. In the changed situation, the struggle for revival of sick units, may give a sharper edge to the struggle against Economic Policy of the Govt of India.

FUNCTIONING OF TRIPARTITE MACHINERY

The functioning of the tripartite machinery in India has relegated to less than mere formality due to the total negative attitude of the Government of India in the past.

There are about 50 tripartite committees consisting of the statutory and industrial committees. The ILC is the highest forum and between the two sessions of the ILC Standing Labour Committee (SLC) is the most important one. The ILC has denigrated to a mere debating forum and the meeting of the SLC is hardly convened by the Government. And with this attitude of the Government towards these two highest tripartite fora what better can be expected with regard to the other tripartite committees? Whatever decisions are taken in the meetings they are seldom honoured by the Government. The result is that many burning problems of the workers remain unresolved and thus their sufferings continue or at least get prolonged.

A very serious case and glaring instance of negligence is the Special Tripartite Committee constituted by the Government after the introduction of New Economic Policy. It was assured by the Government that the Special Tripartite Committee's meeting would be convened at frequent intervals regularly to address to the issues and problems of workers which would arise out of the NEP. But during last five years total three meetings were convened including the introductory one! Despite repeated request to the Government the meeting of the Committee was not convened.

As per the decision of the Special Tripartite Committee six industrywise tripartite committees were reconstituted in cotton textile, jute, road transport, chemicals, engineering and energy industries with the aim to undertake case by case detailed study of the sick units of different industries. It is a matter of serious concern that the Government did not take these industrial committees seriously. The decisions like ensuring working capital, joint revival schemes to be ratified by BIFR without any objection and writting-off of past liabilities etc. have been totally dishonoured by the Government.

Another important point related to this subject is the question of representation of different central trade unions (CTU) to various tripartite committees and fora. The Government of India is still fixing the quota of CTUs to the tripartites on the basis of the 1980 verification of trade union membership.

In view of such dangerous development it is an important task before the trade union movement to intervene with all seriousness into the matter and defeat the game plan to destroy the tripartite and bipartite machineries. It is of particular importance to launch a powerful campaign against the move to deunionisation.

Moreover we must check-up the work of our representatives in the tripartite and bipartite committees. Our document on organisation has clearly spelt out the task of our representatives in various such committees.

ENSUING ILO CONFERENCE

The 83rd session of ILO is being held at Geneva from 4th to 20th June '96. The Union Labour Ministry in connivance with some trade unions have initiated a move to deprive the CITU from attending the conference. Here again the Labour Ministry has been trying to fix up the delegation on the basis of the obsolete and irrelevant 1980 membership strength of the central trade unions.

Moreover they are even ignoring the provisions of the ILO constitution, judgement of the permanent Court of International Justice as well as the statement of the Credential committee at the 46th session of ILO conference. According to these proviso it is incumbent upon the Government to consult with all the representative trade unions for deciding the delegation.

It is a matter of serious concern that the Government have even denied CITU participation in the meeting for such consultation and have invited the trade unions of their choice.

The matter has been taken up with the Labour Ministry. It has been clearly pointed out to the Ministry that deciding workers' delegation to the ILO session bypassing CITU would against the requirement of representative character of the delegation and violative of the basic principle laid down by ILO and CITU cannot remain a mere on looker to that situation.

The Government had decided to send the representatives of the INTUC, BMS and HMS ignoring the claim of CITU. We have launched a complaint with the ILO credential committee. When this report is going to press we got the information that the new Govt has decided to include CITU and AITUC also in ILO delegation.

PUBLIC SECTOR

In the recent post-wage negotiation scenario, the activities of the joint platform of public sector unions was at low ebb, although there had been many problems. In most of the sick PSUs wage revision had not taken place and not even the benefit of the revised dearness allowance rates were extended to the workers of those sick PSUs. CPSTU could not do much on the issue except issuing statements and writting letters to Govt. Notwithstanding the meek response of the other constituents, CITU also could not take much initiative in activising CPSTU.

Now, in the face of aggravation of the problem of sickness in PSUs it is required to reactivise CPSTU for unleashing movement for revival of the sick PSUs many of which have already been served the winding up orders by BIFR.

COORDINATION COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SECTOR TRADE UNIONS

It is an urgent necessity to strengthen CITU's position organisationally in the public sector trade union movement to enable itself to intervene more effectively in the affairs of public sector and also to activate the joint movement in public sector. It is also blatant fact that our organisational position in public sector is far behind the need of the hour and also the influence of CITU among the PSU workers.

The Co-ordination Committee of Public Sector Unions consisting of our affiliated and friendly unions in PSUs met during the intervening period for two days on 17th and 18th October 1995, at Delhi and deliberated in depth on the issue and the organisational priorities before us. The report adopted in the meeting dealt in depth on the situation before the public sector trade union movement in the face of severe hostilities perpetrated by the Industrial Policy of the Govt. of India and its ramification on the PSUs and its workforce, and the task thrusted upon us, vis-a-vis our organisational positions. The report sought to identify the area of weaknesses in the light of the 'Report on Organisation' and suggested steps to combat the same and expand the base of CITU in public sector. The report was published by CITU under the heading "Challenges before the Public Sector TU movement" for circulation among the public sector workers.

As per decision of the Co-ordination Committee a two day workshop on Organisation was held at Bhopal on 22nd and 23rd January, 1996 where 45 leading comrades from public sector unions all over the country participated, and it was decided to hold such organisational workshops in all the states to form and reactivise the State Co-ordination Committee of Public Sector Unions.

The CITU has published a volume containing major agreements in public sector undertakings in the recent round of wage negotiation. It is moderately priced at Rs.100 though it contains 500 pages. The State Committees and public sector unions should ensure that the copies of the publication are sold as soon as possible. The publication is valuable even for unions not connected with public sector undertakings.

The Pension Struggle

The promulgation of Presidential Ordinance on Govt Pension Scheme was closely followed by the meeting of the CITU Working Committee at Bhilai where the whole matter came for discussion. Iinitially the issue created some confusion in the trade union movement regarding the real face of the Govt Scheme particularly in the face of most of the major Central TUs except CITU and few others, welcoming and supporting the Govt Pension Scheme on the pretext that the govt scheme is on the whole beneficial to workers particularly those in low paid unorganised sector. This had also resulted in hesitation at the initial stage even amongst us as reflected to some extent in the deliberation on the matter in the Working Committee. But after thorough deliberation on the issue the Working Committee had rightly decided to expose of the Govt of India's design to loot the workers through the Govt Pension scheme being funded by way of divesting almost half of the Provident Fund generation of the workers.

