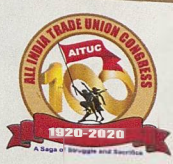


AITUC GENERAL COUNCIL

34



AITUC DIGITAL ARCHIVE - 2021

Folder Code: 3 File No. 34 S. No. _____

Digital File Code: _____

File Title: AITUC General Council

Year: 1989-91 / _____

Metadata: Scanned:

Note: _____

3

1990

x

34

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24 Canning Lane, New Delhi-1.

President: Chaturanan Mishra, MP
General Secretary: Indrajit Gupta, MP

.....

THE AITUC GENERAL COUNCIL 1989 AND AFTER

-- By Homi Daji
Secretary, AITUC.

The All India Trade Union Congress General Council was held in June 1989. It called for -

- § Building up united militant struggles to halt the employers' offensive in the form of closures and lockouts.
- § Observing Independence Day as a "Day Against Communalism and For National Unity and Integrity".
- § Struggle for adequate minimum wage for workers in the unorganised sector.

The All India Trade Union Congress has moved in the direction of fulfilling these tasks.

Closures are of various types. The most invidious type of closures are to force the workers to accept service conditions adverse to the workers hard won gains.

We have also to distinguish between closures in viable units and units which can be made viable i.e. closures due to financial or industrial reasons or as a result of the government policy.

The last type of closures are of non-viable units which cannot be revived.

While no general policy can be laid down a differential approach will have to be taken taking in view concretely the closures involved. The first type of closures which amounts to employers' blackmail will have to be fought tooth and nail. In case of closures of viable units and that can be made viable concrete proposals will have to be worked out in each case. The community should also be involved in the movement for reopening of such factories.

contd..2/.

VIABILITY POSITION OF SICK/WEAK UNITS-END DECEMBER, 1987
(Rs. crores)

Category	Sick SSI Units		Non-SSI Sick & Weak Units		Total	
1. Viable units	12484 (6.1)	389.50 (21.7)	613 (33.3)	1838.53 (41.3)	13097 (6.4)	2228.03 (35.6)
2. Non-viable units	186834 (91.5)	1284.99 (71.5)	847 (46.1)	1726.95 (38.7)	187681 (91.0)	3011.94 (48.1)
3. Viability not decided	4941 (2.4)	122.82 (6.8)	379 (20.6)	893.61 (20.0)	5320 (2.6)	1016.43 (16.3)
4. TOTAL	204259 (100)	1797.31 (100)	1839 (100)	4459.09 (100)	206098 (100)	6256.40 (100)
5.(a) Units under nursing programme.	8470 (67.8)	287.48 (73.8)	381 (62.2)	1198.45 (65.2)	8851 (67.6)	1485.93 (66.7)

The number of employees registered with the employment exchange has been growing and is now nearly 3.4 crores. The employment has not shown any mark growth. In the organised private sector in 1985-86 workers employed numbered 73.7 lakhs which rose marginally in 1988-89 to 74.7 lakhs. While in the public sector it was 21.54 lakhs in 1985-86 it fell to 22.09 lakhs in 1988-89. Thus as compared to 1987-88 there was a marginal fall of 0.23 percent. Thus the trend of new employment is rather bleak.

The workers have gone into sustained struggles against closures and lockouts, in many centres. Notably

- The workers of Goa went on a one-day strike and dharna on 15th January against closures of factories and non working of mines. Workers were assaulted and 12 workers were injured.

- Baroda also organised a one day strike against closures.

- Goa mine workers again went on strike against arbitrary and illegal retrenchment and closures.

- The Kanpur Textile workers organised successful 'Rail Roko' from February 22 to 26, 1989 against the orders of industrial tribunal's award for mass retrenchment.

In their fight against closures particularly in the private sector the trade unions have been showing resiliance and flexibility. In many cases before the BFIR our trade unions have had to adopt flexible attitude to secure reopening of the closed units. While fighting closures determinedly sometimes after years of struggle the workers get exhausted and have to retreat for securing the reopening of the closed mills.

Sickness in textiles mills continued unabated in 1989-90. According to an annual report released here on Thursday, about 35 spinning mills closed down due to sickness upto December 1989. The number is the highest in last 10 years.

The number of closures of composite mills in first nine months of 1989-90 was 56 against 59 last year.

The total number of employees affected were 165,084 against 185,855 last year.

While lacs of industries are closed, the total assets of 101 Giant Companies rose by 20.2 percent from Rs. 30,000 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 36,060 crores in 1988-89. Sales increased from 25,888 crores in 1987-88 to Rs.31,069 crores. The profits rose by 34 percent to Rs. 3,171 crores. Four giant companies had assets exceeding 1000 crores.

Profitability Ratios

	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
Gross Return on total capital employed	7.9	8.8
Gross Return on Net Sales	9.5	10.5

The Top five
(Total Capital Employed)

	<u>Rs. Crores</u>
1. Reliance Industries	2411
2. Tata Iron & Steel	2055
3. Tata Engineering	1191
4. Larsen & Toubro	1057
5. J.K.Synthetic	974

Net Sales

	<u>Rs. Crores</u>
1. Tata Iron & Steel	1668
2. Tata Engineering	1383
3. Larsen & Toubro	1085
4. Hindustan Lever	843
5. Reliance Industries	834

Gross Profits before Depreciation but after interest

	<u>Rs. Crores</u>
1. Tata Iron & Steel	- 276
2. Reliance Industries	- 166
3. Tata Engineering	- 131
4. Larsen & Toubro	- 116
5. Hindustan Lever	- 102

Top Ten in terms of Retained Profits - 1988-89

	<u>Rs. Lakhs</u>
1. Tata Iron & Steel	- 11038
2. Tata Engineering	- 4850
3. Gujarat State Fertilizers	- 3861
4. Reliance Industries	- 3308
5. Grasim Industries	- 2906
6. Century Enka	- 2825
7. Larsen & Toubro	- 2600
8. National Organic	- 2589
9. Brooke Bond	- 2354
10. Bajaj Auto	- 2187

Top Ten in terms of Net Profits -1988-89

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Rs. Lakhs</u>
1. Tata Iron & Steel	- 15655
2. Reliance Industries	- 7937
3. Tata Engineering	- 7924
4. Hindustan Lever	- 4900
5. Gujarat State Fertilizers	- 4876
6. Larsen & Toubro	- 4335
7. National Organic	- 4029
8. Grasim Industries	- 3967
9. Brooke Bond	- 3707
10. Tata Chemicals	- 3579

According to the Economic Times Survey, the results of 128 private sector companies for the half-year ended September 31, 1989 show a substantial rise of 22 percent in net sales and gross profits have risen by 39 percent and net profit showed a smart rise of 50 percent.

Unorganised Workers:

The task of organising and fighting for the pay-scales and working conditions of unorganised workers was stepped up by our trade unions. A number of mass actions were organised for higher pay-scales and better living conditions. On 23rd September 1989 the N.C.C. organised a big All-India Convention of unorganised workers at Delhi which gave a call for observance of October 17, 1989 as an "All-India Day" to demand minimum wages above poverty line for unorganised workers and social security". The day was observed throughout the country.

Construction Workers:

One section of the unorganised workers which have come up remarkably well is the construction workers Federation. It has led various struggles including the two year-long struggle of N.P.C.C. workers. They have also held Bureau meeting of the Trade Unions International of Building & Construction Workers in New Delhi.

The Powerloom Workers in Bombay struck work for 42-days against closures and other demands.

The Biri Workers in Ahmednagar, Sangamner, Akola, etc. in Maharashtra went on strike on June 30, 1989 against closures and other demands.

