

**GENERAL
SECRETARY'S
REPORT,
1996**



**BHARTIYA
MAZDOOR
SANGH**

**11th
ALL INDIA
CONFERENCE
BHOPAL,
28 - 30
OCTOBER,
1996**

**REPORT OF
GENERAL SECRETARY**



To the 11th ALL INDIA CONFERENCE

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REPORT - 1996

BHARTIYA MAZDOOR SANGH

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Respected President, my colleagues in the Karya Samiti, distinguished guests, Dear delegate brothers and sisters, Pranams to all

I am pleased to place my first report before this august body of patriotic, dedicated, militant, activist cadre, - the members of War Council of this great workers' organisation - who have assembled here in this eleventh All India Conference of B.M.S.

We are meeting in Bhopal. This place has a great significance and carries inspiring memories to all of us. It was here that BMS was born over 41 years ago. These 41 years can make us legitimately proud, for this organisation has grown into a mighty banyan tree. BMS has now the largest membership with the widest possible organisational structure.

I referred to you as members of the war council. We were first referred to in this manner by Mananeeya Dattopant Thengadiji, our founder, at the last conference in DHANBAD in March, 1994. That war - Second War of Independence - independence from economic domination of the West which is waged by the financially powerful World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Trade Organisation (WTO) which succeeded the earlier international trade body, GATT, is still on and we are in the thick of it. It is in a way the Third World War but with a difference. Weapons to be used will not be the normal ones. New economic arms will be put to use. They have the money power and economic power. What we have is the will power backed by the patriotic motive power of Swadeshi. We have to win this war, and we will be victorious, that is our pledge and determination.

The Government is pursuing the new Economic Policy (NEP) and meeting resistance at every step. The resistance from all quarters is increasing. Even the big employers are not happy as indicated by the occasional statements of their top functionaries.

On the other hand Swadeshi movement is getting strong due to support from various quarters, some from which it was hardly expected. Thus the battle lines are swelling and the crucial moment is fast approaching.

This is our testing time and we shall never fail in this.

HOMAGE

We stop here for a moment to pay our respect to the hallowed memories of great personalities, dedicated social workers and prominent karyakartas who have left us during this period.

BALASEHEB DEORAS

Poojaneeya Bala Saheb Deoras, the previous Sar Sangh Chalak of RSS passed away in June 1996. His entire life was dedicated to the rejuvenation of Hindutva. He was a model karyakarta and has been a beacon light not only to Swayamsevaks of RSS, but to Hindu society in general. During his captainship of RSS, Sangh developed into a mighty organisation, expanding influence in every walk of life which brought to lime light the concept of Hindu Rashtra based on cultural heritage of this ancient land. He worked for social harmony and amity, and RSS added a Seva Vibhag in its activities. BMS pays its humble respects to his memory and pledges to fulfill his dreams of a society free from all dissensions where every one's equality and dignity will be respected.

ABAJI THATTE

Another stalwart of RSS who, after getting the medical degree, practiced only to look after the health of Motherland Bharat left us. Mananeeya Abaji Thatte did his duties in various capacities, as personal secretary to param poojaneeya Guruji, second Sar Sangh Chalak of RSS and later to Poojaneeya Balasaheb Deoras, and as Akhil Bharatiya Pracharak Pramukh etc. He died after a brief illness a year ago.

MANANEeya SOMPALLI SOMAIYA

Mananeeya Somaiya whose death was tragic on account of a train mishap was RSS Dakshina Kshetra Seva Pramukh. Earlier he was Prant Pracharak of RSS in Andhra Pradesh.

GIANI ZAIL SINGH, NEELAM SANJEEVA REDDY AND MORARJI DESAI

Two ex-presidents of Bharat Giani Zail Singh and Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy passed away during this period. Shri Morarji Desai, former prime Minister died in his century year.

MANANEEYA BALASAHEB DESPANDE

Shri Balasaheb Deshpande dedicated his whole life to the cause of Vanavasi brothers and started the Vanavasi Kalyana Ashram at Jashpur, Madhya Pradesh.

Just on the eve of our last conference at Dhanbad BMS lost a stalwart in the sudden passing away of Sri Rambhau Joshi who was President during 1990-91 and later worked as Vice President.

Sharad Deodhar, a railway employee, who left his job to work full time for BRMS and held the posts of All India Secretary of BMS, and also as Organising Secretary of BRMS, expired last year at Thane.

D.S.Dahake, Vice President of Bharatiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sang and an employee of Ayudh Nirmani Ordnance Factory at Ambazhari, Nagpur passed away.

End came in a tragic road accident to Sri Brij Gopal Gour and Sri Gop Masih, in July 1996. Shri Gour was General Secretary of Haryana BMS and Shri. Gop Masih was a full timer. BMS lost an active Karyakartas in P.S.Putturaya, President, All India Reserve Bank workers Organisation and also President BMS Karnataka.

Shri Jatin Chakraborty, a veteran Trade Union Secretary and one of the founders of UTUC passed away in Calcutta in this August. To these and many others whose names are mentioned in the official condolence resolution, BMS pays its homage with reverence.

GLOBAL SCENE

Political

Entire world is passing through a period of unrest, harried by localised wars as in Afghanistan, Bosnia Herzegovina, Chechnya etc., international terrorism almost all over the globe, internal political strife in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and some of the African countries. Lebanon, Palestine and Israel are most vulnerable to violence. So also northern Ireland where permanent peace still seems to be far away.

Best positive development has been the founding of new South African Republic with the great Nelson Mandela heading it. The other positive development has been the establishment of a Palestinian State with the legendary Yassar Arafat heading it. This was possible due to the pragmatic and statesman-like conduct of the Israeli

President Yitzhak Rabin ably assisted by his colleague Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat. The life long dream of Arafat was realised. However, some issues remain yet to be sorted out.

Meanwhile Rabin was shot by a right extreme Israeli and in the elections held a few months ago Rabin's party lost narrowly to the conservatives. Netyanahu, new president has taken over and with it, a big question mark has also come up about establishment of permanent peace in the area.

OUR NEIGHBOURS

PAKISTAN

Pakistan's present Government of Smt. Benazir Bhutto seems to be itching to destabilise relations with Bharat by raking up the so called Kashmir issue in every international forum. Pakistan is also continuing to aid, abet and to train misguided youth of Kashmir to become militants. Every other day there is firing from across the border on our army Jawans without any provocation. Practically a proxy war is being waged by Pakistan with the active involvement of its Inter Service Intelligence.

There is no normalcy even within Pakistan. The Muhajirs, those who migrated from India during and after partition, are being ill treated and massacred under the slightest pretext. The opposition parties are up against the Benazir Government demanding its dismissal and holding of elections under a neutral authority. The country seems to be under continuous turmoil.

Successive Indian Governments have tried to normalise Indo-Pak relations but failed due to Pakistan's obstinacy.

However, the common man of Pakistan is longing to have people to people good relations. The request of the artists, musicians etc., to liberalise exchange of artists from two countries is a pointer to this.

BANGLADESH

The recent elections held in Bangladesh saw the defeat of the Bangladesh National Party of Smt. Khaleda Zia and the return to power of Smt. Sheikh Hasina Wazed, daughter of Sri Mujibur Rehman of Awami League who founded Bangladesh and was later assassinated. The election was the culmination of a prolonged agitation by Awami League. Jamate Islami and other parties then in the opposition to Khaleda's Government.

Will this major change in the political scenario, develop better ties between India and Bangladesh has to be keenly observed.

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka is caught up in a war with the LTTE, the militants who have been demanding carving of a separate 'Elam' land for the people of Tamil Origin.

Sri Lanka also passed through an election which tilted the fortunes of the then ruling party, UNP of President Premadasa, who was assassinated on the eve of the elections. Smt Chandrika Kumartunge of Sri Lanka Sama Samaj Party became the President.

At first she tried to have a dialogue with LTTE but the attempts misfired and the Tamil Tigers renewed their offensive against the Government. Thereafter she has taken a tough stand.

The situation is still far from establishing peace in the battle torn small Island State.

MYANMAR

Though superficially there is peace in this country which was called Burma till 1989, there is simmering discontent within. The ruling military Junta has so far not come forward to hand over to Smt, Aung San Sui Kyi whose National League for Democracy won the 1990 elections with a clear big majority. Sui Kyi was recently released from house arrest. The Army Junta invited her for talks, which kindled hope that the military rulers would hand over power to her party. But nothing of the sort happened. She is addressing her supporters outside her residence. The simmering volcano may burst any moment. No fundamental rights are respected and no Trade Unions are allowed there.

AFGHANISTAN

This strife-torn country is in the midst of civil war with no hope of an early establishment of peace and order. Recently there has come about a truce among the warring factions. However, the take over of the government by a fundamentalist group a few days ago has given a serious turn to the situation.

TIBET

The Chinese hold on Tibet is more and more tightening, and any dissent among the Tibetans is being ruthlessly suppressed by forces, as per reports. After the death of Panchen Lama, Government of China officially proclaimed another hand-picked

Lama to succeed him. But neither the revered Dalai Lama and his followers who live in exile, nor those who are still staying inside Tibet accept him as the legitimate Panchen Lama.

His Holiness Dalai Lama who has taken shelter in Bharat is trying to canvas world support to get Tibet re-established as an independent state

NEPAL

In Nepal also, the situation is far from being stable. In the elections held, no party got an absolute majority. Local Communist Party formed a coalition government which lost office within a year. Now another coalition government is in office. However, relations with our country continue to be satisfactory, though there are elements who try to fan anti India feelings.

ECONOMIC

It is becoming clear that the Free Market Economy and a more comprehensive GATT agreement which was woven around it, is resulting in a chaotic condition all over the world including the developed countries. This is so especially in the labour market sector, which is shrinking instead of expanding as was made out. The new technology based on information is rendering large section of workers surplus. These employees were axed. For example in Germany in 1995 unemployment reached an unprecedented figure and crossed the four million mark for the first time. This works out to 11.1 per cent. upto sixties the problem was only marginal. The main reason attributed for this by the employers is 'increase in labour cost' and they started "transferring hundreds and thousands of jobs to cheaper locations abroad. In the period between 1990 and 1994 German companies had axed their work force by about 6 lakhs" as per "Deutschland" Official German Magazine. Same is happening in US. and other developed countries also.

Why is the new policy producing unemployment? The reasons are simple and obvious. The companies in a zeal to make profits take drastic measures to reduce costs. These measures include application of most modern technology which changes very fast. Even before one could change ones dress, the new technology - more labour saving technology would have arrived. And when it is installed on the production lines, hundreds are declared surplus and offloaded from the muster. If this is not possible for any reason, factories are shifted to those countries where costs and wages are very low. Employers do not even show consideration to their own countrymen.

The UNDP reports are full of facts about the impact of present economic policies on the employment factor in developed countries.

In 1992, says the 1994 UNDP report, youth unemployment in US reached 14% in U.K. 15%, in Italy 33% and in Spain 34%. This is not the complete picture. The figure of temporary workers is equally alarming as per the Report. In 1991 in Finland it was 13% in Greece 15% in Portugal 17%, in Australia 20% and in Spain 32%.

In France at the time the present President Chirac took over from President Mitterand over a year ago, unemployment had risen to an alarming 13%. He vowed to tackle this problem on a priority basis. But the reports are that unrest among the industrial workers has become widespread.

The World Development report 1995 published for the World Bank sees a struggle in the industrialised countries to tackle the problems of unemployment which is "stubbornly high in some countries..... Despite persistent attention, deep questions remain about what can be done"

The authors of this new economic policy, the countries of the developed world, want to thrust the same forcibly on the developing world without considering their different situations, the level of development, social and other conditions. Institutions like WB, IMF, WTO etc., thrust impossible conditionalities at the time of extending large sums of money on loan to poorer countries or force them to change laws, policies and to fall in line with their rich brothers. They themselves are not very clear as to where all this is leading. Their greed and ambition for more wealth and power has made them so much power blind that they are not able to see anything clearly and are groping in the dark, not knowing what to do. The World Development Report 1995 clearly states; "The progress of restructuring has caused a large scale shedding of labour. There has consequently been a destruction rather than creation of jobs..... Growth in the least developed countries as a whole in 1994 was disappointing, reaching only 1.4% against 3.3% in the previous year....."

It is therefore crystal clear that the fall out of this Economic Policy of Globalisation is that unemployment has got globalised!

WORLD WIDE RESENTMENT

Resentment against the overbearing attitude of IMF and WB is widespread. When the G-7 countries met at Lyon from 27-29 June, 1996, the World Federation of Trade Unions submitted a memorandum to the Summit calling upon it to alterate the Ten Commandments adopted at Copenhagen Social summit with regard to

measures to be taken for social development alongside economic development.

The memorandum, inter alia said: "It is therefore necessary to insist that such institutions as the IMF WB are not used to impose such oversimplified and anti-social economic reform package. The worsening economic and social situation in the developing countries is directly linked to such adjustment polices and the resulting rapid increase in the number of unemployed and underemployed and those denied their basic human needs. Globalisation should not lead to further widening of the gap between the developed and developing countries through the unrestrained exploitation of the resources of the latter by the transnational corporations mainly based in G-7 countries. Steps should be taken to formulate and enforce a code of conduct to regulate the activities of the Transnational Corporations"

What Went Wrong?

What is it that has gone wrong in this exercise ? Economists the World over found that though there has been an overall growth, at the same time job opportunities did not grow. The Human Development Report (HRD) 1993 termed this as "disturbing phenomenon of Jobless growth" It further says that the policy makers, the world over, are searching for development strategies that combine economic growth with more job opportunities. No comprehensive programme has yet emerged. Though this was said in 1993 it is true even of today.

A white paper on state of the economy published by the European Community also discusses this problem and concludes that some thing went wrong. Elsewhere the economists hit the nail on the head when they admitted that in their anxiety to push forward the economic growth they laid stress on capital formation, investment, technology, restructuring, competitive market etc. and in this whole process they forgot the main factor the MAN. So they said that all policies should be centered around 'man'.

It is easy to say so, but not so easy to practice. If really the human factor has to be cared for, then some of the objectives and policies require to be changed drastically or present policies reversed. But so far none has come forward with courage to do so. Thinking takes the same beaten path which cannot give different results.

COPENHAGEN SOCIAL SUMMIT

In the Golden Jubilee year of its foundation, United Nations organised a World Social Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, Denmark.

This probably had the object of drawing the attention of World powers to the fact that only economic development - mad rush for wealth-will not bring salvation for mankind. There were other equally , if not more, important issues such as elimination poverty, productive employment, education and health for all social integration etc.,

The summit was successful in turning the focus on social objectives, at a time when they had been pushed aside by affluent nations,

Integrated view of Man - A Must

What is growth? Is it to be measured by economic factors alone ? The traditional Indian view - or properly speaking- the Bharatiya view- looks at human being in an integrated way. There is no compartmentalisation in it. Man is not merely an economic being. He has other facets too. He has mind, intellect, a heart. Apart from hunger which must be satisfied on priority basis, his hunger for knowledge, learning, his urges feelings of love, affection, compassion have also to be catered to. His social aspect, security, peace of mind have to be taken care of, When such an integral approach is adopted, giving due weightage to each aspect, then only a new approach - A THIRD WAY - could be found out. No amount of mere cosmetic changes to the present wrong policies is going to be of any avail.

BMS has been from the beginning advocating this approach and it is confident that the honest efforts to find a solution to this vexed question will lead only to this.

What is true "development"

The Economists in the UNDP have addressed certain straight questions and tried to answer themselves, what is 'Wealth'? Is it only material wealth that can be converted in terms of Dollar value ? And their answer is, "The real wealth of a Nation is people-both women and men -, and the purpose of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives".

This simple but powerful truth is often forgotten in the pursuit of material and monetary wealth. "It is often argued (rightly) that investing in people increases their productivity. It is then argued (wrongly) that human development simply means human resource development -increasing human capital. People are not merely instruments of producing commodities. What must be avoided at all costs is seeing human beings as merely the means of production and material prosperity".

"Wealth is important for human life. But to concentrate on it exclusively is wrong"

"Accumulating wealth is not necessary for the fulfillment of some important human choices. Such as, for example, to afford democracy or for a society to respect rights of each member"

"Apart from wealth, human being may want to enjoy long healthy life, drink deep at the fountain of knowledge, participate in the community life, breathe fresh air, value peace of mind that comes from security in their homes. in their jobs and in their society.