Accordingly, CITU Centre brought out a booklet on the 'Real face of the Pension Scheme' which was printed in several regional languages and circulated about 3 lakh copies among the workers. This was followed by few other pamphlets and statements on pension issue which were also circulated to all the states to be used as campaign material on the issue. State committees also took initiative to translate the CITU booklet and publish separate campaign materials on the issue.

The campaign against Govt Pension Scheme inspite of its various shortcomings could touch the imagination of common workers in various industries all over the country as reflected in massive industry based agitations followed by massive nationwide strike on 23rd Feb 1996 in the face of opposition by the leadership of INTUC, AITUC, HMS and BMS.

The general opposition to Govt pension scheme among the common workers pushed even the supporters of the Govt Scheme in the defensive. The leadership of the major Central TUs supporting the Govt scheme could not dare to come down to mass of the workers and defend the govt scheme at the factory gates. Rather in most of the places followers of those trade unions supporting the Govt shceme joined the strike action and in many cases unions affiliated to AITUC, INTUC and HMS formally joined the strike serving strike notice. Besides strike being massive in Bengal, Kerala Tripura, Tamil nadu, Bihar, even in weaker areas in the states like Gujrat and UP, and others strike call had evoked considerable response. In Delhi and Ghaziabad strike was almost total in all the industrial areas. In Ahmedabad where TU movement is very weak, workers of at least ten textile mills were on strike. Reports of large participation of strike was also received from various cities of UP like Saharanpur, Dehradun, Benaras and other places.

On the whole response to the strike call of 23rd Feb went much beyond the influence and organisation of CITU and the strike call penetrated deep into the working class cutting across affiliations.

Another important feature of the strike is the participation of a large chunk of contract workers and workers of low paid unorganised sector. Workers of small scale engineering units where wage level is generally low participated in the strike in a massive way. Also massive was the participation of the workers in Beedi, Plantation and Brick-kiln industries. These clearly reveals that these section of workers were not convinced by the Govt claim that the Govt Pension Scheme is beneficial to low paid workers.

Govt of India carried on frantic campaign to confuse and misguide the workers regarding the pension scheme through newspaper and electronic media. While making such campaign govt did not hesitate to resort to distortion of facts and massive disinformation drive.

Pension struggle also has unleashed a new initiative among the workers and unions at grass root level. Besides CITU's effort to counter Govt campaign through pamphlets, statements, statements, etc workers and unions at the factory level took initiative. In many places 'Save Provident Fund Committee' were formed at industry level to carry on the campaign against the govt scheme. Besides, numerous writ petitions were filed in the high courts by various trade unions all over the country and as per information received, more than sixty stay orders staying the operation of the presidential ordinance were issued in respect of respective establishments.

It requires to be noted that in the face of opposition of the workers the Govt of India sought to pacify the opposition by conceding to some concessions and modification of the scheme. It is only because of the pressure mounted by CITU and general resentment prevailing all-round, govt declared some changes in the scheme like reduction of the discount factor from 6% to 3%, reduction in the period of review from 3 years to one year, removal of discrimination against women employee and woman dependent in respect of eligibility to pension and the like. Govt also propagated with much fanfare their so called decision to remove the ceiling of Rs 5000/- in pensionable salary but they sought conceal the fact that such removal of ceiling has been made conditional to employer's willingness to contribute beyond the ceiling level which would rarely occur particularly in respect of private sector.

The struggle on pension scheme initiated and led by CITU, besides making inroads to a wider spectrum of working class beyond traditional CITU influence, has opened up new possibilities, which we must not lose sight of. We should also not miss to note that wherever our state committees have taken conscious initiative to reach the workers beyond its traditional support base, with the issue, they got immense response which got reflected in the strike. Wherever the state leadership lacked initiative and acted formally because of lack of understanding on the importance and bearing of the issue on the working class, as has happened in case of certain states, we missed the opportunity of involving the mass of the workers in the struggle led by us inspite of their being widespread resentment.

The post-strike situation demands that we should carry forward the struggle more vigorously to reverse the move of the govt. Inspite of best efforts by the govt they could not get the ordinance converted into legislation and all efforts should be made that the govt pension scheme taking away their right to contributory provident fund is not imposed on the workers. A new type of unity on the pension issue that have emerged in the process of struggle at the factory level must be further strengthened and CITU must take initiative to cement such factory level unity to ensure unleashing initiative from below. They have to see broader platform is formed at unit level involving common workers and also the officers and technicians to carry forward the struggle on pension issue.

Unorganised Sector

In the last Working Committee meeting held at Bhilai we had noted the progress made in the Unorganised Sector in different states. The meeting of the AI Coordination Committee of Unorganised Sector held at Jaipur on 9th and 10th of December reviewed actions in pursuance of the 22-point demands were by and large successfully implemented in different states.

Bihar State CITU organised a State Convention of unorganised sector workers on 11th November at Patna. The Haryana State CITU organised a massive convention of unorganised workers at Panipat on 30th December. Preceding this there was a one-day strike at Panchkola, Haryana on minimum wage. The contract workers of Mahindra & Mahindra, Nasik went on 3-day strike at the call of CITU. Madhya Pradesh CITU organised a massive central rally at Bhopal on 18th March. This was followed by courting arrest by the entire 7-8 thousands including large number of women, who participated in the rally. Andhra Pradesh State Committee of CITU organised. Districtwise survey of the conditions of the unorganised sector workers in some selected industries, signature campaigns on their demands, districtwise and regional demonstrations, etc culminating in a massive central state rally at Hyderabad on 12th March.

However considering the vastness of unorganised sector, we have to accept that despite increasing movement and membership, The State Committees have to take more interest in a planned manner to carry forward the movement and strengthen the functioning of the AI Coordination Committee. The Jaipur meeting of the AI Coordination Committee suggested that all the State Committee should form State level Coordination Committees of unions in the unorganised sector. Selected indsutries may be targetted in this respect. The meeting however expressed serious concern over the irregular attendance of Committee members from some states including Bengal and Kerala. Among the smaller states Himachal Pradesh has not attended any meeting of the Coordination Committee in recent times. All the State Committees should ensure participation of members from their respective states in the meetings,

CITU-ILO-IPEC Programme on Child Labour in Unorganised Sector.