Anganwadi Workers organised a massive rally at Bangalore on June 8, 1989. The Anganwadi-Balwadi workers in Maharashtra held its all Maharashtra Conference in Bombay on 14 May 1989. This was followed by an All-India Dharna at the Boat Club on 21st March 1990 of about 2000 Anganwadi and Balwadi workers. This is a new addition to the unorganised sector of workers. All States should take up this work of organising the Anganwadi workers in right earnest. In Maharashtra Anganwadi workers held their meeting in Aurangabad on 21st May 1990.

The Engineering Workers of U.P. went on a 3-day strike from 28th to 30th August 1989. This was jointly sponsored by AIFUC, CITU, HMS, UPUC and HMS.

In Punjab 25,000 industrial workers went on a token strike on 16th December 1989 for minimum wages, abolition of contract system and permanency of service.

-5000 Bidi workers offered stayagraha in Bhopal before assembly for increase in Minimum Wages.

On May 16, Bidi Workers of Ahmednagar went on a strike.

On May 23, 1990 FCI workers from Punjab held a massive dharna on Boat Club against Contract System.

The All-India Textile Workers Federation submitted a detailed memorandum to the Textile Minister regarding the problems of textile workers. The Left Trade Unions organised a two days Conference of textile workers at Kanpur. Left and other Trade Unions jointly organised a one day Conference of Textile workers at Bombay.

They also held the international meeting on hazards in the textile industry.

AGAINST COMMUNALISM

As per the call of the AITUC General Council workers observed 15th August against communalism and for national unity and integrity. At many centres conventions have been organised during this period. But we cannot but accept that our work has lagged behind the needs of the situation. Our trade unions must take up this work more seriously and consistently to counter the evil designs of the communal forces who have not only grown aggressive but are on rampage. This has also affected large sections of the working class.

ALL INDIA STRIKE: Six all-India trade union organisations viz. AITUC, CITU, TUCC, HMS, UTUC, UTUC(LS) gave call for industrial strike on August 30, 1989 to coincide with the call for Bharat Bandh given by opposition parties. The AITUC working committee was convened and approved to give the call. The BMS opted out of this call on the ground that its policy is not to join up with political calls. However, it called for protest demonstrations on that day. The call met with mixed success. Many of our important industrial centres did not respond favourably because of various factors including political factors. This should call for serious self-criticism.

Elections to Parliament brought a new government to power at the centre. The government has made many promises including a new industrial law and participatory management. A committee has been appointed for drafting a new labour law. The law for participatory management has been introduced in budget session of the Parliament, and will be discussed at the next session. But the government is pledged to the elective system of choosing representatives which is welcome sign. A Bipartite Committee to draft a new law on Industrial relations and the Trade Unions has been formed. The Government is also committed to bring forth legislations to regulate conditions of work of construction workers and of agricultural workers.

Since the budget and hike in petrol prices and earlier hike in railway freight and fares in Railway budget, the prices are continuously on the rise with no sign of abatement.

The new industrial policy of the National Front Government, as announced by Shri Ajit Singh on June 1st, carries still further forward the former Congress Government's basically pro-Big Business and profit-oriented, elitist policies.

It is no wonder that the policy announcement has been enthusiastically welcomed by the chiefs of FICCI, ASSOCHAM and other employers' organisations. It is also to be noted that this is one area in which the Congress(I) "opposition" has neither criticised nor attacked the Government.

The policy is designed to open up a large new sector of industry to free enterprise at the cost of the public sector, to permit foreign equity participation upto 40% automatically, to delicense new units upto an investment of Rs. 25 crores in non-backward areas and Rs. 75 crores in backward areas and to increase the investment limit for the small-scale sector to Rs. 60 lakhs and upto Rs. 75 lakhs.

While generally supporting the intention to reduce bureaucratic controls and red-tape procedures, our Party is opposed to giving a further free hand to Big Business to go in for profit-oriented production for elitist consumption, without any obligations towards fuller employment and self-reliance.

The Indian monopolists are now pressing for still further concessions, viz. automatic enhancement of foreign equity upto 51 per cent, doing away with MRTP and FERA regulations, and stricter legislative curbs on labour. In other words, they want to give foreign capital a dominant control in industries of their own choice and to divert production to so-called "small-scale" units which are nothing but ancillaries of the big concerns.

This policy is against the national objective of strengthening the public sector, developing self-reliance, and preventing concentration of wealth in a few hands to the detriment of the public interest, as laid down in the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

Immediately on the formation of the new government the AIFUC was the first to give memorandum seeking new labour laws and fighting the ceiling on Bonus and raising the ceiling of Income Tax. Our deputation also met the ministers concerned.

The CPSTU gave a call for direct action on DA on 24th May which was widely observed by wearing of badges, dharna and rallies, etc. Meanwhile the government, unilaterally gave an indecent burial to the D.A. Committee and unilaterally announced the D.A. of Rs. 1.90 per point rise in the Cost of Living Index. This was unanimously rejected by all central trade unions. Ultimately, the government had to bow to the pressure of the workers and again referred the problem of DA to the revived D.A. Committee.

Certain other important development in the field of I.U. movement needs to be mentioned:

- The All India Defence Employees Federation took out an impressive Morcha before the Parliament on 8th August 1989 against privatisation in defence industry.

- On 20th September 1989 Central Government employees took out an impressive rally to demand parity of wages with the public sector employees.

WORKING WOMEN:

We have been able to make some headway in organising the working women. Some centres held working women's conventions. Kerala and Andhra Pradesh held state conference. This was followed by an all-India signature campaign which was submitted to the Rajya Sabha by Comrade Indrajit Gupta.

- Primary and Secondary Teachers went on countrywide strike from November 16th, 1989 for the implementation of Chattopadhyaya Commission Report.

- Bank employees went on a successful strike on 11th August 1989 and 15th May 1990 for their demand which was a complete success.

- Press workers in J & K went on a strike on June 18, 1989.

- 10,000 Food & Civil Supplies workers in J & K went on a strike and forced the Government to withdraw the order of handing over public distribution service to private sector.

- 7,000 Electricity workers demonstrated in Orissa demanding withdrawal of enhanced electricity tax on consumers. This is important because workers went into action in support of the common people's demand.

- Sugar workers throughout India held continuous movement for their wage rise including dharnas, one-day token strike, etc. The Wage Board appointed by the government gave an award giving very low wages. But the struggle of workers in different states forced the owners to accept higher wages than given by the Wage Board. - from an increment of Rs. 40 given by the Wage Board the workers secured as much as Rs. 134.

OFFICERS' MOVEMENT:

A very important in this period is the movement of the officers of the public sector undertakings and their drawing closer to trade union movement. They had no service conditions and no forum for redressal of their grievances. About 52,000 public sector officers went on a mass casual leave on July 11, 1989 and one-day strike on August 20, 1989, by IOC Officers. On 29th May more than 50,000 officers went on a one day's strike.

- The Oil Sector Officers went on one-day strike recently. This is a new development and the trade union movement must attend to it carefully. The officers have a dual role. On the one hand they are workers while on the other hand they are supervisors and are likely to come in conflict with workers. The workers must understand this dual role and establish rapport with them.

THE STRIKE OF TELCO.

The long drawn strike of TELCO workers in Poona once again brought home the rottenness of Industrial Relations System which foists unrepresentative Union of the employee with the blessings of employers which denies the right of the real representative unions to represent the demands of the workers. One can hope that the new labour legislation under consideration will do away with this system.

State Trade Union Conferences have been held in Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orisa and are due in Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Some state committees have not held their conferences for years. Delhi is a big delinquent. We would request these states to hold their conferences as early as possible to rejuvenate the State T.U. Committees and bringing in the younger blood.