"Excessive obsession with creation of material wealth can reverse the ultimate object of enriching human lives. The maximization of wealth and the enrichment of human lives need not move in the same direction"

"The use that the nations make of their wealth, not the wealth itself is decisive..... It is not the level of income alone that matters- It is also the use that is made of this income that matters"

(courtesy: Human Development Report, 1994, 1995 Published by UNDP)

Does this not seem Unwestern? Does this not resemble the philosophies of East, their outlook on life?

This is how the UNDP economic scientists look towards development.

The team of these economists is led by Sri Makbul-Ul-Haq assisted by host of economists and scientists from several countries, including Dr. Amartya Sen of India.

Bharatiya or Ancient Hindu View

The ancient Hindu seems to have codified his views on political economy in the Vedas, Upanishads and other Books of Knowledge which also proclaim that material wealth alone cannot give salvation to man,

His other faculties also have to be developed along with the wealth. Ethics and morality also should be nourished. They laid great stress on character building.

All these views of the ancient Hindu Rishis have been beautifully analysed in a book titled "HINDU ECONOMICS" by Dr. M.G.Bokare, former Vice chancellor of Nagpur University. He was an ardent Marxist and their ideologue: Disillusioned, he turned towards the treasure of knowledge contained in Vedas, Upanishads and other treatises and is of firm view that Hindu Economics is the hope for mankind.

The essence of Hindu Economy is abundant production of goods but restraint or moderation in consumption. Decentralisation of economy, Self employment for

earning income, and for an economy without exploitation.

Abundance in production and moderation in consumption would naturally keep the prices down. Capitalist thinking evaluates the goods in terms of market price. This thinking is bound to lead to unemployment.

The present crises in the world on the economic front can be met only if the world comes out of the present day muddled thinking which is incapable of solving the problems and will only complicate them.

BMS will be happy to contribute its share, though small, to usher in a new economic order of contentment on the basis of the above principles.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCENE AT HOME

The period after Dhanbad conference has been the most uninspiring in our political field: Scams after scams came to light. To add to these there was criminalisation of politics. All this made politics a stinking word. Both houses of Parliament were on several occasions rocked with endless debates which very often reached acrimonious levels. Because of this the institution of Parliament could not perform the function which it had to do as per the constitution. There was hardly any meaningful debate in the last few sessions of the Lok Sabha and many important bills remained pending e.g. Pension Scheme for PF Subscribers, a bill on construction workers etc. Subsequently a few bills had to be promulgated through ordinances.

Joint Parliamentary Committee probing into the multi-crore security scam established guilt against certain Ministers, Banking Institution officials, prominent share brokers. But the Government did not rise upto the occasion to face squarely the situation and initiate legal action against the accused. When the Government subsequently tabled a report called Action Taken Report on the table of both houses of Parliament, entire opposition rejected it as Non-Action Taken Report and the Parliament session came to an end without transacting any business as such.

In January 1996, another multicore scam came to lime light which the newspapers popularised as hawala scam. To secure government contracts, Jain brothers are said to have given crores of rupees to scores of people, in the government and outside who promised to get them contracts. The money paid was from their illegal earnings from hawala transactions. In this, names of several leaders of political parties including that of the then Prime Minister was involved. Since the Central Bureau of Investigation was directly under the control of the Prime Minister, the Supreme Court thought and rightly too, that to preserve the credibility of CBI

investigations and to make it as transparent as possible, this was the apt time to give it proper guidelines. It instructed the CBI to take directions from it and not from the Prime Minister's Office. Secondly it directed the CBI to investigate thoroughly and take action against any one, whatsoever high position he may be holding without fear or favour. The newspapers called it as activism on the part of the Court. But the judges maintained that they were only going according to law. Today several politicians and beaurocrats are facing prosecution and enquiry.

Meanwhile, controversial Chandraswami and his secretary were arrested and are facing several charges including one of cheating a NRI of Rs. 1,00,000 dollars.

Another prominent corrupt action which surfaced, is regarding the payment of bribes, to JMM members of Parliament to purchase their votes in favour of the Congress Government when it was facing a no confidence motion from the combined opposition. In this also the then Prime Minister's and Congress leaders' names were involved.

There was a Housing Allotment case in which the names of three Governors were involved and they had to bow out of office.

One more scam that came to light is the Urea Fertiliser scam in which 133 crores of rupees were paid to a Turkish Firm for supply of Urea which has never been received so far. In this scam relatives of the previous Fertiliser Minister and the former Prime Minister are involved and some of them are under custody and the case is going on.

In a recent raid on the residence of Sri Sukh Ram, former Minister for Communications and one of his officers, crores of unaccounted cash and jewelry were seized by the CBI. This is a telecommunication scam that is coming up. This is concerned with the privatisation efforts of telecom services.

Even in the State there were scams and corruption cases. In Tamil Nadu the former chief Minister has been accused of amassing wealth in astronomical figures. In Bihar there was unearthed a several thousand crores fodder scam which is said to have been going on for the last over five years without any hindrance.

The Bofors case in which the name of another former prime minister, who is now no more, was involved has still not seen its end even after a decade.

The brutal murder of a young lady, a Congress worker by another Congress worker, shocked not only Delhiites but all Bharatiyas. The case known as Tandoor Murder case, because after killing her, the body was tried to be burnt in a tandoor, brought to the fore criminalisation of politics in which almost all parties had a share,

big or small. This triggered a discussion in the Parliament to publish the "Vora Committee Report" on criminalisation of politics. The government which had not made the report public was forced by the opposition to do so.

In many parts of the country general elections had become a mere farce. They were not free and fair. Intimidation of voters on a large scale, booth capturing, buying of votes went on increasing to such an extent that, the Chief Election Commissioner and later the three-man election commission vowed to rid the election process of these malpractices. They issued a code of conduct for governments, political parties and those involved in the election machinery and strictly enforced it. This was first done during the 1994 Legislative Assembly election in some states. By and large the elections passed off peacefully without any serious complaints. The strict adherence of code of conduct also resulted in most inexpensive electioneering and voters were spared of unnecessary annoyance and inconvenience.

The same thing was repeated by the EC in the 1996 Lok Sabha election too and on the whole there were very few incidents of violence and booth capturing.

Though the results of this election was on the expected lines a new situation was thrown up in which no party could form a Government on its own. BJP, as predicted emerged as the largest single party. The Congress which was ruling the country came second and rest of the parties are far behind. BJP when invited to form the Government accepted the challenge and Sri Atal Behari Vajpayee and his cabinet was sworn in. It hoped that it could get the support from regional parties. But this attempt on the part of BJP was short lived as regional parties did not reciprocate positively. The result is that there is a coalition Government of United Front with 13 constituent parties under the leadership of Shri H.D Deve Gowda and with Congress supporting from outside. But naturally there is a big question mark how long this rickety coalition will last.

Though the picture is gloomy especially due to the failure in the character of public men there are a few rays of hope too.

For the first time, since independence rule of law seems to be operating in the country with a long list of influential and wealthy people spending their time in Tihar Jail instead of in their cozy bungalows. This is because of the bold stand taken by the judiciary starting with the Apex Court.

Again the Chief Election Commissioner Sri T.N. Sheshan and his two colleagues have shown that if the top officials are upright and honest they send the correct message downward and the country which was seen as lost in the woods of corruption could certainly be pulled up and saved.

Thirdly there is an upsurge in favour of our ancient cultural nationalism-Hindutva-which is a positive electrifying and uniting force giving hope to the people that not everything is lost and the country could still be saved and could lead the developing countries of the world and get back its glory.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE AFTER LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

Though the Congress Party is extending full support to the UF Government from outside just as CPM is also doing, in West Bengal the CPM dominated Left Front Government is not sparing the Congressmen. At some or other part of West Bengal inter rivalry between these two parties is taking toll of innocent human lives so much so, West Bengal unit of Congress has intensified agitation against the CPM rule. Similar instances have happened in Andhra Pradesh too where there are clashes between Telugu Desham and Congress workers.

In Kerala too there is spurt in violence and victims are RSS and BMS activists. As soon as Kerala assembly results were announced and it was clear that left democratic front will form the Government, the violent incidents started. In which the CPM is said to be involved.

These incidents are certainly not helpful to healthy democratic way of life.

ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY NOT IN GOOD SHAPE

Our economy after independence was bad enough as it depended more on heavy industries. But after India signed the GATT Agreement without seeking popular support at home, it has become worse. India was one of the earliest of nations to subscribe its signature for the formation of World Trade Organisation (WTO) on 1st January 1995.

Liberalisation of economy in the present style is being opposed by the organised industrial workers, all major parties in Parliament, organised farmers, a big section of the intellectuals and day by day the opposition is growing. Fiasco that happened in Mexico, the armed rebellion that erupted there among the aboriginals, were a pointer to the shape of things to come.

As time passed imminent danger from the new economic policy was getting more and more clear. To oppose this policy, BMS workers fanned out to villages, to the farmers, the landless labourers because the massive support action was needed to bring our action and efforts to fruition. BMS karyakartas went to rural areas

distributed pamphlets explaining the dangers that the country was facing on the economic front. Meetings of villagers were held and speeches dealt at length about the necessity to oppose the economic onslaught. This war is not to be fought with the traditional weapons. The weapons to be used would be new weapons- economic weapons, our karyakartas explained. And one such major weapon was "Swadeshi". Spirit of Swadeshi should pervade our heart, mind, thinking, actions, in our day to day living. We have to rekindle the spirit of Swadeshi. This was the message which karyakartas spread in the rural areas.

More and more prominent persons of different political views shared the stage of Swadeshi Jagaran Manch(SJM). In Ahmedbad and Bombay, former Prime Minister Sri. Chandra Shekar lent his support. So also Smt. Menaka Gandhi. Already Sarvashri George Fernandes, S.R.Kulkarni and Rosa Deshpande had appeared on the SJM platform, and upheld the cause. Hard core communists too have been slowly veering round to this view. To quote a veteran Communist:

"In view of GATT we cannot enact a law giving preference to domestic industry. But it is for the people to choose what articles they would purchase, Hence what is needed is, apart from price and quality factor, to rouse SWADESHI spirit in the country"

In Karnataka an organisation of farmers, Karnataka Rajya Raith Sangh (KRRS) has tried to physically obstruct the outlets of Kentucky Fried Chicken, a junk food catering MNC. Similarly it has opposed opening of Pizza Hut, another such variety.

In Dhanbad we adopted a resolution opposing the Dabhol Power Project in Maharashtra sponsored by ENRON an American MNC. It soon became a mass movement. SJM, BMS and other Trade Unions joined together and the popular anger that was generated succeeded when the Maharashtra State Govt. scrapped the project as demanded. People's will had prevailed. But unfortunately it was short lived. For, the Govt. renegotiated the whole project and accepted the revised project from the same party for reasons best known to it. Maharashtra BMS had a big share in this agitation.

There is another similar power project coming up in Karnataka. That is 1000 MW Thermal project in the Coastal district of Dakshina Kannada. This Thermal Power Project will create air pollution, sea pollution which in turn will affect the ocean life. On account of possible acid rain, Karnataka Government Environment Secretary refused to clear the project and he had to lose his job; BMS staged a Dharna in November 1995 near the proposed site in Nandikur Village. More than 500 BMS karyakartas were joined by over 2000 local population. Now the central Govt. has cleared the project. Menaka Gandhi is up in arms against it. There is a potential

agitation brewing which may burst out at any time. In this connection, I must remind you of the unusual interest and interference of some foreigners in our economy by dictating policies which we should pursue. The recent statement of New Zealand's Ambassador to India that even profit making PSU's should be privatised is a pointer in this regard.

SWADESHI JAGARAN MANCH

SJM was formed to inculcate a strong sense of "Swadeshi" in the people. BMS is an active constituent of SJM.

SJM took several people-oriented campaigns during this period. BMS participated in a big way. Government policies are taking away the traditional avocations of sections of people. The decision of the Central Govt. to permit the gigantic foreign trawlers to fish in deep sea within our sovereign zone has resulted in our traditional fisherman and even those with mechanised boats being rendered idle. No fish are available for catching near the shore. The foreign trawlers are polluting the sea water and looting the ocean wealth as they need not come to the Indian shore at all.

Against this policy of the Government, SJM organised two Nauka Jala Yatras on the east and the west coasts. Fisherman massively supported this campaign.

Second campaign is to save Bidi employment. The Central Government which had hitherto banned the production of mini cigarettes by the foreign cigarette companies, permitted, two years ago the production of mini cigarettes and reduced excise duty on tobacco by 50%. This is slowly driving out the beedi industry. Bidi workers who number nearly 50 lakhs and another 50 lakhs ancillary workers will shortly be out of jobs. Already they are getting only work for 3 days in a week in some states.

To save the avocation of one crore beedi/Tobacco/Tendu Leaf workers SJM and the Akhil Bharatiya Bidi Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) have jointly launched a powerful agitation. Lakhs of signatures of beedi Tobacco workers have been collected on a petition which has been submitted to the Lok Sabha Speaker.

The Third campaign in the offing is to help the handloom weavers.

These massive agitations will prepare the people of India to fight the MNC menace.

It is heartening to note that there is rethinking about MNCs entry in our country. The Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) top brass recently issued a statement

that MNC's entry into India should be properly regulated in the interest of India and its industries. They clearly expressed views against unfettered entry in India in any sector and unfettered equity participation. They have also expressed against taking over of Indian companies by MNC's CII is also not in favour of MNC presence in consumer goods sector. It also wants restriction on MNC's attempts to buy out partners through their sheer financial muscles.

The above Statement more or less looks like the statement of SJM. Though other parts of CII statement may not be agreeable to the nationalists, the fact that such a statement was given is a pointer to the change in the big industries thinking on that issue. Sooner the industrialists take a bold stand to safeguard India's national interest the better for the country as well as the corporate sector.

The decision of Proctor and Gamble and Godrej's Soaps Division to handle the marketing of Godrej Soaps by Proctor and Gamble is also in disarray and both have decided to part company for good. Delegates will remember that the first victims of liberalisation was TATA's soap division and Godrej's Soap Division. I hope P & G and Godrej divorce will open the eyes of other industrialists too.

It will be pertinent to note here the warning given by Shri Camdessus who is the Managing Director of IMF about high risks of relying on foreign capital.

He clearly warned the developing countries not to be over dependent on external capital because it may lead to Mexican type crisis. Our Central Government and all the State Governments are vying with one another to get more and more external capital. The above warning should be an eye opener to them because the warning is right from the horse's mouth.

NATIONAL SECURITY

This is an issue about which there cannot be any scope for two opinions. Irrespective of party or any other consideration, territorial affinity, religious or language considerations, entire population should think and act as one man. No sacrifice is too small to ensure perfect security system for the country.

But unfortunately certain incidents in the past few months have raised a big question mark about the fool proof security system.

From Pakistan side a small air craft sneaks into Indian airspace, goes upto Bihar West Bengal border and silently air drops a big cache of arms and goes away without coming to the notice of our air force or other frontier guards. The most shocking aspect of this incident is that during this period our radar system was made

dysfunctional. It is clear proof that our security system is full of loopholes. Second incident was of a French ship entering our sovereign water on the west coast near Kochi. How the ship was found in Indian waters, and more so to survey our coast is a mystery even today. There was a case called ISRO Espionage. The accused in this case were supposed to have allowed certain top secret documents to a foreign country in exchange for large sums of money. This happened in Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, and all the accused were in judicial custody for a considerable time. But suddenly one fine morning CBI, the prime investigating agency, pleads before a small court that the entire case was a false one and no documents were missing from the Space Research Centre. The magistrate discharged all the accused. The latest interesting development is the present state government which came to power replacing previous Congress Govt. has resurrected the closed case. This looks like a child's play and the politicians are playing with fire at the cost of nation's security.

In Kerala nearly hundred pipe Bombs were discovered under a river bed in Malappuram district nearly an year ago. Till now no body has been arrested in that connection nor have the investigating authorities obtained any information as to how the bombs happend to be buried there.

Crores of Bangladeshi Muslims who have infiltrated into different parts of our country are causing law and order problems. They also manage to get enrolled as voters and influence the politics of the country. Over the years, they have developed into a threat to national security.