According to our agreement with ILO, we have to complete our programme on Child Labour in Unorganised Sector in 5 phases, namely, (a) State level workshops in 14 states and industry level workshops in 9 industries; (b) print posters and brochures in several languages; (c) Conduct union level training programme in the 9 industries; (d) Develop video films in Match, Beedi and Construction industries and dub them in several languages; and (e) Campaign programme.

You are aware that we started implementation of the programme late and due to various other struggle programmes and the elections we could not maintain the schedule. The programme was to have completed by March, 1996. It was extended upto June, 1996. We have now asked for another extension upto September, 1996. By this time we have to complete three state level workshops in phase (a), namely in Bengal, Kerala, and UP; and one industry level workshop in Carpet industry in UP. The other phases have also to be taken up without delay. This is important, as through this programme we are not only trying to create awareness against child labour but also strengthening our struggle and organisational position in the unorganised sector by pinpointing to the cause of Child Labour and the deplorable economic conditions in the unorganised sector. A meeting of the our National Committee has been called on 10th June, which will plan out the work, so that we can complete in time. The CITU Secretariat has decided to have better coordination and monitoring at the Central level and has agreed to review the implementation of the programme in depth.

All India Committee of Beedi Workers

Movements, both statewise and on all India basis have picked up in pursuance of the 20 point demands, particularly on the reduction of excise duties from mini-cigarettes. The excise duty reduction has created a crisis in the industry as the price gap between Beedi and the small cigarettes have significantly reduced. In Tamilnadu and other places the workers are getting only about 3-4 days work in a week. The AI Committee launched a month long campaign struggle in December, culminating in massive rallies on 27th December. At Vellore in Tamilnadu the Beedi workers went on strike. In Madhya Pradesh also there was strike, picketing and courting arrest on 27th December. Again on 2nd April there were demonstrations and picketing on the issue. Another crisis developed in the industry during the period. The Government has taken a move of levying one uniform rate of excise duties on hand rolled and machine made beedis by reducing the excise duty from the machine made beedis. Protest letters and telegrammes were sent by the AI Committee and its various unions from all over the country.

Madhya Pradesh held a state level convention and rally at Sehora on 23rd and 24th March and formed a state level federation of Beedi workers. Maharashtra also has formed a state coordination committee. In UP also one union has been formed comprising of Eastern UP workers. The second conference of the AI Committee is also due this year and proposed to be held by the end of the year.

Textile Industry

In the Textile Industry, the struggles for the revival of the NTC mills were heightened during the period. The Joint Action Committee comprising of all the trade unions organised a Jail Bharo programme at Delhi on 12th December. Several thousand workers participated in the programme. A joint delegation met the then Prime Minister for implementation of the agreement on modernisation of the NTC mills. Under pressure from the JAC the Government was compelled to convene several meetings of the Tripartite Committee. Altogh the agreement was approved by the Cabinet and the Bill on nationalisation of the 15 taken over mills was passed, and the revival of schemes of DPR and Maharashtra(North) and Maharashtra(South) were approved by the BIFR, yet the schemes of W.Bengal, UP, MP and Gujarat subsidiaries were held up. The BIFR wanted the Government to write off the loans from these subsidiaries. Another joint dharna was organised at Delhi on 12th March. The JAC delegation met both the then Prime Minister and Finance Minister. The Chief Minister of W.Bengal, Com.Jyoti Basu sent fax letters to the then Finance Minister and Textile Minister.

Rallies, demonstrations and hunger strikes were launched at various states. But still the Government refused to write off the loans. However, due to the elections, on request made by the Government, the BIFR postponed the final meeting till June from April. The winding up notice for these four subsidiaries has however already been served. The situation as stands at present is that if the present government does not write off the loans, these subsidiaries may be closed down, which will affect 53 mills and about 55,000 workers. The JAC is to meet shortly to review the situation.

In the developing situation, when apart from the NTC, the Textile Industry as a whole is faced with deepening crisis it is necessary to strengthen the functioning of the AI Coordination Committee of the CITU. The private sector mills, cooperative mills, the handloom sector and the powerloom sector—all are ridden with crisis.

The Coordination Committee reviewed the situation in its two meetings held during the period. Only Karnataka had held a state convention of Textile workers on January 20 and formed such state coordination committee and also decided to raise Re 1/- per member for the AI Coordination Committee. Here also it was noted that the functioning of the AI Coordination Committee is greatly handicapped due to irregular attendance by members from some major textile centres like Bengal and UP. Even names for the new Coordination Committee as reconstituted in the Coimbatore Convention have not come from majority of the States.

International Relations

At the invitaiton of CGT France for its 45th Conference and Centenary of its foundation held on 3-6 December, 1995 the CITU nominated T.K. Rangarajan, Vice President. It was attended by 800 delegates and 100 foreign delegates from 70 countries. Rengarajan also visited U.K. for some days and met several Indian workers activists.

CGT France also took initiative in calling an international T.U. Round Table discussion of like minded organisations which was hosted by Egyptian Trade Union Federation at Cairo on 10-11

April 1996. The CITU was represented in this meeting by myself. Apart from France and Egypt it was attended by the representatives from South Africa , Namibia, Yurugue, Mexico. The round table discussed at length the problems faced by the World trade unon movement due to the globalisation policies pursued by the World Bank and the IMF, the growing unemployment, attack on working and living conditions and trade union rights. The round table emphasised the need for renewal of the world trade union movement and strengthening of the international tade union solidarity to meet the challenges faced by the situation.

The Trade Union International of Cosntruction, Building Material, Wood work and Wood products (WFTU) oranised a semianr in Hanoi (Vietnam) from 27-28 March 1996. On behalf of Construction Workers Federationof India Com. T.H.K. Varier, Secretary, CWFI particiapted in the semianr. He read a paper on the conditions of the construction industry in India. This seminar enabled the CWFI to develop fraternal contacts with construction oranisations in other coutnries.