This has been a period of turmoil - victories and setbacks in the international sphere. A mechanical foisting of a particular model of socialism by 'Command Administrative System' has alienated the people. Of course the imperialists took advantage of this. But it is a fact that so-called revolutionary could not put up any resistance. The scenario in Europe is changed for the present. But one can hope that forces of socialism will be able to reassert in times to come.

For us trade unionists the cardinal lesson is that the trade unions are the first and foremost defenders of the interests of the working class. When they give up this role they abdicate their essential functions, opening up their ranks to the opportunists and reactionary forces, they get alienated from the working class.

However it is a matter to rejoice to note that in the new international situation some gains have been made.

Afghanistan stands rock-like against forces of destabilisation, Namibia has gained its independence, Mandela had to be released after 27 years of incarceration, and the democratic movement had swept the dictatorship in Nepal.

However the scenario nearer home is bleak. Punjab problem is nowhere near solution. In fact the ambivalent attitude of the government has worsened the situation and encouraged the terrorists. In Kashmir the sin of omissions and commissions over years of misrule, underdevelopment and undemocratic methods have led to a situation of militant insurgency which is being fostered by the inimical neighbouring and foreign countries. The working class cannot afford to be a passive spectator but have to go into action in a big way to maintain the nation's unity and integrity.

Trade Unions face many problems arising out of new developments in industrial scene. Pension is becoming an increasingly urgent demand in the organised sector.

The Industrial Minister has categorically declared that the Government will not go for any new Nationalisation. Privatisation is being increasingly introduced in vital sectors like Airways. It is also introduced in consumer goods industries. What should be our attitude to the introduction of Technology? Foreign capital is being inducted. Can it be totally avoided?

The last General Council of the AITUC formulated that technology should be selective not repetitive and demanded a national code for the introduction of technology together with the trade unions and retraining the workers to handle the new technology. This has to be reiterated. The approach paper to the 8th Five Year Plan seeks to give new direction to planning. It seeks to introduce industrial development in the rural areas. It also formulates that consumer industries should be mainly in the small sector. It lays correct stress on mass production of wage goods mainly in the small and medium sectors. The new Industrial Policy announced on 1 June carries forward the policy of liberalisation with further relaxation of restrictions on Indian and foreign capital. The new Industrial Policy favours foreign equity capital upto 40 percent to be allowed unchecked i.e. irrespective of the area in which

it is brought in. The Planning Commission as for restricting foreign capital in areas where local know how is not available. There is also a move to induct private sector for reopening and running the closed mills, factories what should be our approach. Particularly in the present resource constraints faced by the Government. These are issues on which the trade union movement has to adopt a flexible attitude. Old rigid mores of thinking will not help to solve some of the problems.

New Delhi,
6th May 1990.

.....

NOTE ON PENSION SCHEMES

In almost all the public sector undertakings it is agreed that pension scheme will be introduced. In some undertakings it is also agreed that workers and management will each contribute two percent of the wages. In coal earlier it was planned that the family pension contribution out of Provident Fund which includes share of employer, employee and the Government at 1.16 percent each will also be included but the Government rejected.

The Government is planning to introduce a pension scheme under the provident fund scheme and three schemes are under discussion.

The All India Bank Employees Association has been offered Central Government pension scheme provided the employers contribution to the Provident Fund goes to the pension fund. The C.I.F.U. and B.M.S. are arguing there that pension should be third benefit. In State Bank of India pension scheme existed earlier which is lower than the Central Government scheme. Subsequently the Gratuity Act was legislated and that had to be paid as per law. But the other Bank employees get higher rate of gratuity as it is based on an agreement.

The Electricity Board employees of Andhra Pradesh and also the Rajasthan Road Transport Corporation employees have opted for Central Government Pension Scheme. The Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation and the A.P.S., R.T.C. have gone for pension scheme based on 2 percent contribution each by the employers and the employees.

While discussions are going on in the provident fund board, there have been some discussions in the Sub-Committee in BHEL, and the joint committees in SAIL and Coal. In Indian Oil some scheme is worked out. But the B.P.E. has informed the managements that the Government is working out some scheme.

That scheme naturally also depends on what the Provident Fund Board decides because whatever is decided by the Provident Fund Board will be applicable to all the workers covered by the Provident Fund Act.

The first option available is to opt for the Central Government scheme. The benefits will be that the pension rates have been increased and D.A. is increased with the increase in the cost of living. The pensioner can immediately commute one-third of the pension and gets two thirds of the pension. If he lives beyond 15 years the full pension is again restored. Then there is the family pension and dependants pension etc.

The only condition will be that the contribution of the employer shall go to the Pension Fund. If a member has already drawn wither whole or part of the managements contribution, he will have to reimburse it in instalments in the remaining service or from gratuity. But the worker will get pension for his full service.

L.I.C. PENSION SCHEME

L.I.C. has two pension schemes. One is that every month the contribution of both the management and the workers is deposited and depending on the amount and the years of service the pension rates are fixed.

The rates are calculated on the basis of accumulation plus 11 percent interest.

The second scheme is that the contributions are deposited with the trust which can earn interest upto the rate of 12 percent. In case of retirement or death the total amount standing in the name of ^{the} member is deposited in the name of the member and pension is paid on the basis of the amount is deposited and for the period for which pension is stipulated i.e. 5 years, 10 years, 15 years etc. It is not possible to earn higher interest as the amount is to be put in secured deposits.

The details of both these schemes are available.

In provident fund is considering a pension scheme inclusive of family pension or dependants pension.

- 1) Eight and one third percent being contributed by the management shall go to the pension fund. If the P.F. rate is increased to 10 percent the remaining 1.67 percent

will be deposited in the Provident Fund. The Government's contribution of 1-17% will remain in the Provident Fund.

The apportioned corpus of the employees family pension fund will be transferred as corpus to the pension fund and earn $8\frac{1}{2}$ percent interest. The future contributions will attract 11 percent.

New entrants

An employee reaching the age of 60 years with 20 years of service will get pension between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500/-. Age of retirement below 60 but 20 years service may get about Rs. 1250/-. Age of retirement 60 years but service between 10 years and 20 years will get about Rs. 600/-.

Existing Pensioners

Future service pension

Age less than 50 years - $\frac{1}{75}$ of pensionable salary per year of pensionable service Rs. 333 to Rs. 1500 per month.

Age between 50 and 55 - Rs. 300 p.m.

Age over 55 - Rs. 200 p.m.

On the basis other details such as family pension, dependants pension etc. have been worked out.

The expert group of the P.F. Board submitted two schemes 1) Minimum benefit scheme and
2) Maximum benefit scheme.

Minimum benefit scheme:

The scheme is proposed to be financed by a contribution of 5% per month from the date of commencement of the scheme, out of employees, employers and Government towards the family pension scheme @ 1.16% of pay for each i.e. a total of 3.50%.

The employers and Government contribution to the deposit linked insurance scheme (amounting to 0.75%) and the remaining 0.75% would have to be realised from employers and employees as additional contribution. The initial corpus of the fund for financing the scheme is to be created by diversion of the existing family pension

scheme and deposit linked insurance scheme.

This scheme envisages payment of retiring, disablement and family pension.

The proposed rates of retiring pension under this scheme are as follows:-

<u>Age at the time of commencement of the scheme.</u>	<u>Rate of Pension</u>
a) 50 years or less	16% of salary subject to a Minimum of Rs.200/- and Maximum of Rs. 400/-.
b) between 50 to 55 years	13% of salary sub. to a Minimum of Rs.200 and Maximum of Rs.325/-.
c) Over 55 years.	10% of salary subject to Minimum of Rs.200/- and Maximum of Rs. 250/-.