Dangerous explosives including RDX have been found in different parts of the country. Even today the identity of the persons or organisations who smuggled them into India is a mystery. This is the dangerous sorry state of affairs of such an important aspect of national life. If the Government agencies failed, it is the duty of the nationalist minded people to take upon themselves the responsibility of sealing the weak points of our security systems.

However, it must be said to the credit of our armed forces Jawans that they have been keeping round the clock vigil to protect our country. The black spots are the greedy politicians for whom getting votes in the elections, and the corrupt bureaucrats for whom unfortunately self is above the country.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR SCIENTISTS

Inspite of the above narrated dangerous and uninspiring scenario, there are

certain areas of world-class achievements. It will make every Indian raise his head with pride.

Every effort was made by the US to see that India does not progress in space-related projects. Our scientific community took up the challenge and today India, without depending on foreign know-how, or assistance has sent satellites into space from our own launching pad. Similarly, defence scientists have developed Agni, Prithvi etc. missiles. These are rated high amongst the missiles manufactured by US, Russia etc. In the atomic sector also there has been a significant progress. In spite of the pressure from the Western countries to sign Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), India refused to do so. By this, it told the entire world community that India will not accept humiliating pressure and it will not barter its sovereignty. Here a unique unity was shown in the Parliament. It was Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, former BJP Prime Minister and now leader of the Opposition who forcefully argued against signing the CTBT, the negotiations for which were going on in Geneva and demanded a categorical assurance from the US Government that it would not sign the treaty, come what may. The foreign Minister of US Government (which was in office hardly for two weeks) stood up and assured Lok Sabha that the Government would not sign the Treaty and in such national matters there is no dividing line between the rulers and the opposition.

Similar instance happened in 1994 when Pakistan proposed a resolution on Kashmir in an international meet at Geneva. The then Prime Minister, Narasimha Rao called the leader of the opposition Shri A.B. Vajpayee to head the delegation to Geneva, and he accepted the offer. Shri Vajpayee using all his skills opposed the resolution and Pakistan had to withdraw it. The whole country rejoiced. Again for the national interest, people stood as one man. This was an inspiring example set before the people.

BMS AND ILO

The relations between BMS and ILO have always been cordial. In fact they have improved over the years.

In the Indian delegation to the International Labour Conferences we have been included as advisers. Earlier, up to 1989, we had one representation, but after 1990 we succeeded in getting a second one. In 1994 and 1995 our representatives were S/Shri. R. Venugopal and Mukund Gore. In this year's conference we sent another young man in place of Gore, Shri Shyam Sunder Sharma, General Secretary, Rajasthan BMS. The performances of our representatives in the conferences, have been highly appreciated by the ILO authorities in Geneva.

In 1994 during workers group meeting the worker Vice President, who belonged to ICFTU called upon all workers irrespective of different affiliations to support the linking of social clause with international trade. After his speech nobody uttered even a single word. Suddenly the BMS representative Shri. Venugopal raised his hand and argued with force that BMS and all Indian Trade Unions are opposed to the proposed linkage. Meeting dispersed. After a while several trade unionists met Shri Venugopal and thanked him for his timely bold stand. A few days later in another meeting there were more than half a dozen trade unionists from developing countries who echoed BMS view. Thus BMS took a lead in the entire conference to keep the other view of the issue and it has been highly appreciated.

In this year's conference Shri. Sharma was included as a member of the drafting committee which has to submit a report to the plenary session. Though it was his maiden appearance in ILO conference still the Chairman chose to include him in it.

ILO Delhi office and BMS

ILO Delhi office has been strengthened with a multi disciplinary team of experts. We continue to have close contact with it. All the programmes held in Delhi were attended by our representatives. The director of the Delhi office Smt. Karvasil, before laying down her office, visited our office and thanked for our continuous and valuable cooperation.

IPEC Projects

For the elimination of Child Labour, ILO wanted support of the Central Trade Unions. Accordingly BMS proposed a few projects, out of which two are approved. One of it at Pune is still going on. The other one at Hyderabad for the children of construction workers is just in the initial stage.

The one that is run at Pune is for Beedi workers' children 500 children attend the evening school where not only three "R"s are taught, but children are, persuaded, to adopt a better life style through "Sanskaras". The parents of the children are also happy and they want the school to continue even after the project period is over. And that has been done. Hence it is an attempt for the social change for the better.

All these projects are under the International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) .

Three Regional Seminars on "Expansion of Productive Employment" organised jointly by BMS and ILO was held at Delhi, Hyderabad and Pune in 1994. The Delhi

Seminar was inaugurated by Shri. P.A. Sangma, the then, Labour Minister.

Some more such programmes are in the offing in collaboration with ILO.

INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Indian Labour Conference (ILC) was never held regularly in the recent past. But, thankfully in 1995 two sessions of the ILC were held. 31st session in the month of January and the 32nd session in the month of November. BMS was represented by five delegates and equal number of advisors. The conference discussed, the industrial relations in the context of the economic reforms including rehabilitation of sick industries, social security and improving productivity.

A resolution adopted by the conference called for strengthening of the institution of ILC holding regular meetings, constituting an implementation committee as in the past, to introduce the Pension Scheme for the subscribers of the EPF on a priority basis, appointment of members of the BIFR with representation to labour and with adequate professional expertise, a law for giving due protection to agricultural and construction workers etc.

A point worthy of note is the passing of a resolution calling upon the government, workers and the employers to resist in the ILO any attempt from any quarter to introduce the Social Clause making market access to international trade conditional upon enforcement of labour standards. A longside it called for upgradation of labour standard through national and international action otherwise than through linkage of labour standards with international trade.

Regarding elimination of Child Labour, resolution called upon the Central and State Governments and organisations of workers and employers to take a coordinated action for elimination of child labour in hazardous employment by 2002 A.D.

Another resolution called upon the States to undertake fresh surveys for the identification of the bonded labour and arrange for their release and for their rehabilitation.

PERFORMANCE OF OUR MEMBERS IN VARIOUS COMMITTEES

The contribution which our representatives in various committees make has an all round appreciation. Whether it was full attendance, punctuality, constructive contribution in deliberations, all have been of high quality.

NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE

Our Labour Minister convened, a meeting of non-aligned countries' labour ministers in New Delhi in January 1995. The purpose was to mobilise world opinion against linking of social clause with international trade.

It was a great success. Because, unanimity emerged on this issue. After the conference all the major central trade unions hosted a party to the Labour Ministers attending. Probably this was the first such occasion when the trade unions hosted the ministers from abroad.

BMS DELEGATION TO CHINA

The newly elected Kendriya Karya Samiti of BMS at Dhanbad Conference, decided to accept an invitation from the All China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) to send a two member delegation to visit Peoples Republic of China in the month of May, 1994, for ten days. It also decided upon the personnel of the delegation to consist of Sarva Shri. G. Prabhakar, member of the national executive and Baij Nath Rai, General Secretary of the West Bengal Unit. Accordingly the delegation reached Beijing on 4th May, 1994 and returned back at midnight of 15-16 May. Besides Beijing, they were taken to three southern provinces of Chang Zhou, Hang Chou and Nanjing, the last one being the former capital of the Chinese Republic.

The delegation was informed about the economic changes taking place in the country aimed at establishing Socialist Market Economy. As per the new policy, now, privatisation is also allowed to operate side by side. Fully funded foreign companies had been allowed to establish industries mainly in areas near the sea-coast and on the river banks. Number of joint ventures were also operating with foreign participation. New types of enterprises called township enterprises sponsored by local self-government bodies were also being set up.

Delegation was taken to several factories and had discussion with the managers as well as unit level trade union leaders.

Several aspects became clear from this visit. (1) the command economy fully under the state control was now slowly changing and private initiatives were being encouraged. It was tilting towards free market economy. (2) During the command economy days since everything was under the control of the Government practically there were no labour laws. Now that private owners and foreign ownership was there, without the laws, it was rather impossible to regulate relations with the employers or to enforce social benefits. The Government was quite aware of this and

was fully seized of the matter (3) communism was getting steadily diluted (4) but the hold on the TUs was firmly that of the Communist Party of China. They had practically no freedom (5) The transition had created several problems including large scale corruption.

It may be recalled here that the first BMS delegation to visit China was in 1985. It was a five member delegation. After the return of the delegation, Shri. Manharbhai Mehta, the then President of BMS, published his impression in the form of a book titled "CHINA IN TRANSITION". The transition that was envisaged therein is truly taking place.

Chinese Trade Union brothers and sisters were very friendly, courteous and hospitable. The first impression was that at least in the cities, women were in the forefront in all walks of life.

BMS PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAMMES HELD ABROAD

During the period, several programmes were held abroad in which BMS representatives participated:

Dr. Sudhakar Kulkarni who is looking after BMS work in the North East Region, attended a tripartite seminar of ILO at Brisbane, Australia in July 1994.

Shri. Haribhai Hirani, the then President of Gujrat attended a programme on occupational safety and health in September 1994 at Bangkok.

Shri M.P. Patwardhan, Mumbai, participated in the International Visitors Programme for a month in September 1994 in USA.

Shri Hiranmay Pandya, Vadodra, attended one month's course at ILO Centre in Turin, Italy, in November-December, 1994.

Shri Sadashiv D.K., General Secretary, Karnataka Pradesh BMS participated in a 3 days workshop at Bangkok in February, 1995.

Shri Keshav Bhai Thakkar, Vadodra attended a programme of ILO, at Colombo, Sri Lanka from 27 February to 3 March, 1995.

Shri Shankar Bhat, General Secretary, Kerala Pradesh BMS, attended a three day seminar at Bangkok, Thailand, organised jointly by ILO/Japan from 20-22 March 1996.

Regional Symposium on Tripartism, held at Phuket, Thailand was participated by Shri. Keshav Bhai Thakkar from 23-25 April, 1996.

Shri. O.P. Aghi, All India Organising Secretary, who is also the Vice Chairman of National Safety Counsel, participated in two international Safety Conferences, one at Madrid, Spain and another at Melbourne Australia, in April and May 1996 respectively.

Shri Sukumaran, Organising Secretary Tamil Nadu, visited China in September, 1996 as a member of joint Trade Union delegation at the invitation of All China Federation of Trade Unions.

FOREIGN VISITORS

Some of the prominent foreigners who visited BMS Central Office with a view to closely understand BMS or discuss issues of mutual interest were as follows:

The first Secretary of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Shri Hubert Schmalz visited on 19th July 1994 and spent more than an hour trying to know BMS principles, policies and working.

Indian Desk Officer at United States, State Department, Washington, Shri Greg Fukutomi, along with Shri Sukesh from US Embassy visited on September 20, 1995 and discussed about the New Economic Policies.

A two member delegation from Chinese Trade Union, ACFTU, Shri Wang Yuxian and Shri Zang Tao came along with Tan Zhonghua, first Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi. Several issues of common interest were discussed for more than two hours on March 20, 1996.

A US Government Analyst in the State Department Shri Douglas Mecking accompanied by Mr. Sukesh came to BMS office. Later, on March 1, 1996 Shri R. Venugopal, our Organising Secretary, was invited for dinner with Shri Mecking at the residence of Shri Eugene Price, First Secretary and Labour Attaché, US Embassy, and had a detailed talk with him about the philosophy and working of BMS.

Shri Werner Blenk, the new director of Delhi ILO office visited BMS central office on Sept 25, 1996.

FORTIETH YEAR - CAMPAIGN FOR BMS GROWTH

Kendriya Karya Samiti of BMS decided that the year 1995 which happened to be the 40th anniversary of BMS should be utilized for the organisation's all round growth and expansion. It was to be a whole year's campaign to be conducted all over the country systematically. The campaign had a four fold objective:

1. Organisational expansion.
2. Consolidating the gains so far achieved.
3. Development of cadre.
4. Financial self-sufficiency.

In all these broad objectives again divisions were made and targets were fixed.

Expansion:

Expansion was to be in multiple ways (a) Membership (b) No. of Unions (c) Unions of rural workers (d) So far uncovered industries to be covered (e) Uncovered states, districts to be covered (f) Increasing the readership of our two monthly organs etc.

Consolidation:

(a) Existing district committees to be activated (b) Wherever no district committees existed, to form committees (c) Wherever not even a convenor was there, to appoint a convenor (d) Wherever taluk/tehsil committees could be formed, to form them.

Cadre development:

(i) to attach maximum importance to cadre development in the whole campaign. For this purpose to hold study classes, training programmes, especially for young workers below 40 years of age, and also for women (ii) to organise women workers' conferences (iv) Utilise the services of retired members as full timers for the organisation (v) Inspire young workers to dedicate at least some part of their lives for the organisation.

Financial Self-sufficiency:

With a view to make the organisation financially strong and self-sufficient to collect Sangathan Nidhi only from worker members and workers in general. A portion of which would go to the central BMS fund and the rest to be divided between the state and district units. Thus strengthening the organisation vertically at all levels.

With these clear objectives and targets that were fixed voluntarily by states and federations, the campaign was carried on at all places with enthusiasm and vigour.

The result of the campaign has been quite encouraging. Some of the major statistical data is as under:

389 unions were formed in 1995 of which 239 got registered in the year and the remaining 150 were pending registration with various T.U. registrars of Labour Depts. The membership of BMS unions is spread in all districts on account of the all India nature of certain unions like those of postal and Telecommunication, Banks, etc. However, there are 369 districts where there is at least one registered union affiliated to BMS having its headquarters. In more than 345 districts there are active BMS committees.

153 tehsil level committees could be formed. 350 study classes were organised, 15,000 participated. Of this number little over 9000 were from the young age group. (below 40 years) Those who attended for the first time also numbered around 9000. 20 more full timers were added to that cadre during the year. Fifty-five programmes for women workers were organised. The Sangathan Nidhi collected has gone a long way to strengthen the financial bases of different units of the organisation.

Hindi monthly Vishwakarma Chetna, started publication in January 1995.

FORTY DAYS LONG DHARNA

Uttar Railway Karamchari Union, organised a 40 days long Dharna, outside Baroda Bhavan, the headquarters of Northern Railway as a part of fortieth year programme. The significant aspect was, there was only one demand and that too not an economic demand. Still members from all divisions of Uttar Railway and from important categories participated in the dharna. Every morning a batch of workers from some division of the railways would arrive at Delhi sit on hunger strike for twenty four hours, next day another batch from some other place, would come to replace them. Other workers who were on leave would join Dharna in a large number during the lunch interval when leaders from different BMS unions would address. The demand was, "Give recognition to URKU" as it fulfills all the conditions required for recognition. On the last day a mass meeting was held where fiery but dignified speeches were made by leaders of both Railway and non-railway unions.

A delegation was lead by Shri Baikunta Lal Sharma 'Prem'(M.P.) and the President of BRMS Shri Amaldar Singh which gate crashed into the General Manager's room. The General Manager apologised that he was not aware of this programme, through for forty days round the clock Dharna was going on outside his office. This, even when, through several communications he had been made aware of. When statistics were placed before him that their union had enough membership and in all the divisions, he simply said that he would talk to his superiors. This throws light on the industrial relations in the Railways which is the biggest employer.

EXPANSION OF WORK IN RURAL SECTOR

For over a decade BMS has been paying increased attention to organise rural workers. For that purpose, the jurisdiction of the Akhil Bharatiya Krishi Mazdoor Sangh was expanded to include rural workers too, and it is now functioning with a new name, Krishi Evam Grameen Mazdoor Sangh. Each state has allotted one activist exclusively for this work.

We have close contact with the Hyderabad based National Institute of Rural Development. Our karyakartas attend their training courses.

The headquarters of our Federation is in Buldhana an interior place where there is sizable vanavasi population.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE FOR RURAL WORKERS (NCCRW)

Shri Kanti Mehta, a Gandhian and veteran trade unionist tried to bring the Central Trade Unions and the NGOs, voluntary organisations, working with the rural population, on a common platform and finally NCCRW was formed, in Delhi. BMS has been closely associated with it.

The first convention of NCCRW was held in Sewagram near Wardha in November 1995. About 300 delegates were present. Shri Bagaram Tulpule, a renowned trade unionist, piloted the Charter of demands for rural workers, which was approved in the Convention. BMS was represented by about 50 delegates, largest for any CTUO.

Conference was inaugurated by Justice D.A. Desai (Retd.)

State level or regional level convenors were elected in which BMS also got share.