The 14th World Congress on Health and Safety was held in Madrid (Spain) from 22-26 April 1996. The National Safety Council of India nominated me as a delegate to the Congress. The Congress discussed at length the new occupational hazards arising out of introduciton of new technology and hazardous chemicals in industrial undertkaings.

The Cogress of National Bureau of Workers Centre of Cuba (CTC) was held in Havana from 25th -30 April. Comrade Samant represented us in the Congress. His speech received good response from the delegates attending the Congress. Fidel Castro attended the Congress for the entire period. Samant also attended the May Day rally held after the Congrees.

South Asia Consultation on Social Clause in Multilateral Trade Agreements was held in Katmandu on May 20-23, 1996. The meeting was attended by representatives from India, Bangaldesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. On behalf of CITU S Deve Roye, Secretary attended the meeting and made important contribution in the deliberaiton. The concept of linking international trade with social clause was opposed in the consultation by most of the participants. The consultation would continue and another meeting is likely to be held in Kathmandu to finalise the stand of the trade unions in South Asian Countries.

ACFTU Delegation

A two-member delegation of the All China Federaiton of Trade Unions (ACFTU) conssiting of Wang Yuxian, Deputy Director and Zhang Tao, Deputy Division Chief of Asian Affairs of ACFTU International Liaison Department visited India from March 18 to 22, 1996 at the invitation of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions. The delegaiton held discussions on bilateral issues with the leadership fo CITU, INTUC, AITUC, HMS and BMS. The delegation also met and exchanged views with the Asia-Pacific REgional Secretay of WFTU and leaders of All India Insuance Employees Association, Bank Employees Federaitonof India and Professional Wrokers Trade Union Centre.

During its stay in Delhi, the delegation visited the Central Electronics Ltd, Sahibabad and made a courtesy call on the then Union Labour Minister G Venkat Swamy.

Forward to Asia & Oceanic TU Conference

The CITU has been paying special attention to the development of international relations and we have developed friendly relations with trade unions of about 40 countries all over the world. We have been giving special importance to development of relations in Asia and Oceanic region.

In the last Indian Oceanic Regional Conference it was proposed that the next Conference should be held in India sometime in February 1997. The CITU proposed that the Conference should invite trade unions from Asian and Oceanic region who agree with the following issues:

1. Opposition to World Bank and IMF proposals
2. Machinations of multinational corporations
3. Fight for self-reliance of economy
4. Oppose privatisation of public undertakings
5. Oppose attacks on working and living conditions of workers and on TU and democratic rights.

About 20 countries are likely to participate in the Conference. There will be cultural events along with the Conference.

It is proposed to involve the Central Trade Unions in India for preparations of the Conference who agree with the above issues.

The Conference will be an important international event and the CITU will hve to do its best to make it a grand success.

Jean Pierre Page Head of the International Department of CGT France visited Calcutta on 30th April and 1st May 1996. Since it was election campaign time no May Day central rally was organised. He, however, addressed two local May Day rallies and observed some election rallies in West Bengal.

On Work Among Working Women

During the last 17 years the CITU has been emphasising the need for strengthening the work among the working women since the Madras CITU Conferene in 1979. The Report on Organisation as well as Commission on Working Women in the last CITU Conference have also underlined this task.

However the task has not gone into our conciousness with the result that it suffers from gross neglect. It has almost become a ritual to make a self-criticism on this subject and comrades have got used to this. Things however continue to be the same as before.

It has been our experience that State level Coordination Committees of Working Women have been functioning only in those States where the CITU State Committees have taken keen interest and have been directly involved in guiding the activities of these committtees. The sitaution is particularly bad in Hindi speaking areas where the work on this front is sadly neglected.

Our initiative has resulted in enthusing the salaried employees women in doing some work among the working women. However, we have not been able to do much among the CITU affiliated unions at the national level. This weakness arises out of the attitude of our leaders in different states.

We have to emphasise working among some major indutries where employment among women is substantial. These industries are bidi, planation, construciton, Brick Klin, Agarbatti, handloom, coir, cashew, matches etc, if we give more emphasis in developing activities among women workers we may be able make some progress. The State committees should take up this task in right earnest so that our activities in these industries are properly strengthened. After all our membership among working women is over 3 lakhs and with proper approach it should be possible for us to make some headway in this regard.

It is necessary to improve the circulation and quality of our journals. The circulation of Voice of the Working Women is stagnating around one thousnad while the circulation of Kamkaji Mahila (Hindi) has gone down so drastically that we have to suspend its publication. The State Committees in Hindi speaking region to take up this work seriously so that we can restart the journal as soon as possible. Early steps should be taken to deposit the arrears of payment so that the journals can be made economically viable. There is a limit beyond which the CITU cannot subsidise these journals.

Our work among the Anganwadi workers is developing though in some states their work is looked after by state govenrment employees orgnisation or AIDWA. The harrowing conditions of these women forces them to come in the struggle and many are veering round CITU. The co-operation between the CITU centre and the state committee will help in strengthening our activity in this area.

We have also to give due emphasis to work among the home based workers whose number exceeds 30 lakhs in India. They belong to the most exploited strata and have no legal protection whatsoever. We have to strengthen our activities among them so that we will be able to take up their genuine problems with the seriousness they deserve.

Implementation of the Report on Organisation

In my report to the Bhilai Working Committee, it was stated, "More than 2 years have passed since we adopted the report on organisation at Bhubaneshwar but the progress of implementation is still extremely tardy and we are yet to take serious steps to ensure full implementation of the report". There seems to have been little change in the situation since the last meeting.

In the Bhilai session a thorough and systematic discussion on progress of implementation of the report could not take place because a comprehensive review report could not be prepared as per secretariat decision due to non-receipt of reports from most of the state committees. Some among the few reports which were received were cryptic and extremely of general character.

After the Bhilai meeting, it was again decided to call for reports from the state committees so that a comprehensive review report could be prepared on their basis for presentation and discussion in the next general council/Working Committee meeting. Accordingly a circular was issued in mid-November incorporating a list of specific points which were to be dealt with in the reports to be prepared by the State Committees. Surprisingly, not a single state committee responded. Even the few state committees which had send reports earlier failed to supplement them so that information on all points enlisted in the said circular were fully covered. We have on hand the reports of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Punjab, and Orissa State Committees which were received before the Bhilai meet and the reports of West Bengal and Maharashtra State Committee which were received during the meeting itself. Therefore in this meeting also we are unable to place the comprehensive review report as was decided.