Maximum Benefit Scheme

For existing members

	<u>Rate of Pension</u>
a) 50 years or less	33% of salary subject to Minimum of Rs.200/- and Maximum of Rs.825/-.
b) between 50 to 55 years	25 percent of salary with Minimum of Rs.200/- Maximum of Rs. 625/-.
c) over 55 years	20% of salary with Minimum of Rs. 200/- and Maximum of Rs.500/-.

For new members

Minimum of Rs. 500 and Maximum of Rs. 1250/-.

The financing of this scheme will require a contribution of 8.33% from the date of commencement of the scheme out of which 4.25% will come from the existing contribution and the balance of 4.58 percent will have to be realised as additional contribution from employers and employees.

The initial corpus by diverting the family benefit scheme and the deposit linked insurance.

The above schemes should be discussed and suggestions given to the Comrades on the Committees.

.....

BRIEF REPORT FROM KARNATAKA

In the last assembly elections held in the State Cong(I) came to power with a huge majority (Almost 184 MLAs out of 222 seats). With in this brief period, due to the expansion of the State Cabinet the Labour Minister is changed. Therefore, the Government has not come with its labour policy as such.

The Government has announced that it will privatise the public sector industries which are working under loss. Its implementation has already started. For instance, Karnataka Soaps & Detergents Ltd., is one of the oldest Public Sector Company, which is likely to become the victim of this policy. The Government wants to hand it over to Private Sector. We have been fighting against this along with HMKP.

Another servicing industry viz., Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation is also being slowly privatised. Now nearly 70% of the passenger traffic is nationalised. During the period of Janata and Janata Dal Government because of our continuous pressure there was an expansion of the industry. But now the Government is giving permits to the Private Bus Operators in a massive way. Against this policy the AITUC affiliated to KSRTC Staff & Workers Federation has launched a state wide movement. On 19th February 1990 at 13 Divisional Centres, in the state, a day long Dharna was observed by the transport employees. This programme got good publicity in the press.

Though the Government has not pronounced its labour policy, still by some of its action the trend is discernable. As soon as this Government came to power, in its first cabinet meeting it announced that about 3000 appointments to the posts of teachers made by the local bodies under the dispensation of erstwhile state Government would be abolished. Naturally this came under attack from us and other trade unions. As a result of this the Government could not implement it. The State Government employees numbering more than 3 lakhs went on indefinite strike from 15 February 1990 demanding implementation of assurance given to their Association by the Government during the President's rule. These demands consist of parity in payment of HRA, CCA to Government employees on par with their counter parts of the Central Government, guaranteed

promotion, and so on. The strike was total in the entire state and was indeed unprecedented in its depth and sweep. Right from Peons upto Gazetted Officers and even Ministers Chauffeurs went on strike. The strike was absolutely peaceful. After 5 days the Government terrorised the Government employees leaders and the strike was called off. Under great resentment the employees reported back for work not before manhandling the state leaders. Police had to resort to lathi charge to save the leaders from the mass of employees. The demands however were not settled. Then the Power Corporation Engineers served a strike notice on the Karnataka Power Corporation. The Government of Karnataka banned the strike under ESMA.

In respect of the closed mills there is no effort on the part of the Government to reopen. In the matter of minimum wage sector, the new notifications were due for the last 2 years. We have been pressurising the Government to reconstitute the Advisory Board. But still as on date of sending this report, Board has not come into being. On 23rd and 24th of April 1990, our Plantation Workers Union organised a Dharna before Vidhana Soudha (Secretariat Building) demanding constitution of the Board and implementation of the settlement arrived at between the Planters Association and Trade Unions.

The Government has announced on the floor of the Assembly that it will stop sale of Toddy w.e.f. 1st July 1990. As a result of this nearly 50,000 Toddy Tappers, Vendors and other Staff will loose their jobs. What is to be noted in this is, this is an area where there is no investment of even a copper from the Government. Toddy trees are the nature's bounty. The Toddy tappers, tap toddy and sell it. The Government gets huge revenue. Still the Government has decided to stop the sale of toddy on the ground that adulterated toddy is being sold. As a protest against this policy of the Government, under the ageis of our Toddy Tappers Association more than 15,000 workers drawn from different parts of the State observed a Bangalore Chalo on 23.4.1990 and staged a massive demonstration before the Secretariat Building. The Government has given a vague assurance, but till now nothing in concrete has emerged.

Our Anganwadi workers Union participated in the Delhi convention of the Anganwadi workers. It has also implemented the programmes given by the All India centre. Our Anganwadi unit of Shimoga District staged a day long Dharna of nearly 500 women before the State Secretariat Building on 17.3.90 demanding a COD inquiry into the reported suicide of Smt. Sharadamma an Anganwadi worker.

May Day Centenary Celebrations were held all over the State. However, we have to make an observation, that the usual tempo was missing.

As per the call of AITUC, on August 15th 1989, hall meetings were held in some centres to observe the day of National Unity and Integration. Again as per the call of AITUC we had prepared a contingent for demonstration in Ayodhya on 7.11.1989. This did not subsequently materialise for obvious reasons. In the matter of closure of industries nothing worthwhile could be done. However, due to efforts of our Davangere unit (Chitradurga District Council) 3 closed textile Mills viz., Anjaneya Textile Mills, Sri Ganesh Textile Mills and Siddeswara Textile Mills could be reopened and about 1700 workers in all got the lease of life. We have agreed to freezing of DA at the pre-closure level. During this period of reportage, in Ramanagaram a suburb of Bangalore, the workers of Sri Chamundi Silk Mills numbering 700 went on 10 months strike and entered the factory after the settlement. Equally so the Government Silk Workers went on strike for 70 days (No. of workers 700).

By and large there have been settlements in a number of small units.

Beedi Industry in the State is in doldrums due to the steep rise in prices in Beedi leaves. Our State Beedi Federation is yet to meet to take stock of the situation.

Some of the Mini Cement Plants closed in Gulbarga and Chitradurga district are not reopened.

In respect of developing BKMU organisation in the state we have taken a decision to put 4 full timers in the rural areas. The State Committee of the BKMU is on the job. We are also preparing to hold a State Conference of the BKMU in Hubli shortly.

Our State Committee, opposing the higher salary limit for ESI has sent a protest letter to the Central Labour Minister.

Whatever quotas have been given to us in respect of the Workers Education programme has been duly met with.

We have submitted a memorandum to the State Labour Minister on 15th May 1990 in respect of some of the immediate problems that are agitating our minds. The memorandum contains as follows: (1) CLOSURE OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS (2) REVISION OF MINIMUM WAGES UNDER MINIMUM WAGES ACT (3) ADJUDICATION MACHINERY (4) IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTRACT LABOUR REGULATION, ACT, 1970 (5) EXEMPTION FROM EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE (6) NON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AWARDS AND PROVISIONS OF ACTS ETC. (7) EXEMPTION UNDER SECTION 9-A OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT (8) AMENDMENT TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT TO COVER TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (9) EXEMPTION OF OPERATION OF I.D. ACT ETC. IN THE CASE OF MYSORE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY, BANGALORE (10) MODEL STANDING ORDERS UNDER INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS STANDING ORDERS ACT (11) FACILITIES TO THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

On the organisational front, we recently, formed the District unit of the AITUC in Chikmagalur District. We have cleared to the AITUC centre, our quota of Rs.1 lakh to the AITUC Building Fund. At any given moment from the State centre we have reacted to the situation by issuing Press Statements. Normally we get good publicity in the press.

So far our relations with CITU is concerned it is none too happy. At the time of sending this report we are fighting CITU and BMS in Kirloskar Company - Harihar consisting of 3200 workers. Perhaps, in Harihar Gwalior Rayons of Birla where 2500 workers are working, shortly we will be fighting CITU in the Union Elections.