Several programmes were organised on a mass scale in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and some other states.

ACTIVITIES ON WOMEN FRONT

Mahila Vibhag was quite active during this period and organised several programmes. A notable activity was an all India mammoth rally organised by the Akhila Bharatiya Anganwadi Workers Sangh, a Federation affiliated to B.M.S. in Delhi on October 20, 1994. Over 10,000 Women Anganwadi workers from Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh converged at the Jantar Mantar ground in New Delhi.

They demanded payment of minimum wages, a decent designation as Anganwadi teacher, provident fund, medical and maternity benefits. A delegation later met the Minister for Welfare and submitted a memorandum.

Besides the Federation leaders, the rally was addressed by BMS President, Shri. R.K. Bhakt, who criticised the governments for paying salary less than the minimum wages fixed in each state. The demonstrators sat on a day-long Dharna shouting slogans and singing songs.

Work among the anganwadi workers got activated in Madhya Pradesh. A union was started in Rajasthan which is picking up fast. On 28th December 1995, a rally of Anganwadi workers as also a conference was held in Jaipur in which about 2,300 participated. On 15th April 1996, at Dungarpur attendance was 1,200. In Andhra Pradesh first state level conference of Anganwadi Karmik Sangh was held on 19-5-95 at Nellore. 400 Women workers attended. In Himachal Pradesh Anganwadi workers union has been formed.

The Anganwadi women workers staged a protest demonstration in Chandigarh on November 15, 1995 in which more than 6000 women participated. Later they marched to the Raj bhawan to protest against their low payment. They were arrested, and let off later. They were addressed by Central BMS leaders. "If a less developed state like Orissa could pay more pay why not a better developed state Haryana" they questioned.

The effect of this was such that within two months the Haryana government raised the payment of anganwadi workers by Rs.200/- and of helper by Rs.100/- p.m. Enthused with this initial success Anganwadi workers union has resolved to continue the struggle till their demand for minimum wages and other facilities are achieved.

Madhya Pradesh unit organised a similar Dharna at Bhopal in front of the Vidhan Sabha on 15-2-96. From 250 places in 40 districts of the state more than 300 women workers took part in the dharna. All of them offered satyagraha and courted arrest. Besides Mahila Vibhag leaders, they were addressed by central and State BMS leaders. the main demand, as elsewhere, was for payment of minimum wages.

WOMEN WORKERS' CONFERENCES AND STUDY CLASSES

In 1995, the 40th year of BMS foundation, several activities for women cadre were undertaken throughout the country in the form of study classes, or conferences exclusively for women workers. 73 such programmes were held of which 55 were conferences and 18 study class 10,805 women participated. Conferences were held in following states.

West Bengal - 1, Bihar - 3, Assam - 1, U.P. - 5, Orissa - 4, Madhya Pradesh - 2, Delhi - 1, Punjab - 1, Himachal Pradesh - 2, Gujarat - 2, Maharashtra - 4, Andhra Pradesh - 4, Kerala - 1, Karnataka - 1, Rajasthan - 10, Haryana - 13,

In Maharashtra vigorous attempts are going on to strengthen the work among women workers. In Bombay regular meetings of the activists are held. Mini conferences are held on March 8, the international women's day. In big offices of corporations like LIC, Post and Railway lunch hour group meeting are held.

Similar activities are going on in Pune, Nasik, Thane and some other centres.

State level conferences and study classes are also held. Smt. Gita Jayant Gokhale, who is working full time, tours the state to bring about coordination.

Karnataka State Committee of BMS has 3 women representatives. Andhara Pradesh State executive has two women

In Andhara Pradesh, Vidarbha, Gujarat work is progressing. In Gujarat Smt. Gitaben Thakur, national executive member is looking after the work. At the state conference in Bhava Nagar in December 1994, a separate women convention was held. 250 attended.

Thus though the activities among the women workers are increasing there is still much scope to improve which has to be utilised in the coming years.

TOWARDS SOCIAL WORK

Dhanbad conference adopted a resolution on Women Workers and on child labour. It called for efforts to utilize the capabilities of women towards carrying on social work with a view to bring about desired social changes.

Accordingly, attempts are on to harness their efforts to constructive work, in activities of social transformation. For the purpose a preliminary meeting of a few activists was held at Bhubaneshwar on 24 and 25 Feb. 1996., Sushri Geeta Gunde, full time Vice President of Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Prishad, addressed the 15 activists who had attended the said meeting to prepare the background required for such a project. The activists had come from Orissa-6, Karnatka -3, Gujarat-2, Maharashtra - 2, M.P. - 1, Rajasthan -1 . The idea is to prepare a detailed project in which anganwadi workers, health workers, malania workers and others working in rural areas could simultaneously work for social change. The next step would be to train interested activists to take up the work of this project.

INCREASED REPRESENTATION

Dhanbad conference gave increased representation to women on the Kendriya Karya Samiti from the earlier three to five. The new members are Smt. Sudha Rani, of Haryana and Smt. Ashatai Mandalik, of Madhya Pradesh. One Karya Samiti member. Smt. Geeta Gokhale has been elevated as a National Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP VERIFICATION OF CTUOs - 1989

Verification process to ascertain the membership of Central Trade Union Organisations (CTUOs) on the basis of the claims for the year ending 1989 is in its last stage and may come to an end any time now. The process has taken tortuously more time because of political considerations and also, we are sorry to say, delaying tactics adopted by some of the sister organisations.

Having sensed that BMS has done well and was poised to come out as an organisation with largest membership, some of the prominent CTUOs wrote to the Labour minister in the last week to June and first week of July, 1994, that the whole exercise be scrapped. They took objection to the procedure, the delay caused and sought for fresh verification with a later cut off date. BMS and some other organisations did not agree and wanted the Government to hasten to complete the procedure and announce the results officially. They forcefully argued that the verification has been conducted according to the agreed and accepted procedure and at no time till June had any objection been raised by any one. Every thing had gone on smoothly except that there was inordinate delay. Now when the results are to be announced, to object to the procedure was like blaming the rules of the game and asking for a change after the game is over and the winners are about to be announced.

BMS and some other CTUOs asked the Government to go ahead as per the agreed procedure and hand over the preliminary results for scrutiny.

Government had to accept this reasonable and valid argument and put up the provisional results in the first week of August 1994.

As per this preliminary announcement BMS came out with largest membership of 27,69,556 in industrial sector and 3,47,768 in Agricultural sector. Thus the total stood at 31,17,324 members which is 4,10,873 more than the second largest.

As per the procedure CTUOs had been given one month's time to bring to the Chief Labour Commissioner's notice errors or omissions if any, to make suitable amends. That date expired on 5th September, 1994.

Almost all CTUOs brought several types of so called errors and omissions, obviously to further delay the process and create confusion. They raised all sorts of objections which they could not raise at that juncture. The CLC's office took unusually long period to go into these submissions and completed the process in February, 1996. Again there was delay for no ostensible purpose. The Government was also dithering in its duty, maybe on account of political compulsions, However, a final meeting of the Standing Committee of CTUOs was to be convened for 12-7-96. Meanwhile the revised final figures of membership were furnished to CTUOs after considering all the pleas raised by every CTUO. Some of the points of some CTUOs were accepted and adjustments were made in the preliminary figures. Most of the objections were found to be untenable and rejected by giving reasons therefor. The variations plus or minus that had to be made were marginal and hence the final result did not vary from the preliminary result in substance. But before the meeting of 12 July could be held, it was postponed, without giving a further date.

However, the final verified membership figures submitted to all CTUOs are as follows. the last column shows the variation plus or minus from the provisional result communicated in August, 1994,

FINALLY VERIFIED MEMBERSHIP OF CTUOs

Sl. No.	CTUO	Industrial	Agricultural	Total	Variations
1.	B.M.S.	27,68,796	3,47,768	31,16,564	-760
2.	INTUC	25,73,588	1,19,073	26,92,661	-13,790
3.	CITU	17,45,171	30,049	17,75,220	-22,873
4.	HMS	13,22,509	1,58,668	14,81,177	+3,705
5.	AITUC	9,20,944	17,542	9,38,486	+14,960

6.	UTUC(LS)	4,22,336	4,20,920	8,43,256	-11,080
7.	NFITU	3,63,647	1,66,135	5,29,782	————
8.	UTUC	2,74,225	3,10,298	5,84,523	+45,000
9.	NLO	1,36,413	2,464	1,38,877	————
10.	TUCC	30,792	1,99,347	2,30,139	————

The verification procedure that involved hundreds of officers of the Govt. huge expenditure and time consumed should justifiably reach to its logical end. We urge the Govt. to declare officially the result without any further delay.

BMS pledges not to rest until then. Any further dithering on Government part will cause loss of credibility of Govt. and also will discourage and dishearten its staff. We hope Govt. will not succumb to any pressure but do what is legitimately expected of it.

POSITIVE INNOVATIVE APPROACH

I would like to catch your attention to a few novel approaches adopted by our karyakartas in their creativity

Leave Bank

This is a novel concept worked out by our members in some factories in Pune. All employees surrender their one day leave to be deposited in a pool named 'Leave Bank'. For exigencies, if any of the employees needs leave over and above the leave in his credit, he can avail the leave from the bank. Thus he is not starved of wages in need. The entire working of the bank is managed by a joint committee of workers. The scheme is constantly reviewed and expanded. Such a novel and noble tradition doing away with undue absenteeism and helpful to the workmen is prompted and promoted by BMS activists in some industries in Pune region.

Jan Chetana Yatra

All India Gramin Bank Workers Organisation and All India Gramin Bank Officers

Organisation jointly hit upon, a Jana Chetana Yatra to educate and mobilise the people about the problems the people of India are facing. Four Yatras, were started, from Calicut, - in South, from Silchar in East, from Bhuj, Gujrat, in West and from Jammu- in North. These Yatras covered more than 36,000 Kilometers through 250 districts. At every place on the way public awareness meetings were held, pamphlets distributed and people were told of the impending danger to the country's economy under New Economic Policy. They were also exhorted to buy Swadeshi goods, through 1270 public meetings.

All the above four Yatras converged in Delhi on Feb. 22, 1996 where they received a hero's welcome. A large public meeting was held at Jantar Mantar which was addressed by Mananiya Dattopant Thengadi, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and your General Secretary.

Rath Yatra For Swadeshi

Maharashtra BMS very neatly planned and organised a Rath Yatra covering more than 200 places to mobilise and educate the rural masses, about the disastrous consequences of the New Economic Policy adopted by the Govt. and canvassed in a very big way for the only and the best remedy 'USE SWADESHI PRODUCTS'

Unique Record Of Bms Workers Of Jalgaon District

Jalagon, a district place of Maharashtra, witnessed a unique sight, Practically from all villages of the district, workers carrying saffron flags arrived at Jalgaon town. They were addressed by BMS leaders. Thus BMS workers have carried the message of BMS to almost all the villages of the district in their campaign for Swadeshi. This is highly commendable.

RATH YATRA IN WEST BENGAL

West Bengal unit too organised decorated Matador Rath Yatra from 9-16 September . 1994 to propagate views on the new economic policies among industrial workers of the state. The Yatra toured four major Industrial districts. It was warmly welcomed every where it went.

SICK ENTERPRISES REVIVAL: BMS SHOWS THE WAY

Today many of the industries have fallen sick. More are going to report sick. Everyone asks the Govt. to come forward to help cure sickness. Govt. says there are no funds.

In this helpless situation, BMS workers at local levels decided to try themselves to revive the sick units where they were employed. Here are a few examples which surely may inspire others too.

In Bihar, successive Govts. have neglected the Road Transport Service. Present Govt. topped in mismanagement. The whole corporation has been rendered idle. Vehicles are not road worthy. Employees are not paid salary for the last three years.

What was to be done? One of our activist who was employed in the Arrah depot of the corporation began to think. He called his co-employees for collective deliberation. They decided that they will not depend on the Govt. They prepared a plan of revival of their depot, discussed with the manager, and the high ups who assured all cooperation.

They repaired one bus procuring one lakh rupees as loan, plied it, earned income. With prudent spending, they gradually got more vehicles on the roads. Today a total of nine vehicles are plying. They are not only getting salary regularly but the corporation also is getting portion of the income earned by this depot. The loan too has been cleared.

This has made employees of other depots. also to sit up, think and act

PANAKI POWER HOUSE

Another instance is of a small thermal power unit at Panaki, near Kanpur. UPSEB had no interest in reviving this power generating unit. So all the employees including engineers and other technical staff decided to revive it themselves. To day it has been turned into healthy unit with increased production of power.

DTC REVIVAL

Similarly attempts are on to revive the DTC in Delhi which is the most inexpensive mode of transport in the National Capital. Workers have collectively taken up the responsibility of proper maintenance of vehicles and running the services with utmost efficiency. The results are startling. The daily income of the corporation has increased significantly and before long, it is hoped, the corporation may regain its health.

Needless to add that our affiliated union DTC Mazdoor Sangh has put its heart

and soul in this revival scheme. It is encouraging that other employees are also cooperating.

SARVA PANTH SAMAADAR MANCH

With a view to foster communal harmony and to contain terrorism, by doing silent but solid work, BMS launched another forum called Sarva Panth Samaadar Manch. It was inaugurated at Nagpur at a two day meeting on 16-17 April, 1996.

Shri Maulana Wahiduddin Khan, a great Islamic scholar and a liberal, specially arrived from Delhi to inaugurate the conference. He stressed the need for instilling a sense of belonging towards the country and the society. He derided the self styled Muslim leaders who opposed singing Vande Mataram. Muslims should feel that India was their country as much as of Hindus. With this emotional integration communal tension is bound to vanish in a day, he said.

BMS as a workers' organisation was best suited to develop communal harmony, said Shri. Jal P. Gimi, former Vice Chancellor of Nagpur University who presided over the meeting.

Manyavar Dattopant Thengadi guided the two day deliberations and hoped that this Manch would slowly usher in social change.

A committee of the Manch was formed with Shri. J.P. Gimi as president Shri. Sukhnandan Singh and Akhtar Hussain and Gop Masih as Vice Presidents, Shri. Alamgir Gori, Indore as General Secretary, Shri. Laxman Ravinder Singh and Feroze Khan as secretaries and Bhagwandas Gondane as Treasurer. Moulana Wahiduddin Khan is now the patron of the Manch.

Under the auspices of the Manch, March 25, is being observed as communal harmony day - which is martyrdom day of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi.

Since then several meetings have been held in various states under auspices of the manch.

PARYAVARAN MANCH

Environmental issues are coming up fast every where. In order to educate our workers on these issues and to stress our age old concept of eco-friendly life style, BMS has set up a Paryavaran Manch last year. National Labour Day on Vishwakarma Jayanti in September 1995 was observed as Environment Protection day.

PENSION SCHEME FOR P.F. SUBSCRIBERS

One long awaited positive step that the Central Government took in this period was the introduction of a pension scheme for the P.F. subscribers. This demand was under consideration for a pretty long period. The scheme was finally introduced on 16.11.1995 by an ordinance.

The scheme benefits cover every possible risk in life such as likely premature death of a member, total disablement, pension to wife and children, though at a reduced rate, lump sum payment if the member opts for a lesser amount of pension, return of capital etc.

However, there is still scope for improving the scheme. There is a provision in the scheme to review it periodically with a view to improve it based on the experience gained.

The INTUC, BMS, AITUC and HMS, welcomed the scheme with a rider that it should be basically improved in several respects. Concrete suggestions for this have been submitted by these organisations jointly and severally.

But unfortunately CITU and UTUC (LS) have stoutly opposed the scheme which delayed the passage of the relevant Bill in parliament for quite some time. The Bill has since been adopted in Parliament.

The four major TUs, who have cautiously welcomed it, feel that it is better to have a scheme though with certain defects which could be improved, than not to have a pension scheme at all. As per the information, already some 80,000 subscribers have begun to get the pension benefits and they are certainly happy.

We hope the dissenting organisations too join hands to get the scheme suitably improved.

In this connection, it must be put on record here that our representatives in the Central Board of Trustees (CBT) of the EPF, Sarvashri A. Venkatram and the present General Secretary had done their best to get a pension scheme for P.F. subscribers approved. They have also put forth concrete suggestions for improving the scheme. Secondly it must also go on record that the then CITU representative of the CBT had also tacitly endorsed the scheme when it was adopted by the CBT, after several rounds of discussions. It was only an after thought on the part of CITU, with pure political motives, that a contrary stand was taken later.