The very fact of non-compliance of the reports and our failure to have a systematic discussion on the basis of a comprehensive review report is itself a scathing indictment of the status of functioning of our committees. The report on Organisation was adopted after prolonged discussions at all levels. It has dealt with the organisational perspective of CITU at sufficient length underlining the paramount importance and urgency of streamlining the organisation. It specified immediate tasks of to be undertaken at different levels of CITU organisation. The 8th conference of CITU held at Patna some time after adoption of the report at Bhubaneshwar adopted another document on organisation on the basis of discussion that took place in the Commission set up for the purpose. The document emphasised the salient points of the report. A large number of delegates to the conference took part in the commission discussion. However, the callous indifference shown by most of the State Committees in the matter of sending reports even after such prolonged exercise is a clear indication that the documents on organisation are yet to become an integral part of our collective consciousness. Our failure to review the progress of implementation of the report exposes the yawning gap between the text of the documents and our realisation of their spirit.

The one redeeming feature in this context is that of the few reports that were received prior to or during the Bhilai meeting, the reports from Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab Maharashtra, Assam and West Bengal at least 3 namely, those of Kerala, West Bengal and Karnataka, give information in some details regarding the steps these state committees have taken towards implementation of the organisational documents. In some of the states some improvement has no doubt taken place in the functioning of CITU organs at different levels some weaknesses have been identified and so on. Even so, the pace of implementation can by no means be considered as. commensurate with the urgency of the situation as brought out by the documents. As I said in my Bhilai Report, they fall short of implementing the true spirit of Bhubaneshwar document.

Besides the above state reports we had recevied reports from construction and steel while 9 others have not done so.

In the Bhilai report some steps taken by the Centre in terms of the Report on Organisation had been enumerated which include some improvement in the nature of functioning of the Centre compressing available members of the Secretariat. In identifying our Organisational weaknesses the Bhubaneshwar document pointed it s finger, among others, to the prevailing individualistc style of functioning of office bearers at different level including the Centre. Indeed one major thrust of the document was collective functioning of the main functionaries. As reported to the Bhilai session, daily meetings of available secretariat memebrs discussing the day to day matters have certainly brought about some improvement in the situation ensuring sharing of information and collective decision to some extent. But complete collectivity is not just a matter of some organisational arrangement. While correct organisational arrangements are important more important is the spirit of collectivism in each individual concerned within the correct organisational arrangement.

Another major weakness in the functioning of the Secretariat as mentioned in Bhilai report is its failure to hold monthly meetings for planning the work to be done during the month. Monthly meetings are of supreme importance because in our daily meeting we address ourselves mainly to issues that crop up from day to day. In order to strengthen and expand our organisation, and this has been set as our objective in all our basic documents including the report on organisation, so that we can effectively discharge the responsibility history has assigned to us, planned activity is in dispensable. Both the centre and the State Committees along with district and local committees are required to draw up plan for this purpose. Though for the last 3 months such meetings have been held in the centre it is yet to undertake planning of activity in advance on a regular basis with a view to strengthening and expanding the organisation.

Proper job division among fucntionaries is an essential element in any plan or organisational improvement, and it has been duly emphasised in our organisational documents. Even before the adoption of organisational documents we made job distribution among the secretariat members at the centre. This had expectedly led to some improvement in the functioning. In recent times it was found necessary to review and revives the existing arrangement. The process has already started but we could not complete it in several months. A revised job distribution would have brought important improvement in Centre's functioning.

It was reported at Bhilai that meeting of the Hindi belt comrades had been arranged more than once, serious discussion took place, and important decisions were taken. however, it was a general feeling that some sort of monitoring arrangement at the Centre was necessary to ensure implementation of the decision. But no such arrangement has so far been made.

It was not only for Hindi belt that the need for monitoring arrangement was felt. One meeting of the Hindi speaking region was held to prepare for the strike against the pension scheme. Implementation of the organisational document every where needed monitoring at the Centre.

Another area of major failure is that of TU education. After last working committee meeting the syllabus sub-committee has been able to finalise the syllabus on the following subjects.

1. History of the Indian T.U. movement- 3 lectures.
2. Political Economy - 2 lectures.
3. Socialism
4. Current situation and immediate task of the T.U movement.

It is necessary to finalise the syllabus on other subjects and arrange holding of classes on the basis of the prepared syllabus. The CITU centre should give top priority to this question.

These are some of the failures of the Centre in the matter of improvement of its own system of functioning. These are mentioned by way of self criticism. We will have to address ourselves to the task of correcting them in right earnest. It will however be a serious mistake to think that we have only failure at the central level as well as at state and lower levels. Not withstanding our weaknesses and failures we have kept up our work and have had our achievements. The greatest achievement, and a very important one, in the period following our Bhilai meeting is our countrywide campaign carried out almost single handedly against the pension scheme which culminated in fairly successful one day strike in which the Centre, states and other levels have made their own contribution. What I want to emphasise is that we have failed particularly in paying due attention to the task relating to organisation, we have shown lack of realisation of the importance of the task of streamlining the organisation as a specific and independent job.

Comrades, since its inception with its correct class outlook the CITU has played an important role in uniting the working class of the country to defend only its own interest but also to defend the interest of the nation. During the last five years it is the initiative of CITU that developed a substantial measure of unity of the working class and unity of the working class with all other sections of the toiling population to put up a powerful resistance to the anti-labour and anti-national economic policies of the Narasima Rao Government, it. And again it is in the course of this struggle it has been revealed that only a stronger CITU can lead such major struggles to victorious conclusion. Here lies the supreme importance of the task of strengthening CITU Organisation. "We reached a plateau of our strength" the report on Organisation states "and stagnation is facing us in our organisational development."

The Report on organisation correctly points that it is not due want of time that we fail to pay due attention to the question of organisation but it is a question of attitude. Let all of us, comrades working at all levels, try to have a deep introspection we shall fail in discharging our historic responsibility unless we make a breakthrough in the sphere of organisation and that it brooks no delay.