So far as affiliation are concerned after the last AITUC State Conference we have remitted Rs.48,801.75 as affiliation fee. Still we are to collect affiliation fee from 119 unions.

We believe, in view of the ensuing AITUC Conference, our continued efforts to collect affiliation fees will give us good results.

We are holding the Sixth Conference of AITUC of the State some time in the month of November 1990 at Mysore. We are also holding the Third State Conference of the KSRTC Staff and Workers Federation in Hubli by the middle of December 1990. Probably in the month of July, 1990, we are holding the District Conference of Bangalore District Council. In respect of amendments proposed to the AITUC constitution shortly we will give our views.

Sd/-ANANTHASUBBA RAO
General Secretary.

.....

BRIEF REPORT FROM ANDHRA PRADESH

The State AITUC Working Committee met on 9.9.89 and reviewed the 30th August Bandh. It concluded that while the Bandh in the State was successful, the general strike was only partial. It gave a call for statewide Dharnas, in important centres, on 19.10.89 demanding 1) Industrial development of the State, 2) Revision of minimum wages for the unorganised sector, 3) against closures and lock-outs, 4) against Privatisation, and 5) for communal harmony.

The Unorganised workers Convention held in September at Delhi in which about 60 AITUC delegates from Andhra Pradesh participated, also called for observance of Demands Day on 17.10.89. In Hyderabad and a couple of other places Dharnas, meetings were held on both the days, i.e. 17th and 19th October. In many other places both were clubbed and observed on 19th.

The State AITUC General Council met at Vijayawada on 25-26 February 1990. It discussed on holding District T.U. Conferences, organising the unorganised, clearance of affiliation dues, on Central Verification, holding of T.U. classes, etc. It also decided to hold Dharnas, processions etc. on 22.3.90 in as many centres as possible 1) against electricity cut, 2) against closures and lockouts, 3) for Rs.1250/- minimum wages and VDA, 4) permanency to NMRs and Contract labourers, 5) immediate revision of textile wages, etc. Accordingly Dharnas, meetings etc. were organised in about 30 centres.

The working committee met on 3.4.90 and planned for widely celebrating May Day Centenary. It also decided to hold Working Women's conventions at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Guntur.

May Day was widely observed this year, in about 60 centres. Only in Kurnool, AITUC and CITU jointly celebrated. On this occasion own offices were inaugurated by our unions at Yerraguntla, Tanuku and Andhra Paper Mills Workers Union at Rajahmundry.

During this period conferences were held of the Singareni Collieries Workers Union and the Visakha Steel Workers Union. The conference of A.P.Cine Employees Federation was also held at Visakhapatnam (the federation is led by AITUC but also includes unions of other affiliations).

Regarding affiliation, 130 unions have cleared affiliation fees upto 1989 or 1990, and 198 unions have cleared upto 1988. We have sent lists of unions - district-wise - to responsible comrades in the districts. We have also sent circular to all affiliated unions directly informing them of their affiliation dues, and about the AITUC Conference at Madras as also the preparations they have to do for the Central verification.

Sd/- K. SRINIVAS RAO
Secretary.

.....

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSAM STATE
COMMITTEE OF A.I.T.U.C. SINCE JUNE, 1989
TILL MAY, 1990.

Since the last meeting of the Working Committee of A.I.T.U.C. held at Bombay on 2-6-89 the following developments have taken place.

1. Com. Diponkar Dutta, General Secretary and Com. Ananta Burman, Secretary of the Assam State Committee attended the meeting of the General Council at Bombay held on 2nd - 4th June, 1989.

2. A meeting of the General Council of the Assam State Committee was held on 29-9-89 at Guwahati. The meeting discussed the progress of the plan adopted to form new unions in Assam. It was found that only 6 new Unions were formed in and around Guwahati and it was decided to fulfil the target. The meeting decided to hold the 9th State Conference sometime in February, 1990 at Duliaganj. The meeting also decided to raise fund for State Centre besides adopting Resolutions urging Government to fix Minimum wage as per declaration of the Chief Minister, Assam.

3. On 28.7.89 the Chief Minister, Assam declared that Government would fix minimum wages per day at Rs. 25/- for unskilled workers, Rs. 27/- for semi-skilled workers and Rs.30/- for skilled workers. When the proposals came before the minimum wage Advisory Board, the representatives of the A.I.T.U.C. (General Secretary) rallied all the workers representatives behind the rate announced by the Chief Minister though the representatives of the management submitted dissenting note. The minimum wages at revised rates were fixed in respect of 25 Industries and draft Notification in respect of 4 more Industries have been published as per announced rate of the Chief Minister. Some of the important Industries are Shops & Establishment, Easting Houses, Construction, Cotton Textiles, Hair Cutting, Bidi, Cement based Industry, Bucket making and Aluminium, Jute Bailing, Horticulture, Sericulture, Malaria, Brick making, Saw Mills, Printing and Petroleum distribution etc.

As regards Tea plantation, Government appointed a Committee to advise what should be the wage for the employees employed in Tea Plantation Industry. Government included a representative from A.I.T.U.C. but unfortunately he could

not attend the initial meetings. The General Secretary attended the final meeting on 31.1.90 and 1.2.90 at Dispur. In the said meeting the A.I.F.U.C. representative fought alone and demanded that the minimum wage including cash and kind component should not be less than Rs. 25/- per day. The management maintained that in addition to Rs. 13.10 (as on 31.10.89) per day, they were also supplying free fuel, tea leaves and rice and atta etc. at concessional rates besides providing other fringe benefit worth Rs. 16/- per day. After great debate the Cash value of non-statutory benefits have been fixed unanimously at Rs. 7.53 which means that daily wage is Rs. 13.10 + 7.53 = Rs. 20.63. Thus A.I.F.U.C. demanded that the enhancement of Rs. 4.37 to make it Rs.25/- per day. It was also agreed that in lieu of V.D.A. there should be a lump-sum wage rise in the 2nd and 3rd year and A.I.F.U.C. demanded that wage should be go up by Rs. 1.25 per day in the Second Year and Rs. 1.25 per day at the third year. But the representatives of I.N.F.U.C. and Sram Parishad demanded the hike of Rs.3/- at the first year and Rs. 1.50 for second and 3rd year each.

The Chairman of the Committee eventually recommended a hike of Rs.2.20 for the first year and Rs. 1.15 for the second and third year each. A.I.F.U.C. submitted a Note dissent which was circulated to local papers.

4. During the period under review the Annual Conference of Assam Bagicha Karmi Union, Motor Transport Workers Union, Wood Workers Union, O.N.G.C. Workers Association, A.S.E.B. Transport workers Union, Dibrugarh District of A.I.F.U.C. were held.

5. During this period 2 new unions in Silchar, One at Karimganj, one at Nalbari, One at Sibsagar, One at Nowgong One at Dhubri and two at North Lakhimpur have been formed. Process are under way to form One new Union at N.T.C. Unit of Guwahati.

6. A meeting of the working Committee was held on 22.2.90 to decide the venue and the date of the State Conference.

7. The 9th Conference of the Assam State Committee was held at Sibsagar on 28th - 29th April, 1990. Due to bad weather the representatives of certain Unions could not reach Sibsagar. Com.Chaturanan Misra inaugurated the Conference.

8. The State Conference set the tasks to expand in Tea, Oil, Coal, and Plywood. Industries in the State. The Conference also decided to set up Unions of un-organised labourers in every District Head Quarter. The other tasks are: intensify peace movement: Rally secular forces against communalism; Struggle for implementation of labour laws etc.