B.M.S. will continue to strive to improve the scheme especially with regard to high yield investment of the Pension Fund, indexation of pension rate and possible reduction of the rate of contribution of 8.33% from out of the P.F. contribution, to the

Pension fund -all of which are bound to improve the rate of benefit under the present scheme.

PAY COMMISSION

The Central Government constituted Fifth Pay Commission on 9th April, 1994 under the Chairmanship of Justice S.R. Pandian.

The changes in the Economic Policy have brought about several changes in the money market and also in our economic structure. The foreign companies operating in India, the MNCs and some of the big Indian companies have changed the pay packets and also pay pattern to attract talent in the market. Suddenly higher technical and managerial posts find themselves catapulted in higher pay ranges. This has created urge in the employees and also a hope that they could also get a substantial pay rise from the Pay Commission recommendations.

The IAS Officers have gone on record that their minimum salary should start with Rs.50,000/- a month. There seems to be a competition among the different cadre of bureaucrats to secure better pay scales than the rest.

In this state of the matter, if the ordinary class III & IV employees also pin a hope to get substantial pay rise, it would but seem natural.

BMS confederation among the Government Employees is the Government Employees National Confederation which is composed of the following federations: Kendriya Karamchari Sangh, Rashtriya Rajya Karamchari Mahasangh, Bharatiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh, Bharatiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh, Bharatiya Telecom Employees Federation, Bharatiya Postal Employees Federation, Bharatiya Currency and Coins Karamchari Mahasangh.

This confederation has been active in bringing all these federations on a common platform of the Confederation to deal with the Pay Commission.

After due consultation with all the concerned federations, a common memorandum was, prepared and submitted to the pay Commission by all Federations separately.

The Pay Commission invited all the above mentioned federations to give oral evidence.

The hearing has been complete and the report is awaited. Employees are rather annoyed, for, though the report was expected to be submitted to Government sometime back, there has been an inexplicable delay.

The Confederation therefore, organised demonstrations in July, 1996 before the office of the Pay Commission, pressing for early release of its report.

BHARATIYA SHRAM SHODH MANDAL

BMS research centre in Pune has developed well during this period. It goes to the credit of Pune BMS that it could enlist the active participation and association of several enlightened retired officials from different fields who are keen on developing Shram Shodh Mandal into a full fledged research and resource centre.

The Shodh Mandal has acquired a fairly big premises for its activities. Recently a reference library in memory of our former President, Shri Manharbhai Mehta was opened in a portion of the premises. Other activities of the Shodh Mandal include publication of books, booklets, pamphlets mainly concerning economic issues, labour and BMS and **to develop it as a resource centre.** "The Agony and The Hope" a book on the farming system in India from Vedic times to the present day written by Shri M.G. Dongre, Buldhana, is one such book, already released. A book on Naxalite Movement in India is due to be published.

A monthly publication, 'Artha Bharati' in Marathi, is being published for the last about a year focusing contemporary economic issues faced by the country and their impact on people's life. There is a move to publish a Hindi version of this monthly publication.

Another activity of the Shodh Mandal is about the annual budgets of the Union Government and the Maharashtra State Government. As soon as the budgets are placed in the Lok Sabha and the Maharashtra State legislature, a panel of experts from the Shodh Mandal analyses them thoroughly and a critical note is prepared. An activist's meeting of Pune BMS is convened and the note is discussed. This regular activity has helped several BMS activists to understand the otherwise difficult to follow budget proposals.

The Shodh Mandal has also undertaken the onerous task of compiling the historical development of BMS. With this point of view it is publishing at the time of this 11th All India BMS Conference its first volume entitled "**SHRAMS HODH 1996**". This will contain the start and growth of BMS in some of the centres in different states, the persons who initially worked hard to build the BMS from a scratch, the situation existing then and how the difficulties were faced and over come.

I would like to repeat my earlier appeal to you to fully cooperate with this venture so that an authentic history of BMS is compiled.

The Shodh Mandal last year conducted a survey of the working conditions of the contract workers in some of the major industrial centres in Maharashtra. It has also assisted BMS in presenting papers on behalf of BMS in the Indian Labour Conferences held in this period on the agenda, and also BMS views in some of the seminars wherein BMS representatives had to take part.

For the Copenhagen Social Summit which was held in 1995, a comprehensive paper was prepared by the Shodh Mandal on the topics discussed by the summit and was distributed very widely.

Thus the Shram Shodh Mandal is blossoming into a full fledged research centre equipping itself to carry on its multi-faceted activities.

SOCIAL WORK UNDERTAKEN

One of our activists in Pune conceived an idea of a social work which also encompasses an environmental project. Daily in temples and several homes God's idol is worshipped where fresh flowers and flower garlands are used. The next day the very flowers and garlands, lose their freshness and become nirmalya which is thrown away and again fresh garlands are used. The idea hit upon was to recycle the nirmalya (used flowers) to raise fresh flowers in the flower gardens. The process included the collection of nirmalya at big temples in drums and to spread them on a bed of soil where they would be subjected to vermiculture by the interaction with earth worms and in a few days the nirmalya would get converted into organic manure. This would be used in raising fresh flowers. Earlier the thrown away nirmalya was creating environmental problems. So at one stroke that problem also would be eliminated.

Such a project was undertaken by the "Suraksha Paryavarana Kriti Manch" on December 3, 1995. Temple authorities, social workers, and enthusiastic citizens associated themselves with this project and the idea has spread to several parts of Pune. A voluntary organisation INORA came forward to render help in the vermiculture process. Pune city environmental Panel, an official body, has highly appreciated this project which has become popular in a very short time.

ACTIVITIES BY PRADESH AND MAHA SANGH UNITS

During the period 1994 to 1996 all our Pradesh and Mahasangh (Industrial Federation) units had a busy schedule on account of various programmes designed

such as spread of Swadeshi Campaign in rural areas, hectic activity to achieve the targets fixed in connection with the fortieh year celebration of BMS, organising struggles against the harmful effects of the NEP especially the onslaught of MNCs and so on. Some of these activities have received mention in other parts of this report. However, in this chapter, I propose to highlight some of major activities, programmes, important achievements and organisational growth

CAMPAIGNS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

ANDHRA PRADESH: Biggest ever rally of over 55 thousand workers who came from all the districts in the state and from both organised and unorganised sectors to protest against anti worker policies of the state and central governments was organised. This massive workers' rally which was held on 3-9-94 at Hyderabad included about 5000 women workers. Following this huge protest the state government reconstituted the state minimum wage advisory board, which was pending for nearly 22 months.

BIHAR: For a fortnight beginning with 1st April 1994 a dharna and demonstration were held against GATT agreement in front of the district administration in front after district administration office.

On 12 April 1994 over one thousand labourers working in porcelain in front after district administration office and stone quarries held a demonstration in front of the Regional Provident Fund Office in Bhagalpur. This was under the banner of Khadan Mazoodar Sangh,

A protest dharna was organised throughout the state against non payment of wages for 22 months to government, semi government and corporation employees by the state government. This was on 25th July, 1994 and a memorandum was given to the Chief Minister.

Over 2000 workers of bauxite mines in Lohardagga held a dharna in front of the head quarter of INDALCO.

On 2nd April 95, under the banner of Bokaro Steel Rastriya Mazdoor Sangh, 500 workers squatted in front of administrative office, pressing for a wage settlement.

CHANDIGARH: Chandigarh Unit organised a meeting on Swadeshi campaign on 2nd January 1995. Twelve road corner meetings were held and literature about Swadeshi was distributed to workers near 50 factory gates.

DELHI: Employees of Hotel Taj Palace in Delhi had conducted a prolonged dharna in front of the hotel for over a year now demanding recognition to their union

which has the full confidence of the vast majority of employees.

GUJARAT: A massive state level rally was organised on 20 September, 1995 at Ahmedabad in which over 7000 workers including 500 women participated. It was in support of demands for abolition of profession Tax, abolition of Contract labour system, amendment of BIFR Acts. and implementation of minimum wage recommendations. The rally was addressed by Mananeeya Dattopant Thengadi. Thereafter a deputation led by All India General Secretary BMS met the then Chief Minister and presented a memorandum.

HARYANA: Anganwadi workers participated a in big way in the Anganwadi Women Workers Dharna in Delhi. 3325 women Anganwadi workers participated from this state.

For opposing Dunkel Proposals a rally was organised in Rohtak, attended by 5000 workers. Campaigning for Swadeshi, BMS workers covered 311 villages in the state.

Eleven day strike by workers of 22 textile mills at Panipat in July 96 was a unique action demanding end to contract system.

HIMACHAL PRADESH: Organised a big rally at Mandi in October 1994 in which more than 4000 workers participated. This was to focus attention on the ill effects of NEP and in favour of Swadeshi Movement.

More than 1000 workers demonstrated at Solan, to express their anger against physical attack on a BMS workers' procession in which several, including the Pradesh general Secretary, were injured. Workers also protested against the passive role of the police.

KARNATAKA: Organised a massive programme against the state government decision to permit Cogentrix, an American MNC to start a 1000 MW power project in Dakshina Kannada district which is stoutly opposed by the people of the district, among other reasons, for the threatened multi-pollution from the coal based project. Over 2000 villagers of the affected area joined about 500 activists of the BMS who came from all over the state on 1st November, 95 for this programme held at Nandikur Village.

KERALA: Kerala established a record when it organised district conferences and processions in which thousands of workers participated in each of the 14 districts of the state during the 40th year of BMS programmes.

MAHARASHTRA: Maharashtra topped the list in Swadeshi Campaign aimed at reaching rural areas. It took out a Jeep Jatha which extensively toured 21 districts,

holding 58 meetings , 88 conferences and procession in 55 places. The Jatha culminated in Bombay.

Maharashtra unit also took steps to focus attention on the demands of unorganised workers, such as Aarogya Sevikas, Landless labour, Beedi Workers etc., and the plight of child labour. These activities were organised in December 94 and January 95 throughout the state.

On 15 March, 1996 it organised protest programmes at 16 centers against the NEP in which 3160 activists participated in the dharna programme.

Opposition to ENRON project was organised at several places including Mumbai, Ratnagiri, Pune, Kolhapur.

ORISSA: On 15-3-96 a big dharna was organised to protest against the anti poor economic policies of the government . Good number of karyakartas courted arrest.

On 23-7-96 another big programme was organised at Cuttack to highlight the plight of home based workers.

PUNJAB: Local self government employees held a big rally in support of their demands, which was attended by 3500 workers.

On 9-11-95 state level mass rally was organised in which nearly 7000 participated.

At 17 places protest rallies against the economic policies of the Government were organised in which over 10,000 took part.

RAJASTHAN: Water supply workers of Rajasthan conducted a 110 days dharna demanding regularisation of their services. At the end, a 5000 strong demonstration was held.

2000 road transport workers held a rally to protest against the proposed privatisation measures of the state government in Jaipur. Rasta Roko programme was organised by 1000 workers to stop the illegal operation of buses. No private buses were allowed to start from Jaipur.

TAMIL NADU: During the 40th year of BMS programme Tamil Nadu unit organised a rally of 4000 workers in decorated jeeps with music and songs in the end of December 1995 at Coimbatore.

In Kanyakumari district, a big wahan Jatha was organised which covered 75 kms area and several meetings were held to awaken the people about dangers faced by Indian Industry, the workers and the people because of the new industrial policy.

The rally which was held on 17th September 1995 consisted of 700 vehicles.

VIDARBHA: Vidarbha state unit organised a massive demonstration of 5000 workers of the water supply department before the vidhan Sabha in Nagpur.

CONFERENCES, ORGANISATIONAL GROWTH

Most of the Pradesh units held their state conferences during this period, So also every pradesh unit has been successful in extending its sphere of activities.

Andhra Pradesh : State conference held on 4-9-94 in Hyderabad, 250 delegates attended.

BMS unions won in the following industrial units in which the state labour department conducted secret polls. Indo Mitsushita Carbon Company and Indo-National co. Ltd.(both Nellore District) Tirupati Cotton Mills, (Chittor district) Safepack Polymers Ltd. and Godavary Explosives (both in Nalgonda Dist.) Panchavati Polymers Ltd., (Ranga Reddy Dist) .

BMS unions won the elections for recognition in Nuclear Fuel Complex, HAL and ECIL, Public Sector Units.

Three state level Industrial Federations were formed in Sugar, Paper and Textile industries.

BMS entered the Anganwadi sector and held its first conference at Nellore on 9-7-95 .400 delegates attended.

State level study class held at Hyderabad from 5-7 April 1996, There were 110 participants.

No.of affiliated unions 345 with 7,99,768 members, There are 22 district committees.

Our members who were chosen for Govt. Shram Shakti Awards rejected the same protesting against the labour policy of the State Government.

ASSAM: There are 30 unions with a membership of over 1 lakh. Almost all industries such as tea plantation, ONGC, Coal Mines, Grameen Bank, Railways, LIC, Paper mills have BMS unions.

So far there was no union in Upper Assam. This year unions in tea plantations have been formed in north Lakhimpur and Shonitpur districts. 20 Panchayat Committees have been formed in the plantations in the area.

There are 105 tea plantations in Barrack valley area of which BMS union functions in 45. When the Plantation Managements increased the workload without any change in the existing wages, BMS gave a call for strike. Workers of 98 Plantations responded to the call. The workload issue is now pending in the High Court.

BMS is now represented in the advisory body to the Regional Workers Education Centre.

In 1994 state conference was held in Silchar. 500 delegates attended,

Chandigarh : There are 18 affiliated unions in the union territory of Chandigarh, with a membership of 8,000. Two new union are under registration.

There was one day study class held on 17th Sept., 1995 in which 108 participated. Out of them 96 were youths and new additions to BMS.

Delhi: There are 108 affiliated unions in the Pradesh with membership of over 7,50,000

Delhi Pradesh comprises of 9 districts out of which in 8 BMS organisational committees are functioning. In the remaining there is a convenor.

Goa: BMS membership is the largest among the Trade Unions in the State. Eighty percent of Iron ore and other mining workers are in BMS. So also majority of the workers in Pharmaceutical industry. In metal and engineering industry too there is good membership. Total member ship over 17,000.

It has secured representation in 1) State Labour Advisory Board 2) Minimum Wage Advisory Board 3) Contract Labour Board and 4) Industry wise Minimum Wage Committees.

Workers of Mandovi Pallets Ltd., joined BMS severing their connection with a leftist union.

Gujarat: State conference was held in Bhawanagar, on 24-25 December, 94. Number of delegates attending the conference was 1050 including 200 women.

BMS work increased in State Road Transport Corporation and it now covers 11 divisions and a total membership of over 20,000. New industries covered include Gujarat State Electricity Board . The Hitarakshak mandal of North Gujarat with a membership of 7,000 employees sat on Dharna in front of the GEB headquarters at Baroda from 28-8-96

Haryana: State conference held at Panipat on 1-2 October, 1994 was attended by 2220 delegates.

During the Mini Bank Workers Conference held at Rohtak on 1-2 April, 1995 a huge procession was taken out participated by over 3300 employees. Out of 17 districts there are committees in 11 and in two others there are convenors appointed.

BMS work extended to FCI unit in the state.

Himachal Pradesh :The state has fifty one affiliated unions with a membership of sixty thousand. Out of 12 districts nine are having a organisational committee. In one there is convenor. Out of sixty tehsils 50 have BMS work.

There are eight state level federations.

State Conference was held in October 1994, 200 delegates including 10 women attended.

Work has expanded among Panchayat chowkidars, Anganwadi, cement, nagar palika and forest department.

Jammu & Kashmir: State conference held on 12 Nov, 1995. 300 delegates attended, There are 30 unions with a membership of 16,782.

One Jan Chetana Yatra started from Jammu on 15-1-96

Karnataka : State conference was held at Bangalore on 24-25 December, 1996, 750 delegates including 25 women delegates attended. As a part of the programme a women workers conference was also organised which was attended by more than 100 women.

During the period, Karnataka unit has extended its work in three major industries of the State, namely, Textiles, Sugar and Road Transport. The staff union of Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant, which was an unattached union sought BMS affiliation in February, 1996.