Our organisational documents have listed all our weaknesses which need to be overcome in order to strengthen the organisation. The documents formulate appropriate tasks for overcoming them. But to be realistic in the given conditions, we cannot think of tackling all of them at a time. But we must make some beginning by taking up some of them but with sustainable effort. We must be able to go ahead to implement the report in its entirety.

Comrades, we are approaching our 9th conference which will be held in the first quarter of 1997, nearly 4 years after the adoption of the report on organisation. We should be able to render satisfactory account regarding implementation of the report. Let us now turn our failure into success. Let us make a beginning, afresh, with limited tasks and fulfil them with determination.

Strengthening and expanding our organisation to effectively discharge our historical responsibility are to be achieved initially with the resources that are at the moment given. We can achieve this end only through more efficient functioning of the leading bodies of CITU.

We must therefore ensure that we may report to the conference substantial improvement in the functioning of the Centre and the State and district committees in terms of frequency of meetings of these committees as well as federations properly organised meetings, promotion of collective spirit and functioning, ensuring free expression of opinion and democratically arrived decision, proper job division among members of secretariat and committees with regular check up and improvement in other respects and prescribed the organisational document.

We must be able to report reasonable progress in cadre development and education.

At the union level we must make fare progress in democratic functioning including involvement of general workers in day to day functioning and decision making.

We must fulfil our silver jubilee year quota for increase in membership.

We must increase the circulation of CITU journals. Every state and district committees must draw up a medium term comprehensive plan in concrete terms for over all improvement of CITU.

I hope during the course of discussion the members of the Working Committee will give serious consideraiton to these issues.

ON MEMBERSHIP

A statement showing statewise memebrship as per the annual returns received till 15th May 1996 is annexed with this report. A statewise list of defaulting unions which are yet to pay the 1993 and/or 1994 affiliation fees is also ready and have been handed over to the state committees. This Working Committee meeting has to look into this chronic organisatinal weakness and suggest appropriate measures to bring an end to this practice.

The general secretary's report adopted in the Bhilai Working Committee meeting (2-4 November 1995) noted that the states are not ensuring implementation of the decision taken in the New Delhi Working Committee meeting in July 1994 and again reiterated in the last Howrah G C meeting (June 1995) regarding complete collection of the affiliation fees of 1993 and 1994. To overcome this major organisational weakness and bring some strictness in the matter of timely submission of annual returns and affiliation fees the Howrah G C meeting had suggested enforcement of disaffiliation of CITU unions as envisaged in the CITU constitution. To ensure an end to this practice of non-submission of affiliation fees and annual returns the Bhilai WC meeting finally decided that State Committees must complete the membership collections for 93 & 94 by 31st December 1995 and deposit the collections to the Centre failing which the CITU Centre will have to write to the unions about their disaffiliation.

A close look at the statement reveals that many of the state committees/state CITU unions have not even sent the 1993 annual returns and affiliation fees whereas by this time we should have completed collection and payment of 1994. First quarter of 1996 is also over. It is a statutory obligation on the part of our unions to submit the annual returns of 1995 latest by 30th April next to the Registrar of TU and it is a constitutional obligation of CITU affiliated unions to submit the annual returns alongwith affiliation fees by 30th June every year to the Centre. Not only that 1995 being the silver jubilee year of CITU, decision was taken in the 8th Conference of CITU to increase the membership of CITU for the year 1994 to 30 lakhs. Due to non-submission of 1994 returns we are unable to monitor and analyse the progress made in this direction. (Annexure-2)

CITU PUBLICATIONS

Statewise outstanding statement is presented as an annexure. The Working Committee has to suggest ways and means to overcome this organisational weakness as well.

An issue which has been regularly discussed in the General Council and Working Committee meetings is that of outstanding dues towards CITU publications. Details have been provided several times. Not much of an improvement has been observed. The oustanding, rather, has increased to cross Rs 1 lakh.

We have been trying to impress upon you that with such a heavy outstanding it becomes extremely difficult for the Centre to go for further publications. It also creates tremendous strain on our finances jeopardising our normal functioning. This cannot be allowed to continue and the State Committees will have to act positively. Without active interest by the state committees the publication programme of the CITU cannot be effectively carried forward in the forthcoming period.(Annexure- 1)

BTR MEMORIAL TRUST

Last time, I had reported that we were able to finally get the land released to the Trust. I must mention here the untiring effort made by Com.Jibon Roy, Secretary, CITU, and Com.Sumanta Sen, working in CITU Centre in this regard. Some amount of formalities are yet to be completed before we can get possession of the land and start work of the building. The Bhilai Working Committee had renewed the call for collections for the BTR memorial trust fund. There is a need for a planned effort to complete the collection within a specific time frame. Except W. Bengal our state committees have not taken up the collection issue seriously. In my last report, I had given the details of the collections so far received. During the period since then, inspite of our appeal for an all out effort to speed up and complete the collections so that the construction work do not stop for paucity of funds, we have received an amount of Rs.2,47,873.00 only. Let this working committee give a call for collections towards BTR Memorial Trust Fund in right earnest so that the fitting memorial for the tallest trade union leader of this country can be completed without any delay. (Annexure-3)

New Situation and Our Tasks

The election results proved disastrous to the Congress party which followed World Bank-IMF package of structural reforms. The party got only 29 per cent of the votes and less than 150 seats. The seething corruption in the party and infight to divide the loot of the public exchequer has created strong resentment among the people which was clearly reflected in the electoral outcome. The Congress party was routed in Tamilnadu while left and democratic front in Kerala won overwhelming majority of the seat and formed a popular Govt. In Tamilnadu corrupt alliance of

Jayalalitha and Cong(I) was trounced by the people and DMK could form the Govt. In West Bengal the Left Front came back with 2/3rd majority in Assembly elections for the fifth time breaking all past records since independence. In Assam the united front led by AGP got majority in Assembly polls and Cong(I) government was unseated.

The BJP became the largest single party in Parliament though it got only 23 per cent votes along with its allies.

The Left strength in Parliament could not show any improvement. The role of the left forces would have been more important if their performance would have been better.

In Andhra TDP showed good results despite disruptive role played by Laxmi Parvathi during elections. In Karnataka Janata Dal showed remarkable improvement in its performance squarely defeating both the Congress and the BJP. The left front in Tripura won both the seats while in Bihar JD did not fare as per expectations. In Orissa and Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal Congress party showed an improvement in its performance. In UP however BJP kept its hold among the voters.