9. May Day was jointly celebrated with I.N.F.U.C., H.M.S., A.I.C.C.T.U. (IPF) and APBEA. The CITU did not join us.

10. O.N.G.C. workers Association of Sibsagar was formally recognised by the Commission on 20.4.89.

11. Preparation for verification of Oil India Ltd. is going on.

12. A whole time workers from amongst the Tea Garden stock was appointed with monthly wage of Rs. 300/- p.m. for one year to begin with for organising A.I.F.U.C. Union in the Tea Gardens for the North Bank of Brahmaputra.

.....
Sd/-Dipankar Dutta
General Secretary.

Office, staff, full-time office-bearers.

Handicaps in respect of all these points are

- a) lack of funds
- b) lack of cadres
- c) proper place of functioning.

Leadership.

Because of lack cadres, it is difficult to find persons to handle leadership.

Apart from the above, no chance is taken to replace old blood with young blood, either it is no confidence having been developed in the new cadres or the new cadres themselves lack confidence to take up the responsibility.

Activities.

are

There ~~is~~ no inspiring actions to attract young elements into the movement. The present generation has had no background to create in it the devotion to the cause of the working class.

Meetings are attended poorly. No hearty and practical participation in discussions on issues faced. There is complete slackness in organising meetings and morchas.

Rank and file leadership do not have the courage and determination to go to the rank and file members to explain issues and situations.

The economism phase of trade unionism has made the workers lethargic to their own and needs. Some kind of corruption also has seeped into them.

In meetings there is lack of enthusiasm in the leadership itself. Old revolutionary approach has disappeared.

There is no seriousness in organising workers for meetings on issues, collection of funds, fulfilment of quotas accepted.

General.

Cadres selected as full timers turn out to be unreliable in some cases.

Situation is such that there is no scope to verify the suitability of persons.

Lack of supervision by General Secretary on Secretaries and cadres. This is due to overburdening the General Secretary with other work.

Method and approach of new cadres as well as their present outlook is disliked by old cadres because there is so much of deviation that old cadres cannot adjust.

Some Suggestions.

AITUC should create a strong fund seriously, to enable its Secretaries and the General Secretary to periodically tour the States.

Similarly State Committees should have its own fund to enable its Secretaries to visit various centres frequently to supervise, guide and organise function of the local units.

AITUC Executive should hold its meetings in various States some times as may be convenient. Such meetings give impetus to State units, also gives chances for local cadres to come in contact with the central leaders. Such contacts are bound to inspire the cadres and any public meeting of workers addressed by the central leaders would lead to awareness of the mass of workers and AITUC would be better known to the workers.

Frequent meetings of group of workers and cadres should be held in all places for the purpose of informally discussing and exchanging views on the day to day issues faced and organisational matters. Such meetings can also discuss what actions are to be taken to meet the situation. Such meetings organised frequently will also activate the entire functioning.

Cadres and activist workers should be made aware of the difficulties faced locally and organisationally and they should be involved ~~to~~ in finding ways and means of overcoming them.

Some points on organisation of AITUC.

1. Trade Unions should be **activised**.
2. Workers should be revolutionised in their outlook and thinking. For this purpose, meetings should be taken. Trade union classes should be held but not in the current method and style; a new method and curricula which appeals to the workers and enters their mind should be thought of and adopted. The approach should be to build cadres for the cause of the working class, not for simply an economic struggle.
3. Cadres have to be prepared to go to work in the rural areas to organise the landless labourers and rural labour to make them conscious of their rights and to fight collectively and to bring them to the general movement of the working class.
4. The industrial workers in cities have become victims of violent elements in the Unions and in the society in general. A force has to be created in every centre to protect them and to give courage to stand up against those elements.
5. Any kind of corruption creeping into the workers and the leadership should be put down.
6. Devotion to the cause of workers, peasants and the down-trodden must be developed in the minds of the cadres and also workers.
7. Greater discipline must be brought in in the cadres, mentally, physically and organisationally.
8. Economic conditions in the country have greatly deteriorated and are further deteriorating. The cadres are badly hit by this factor. This aspect has to be given greater attention. Sources of finance have to be found out to meet this most important aspect, particularly in today's conditions.
9. Workers' deviation towards economism must be arrested and they must be brought back to the path of revolution, as without revolution it is difficult to bring desired changes in the economy of the country and society.

Some of the questions facing us.

1. Why are we not growing either in the trade union field or in the political field?
2. What are the reasons for new cadres not coming up?
3. Why is it that Datta Sanant and his like attract workers, in spite of his treating the workers as inferiors and has no trade union policies?
4. Why the workers leaving us for whatever reason do not come back to us?
5. Why are not our political thoughts catching up the people?
6. Is there anything wrong in our working system, method and approach?
7. Why do the leaders at the top not realise the present position and try to retrieve the position?
8. Is the top leadership tired and frustrated?
9. Is the rank-and-file and lower strata of leadership not capable of taking initiative for retrieving the position at least at the grassroots by its programme suitable to local conditions to save the people from the reactionary hands and prepare them for progressive steps?
10. After getting help and redressal of grievances, why does a worker turns ungrateful to the leader/organisation?
11. Why are the old leaders, old enough not to be able to function and physically disabled, not retire or take an advisory position, allowing younger cadres to come up and ultimately take their due position?
12. Why do the elderly leaders not try to train and encourage young cadres, after discovering their capabilities, for new leadership?
13. What is the cause for stagnation in the ^{political} movement and why the stagnation continues to exist for such a long time?
14. Why violence has developed in the trade union movement and also terrorism and how to meet them?
15. On Trade Union and Political Classes:
 - a) In spite of series of classes having been held, why is it not leading to the birth of any cadre, nor even sympathisers to the cause?
 - b) Is it due to the ^{wrong} approach and method of imparting the knowledge and infusing thoughts in the mind?
 - c) Is it due to academic approach without any semblance of inspiration?
 - d) Is it due to the persons attending the classes to please their leaders or as a matter of routine ritual?

General Council

On Environmental Pollution

The meeting of the General Council of AITUC held on 2-4, September 1991 take serious note of the deplorable working conditions in tens and thousands of industries throughout the length and ~~br-aa~~ breadth of the country, causing a number of occupational diseases to the workers. The ESI and ordinary doctors engaged by most employers either due to the inadequate training to diaganise and treat occupational ~~sixdaxax~~ diseases or due to lack of basic equipment or on account of the coalition with the employers, draw a blank in respect of occupational diseases. The unaware and unprotected ~~wome~~ workers have to be educated, explained and subjected to periodical medical check up by the trade unions and made to demand "Safe Work as the workers Right". Most employers whose notice in ~~an~~ only more profit and higher production/productivity seldom care about their statutory and social responsibilities in regard to safety, health and environment in the industries, many accidents are not reported; about 35% of the employers do not submit annual reports in regard to accidents; The inadequate, in-competent and also corrupt officials of the inspectorate of Factories neither visit the factories nor do anything worthwhile. The ca dept in many cases, become the willing partner to violate the law. The trade union cannot remain silent spectators to these happening and the General Council calls upon the functionaries of trade union at all level to play and effective role in protecting the workers from environmental pollution, unsafe working condition, and ~~deax~~ demand strict implementation of the norm for safe working as well as removal of ~~x~~ hazards in every industrial activity.

The General Council reject the contentions that (i) environmental pollution is the unavoidable price of economic growth (ii) that occupational diseases and injuries are the necessary components and inevitable constituents of the daily work and (iii) that solution to these problems would entail high degree of technical expertise and large financial investments. The Health and Safety representatives from the unions, with legal rights as in "British Health & Safety at work Act" will go a long a long way in ensuring safety and health industries.

The WFTU " " on the protection of man at work and of the Environment against Industrial Activities" which defines the fundamental principles and fundamental guarantees viz.