In several industrial units in the state, elections were held to decide the issue of sole bargaining agent. In most of these, BMS union came out successful, Notable victories were in Mysore Kirloskar Ltd., (Harihar and Hubli) Davangere Cotton Mills Ltd., in Davangere, Ideal Jawa Ltd., (Mysore), West Coast Paper Mills (Dandeli) and NGEF. Bangalore.

A three day state level study class was organised at Mangalore in which 157 state and district level office bearers participated.

Kerala : First National level conference of Fishermen against deep-sea fishing by foreign vessels held in Ernakulam on 11 Nov. 1995

Pradesh unit has now its own office premises which was inaugurated on 9 February 1996 at Ernakulam.

After Dhanbad Conference, State General Council met twice, once at Velloor (Kottayam District) on 1st and 2nd May 1994 and the other one at Valappad, Trichur District) on 9th and 10th December, 1995.

Two days study class was conducted exclusively for whole time workers at Ernakulam on 28th and 29th July 1994. Mananiya Thengadiji guided the workers in the class.

In order to remind our members about their duties and responsibilities, conventions were held in three places for the employees engaged in public transport system under the banner of Kerala State Private Motor & Engineering Workers Federation.

Workers conventions were held in thirteen districts out of 14 districts during the current year. More than 700 selected activists participated in such conventions. All thirteen conventions were addressed by Mananiya Venugopal Ji.

After long and sustained effort a union in LIC was formed in Calicut. A union for officers of north Malabar Gramin Bank has also been formed.

Work has spread out in all 61 taluks covering 14 revenue districts of Kerala. We have two unions in Mahe which is a part of Pondicherry State.

Madhya Pradesh: M.P. state conference was held on 14-15 - 16 January, 1995 at Chhindwara, This was attended by 2180 delegates of whom 144 were women. There are 422 affiliated unions in the state with a membership of 3,73,658.

During Swadeshi Awakening human chain programmes were held in several places in the state.

Maharashtra: At the end of 1995 Maharashtra (Excluding Vidharbha region) has 256 affiliated unions with 2,92,740 members 7 more unions with a membership of 3,806 have come to BMS in 1996.

Four state level rural and tribal workers study classes were organised.

2000 workers of State transport joined BMS.

Inland fisherman's conference held at Pune.

N.M.Lokhande centenary programmes were held in Satara, Kolhapur and Nasik.

Orissa: Since the last all India conference 28 new Unions were affiliated, Thus the present no of unions is 82. No. of unions are awaiting registration, so by the end of this year the number is sure to increase to 100.

Out of 30 revenue districts there are regular committees in 24 districts. This is

double of what existed at the time of Dhanbad conference. Besides six districts have convenors.

In the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation only BMS Union is functioning and it is recognised.

In NALCO our union is a member at the bargaining table.

State conference was held at Cuttack on 25-26 December, 1994. There were 1050 delegates including 205 women.

BMS work has extended to Cement, Port and Dock, lime stone mines, Cooperative Banking, Lift irrigation, Beedi and Tendu Leaf as well as rural workers.

During 1995 four women workers conferences were held in which 1378 women participated.

Punjab: There are 244 affiliated unions with 1,66,525 members. Out of 14 districts in the state, in 12 there are district level committees which are functioning actively. Apart from these there are 42 tehsil level committees.

Rajasthan: Rajasthan state Conference was held in Alwar on 19-20 May 1996, Attendance of delegates was 660 including 25 women.

Forest department workers in the state held their conference in Balotara, which was attended by 2000 workers.

One woman activist Smt. Sharmila Parikh has, during this period, come out to work as a full timeer

Tamil Nadu: State conference held in Chennai on December 14, 1995. No. of delegates 576. In Tamil Nadu BMS work in Textile sector is growing fast. This is mainly because of our union's relentless, honest and transparent struggle to vacate the victimisation of our members by managements of mills over the years and the success achieved has stood well for BMS. In Auto Shell and Indo Shell Group BMS was started in one unit. In the entire group leftist union was the dominant one. When 12 members of our union were dismissed their cause was taken up. The result was that about 300 members from the leftist union joined our union expressing their total confidence. Seeing this workers of nearby industrial units have also come over to BMS. Slowly BMS has gained the trust of workers in the area.

In Ooty workers of ten cooperative tea factories joined BMS.

Private Bus Drivers and conductors in Mettupalayam and Coimbatore have joined BMS leaving the leftist union.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation has given a new premises for BMS office.

Our transport workers Federation has been invited to participate in the negotiation for drafting the standing orders for all transport corporations.

Tripura: There are 7 affiliated unions. In all the four districts committees are functioning. State conference was held at Agartala. Two hundred delegates attended. Workers here had to produce every month a certificate from the local panchyat when only they would be paid salary. But recently the High Court has struck down that provision.

Uttar Pradesh: Conference of UP state unit was held at Agra, on 13,14,15 Nov. 1994, No. of delegates attended was 1565 of which 158 were women. No. of affiliated unions 615, Membership 5,85,851. In this sprawling state out of 68 districts registered and affiliated unions function in all but four districts. Regular district BMS committees function in 63 of them.

In the past few years Mahila Vibhag work has been activated and separate programmes of women workers are being taken.

There are 25 full time workers. This of course, is too inadequate, Efforts are going on to augment this cadre.

Bihar: Bihar membership of affiliated unions rose from 186 to 210 in this period.

Number of districts with BMS committees, was increased from 14 to 28 out of total districts numbering 54. In another eleven districts convenors have been nominated.

New industrial fields covered are Thermal Power, Private nursing homes and clinics, security guards etc. In the unorganised sector, cycle rickshaw pliers, auto rikshaw drivers as well as truck drivers, Dolomite mines, in Bhawnathpur, which comes under public sector has also been covered. In Bokaro Steel a union for loading unloading workers is formed.

State conference was held from 27-28 november, 94 at Rajgriha, This was attended by 250 delegates.

Seven hundred workers working on tube wells severed their membership of a leftist union and joined BMS.

Vigorous efforts are on to start unions in other smaller states in the region and especially in Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur.

Vidharbha: State conference held at Amarawati attended by 455 delegates including 85 women.

In a joint demonstration of textile workers organised in Delhi, the state sent a

contingent of 85 employees of textiles mills. This included 50 women.

West Bengal: State Conference held at Nawadweep with 1100 delegates attending, on 18-19 December, 1994.

Thirty six study classes on sub-divisional and district level in 15 districts held in which 2011 karyakartas participated. Two seminars on child labour were also held.

Exodus from leftist unions to BMS is continuing. In Hooghly 200 workers joined BMS in this process.

There are 211 affiliated unions with a membership of 1,97,230. Out of the 18 districts 16 have BMS committees.

In Tamluk leftist unions organised a physical attack on our karyakartas because some of their local leaders joined BMS, In spite of this morale among our karyakartas is high.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

Andhra Pradesh: In Andhra Pradesh in the elections held to the works committee in the I G Mint, Hyderabad, BMS representatives won.

Assam: In Assam FCI union secured recognition as well as a wage settlement.

BMS got representation in Plantation workers P.F. committee as well as minimum wage committee.

Bihar: After years of struggle, BMS union in Hindalco Bauxite Mines got recognition from the company administration. This resulted in a settlement on long pending demands of the Bihar Mineral Mazdoor Sangh. This gave the workers a pay rise ranging between Rs. 300 to 350.

Similarly after two months long agitation the Porcelain quarry workers got a wage rise between Rs. 150 - 300

Delhi : Our Delhi Unit succeeded in getting a good settlement for workers of Beltek TV. The benefited workers contributed an amount of Rs.1 lakh 60 thousand to the BMS state unit.

Delhi Fire service employees' working hours were reduced from 48 to 24 hours.. They also got a wage hike of Rs.200/-

Gujarat: In Gujarat 84 temporary railway employees had been wrongfully denied work. A successful court battle was fought and all of them were reinstated in 1994.

In the Indian PetroChemical Ltd., Vadodara, after a long struggle success was achieved in regulating the services of about 1700 employee working on contract basis.

There was no wage settlement for workers in New India Industries Ltd in Baroda for the last 20 years. Workers formed a BMS union and for first time a wage settlement was arrived at with the management. All the workers including the staff got a pay rise of almost Rs.800/-

In Indo-Nissan, Sayaji Iron and some more Industries also there were good settlements where workers could get not only wage rise but also benefits on quantum of production.

Haryana: Haryana Government was persuaded to increase the payment of salary by Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 per month to the thousands of Anganwadi workers and helpers respectively. This order came as a climax to the massive demonstration by Anganwadi workers before state government head quarters and where six thousand women workers got arrested in the process.

The state unit also succeeded in extending the coverage of EPF and group Insurance, gratuity, enactment of service rules to mini bank employees. This is an outstanding achievement because a few year ago they were being paid less than minimum wages.

Uttar Railway Karmachari Union won eight out of ten seats in canteen committee at Jagadhari Railway Workshop.

All eight seats in the works committee of Military dairy farms, Ambala were won by BMS union.

Service of all malies, sweepers etc. who had completed 240 days work in Haryana Tourism were got regularised. Similarly services of 200 workers of municipal corporation, Faridabad were also regularized.

New areas covered in the state include PWD State Minor Irrigation tube well corporation.

Himachal pradesh: The wage of daily rated workers were raised from Rs.26 to Rs.45 with retrospective effect from 1-1-94

H.P.Parivahan Mazdoor Sangh succeeded in securing a pension scheme for state transport workers.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR: State unit Succeeded in getting the minimum wages revised by the state Government after a gap of five years on account of sustained agitations and efforts. The minimum wages notified on 13 march, 95 is Rs. 900/

- Rs. 1,200/- and Rs. 1,300/- for unskilled, semiskilled and skilled workers respectively.

Karnataka: In Karnataka our union in Smith Kline Beecham Pharmaceuticals entered into a wage settlement which gave a benefit of Rs.1400/- per month to all the workers numbering over 1000 as also a rise in VDA rate to Rs.2.50 per point of index rise. An improved death relief scheme has been agreed to, whereby, on the death of an employee for any reason including natural causes, each worker would contribute Rs. 100 and the management would pay like amount to match the total contribution of workers.

In another instance workers of Mysore Kirloskar numbering 2000 got an aggregate benefit of Rs.1 crore 35 lakhs as ex-gratia payment.

Madhya Pradesh: For regularising the daily paid workers, agitations were held at district level. Later 5000 workers sat on dharna in front of the state legislature and ultimately thousands of daily wage workers got regular status.

The management of Amalai Paper Mill in Shahdol district was compelled to hold talks with our unrecognised union through a 2 month long hunger strike in which women members also cooperated. It resulted in a settlement in which workers got a pay hike of Rs.625 per month.

15,000 members of our union in the State Electricity Board were transferred indiscriminately for political reasons. An effective protest demonstration by over 15,000 workers in front of the legislative assembly was organised in this connection.

Maharashtra: In Maharashtra several wage settlements were entered into. Some of the major settlements are as follows: Pune Maurice Electronics, benefit of Rs.1500 p.m. Satara Creston Company Rs.1200 pm, Mahad Exon Chemo Company Rs. 800 pm, Kolhapur Ghatage Patil Industries Rs.800/- p.m. BMS guided the wage settlement in Kirloskar Cummins Co Pune in which workers got a pay rise of Rs. 2,100 p.m.

Orissa: In Orissa recognition was accorded to Hirkund Dam Mazdoor Sangh by the Irrigation Ministry of the State Government due to persistent effort on the part of BMS, State government has constituted a sub-committee to enact a separate law to regulate the service conditions of private security guards. 255 muster employees were also regularised.

Punjab: Punjab High court gave its verdict in favour of class IV employees of Ludhiana Municipal Corporation by accepting their demand for five day work. BMS has been agitating for long to achieve this.

BMS also could get pension for the employees of municipal workers of Punjab after a prolonged struggle.

Rajasthan: In Rajasthan a powerful agitation was started before the J.K. Mill in which the then State general Secretary resorted to indefinite Hunger strike at the Mill Gate. Ultimately, the factory which had been locked out was reopened and 83 terminated employees were reinstated.

In the Maharaja Umed Mill at Pali, the question of work load became a contentious issue. This resulted in 3 months strike by all workers under the leadership of BMS union. Subsequently there was lock out as the management managed to provoke violence. Ultimately there was a settlement with the BMS union.

Tamil Nadu: In an engineering unit called Indo Shell East a wage rise of Rs,1400 p.m. was achieved.

BMS could successfully fight the illegal oral demotion orders to driving inspectors to work as drivers. Ultimately those orders had to be withdrawn.

Uttar Pradesh: U.P. Women employees form 85% of the work force of U.P. Digitals, Nainital, They went on a strike and succeeded in achieving their demands.

On the call of our union employees of U.P Roadways went on a strike for six days in December 1994.

West Bangal: In West Bangal in Kankaria Jute Mills BMS won 9 seats to the works committee and all the five seats to P.F. committee

Our unions were allotted office premises in Durgapur Steel Plant and IISCO Burnpur.

Because of BMS efforts there was a settlement in Textile in 1995 after a gap of 16 years

NON FORMAL ACTIVITIES

Apart from the usual activities of any trade union, namely, placing of economic demands, getting them conceded, either through negotiation, agitation or legal process, carrying on dialogue with the Labour Ministry/Government for changes in the existing laws, demanding new benefits, keeping the organisation structure trim, BMS unions have been taking interest in conducting non-formal activities too. They are mainly with a view to develop a sense of attachment to the society, all round development of the personality of our activists or to serve the needy.

BMS from its inception placed before it a motto that it will not be a "bread butter

trade union". It has to rise above that beaten path and protect the interest of the industrial unit in which they toil, work with social commitment especially in the interest of its weaker section of people and it expects members to uphold the interest of nation and live a patriotic life.

This is tried to be highlighted in the following paragraphs.

Andhra Pradesh: Andhra Pradesh ventured to organise so many such programmes. Twelve blood camps were organised where 489 members donated blood. In five eye donation camps 649 members pledged both their eyes in donation. Eight times fruits were distributed to government hospital patients. The beneficiaries numbered 1,075. On four occasions clothes were distributed to destitute students and poor workers. Those who benefited were 122 students and 110 poor workers.

For the benefit of Nizam Sugar Workers, a project for building a Housing Colony by name Vishwakarma Nagar has been launched on 18-12-1995 by laying the foundation stone.

A.P. unit also organised Swadeshi Vastu Bhandara at Hyderabad, Guntur and Peddakandukur

Varieties of programmes like quiz, elocution competition, marathon run, family get together were held.

Gujarat : Gujarat on the other hand organised a Swadeshi shandy from 1 to 15 Dec. at Jungagarh.

It also organised another novel programme of Children's drawing and competition in which 60 children participated on 5.3.95 at Vadodara.

Haryana: Mini Bank workers donated Rs. 12,000 to the flood victims in Haryana in 1995. Similarly Haryana unit donated Rs.30,000 to the victims of earthquake in Maharashtra.

Families of 14 workers were given financial assistance on account of the untimely deaths of their breadearners. On 14.4.95 Ambedkar Jayanthi was celebrated as "Samarasta Diwas" 800 participants were there. Later there was saba bhojan (community lunch)

Kerala: Kerala unit organised family gathering of members at Palakkad and Trichur. Altogether 3617 and 2871 persons respectively participated.

Eye Donation Camps were also organised, 400 members pledged to donate their eyes.

Maharashtra: In Pune on March 3, 96, National safety Day was observed. From 70 industrial units representatives participated.

In ammunition Factory in Khadki an exhibition was arranged on industrial safety as well as road safety. 5000 persons viewed it.

During the environment week an essay competition was held, 150 essays and 800 slogans were received.

Orissa: BMS activists of Angul donated blood. They also took up tree planting programme.

Rickshaw pullers union arranged fruits distribution to inmates of hospitals.

Asanghatita Mazdoor Sangh helps daily wage workers to get their ration cards, and old age pension to old people.

Ariganwadi ladies are running a charitable pre-primary school in Bhubaneswar for poor children.

Tamil Nadu: On 23 July 1995 at Coimbatore Eye donation and blood donation camps were undertaken.

Family gatherings were organised at Trichy. More than 500 members from 125 families attended. About 300 were women.