The elections thus did not give a clear mandate to any single political party and coalition government was clearly on cards.

The non-Cong non-BJP alliance mustered 190 seats while Cong(I) party agreed to support the Government from outside. These parties unanimously proposed the name of comrade Jyoti Basu for the post of the Prime Ministership. Jyoti Basu and the CPI(M) Central Committee however did not agree to accept the post since left had a meager strength of only 53 MPs. With such a small force it was not possible to effectively influence the policies of the Government. The United Front therefore elected H Deve Gowda, former Chief Minister of Karnatka for this post.

The President of India without taking into account the possibility of BJP getting a vote of Confidence in Parliament called Atal Bihari Bajpai to form the Government. BJP was in Govt only for 13 days and the Government despite efforts for horse trading failed to draw a single MP from the non-BJP camp. Even a section of Samata Party opposed Bajapai's policy in Parliament and demanded his resignation.

The debate on confidence motion in Parliament was a farce and BJP wanted to use it politically to influence the people. However, the game recoiled on the BJP and before the resolution was put to vote Bajpai had to announce his resignation in Parliament. All these development have shown the unfortunate character of the decision of the President of India to invite BJP to form the Government at the Centre.

After the fiasco of the BJP Government rule, the President had to invite Deve Gowda to form the Government. This reflected the will of the majority of the people in the country and BJP was completely isolated.

The formation of Deve Gowda government naturally bound to create great hopes among the working class and the toiling people of India. They are naturally expecting that the chaotic situation created by the Narasimha Rao Government's economic policies would be reversed. They expect that the reckless entry of multinationals would be checked privatisation of public sector would be stopped, sick industries would be given needy help to revive them, growing unemployment would brought down, rising prices would be checked through a net work of public distribution system, new industrial relations law will be introduced ensuring TU rights and recognition of a trade union through ballot, workers participation in the management would be introduced to improve the efficiency of the industrial undertakings, genuine pension scheme and social security measures will be introduced, etc.

The support of the working class and other toiling masses will be the biggest asset for the Deve Gowda Government. If measures are taken the implement these steps then the popular support of the Govt will be increased and people who were swayed by the chauvinist propaganda of the BJP would rally round the new Government.

It is necessary to keep in mind that both Congress and the BJP will try to take advantage of every failure of the Government and therefore through mass mobilisation the trade unions and other mass organiations should rally round for a nationwide movement so that Deve Gowda Government take pro-people pro- working class measures to give necessary relief to them.

Though the situation is complex we have to ensure that while giving every support to the Deve Gowda Government the trade unions and other mass organisations should continue to rally the masses for popular orientation of the government policies.

In this regard certain statements made by the Prime Minister as well as some important Ministers openly supporting the "liberalisation" policies of Narasimha Rao Government and advocating more free entry to multinational companies on the Indian soil are to be taken note of. This is naturally causing concern to many trade unions who should press the government to take firm steps to remove the adverse impact on the common people of the structural adjustment programme.

With broad based mass movement it is possible to bring pressure on the Government to introduce some positive measures in favour of poorer sections of the society.

The CITU will have to play an important roll in the present situation so that the complexities of the present situation are properly understood and biggest ever national unity is achieved in the struggle against retrograde economic policies and the communal and divisive forces. The leading role of the working class in the present situation can be enhanced only in these struggles.

The members of the Working Committee should review the present situation in depth and suggest concrete forms of actions in the present situation so that we can strengthen the struggle against the machinations of BJP and the Congress and in defence of the unity of people and economic sovereignty of the country.

If the CITU plays its role effectively we will be able to defend the interest of the working class and the toiling masses and ensure a path of social advance through faster self-reliant economic development of the country.

Long Live Working Class Unity !

Working men of all lands unite ! Long Live CITU !

M K Pandhe
General Secretary, CITU

Annexure-1

OUTSTANDING DUES OF CITU PUBLICATIONS AS ON 30.4.96

	Publications		Journals
State	State Committee	Individual	WC & CM
A&N	187.00		---
AP	8740.15	300.00	1830.25
Assam	802.00	496.00	2963.00
Bihar	10006.25	4175.00	10375.75
Delhi	11344.00	994.00	1529.25
Gujarat	2150.00		180.00
Goa	30.00		—
J&K	142.25		—
Haryana	11483.00	600.00	1386.50
HP	890.00	200.00	1180.25
Kerala	6800.00	700.00	595.00
Karnataka		91.00	3949.50
Maharashtra	7799.50	1105.25	782.25
MP	7927.50	3584.00	6816.75
Manipur		125.00	—
Orissa	100.00	2850.00	1927.25
Punjab	2698.00	1105.00	4580.75
Pondicherry		55.00	—
Rajasthan	5500.00	600.00	3143.00
Tripura	300.00	—	
Tamil Nadu		954.00	1611.25
UP	7560.75	1542.50	7792.00
West Bengal	980.00	4211.00	1938.00
Meghalaya		151.00	—
Total	85440.40	3838.75	52752.00

STATEMENT SHOWING STATEWISE MEMBERSHIP AS PER ANNUAL RETURN RECEIVED TILL MAY 30, 1996.

Name of state	Unions submitting Returns			Position of membership accoridng to annual returns		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
A & B\N	6	3	3	1454	760(-)	750(-)
A.P.	436	473	376	125642(10333)	132021(10341)	122763(14875)
Assam	73	50	66	32207(11688)	24535(7139)	33572(9414)
Bihar	26	17	4	30920(3661)	13714(1658)	10552(1565)
Delhi	47	27	51	43716(2016)	25550(973)	34379(2062)
Goa	7	6	7	3216(90)	970(151)	2864(172)
Gujarat	20	14	17	16738(256)	11444(388)	11222(182)
Haryana	39	15	9	16825(1048)	2981(10)	2144(218)
H.P.	31	19	25	4726(15)	3684(49)	4920(51)
J&K	1	1	1	504(2)	507(4)	914(8)
Karnataka	90	46	45	63296(19246)	39957(13135)	35406(10229)
Kerala	817	833	711	608785(138666)	614178(147408)	603176(37368)
M.P.	60	49	31	21631(1262)	22053(1753)	14229(1024)
M.Rashtra	38	22	25	37705(3212)	29082(3013)	33631(4471)
Nagaland	-	1	-	-	1184(-)	—
Orissa	28	36	23	30916(5493)	22445(3815)	252290(3272)
Punjab	77	61	54	64915(314)	47585(278)	43966(215)
Rajasthan	75	24	6	28288(895)	7714(233)	2082(-)
Tamilnadu	310	345	373	150314(9966)	169210(12237)	187977(12482)
Tripura	25	3	1	22041(1173)	10757(2401)	7121(2121)
U.P.	97	34	60	32576(314)	7582(67)	13444(162)
W.B.	1001	774	474	1038740(111960)	795303(47253)	289639(8973)
	3305	2853	2382	2375155(321620)	1983016(252306)	1480041(108864)