- (i) For the worker ^{no danger} ~~no danger~~ to his health and his life
- (ii) For the neighbourhood, the industries' activities do not endanger the health of the population outside the enterprise or flora ;
- (iii) For the men, no harm can be caused and the surroundings.

should be the watchword and guiding principle in the work of our trade unions.

This meeting of the General Council also notes with various concern that the unorganised workers and also the working people in major cities live in slum in most hazardous and degrading condition, without any minimum **basic** facilities and there is little meaning for them of the environmental protection and health norms. The slum dwellers cannot be expected to give best of production and productivity. The ILO Convention and Government regulation ~~has~~ have relevance in their cases. The AITUC General Council calls upon the union to study the conditions of working of

the unorganised and help them to launch a struggle for the improvement of their working ~~conditions-~~ conductings, ensuring safe working conditions, unpolluted environment and work without health hazards.

.....

ON NATIONAL INTEGRATION

The General Council of the AITUC views with great concern the increase in the influence of the communal, secessionist and terrorist forces in the country. The RSS, BJP and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad are trying to work up hysteria on the Ram Janmabhoomi - Babri Masjid issue. They are raising some problems which are aimed against the Muslim minorities.

The Hindu, Muslim, and the Sikh fundamentalists and the terrorists pose a danger to the unity and integrity of the country. Their policies both political and economic are extreme rightist platform.

The Government has introduced a bill that the position of worship as on 15th August 1947 except in the case of Ramjanma Bhoomi - Babri Masjid should not be altered. The Hindu Communal forces are campaigning against it.

The AITUC General Council supports the bill and will mobilise the working class in it's support alongwith others.

The AITUC shall in cooperation with all the democratisation and secular forces, mobilise the public against the communal secessionist and terrorist forces and strive to defeat their nefarious designs.

The AITUC calls upon it's unions to observe National Integration week from 24th to 31st October 1991 the week ending on the foundation day of AITUC.

...

This meeting of the General Council of A I O U C held on 2-4, Sept 91 take serious note of the ^{deplorable} working conditions in tens and thousands of industries ~~throughout~~ throughout the length and breadth of the country, causing a number of occupational diseases to the workers; The ESI and ordinary doctor engaged by most employers ~~is~~ either due to its inadequate training or to ignorance and treat occupational diseases or due to lack of basic equipments or on account of the coalition ~~between~~ ^{with} the employers, draw a blank in respect of occupational diseases. The ~~unaware~~ unaware and unprotected workers have to be educated, explained and subjected to periodical medical check up by the trade unions ~~this need~~ and made to demand "Safe working as the workers right"

Most ~~the~~ employers whose motive is only ^{more} profit and higher production/ productivity seldom care about their laboratory and social responsibilities in regard to safety, health and environment in the industries; ~~About 35%~~ ^{many} accidents are not reported; About 35% of the employers do not submit annual reports ⁱⁿ regarding accidents; The inadequate ~~and~~ in-competent and also corrupt officials of the inspectorate of factories neither visit the factories nor do anything worthwhile. The labour dept in many cases, ~~join to~~ become the willing partners to violate the laws. The trade union ~~affiliated~~ cannot remain silent spectators to the happening and the General Council call upon the functionaries of trade union at all level to play an effective role in protecting the women from environmental pollution, unsafe

Working conditions, and ⁻²⁻ ~~to~~ demand ^{that} implementation of its ~~safe~~ ~~norm~~ ~~for~~ safe working as well as removal ~~of~~ of hazards in every industrial activity.

The General Council reject the contention ^{mean} ~~that~~
(ii) environmental pollution is the unavoidable price of economic growth (iii) that occupational diseases and injuries are the necessary components ~~of~~ and inevitable constituents of the daily work and (iv) that solution to these problems would entail high degree of technical expertise and large financial investments. The Health and Safety representatives from the unions, with legal rights, as in "British Health & Safety at Work Act" will go a long a long way in ensuring safety and health in industries.

The WFTU's stance on the protection of man at work and of the Environment against Industrial Activities" which defines the fundamental principles and fundamental ~~ideas~~ ~~of~~ guaranteeing ~~the~~
(i) For the women "No danger to his health and his life"
(ii) For the neighbour, the industries' activities do not endanger the health of the population outside the enterprise or flora

(iii) For the men "no European can be caused any harm"
should ~~be~~ be the watchword and guiding principle in the work of our trade union.

The meeting of the General Council also notes with ^{and} ~~serious~~ concern that the unorganised workers ~~are~~

- 3 -

also the working people ~~live~~ in majorities live in slums
in most hazardous and degrading conditions, without any
^{minimum} basic facilities and there is little meaning for them of the
environmental protection and health services. The slum dwellers
cannot be expected to give best of production and productivity.
The ILO Convention and Govt. regulations have relevance
in their cases. The AIUC General Council calls upon
the union to ~~launch~~ study the ^{condition} of working
of the unorganized and ~~launch~~ help ^{them} to launch a
struggle for the improvement of their working conditions,
ensuring safe working conditions, unpolluted environments
and ~~the~~ work without health hazards.

~~Hashedvan~~

~~SH~~

file up

MINIMUM WAGE) *Recap*

In accordance with the earlier norm set forth by the Standing Labour Committee, the AIRUC General Council reiterates that the minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act ~~must be above what is called the~~ *are normally below the* poverty line ~~and there should be no minimum wage below this level.~~ Most of the wages that fixed under the Act donot satisfy this norm agreed upon at the Tripartite.

10x60
13

connection
~~demands~~ demands of the Central and State Governments to suitably revise the notified minimum wages in different industries and occupations ~~periodically~~. The General Council also demands that guidelines be worked out in consultation with the trade unions so that regionwise minimum wages ~~are~~ fixed by the State Governments.

and inclusive of variable C.A.

.....

*Provide a decent life
with a view to satisfy the ~~minimum~~
for requirements of a workers family*

ON MODERNISATION AND INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

The AITUC General Council reiterates its principled stand on the question of modernisation and modern technology. The AITUC is not opposed to modernisation or new technology as such, but its application must take into account the increasing army of unemployed and underemployed in ~~xxx~~ both rural and urban areas, the need of a particular technology and modernisation process, ^{utilization of} available indigenously developed technology and so on thereby ~~eschewing~~ the tendency of reckless introduction of labour saving technology.

The General Council also reiterates the demand raised by the AITUC for a tripartite national Code in this regard and prior consultation and agreement with the ^{Trade} union in the matter of selection and introduction of new technology and production processes.

.....

~~Ram Rao~~
~~Vijay Kumar~~

B O N U S

The General Council of the AITUC reiterates the long-standing demand of the ~~the~~ trade union movement for abolition of salary ceilings and eligibility of bonus in the Bonus Act. The present Government too as the earlier N F Government has assured to favourably consider the matter.

The existing ceiling and other eligibility on payment of bonus have long become outdated as a result of inflation and rise in emoluments of workers and employees both in public and private sectors.

The General Council ~~steps to implement~~ ^{demand immediate} ~~these~~ ^{promises made} in this regard.

WA

~~Prasad~~

* the bonus act should be made applicable to the non-competitive industries also.

Prasad
4.9.91

Madhavan.

But those drawing a salary of Rs 3500 or more the bonus shall be on Rs 3500 only instead of Rs 1600 now

~~Cooperative sector units without Moh
likely to close ————— 12 Nitand Nodu
Govt sector, states H
my taking effective
modernization in other ~~part~~ countries
but my without
4 kinds of women will be
NTE
are likely to blame system
to Fouadanni
AD Infra~~

General Council 37

The General Council of
All India Trade Union Congress
at its meeting held on

2-4th Sept. at Delhi
have hailed the achievement
of AP. State Govt Employees,
workers and its Common Struggle
to Compell the State-Govt -
to appoint a pay revision
Commission to revise the
pay scales of Govt-Employees

The A.I.T.U.C. General
Council is of the firm opinion
that - the Administrative Grades
oriented Commission will not
do justice to the Technical
Employees of various

Smt Departmental Under-
taken branches Medical &
Health-Dept - Smt Priority
Press work charged and
Smt Technical Employees
work in various, Smt-
Depts and local bodies.