AKHILA BHARATIYA KOYLA KHADAN MAZDOOR SANGH: On 26-9-93 there was a mishap in Gajali Kand Coal Mines in Dhanbad area as the colliery was flooded with water. Several miners got trapped and died. Our members in that area arranged help and succor to the affected families, President of the federation, Dr. Vasant Kumar Rai and General Secretary Sri Madhusudan Rawal rushed to the scene of the accident and distributed about Rs.21,000 worth clothes to the affected families

In the newly built office building of ABKMS in Parasia following service work is undertaken for which two rooms of the office are earmarked . a) Self employment Scheme for women b) education for children of miners c) Safety awareness programmes for workers d) periodical health camps for workers.

BHARATIYA JUTE MAZDOOR SANGH: Jute Federation during its recent conference on 15-16 August, 96 at Bansberiya (WB) gave reward through Mannananda Thengadiji to meritorious successful 24 candidates who passed higher secondary and secondary examinations 1996 of Bansberiya area of Hooghly (WB)

BMS gave flood relief to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- to flood affected people of north

and south Dinajpur districts of West Bengal in the month of Sept.95

KRISHI EVAM GRAMEEN MAZDOOR MAHASANGH: In Buldhana district 150 landless labourers got patta - record of right - of ownership through the efforts of the above federation.

BHARATIYA RAILWAY MAZDOOR SANGH (BRMS): BRMS organised a Sneha Sammelen of retired employees and activists of BRMS and exhibited its recognition to the services rendered by them.

FEDERATION ACTIVITIES

NOBW

National Organisation of Bank Workers organised a Jagriti abhiyan throughout the country on 9.9.94 to explain the ill effects of indiscriminate computerisation.

All India demands day was observed on 22-8-94 highlighting the draw back in sixth Bipartite settlement.

Its affiliates All India Grameen Bank Workers and Officers Organisation Jointly carried out a Jan Chetana Yatra between 28-12-95 and 21-2-96

Its another affiliate All India Cooperative Bank Workers Organisation has within four years of its existence, secured majority membership in Cooperative Banks in the State of Haryana, M.P, Gujarat, H.P., Rajasthan. Thus its membership exceeds one lakh mark at present.

Unit secretaries meetings were held twice at Mumbai on 28 and 29 Nov. 1994 and 6-7 April 1996,

All India Study Class was held from 2-4 August 1996 at Pune in which 114 office bearers attended.

NOBW took part in the Joint Action Committee of certain unions in Banking industry. Due to the action plan of JAC certain improvements were effected in the existing pension scheme benefiting the employees.

NOBW, though not in the negotiating group of Unions, was invited to submit its views before the T.L.Sankar Committee appointed by Labour Ministry on the question of pay differential between the workmen and officers of the banks.

All India Reserve Bank Workers Organisation continues to face a hostile attitude of the management of RBI.

The ranks of the National Organisation of Bank Workers were swelled by the affiliation of Bank of Baroda Workers Organisation, State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur Workers Organisation, Patna, and Canra Bank Workers Organisation Bangalore in place of Canra Bank Workers Union which was disaffiliated. In Syndicate Bank, Gwalior, temporary employees were regularised.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES NATIONAL CONFEDERATION

For the Government Employees National Confederation this period had been of hectic activities on account of the constitution of the Fifth Pay Commission. The drafting and submission of the Statement before the Pay Commission and tendering oral evidence before it kept the Confederation busy. In between, mobilisation of different constituents of GENC and for that purpose organising massive demonstrations before the commission Office to expedite the proceedings was also undertaken. One such dharna was staged on 16-9-94 demanding interim relief which was later granted by the commission.

On the call of GENC one day dharna on 16 August 96 organised in Delhi participated by over 2000 Central Govt. Employees. A deputation consisting of Secretary Generals of all Affiliated federations met the Secretary, Pay commission for immediate publication of the commission report. It also asked for third interim relief which has since been announced.

A demand week was observed from 17th September to 21st September 1996 on the call of GENC throughout the country for immediate submission of fifth pay commission report as it is being delayed and for fixation of minimum salary at Rs.3000/- p.m. effective from 1-1-94

Pay commission report is now ready and at any time it may be submitted to the Government

Ministry of Agriculture has accorded recognition to a new union affiliated to Kendriya Karmachari Sangh comprising of Group C and B employees.

Sixty-one per cent of group D workers in Agriculture Ministry opted membership of Kendriya Karmachari Sangh and hence their union got recognition.

State level conference of State Govt. employees were held in, M.P., Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal.

Bharatiya Currency and Coin Karmachari Mahasangh a constituent of GENC, held a day long dharna on 9 May 1994 pressing for the acceptance of their charter

of demands which was submitted to the then Finance Minister.

Two day study class was held on 22-23 August, 1995 in which 75 activists of Mahasangh participated.

When the central government called for global tenders for minting cupro-nickel coins of Rs.2 and Rs.5, this Mahasangh brought to the notice of the government that the earlier coins of 20 paise and 50 paise made of cupro-nickel material which were not put into circulation were in the godowns of the Reserve Bank of India and they could be recycled and the new coins minted. If the Government acted on this, foreign exchange worth about 20 million US dollars could be saved.

NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF INSURANCE WORKERS: National Organisation of Insurance Workers won its struggle against the management of LIC. The management had stopped inviting NOIW for negotiations as it had refused to sign a settlement accepting computerisation on a question of principle, while all other unions including those who were vehemently opposing computerisation earlier, had signed it. NOIW protested against this arbitrary and discriminatory move of the Government. Finally it could convince the Finance Ministry and got reentry to the negotiating table.

This has boosted its image and members of other unions in LIC are joining NOIW. In Meerut division 200 members of the leftist union came over to NOIW.

LIC Management also settled two longstanding pending issues about wages and pension in this period.

BRMS: Bharatiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh got a shot in the arm when the Central Administrative Tribunal, quashed the termination order of one of its activists Sri.A.D. Grover, TTE, Kota and ordered his reinstatement.

In Kapurthala Rail Coach Factory, a unit of BRMS was started. Some of the pressing demands of the workers were placed before the management, and a peaceful dharna was organised in front of the factory gate. On 20 August, the management called Police who without any provocation resorted to Lathi Charge in which the union president and some others got injured. The result was stoppage of work from 21st. Management retaliated by dismissing six union activists including the president and General Secretary. Later there were negotiation and not only some of the demands were acceded to but among the terminated office bearers, president was reinstated.

Dharnas were organized through out the country from 2 Sept. to 16 September 1994 and on the last day all India Dharna was staged in Delhi in Front of V. P. Singh

commission's office. Over one thousand workers participated.

AKHILA BHARATIYA KHADAN MAZDOOR SANGH: This Federation in Coal Industry held its conference at Parasia, M.P. through 13-15 March, 1995. 650 delegates attended. 23 unions are affiliated with a membership of 1,89,500 There are four representatives of this Mahasang in JBCCI and all other bodies. Affiliated unions in different coal companies have secured recognition.

It also arranged a brain storming class from 28 to 30 December at Nagpur for its activists in which 285 members participated.

Coal mine workers donated Rs.10 lakhs to the Sangathan Nidhi of BMS . In the West Bengal area a stronghold of leftists a big programme was arranged in which 40,000 miners took part.

After the period of IV wage settlement in coal industry was over on 30 June 1991 continuous agitation was commenced for starting negotiations for the fifth wage settlement. A number of agitational programmes like demonstrations before the coal Ministry in Delhi, dharnas before area offices of coal companies, issue of a strike notice for which signature of workers were obtained and a succesful demonstration before the company headquarters were organised. Later a memorandum of agreement was signed. In November 1995 pension Ordinance was issued. The fifth wage agreement for 5 years has come into force from 1st July, 95

A separate pension scheme for CCI employees has come into force from 1-4-94.

Koyala Adhikari Sangh, a union of officers in coal India has been formed.

BPMS: Bharatiya Prathiraksha Mazdoor Sangh held its conference at Ambala from 13 to 15 May 1996. Over 1200 delegates were present. BPMS strived hard for change in the existing rules regarding recognition of associations of employees in the Defence Ministry. The Minstry has since framed fresh rules and accordingly verification of membership of unions has started.

BHARATIYA JUTE MAZDOOR SANGH: BJMS conference held on 15-16 August, 1996 Bansberiy, (Hooghly Dist) 300 delegates attended. It is a powerful federation in this industry which is mainly concentrated in West Bengal. It has 51 affiliated unions with 60,388 members. A few unions from U.P. and Orisa are also affiliated with it.

The Left Front Government in West Bengal is following anti-labour policies. Jute workers are being neglected, victimized because of its passive role. As a consequence of this, the workforce has been reduced to 1.5 lakhs from 3.5 lakhs. The

number of mills working has also come down from 102 to 72 mills. However, the production has risen to more than 14 lakhs M.T. in a year.

The state government and some of the left unions are openly adopting practices such as wage cut, non-payment of- retiral dues, wages etc. and it is only BJMS which is vigilantly fighting to safeguard the workers' interest.

CITU and some other unions gave a call for prolonged strike in the industry from November 29, 1995. However, they could not continue it beyond four days and hurriedly entered into a settlement which did not serve the interest of workers. BJMS has opposed this settlement, This had a good impact on workers who are coming out of the unions who were signatories and joining BJMS in good numbers.

BHARATIYA VASTRODYOG MAZDOOR SANGH: This federation of textile workers held its conference at Nagda, M.P. on 7-8 April 1996. 520 delegates attended. State Units of the federation were formed in A.P. and Karnataka this year.

The federation is a member of the Industrial Committee on Textile in which an agreement was reached for the revival of all NTC Mills, It also took active part in all the programmes decided by the joint committee of trade unions in Textile for pursuing the said agreement.

KRISHI EVAM GRAMEEN MAZDOOR SANGH: The constitution of the Krishi Mazdoor Sangh was changed to include rural workers in its ambit and the name was changed accordingly. It is also a constituent of the National Campaign Committee of rural workers and taking part in its programmes.

Its affiliated union in the veterinary college, Mathura, conducted a dharna for 112 days to press its demands. As a result 45 workers were regularised.

A conference of agricultural workers was held in Navrangapur in Orissa which was attended by 500 delegates.

In the Chandreshkhar Krishi Vidyalaya, Kanpur BMS union succeeded in regularising 52 workers.

The charter of demands for rural workers as adopted by the National Campaign Committee was presented to U.P. Governor by the state committee.

In Pantanagur Krishi Vishwavidyalaya there was a meeting of rural workers attended by 2500 workers on 7 July, 96 In the mass rally at Lucknow on 21 March, 560 agricultural workers participated.

AKHIL BHARATIYA BIDI MAZDOOR SANGH: Presently the Bidi industry which

is a source of living for nearly one crore families in 12 states is facing a crisis on account of the stiff competition from the Cigarette MNCs which have been allowed to manufacture less than 60 mm length cigarettes. Government has also halved the excise duty on Virginia tobacco used for the Cigarette. To protect, therefore, the livelihood of Bidi workers the federation in cooperation with the Swadeshi Jagaran Manch has launched an agitation, called Bidi Rozgar Rakshak Andolan to force a change in the government's policy. In a signature campaign to a petition to be submitted to the Rashtrapati, Lok Sabha Speaker, this federation with other similar federations in this industry collected lakhs of signatures of Bidi workers. The memorandum has since been presented to the Honorable personalities.

The conference of this federation was held in Kammreddy(AP) in October 1995. 1200 delegates attended.

M.P. government was persuaded to notify separate dearness allowance to the Bidi workers in the state. ID photo cards were got issued to four and a half lakh Beedi workers in M.P.

PLANTATION MAZDOOR SANGH: This has 13 affiliated unions in six states. Work among the tea workers in six and coffee plantation workers in 4 states. Besides, there are also unions in cardamom estates.

AKHIL BHARATIYA SUGAR MILL MAZDOOR SANGH: There are 127 affiliated unions. State Level federations are formed in U.P. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and recently in A.P.

Wage agreements have been concluded in Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka and UP. Wage increase has been from Rs.110 to 320 . Though the period of IIIrd Wage Board for Sugar Industries was long over government has not yet constituted the fourth wage board. Federation has demanded the constitution of wage revision tripartite committees.

AKHIL BHARATIYA DISTILLERY MAZDOOR SANGH: Affiliated unions number 17 in M.P. UP, Haryana, Kerala, A.P. Gujarat and Rajasthan. there has been a wage settlement in U.P. 250 workers terminated in Panipat were got reinstated. After the Haryana government enforced total prohibition in the state the unions there are rendered dysfunctional.

BPEF: Bharatiya Postal Employees Federation held its federal council meeting from 13 to 15 th October 1995, at Amaravathi in Vidharbha. Justice Talwar committee has been constituted to review the extra departmental system. Its report is yet to be submitted. The department of posts is at present carrying on verification of

membership of unions for the purpose of according recognition on the basis of membership strength.

BTEF: Bharatiya Telecom Employees Federation is fighting against the move by the Government to privatise the telecommunication system. In June 1995 this federation along with the other federations went on a three day protest strike against this policy.

As per the new recognition rules, the department has started the process to ascertain the membership of various unions.

Federal council meeting was held at Alwar, Rajasthan on 29-30 of May 1996.

AKHILA BHARATIYA ISPAT MAZDOOR SANGH: 320 workers from other unions joined this federation in IISCO. In Chiria Iron Ore mines 1500 workers became members of BMS union.

KENDRIYA SARVAJANIK PARTISHTHAN MAZDOOR SANGH: The conference of this federation in Central Public Sector was held in Vishakhapatnam A.P. on August 16-17, 1996. Delegates numbered 107.

In Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., units in Hyderabad and Sunabeda, Orissa our unions secured recognition through secret ballot polls. So also in ITI Raebareilly, U.P., and NFC in Hyderabad.

NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF BANK OFFICERS (NOBO): All India conference of NOBO was held on 4th and 5th September 1994 at Bangalore (Karnataka). There were 357 delegates. NOBO conducted a national level study class in Pune on 13-14 April 1994. It was attended by 154 top level activists of affiliated unions.

A NOBO unit has been formed in Tamil Nadu. Some of activists of NOBO have formed an Institute called National Institute for Banking Education and Research (NIBER). Its objectives are (1) to assist smaller banks to conduct training programmes for their staff, (2) to conduct prerecruitment coaching for competitive examinations, (3) to develop tribal and other backward areas by funding suitable projects in this regard, (4) to offer services in recruiting staff to renowned cooperative banks, (5) to publish materials useful to workers.

AKHIL BHARATIYA CEMENT MAZDOOR SANGH : A long term wage settlement was arrived with the Cement Manufacturers Association in the presence of Joint Secretary of Labour Ministry, Government of India, Delhi in July 1996. The total benefit of the employees will be to the tune of Rs. 125 crores. Minimum wage rise per worker will be Rs. 1000/- per month.

AKHIL BHARATIYA VIDYUT MAZDOOR SANGH: This federation of State Electricity Board employees is a major federation of BMS. It covers 17 states with a membership of more than 3,10,500.

BMS unit in Panaki Power House successfully prevented the UP Government's efforts to hand it over to private companies by taking the responsibility of running it efficiently and gainfully.

In Swadeshi campaign over 3000 members took active part in UP. Similar participation was there in other states too.

In Maharashtra 17 daily rated workers were regularised. From the back wages amount which they received, they donated Rs. 4,71,757 to the union as donation.

In Delhi, DESU Mazdoor Sangh has become strong as a large number of members from other unions have joined it.

Study classes and other regular programmes were regularly held by every union.

Women workers are taking an active role in union's activities and study classes and conferences are held for them separately in Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Rajasthan.

Four All India level study classes were held in this period out of which two, held at Triambakeshwar (Maharashtra) and Jaipur (Rajasthan) were exclusively for women.

BHARATIYA PARIVAHAN MAZDOOR MAHASANSTHA: The Silver Jubilee year conference of this federation of state Road Transport Corporation Employees union was held at its birth place, Nagpur, on 16th and 17th February, 1995. Over three thousand delegates attended from all over. In this milestone conference, a colourful and impressive procession with decorated buses led by top BMS and federation leaders including Manya Dattopant Thengadi was taken out on the occasion.

Federation has affiliates in eleven states. During this period Jammu and Kashmir and Karnataka unions became members of the family.

On 1st June 1996, all over the country massive dharna programmes were organised and memoranda presented to state chief Ministers and corporation chairman. The demands were not pertaining to wages or other facilities of workers, but to improve the health and functioning of the corporations.