Total No. of submitting returns	Unions Annual	Membership as pr return
1983	1854	189093
1984	2005	1575655
1985	1717	1716457(132536)
1986	2412	1644273(209348)
1987	2350	1680884(206482)
1988	2618	1919280(264507)
1989	3107	2424097(247388)
1990	2911	2091513(245060)
1991	2758	2084275(291228)

BTR MEMORIAL TRUST FUND

I am enclosing the details of contributions towards the BTR Trust Fund received till May 1996. From the table below we can see how the State Committee have responded so far:

W.B.	-	40,82,615.00
A.P.	-	14,638.00
Assam	-	28,680.00
Bihar	-	22,400.00
Delhi	-	17,400.00
Kerala	-	12,00,000.00
M.P.	-	6,231.00
Orissa	-	10,119.00
Punjab	-	1,84,702.00
Rajasthan	-	2,50,615.00
Tamilnadu	-	4,62,580.00
Tripura	-	5,280.00
Karnataka	-	1,17,750.00
H.P.	-	2,726.00
Haryana	-	6,550.00
Indiviudals/ Union	-	70,959.00
		64,69,845.00

Contributions received by BTR Fund directly till date.

1. Right to Work Convention/Durgapur	-	1,00,000.00
2. CITU Central Funds against collections	-	14,01,000.00
3. W. Bengal State Committee of CITU,Calcutta	-	8,65,000.00
4. Hindustan Steel Emp. Unions (ASP/Durgapur)	-	1,00,000.00
5. United Contractor Workers Union (Durgapur)	-	2,20,000.00
6. Hindustan Steel Employees Union(DSP/Durgaprur)	-	1,00,000.00
7. Alloy Steel plant Contractor's Emp.Un(")	-	15,000.00
8. All India Avery Employees Federation	-	50,000.00
9. Swaraj Mazda Workers Union (Punjab)	-	5,000.00
10.Lal Jhanda AFCON Mazdoor Union (Punjab)	-	3,000.00
11.W. Bengal State Committee of CITU(Chq & Cash)	-	1,20,000.00

12.G. Janardhana Rao, Hyderabad(AP)	-	200.00
13.Hindusthan Steel Empl Union, Durgapur	-	1,00,000.00
14.Township Contractors Emp.Union, Durgapur	-	22,682.00
15.DYFI Ispatnagar Zone-A LC, Durgapur	-	500.00
16.DYFI Ispatnagar, Zone-B, LC, Durgapur	-	600.00
17.Through W B State Committee,CITU(ASP Durgapur)	-	1,00,000.00
18.Lal Jhanda Punjab Bhatta Mazdoor union	-	15,500.00
19.Ghaziabad Dist Committee of CITU	-	6,900.00
20.Through CITU (TN State Committee, CITU)	-	2,64,890.00
21.Assam State Committee of CITU	-	15,000.00
22.T Mukunda Rao, Hyderabad	-	502.00
23.Suner Marble & Granites Union (Udaipur)	-	5,000.00
24.Assam State Committee of CITU	-	9,000.00
25.Rajasthan State Committee of CITU	-	1,62,615.00
26.Rajasthan SC (Rajasamand)	-	50,000.00
27.WB. SC (ASP/Durgapur)	-	25,000.00
28.WB.SC. of CITU	-	8,00,000.00
29.Karnataka SC of CITU	-	17,750.00
30.CITU Centre (Kerala SC)	-	6,00,000.00
31.CITU Centre (Assam SC)	-	5,000.00
32.Com. Iruthya Raj(BEL)	-	200.00
33.MP Sc.(Indore Dist Com.)	-	1,700.00
34.Com. G. Janardhana Rao (AP)	-	100.00
35.Haryana SC (APL Workers Union)	-	4,550.00
36.Haryana SC (HHenan(Ind Workers)	-	2,000.00
37.CITU Centre (HP SC)	-	2,726.00
38.CITU Centre (Punjab SC)	-	3,600.00
39.T.N. SC of CITU	-	1,50,000.00
40.CITU Centre (total Collections till date)	-	8,76,957.00
41.W.B. State Committee of CITU	-	1,00,000.00
42.Mrs. Vimala Ranadive	-	3,000.00
43.Punjab SC of CITU	-	6,482.00
44.Acc Babcock Emp.U (Durgapur)/WB State Comm.	-	1,00,101.00
45.T.N. S.C. of CITU	-	22,290.00
46.Delhi SC of CITU	-	5,000.00
47.Bihar SC	-	4,000.00
48.WB.SC(Hindustan Steel Empl.)	-	7,000.00
		64,69,845.00

Details of FDR & Cash in Bank

1. FDR	-	34,75,000.00
2. In Canara Bank A/c	-	8,73,215.00
3. Cash in hand	-	1,000.00
	Rs.	43,49,215.00
Withdraw		21,20,630.00
		64,69,845.00

1. In fixed Deposit with Canara Bank.

Cer.No.	Amount	Remarks
0002163	5,00,000.00	matured on 26.2.95 reinvestd for 2 yrs
0002164	5,00,000.00	-do-
0002165	5,00,000.00	-do-
0002266	4,35,000.00	-do-18.3.95 reinested for 1 yr.
0002304	8,65,000.00	-do-23.3.95 -do-
0002305	50,000.00	-do- -do- -do-
0071823	1,25,000.00	-do- 6.9.95 reinvested for six months.
0069695	5,00,000.00	to mature on 22.12.95

34,75,000.00 * (had already earned over 10 lacs as interest)