Clandestine operation of private buses on nationalised routes was successfully prevented in many states.

In Delhi, elections to the Provident Fund Committee were held after a gap of about 20 years. Out of a total of six seats Delhi Parivahan Mazdoor Sangh won four seats.

In the works committee elections it won all the five seats.

Several state Governments are deliberately neglecting their state Transport in order to favour private carriers. Federation is engaged in stoutly defending the public utility services.

BHARATIYA PULP, PAPER AND STRAW BOARD MAZDOOR SANGH : For the benefit of important activists of this federation, an education course was arranged at the Indian Institute of Workers Education, Kurla, Mumbai. 29 top level activists attended.

Federation has demanded the constitution of a wage Board for paper, pulp and straw board employees.

AKHIL BHARATIYA SWAYATHASHASI KARMACHARI SANGH: With 277 affiliated unions of local self government employees, this federation membership is 47,450 from 14 states. In 5 of these, state level federations exist. Pension scheme was made applicable in Punjab, Haryana, UP, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Mass demonstration pressing for the acceptance of the demands of local self government employees were held in Chandigarh in May 1994 in which 3500 workers participated. Such programmes were also held in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

AKHIL BHARATIYA ANGANWADI KARMACHARI MAHASANGH: After prolonged agitation over the demand for promotion of Anganwadi workers as supervisors, Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have now reserved respectively 25% and 50% of the posts of supervisors for Anganwadi workers.

BMS PERIODICALS

From the Central Office now two monthlies are published. Vishwakarma Sanket (English) will shortly complete its fifth year of publication. Vishwakarma Chetana, Hindi is in its second year.

It is necessary that we make these two monthlies financially viable by expanding their subscriber net. I hope all delegates who are not yet subscribers will enroll themselves in this conference.

Some of our federations and state committees are publishing their own periodicals.

KENDRIYA KARYA SAMITI MEETINGS

During this period seven meetings of the Kendriya Karya Samiti were held. The one held at Dhanbad, after the new executive was elected at the 10th BMS conference was only of one day's duration. Next five were of three days each and the last one held in August 1996 at Delhi which was convened with a specific purpose of adopting the draft report of the General Secretary, draft official resolutions and other matters concerning with this conference was held for only two days.

The details of the places, dates etc, of the meeting are given in Annexure.

I would like to place on record my appreciation to the fact that the attendance at the meetings had exceeded 80% of the total members comprising the Samiti. The deliberations were of high standard. I have received all encouragement and cooperation from my colleagues for which I am thankful to them.

CLARION CALL

Dear brothers and sisters,

My report has tried to place before you a vivid picture about the application of our ideology to the practical problems faced by our country, our people and especially the working population both urban organised and urban and rural unorganised. The latter is vast in dimensions than the former.

The report also broadly traverses the Global and Indian situation both economic and political which affects the life of the common man.

You would have noticed that our organisation has been growing, expanding. It is on the ascent. This is mainly on account of the dedicated, sincere and hard work of the entire brotherhood of our organisation, lakhs of ordinary members of our primary unions, who provide the strong base to the organisation, thousands of activists brothers and sisters who are sparing lot of time, energy, sacrificing their personal and family needs to uphold our cause and of course hundreds of full timers who have practically merged their personal lives in this great cause of national reconstruction, just as small rivulets and rivers mingle with the waters of mighty rivers losing their personal identities. Cumulative efforts of all these have made BMS what it is today. We should never forget, never neglect these elements. We must strengthen foster and encourage these and transform our organisation into a still mightier instrument of national rejuvenation, to develop this society into a first class model of a perfect and worthy way of life where every one will receive respect and honour, where there will be no exploitation of one section by another, where there will be brightness of wisdom and knowledge, and no darkness of ignorance, where

all will enjoy health banishing disease, where every one will have plenty, poverty having vanished, where every one will adopt high values of living and pettiness and self aggrandisement will have disappeared.

Brothers and sisters, you would have noticed that this is an opportune moment to achieve this, nature is in our favour, opportunities are beckoning us, time is in tune but we should catch it by the forelock.

Let us benefit by this favourable trend and let us expand and grow, there is no limit for growth - sky is the limit and let us rededicate ourselves to the cause.

Let us first concentrate on consolidating our gains so far and bring into our fold those who for whatever reason, have not been with us. Simultaneously let us stretch our hands out to bring into our fold crores of unfortunate brothers and sisters in the unorganised sector. Let us go to the villages, rural areas, interior and distant places. Let us also remember lakhs of unorganised workers in the urban sector. The contract workers, the home workers, the casuals, the daily rated, the self employed who may be struggling to make their both ends meet. The work is colossal.

Let us fix up an agenda for this task at our places, in our areas, for our unions, federations, and try to achieve that. It should be for a period from now to the turn of this century.

Let us all join hands, close our ranks to work out that agenda and complete the targets.

Let us go from this conference with a resolve to achieve.

I have also referred to salient economic, social and political situation prevailing in the world as well as in our own country. This is because all these have a bearing on the life of the common man.

The picture is real gloomy. There are dark clouds in the sky. The situation has a dampening effect. Still I have indicated all is not lost. There is a silver lining for every black cloud. There are indications, for the hopefuls, which clearly and audibly indicate that in the womb of tomorrow there lies a mighty force which can in one stroke, so to say, change the present situation for the better. The economic gloom, the political baseness, the social tensions, the violence and all that could be overcome. What is needed is unflinching faith and the strong will to act and confidence in the people.

History has recorded such unexpected changes in the past. It will perform it again now. It is only such desperate situations that bring about a change for the better.

This twentieth century has been a magnificent one. What marvellous changes

humanity has witnessed between the first decade and the present last one! There have been good and bad times, progress and regress, great achievements in all walks of life along with man's beastly behaviour.

This century is coming to a close. New century is dawning in another four years' time. Let us hope that this will usher in a better era for mankind.

And to bring about this change, our Bharat, and its Manava Dharma - Dharma for Mankind - are destined to play a crucial role. Therefore, naturally, we may also have a small role to play. Let 's be ready to discharge our obligation.

While preparing ourselves to save our country's economic independence let us also share the responsibility of bringing about destined change on this planet.

Let us return back to our karyakshetra mentally and physically equipped to do our onerous job.

Let us rededicate ourselves and pledge to perform much better than what we have in the past. In cooperation with other nationalist forces let us forge ahead and hope to see a better new world at the dawn of the next century.

Hasubhai Dave
General Secretary

Bhopal

28th October, 1996

ANNEXURE-

BMS REPRESENTATIVES IN VARIOUS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BOARDS & COMMITTEES

- 1 Board of Trustees Coal Mines Provident Fund
Sh. B.K.Rai,Parasia
2. Retirement Benefit Scheme (Coal Mines)
Sh. B.K.Rai, Parasia
3. Central Advisory Committee on Beedi Workers Welfare Fund
Sh.SureshSharma, Bhopal.
Sh. R.V.Suba Rao, Hyderabad
4. Tripartite Industrial Committee on Chemical Industry
Sh. S. Mallesham, Hyderabad
Sh.Naval Kishore Singh, Sindri
5. Central Apprenticeship Council
Sh. S.A.Joshi, Mumbai
6. Institute of Applied Manpower Research
Sh. Mukund Gore, Delhi
7. Standing Advisory Committee on Labour in the planning commission.
Sh. Hasu Bhai Dave, Delhi
Sh.G.Prabhakar, Delhi.
8. Central Advisory Committee under E.R.Act.
Sh. R.K. Bhakt, Delhi,
Sh. Hasu Bhai Dave, Delhi
9. J B C C I (Coal Mines)
Sh. B.K. Rai, Nagpur,
Sh.M.A.Rawal, Nagpur
Sh.Kumar Arjun Singh , Dhanbad
10. Medical Benefit Council, ESI
Dr. H.H. Gautam, Bombay

11. **Member E S I C**
Sh. R.P. Mishra, Delhi.
Dr.H.H.Gautam, Bombay.
12. **Tripartite National Committee on Family Welfare Planning**
Sh. R. P. Mishra, Delhi
13. **Industrial Committee on Engineering Industry**
Sh. Suresh Shah, Baroda,
Sh. M.N. Jha, Hardwar ,
Sh. R.L.Srivastava, Calcutta.
14. **Tripartite Industrial Committee on Electricity Generation & Distribution**
Sh. S.N. Deshpande, Pune,
Sh. Akhtar Hussian, Bulandshahar,
Sh. Banarsi Das, J & K,
Sh. Prahlad Singh Awana, Jaipur.
15. **J.B.N.C National Thermal Power Corporation**
Sh. M.N. Jha, Hardwar
16. **National Safety Council**
Sh. O.P. Aghi, Delhi.
Sh.S.S.Paranjape Pune.
17. **Vishwakarma Rashtriya Purashkar and National Safety Award- Committee**
Sh. N. Anguswami, Tirichy,
18. **Minimum Wage Advisory Board**
Sh. N.K.Gupta, Parasia.
19. **National Labour Institute general Council**
Sh., Hasu Bhai Dave, Delhi
20. **Industrial Committee on Plantation Industry**
Sh. Ras Behari Moitra, Calcutta
21. **Central Board of Trustees E.P.F.**
Sh. A. Venkatram, Bangalore

- Sh. Hasu Bhai Dave, Delhi.
22. Tripartite Industrial Committee on Jute Industries
Sh. B.N. Rai, Calcutta,
Sh.R.B.Moitra, Calcutta.
23. Tripartite Committee on Employees Participation in Management
Sh. M.N. Jha, Hardwar
Dr.Sudhkar Kulkarni, Guwahati
- 24 Special Tripartite Committee
Sh. R.K. Bhakt, Delhi
Sh. G.Prabhakar, Delhi
25. Tripartite Industrial Committee on Cotton Textile Industry
Sh. V.A. Satam, Bombay,
26. Industrial Committee on Road Transport Industries
Sh. W.K.Khedkar, Nagpur
Sh. Rishi Raj Sharma, Jaipur
- 27 National Council of Vocational Training
Sh. H.S. Sarvottam Rao, Bangalore
- 28 National Council of Vocational Education
Sh. Sukhnandan Singh, Ambala
- 29 Member Governing Body Central Board of Workers Education
Sh. Mukund Gore, Delhi
Sh.R.L.Srivastava, Calcutta
- 30 Joint Committee for B H E L
Sh. R.Venugopal, Delhi
Sh.Suresh Sharma, Bhopal
31. Governing Body Member, NPC
Keshav Bhai Thakkar, Vadodara
Suresh Prasad Sinha, Patna.

ANNEXURE -

KENDRYA KARYA SAMITI MEETINGS

SL NO	MEETING NO.	PLACE	DATES	ATTENDANCE
1.	77	DHANBAD	21st March, 1994	58
2.	78	RAJKOT	18-19-20 Aug, 1994	61
3.	79	Tirupati	26-27-28 Jan, 1995	70
4.	80	LUDHIANA	18-19-20 June, 1995	66
5.	81	Kanyakumari	22-23-24 Jan, 1996	66
6.	82	Pune	12-13-14 June, 1996	67
7.	83	Delhi	24-25 Aug, 1996	60

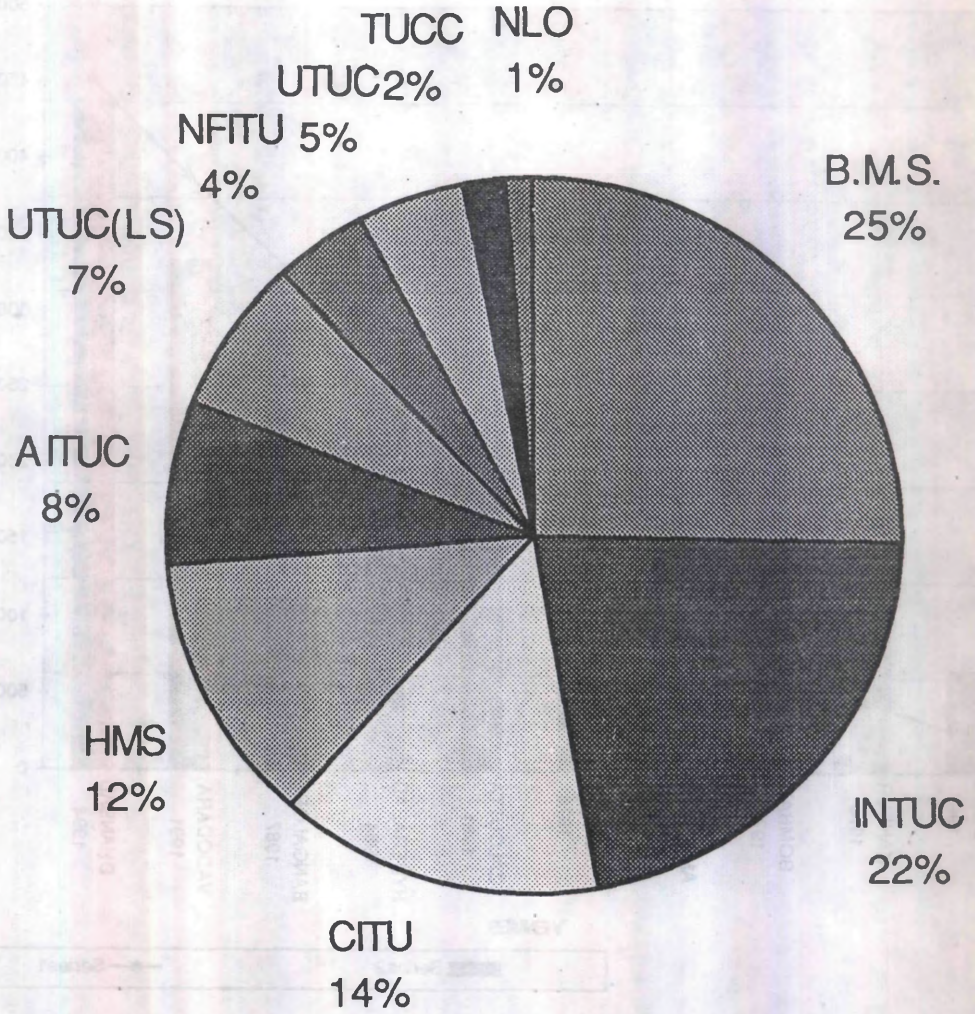
Statewise number of Unions and Memership for 1995.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of unions	Membership	District committees out of total Dists.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	345	7,99,768	22/23
2.	Assam	30	1,28,285	3/24
3.	Bihar	210	4,30,322	28/50
4.	Chandigarh	18	8,000	1/1
5.	Delhi	108	7,50,000	8/9
6.	Goa	10	17,000	2/2
7.	Gujrat	116	23,506	16/19
8.	Haryana	132	85,228	11/17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51	28,000	8/12
10.	J and K	38	16,782	4/14
11.	Karnatak	104	89,000	10/20
12.	Kerala	188	1,40,000	14/14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	422	3,73,658	45/45
14.	Maharashtra	256	2,92,740	21/21
15.	Orissa	82	67,100	20/30
16.	Punjab	244	1,66,525	11/14
17.	Rajasthan	376	3,65,600	26/29
18.	Tamilnadu	53	39,554	6/23
19.	Tripura	7	1,100	3/3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	615	5,85,851	63/68
21.	Vidarbh	123	1,13,582	9/9
22.	West Bengal	211	1,97,230	16/18
	Total:-	3739	47,18,831	347/408

GROWTH OF BMS FROM CONFERENCE TO CONFERENCE
NO. OF UNIONS

NO.	YEAR	PLACE	NO OF UNION	MEMBERSHIP
1.	1967	Delhi	541	2,46,000
2.	1970	Kanpur	899	4,56,100
3.	1972	Bombay	1211	6,00,000
4.	1975	Amritsar	1313	8,40,000
5.	1978	Jaipur	1515	10,83,488
6.	1981	Calcutta	1775	18,05,910
7.	1984	Hyderabad	2007	20,53,721
8.	1987	Bangalore	2353	32,86,559
9.	1991	Vadodara	2677	38,89,376
10.	1994	Dhanbad	3507	45,12,600
11.	1996	Bhopal		

VERIFIDE MEMBERSHIP - 1989
Final Position Depicted in Graphics



GROWTH OF BMS From Conference to Conference