Therefore the General
Council of A. T. S. has upon
the Smt of A. T. S. appointed
Technical Assessment
Committee. So that the
Technical Employees should
not be ignored in
Revision of Pay Scale,

and they get
Technical Scale. Smt can Smt

93-9-1981

G. D. Smt.
Smt

Resolution on Public Distribution System

The General Council of the A.I.T.U.C
welcome the stand of the Government
of India to enlarge the Public
Distribution System. It is essential
that there is a fair price shop
to every 500 ^{family cards} ~~people~~ all over
India.

In order to strengthen P.D.S.,
the Central Government and State
Governments should resort to ^{not only}
~~wholesale~~ procurement of food grains
and an effective machinery to ^{but also}
~~procure~~ cereals, ~~and~~ edible oil
and other ^{essential} ~~needed~~ items commodities

Further, the General Council
insists that there should be a
popular vigilance committee at all
levels to ensure proper distribution
and fair wages to the workers in
the Public Distribution ~~System~~ system
system
(S. CHANDRAKUMAR)
I.A.M.C.N.A.

On strike of Punjab 7-9

Palle-dars

The general council of the A.I.C.C. expresses its solidarity with the striking Palle-dars of 7-9 of Punjab demanding abolition of contract system and departmentalisation.

The A.I.C.C. expresses its surprise that following the direction of the Supreme Court the Palle-dars are departmentalised in Haryana and Rajasthan but not in Punjab. The Palle-dars in Punjab are on strike for about 90 days under the leadership of A.I.C.C., I.O.C.C. and C.P.W. The general council of the

of the AGM urges on the
Govt of India to see that
the saldars in Punjab are
departmentalised.

K. L. Nakhtra

MOVAD

MOVAD FLOOD HAVOCK

● On the 30th of July following unseasonal heavy rains in Satpuda region of Madhya Pradesh, VARSIHA RIVER had an unprecedented floods and breacking 3 Km.

Long Flood Embankment water rushed in its township of Movad in Naphur District. Many people rushed to RCC roof tops but within those buildings too collapsed and hundreds died in the calamity.

Besides this huge loss of human life many towns in Naphur &

(2)

Amravati district were
washed away and houses
now there are no signs of
existence of any houses.

Tapti & Purna which
also rise from that
area have created havoc
and Chondor in Betul
Dist of Madhya Pradesh has
also suffered heavy loss.

Western Coal Fields
Steering Committee (Management
and unions IATUC AITUC CITUBMS
Hous) have called for 20% contribution
from workers and propose to construct
township at Jalal Kheda. MCL
union Electricity Workers Federation
have also spent lakhs from their
union funds. Mahila Federation
collected many clothes, Bombay
Andheri collected many clothes
Construction workers and other

Unions have ⁽³⁾ also
contributed huge money.

This meeting of
the General Council
calls for homage
to hundreds who died
in this calamity.

Condemns Govt of
Maharashtra and Madhya
Pradesh for negligence
in repairs of old earthen
flood embankments, the
breach of which caused this
havoc. It further calls

Pras ~~up~~ upon the Unions
to make generous
contributions and help the
homeless.

- M. M. DESHPANDE
Maharashtra

REPRESSION OF PENCH &
KANHAN AREAS BY MANAGEMENT OF
WESTERN COAL FIELDS LTD. NAGPUR

The workers of Pench area of W.C.L. in Chhindwada dist. of M.P. were squating in front of Chandameli Colliery on 5th May 91 demanding implementation of C.G. TRIBUNAL AWARDS which directed 301 Temporary/ Casual/ Contract ~~labours~~ workers to be reinstated with back wages.

The management let loose the security personnel and workers, women and children were mercilessly beaten; there were 36 leading Trade Union workers were randed up by the M.P. Police of M.P. Dept of BJP in collusion with the management ~~cases in different~~ prosecutions in of serious charges have been made.

These workers were forced in a small room, kept for hours in the hot summer season and third degree measures were also used by Police.

The Coordination Committee of Western Coal Fields (Maharashtra & M.P.) staged a ~~pi~~ observed a protest day on 25 June and a massive dharna of thousands at Naxos on 12th August 91 demanding Judicial Probe.

The management of W.C.L. have also declared ~~PERSONA NON GRATA~~ and bilateral Industrial relations have also ~~broken~~ been seaparadised.

This General Council condemns the repressive action of the management and demands enquiry with the hefferings of P.T.O.

5-72 May 91, and expresses
solidarity with the workers

- M. M. DESHKAR
SECRETARY
/MWF

सहायक (उत्तर प्रदेश) के
इंस्पेक्टर जनरल का. रतीराम की
रिपोर्ट पर संज्ञा

स. आर. डी. ए. सी. की जनरल
कां. डि. डि. की यह बेंक
सहायक की 'सूचक' की
मिला कां. डि. डि. के सं. की

कां. रतीराम की जो अतिरिक्त
शेरा के मंगुली के सं. के
का नेचुरल का है वे ^{माहिमता के सं. के} 302 का
मि. लपारी का नि. दा करती है
कां. रतीराम को सं. के
एक नि. दा आर. व. में
कां. 302 के अतिरिक्त मि. लपारी
कां. 4 महीने से जेल में
वही बनाकर रखा गया है कि
302 का मंगुली अतिरिक्त मंगु-
ली के उभले से आचारा
का दवागत है।

जनरल : कां. डि. डि. की
यह बेंक मंगा करती है कि
कां. रतीराम को वि. श. के
जेल से रि. दा किया जाये।

संज्ञावक :-
- आर. व. उ. लपारी
आर. के. को. सी

Direct approach
 L49C under IDA
 delay & harassment

प्रतीक

विगत कई सालों की लड़ाई बतानी है कि जिस उद्योग के लिए
 उद्योग, औद्योगिक विवाद आयोग (IO Act) के संघर्ष में
 आने से, आने वाले उद्योगों के लिए आयोग कि जिसके
 शासिकों की संशुद्धि आयोग की प्रमुख अतिव्यय रूप से
 समान वाम प्रकरणों (जैसे रोजगार, पेंशन, कार्य में
 अंतर परिवर्तन, आदि) में, ~~काम में अंतर के अन्तर्गत~~
 नियंत्रणों की कमी न होने तथा सार प्रदान करने के अन्त
 वाम में उद्योगों के कारण, ~~आवश्यक~~ विमर्श होना है। उद्योग
 को किंग आयोग के अन्तर्गत समान वाम प्रकरणों में निरोध होने
 के कारण उद्योगों के प्रकरणों को ~~निरोध~~ ~~समाप्त~~ तथा निरोध के
 निरोध निरोध न मानने के कारण ही ~~आवश्यक~~ प्रकरण मानने
 हेतु - ~~समाप्त~~ कारण अप्रतिष्ठत अर्थों की ~~अनुमान~~ से
 कार्यवाही करना या ~~सर्व~~ अनुमानों पर कार्य करना होना
 है। इस कार्य में भी आवश्यक ~~तथा~~ विमर्श होना है जिसकी प्रेशान
 उ शासिकों को उद्योग पड़नी है। इस ~~आवश्यक~~ को इस तथा शासिक
~~की~~ ~~कारण~~ के विमर्श ~~आवश्यक~~ ~~तथा~~ ~~निरोध~~ ~~होना~~ ~~है~~ ~~कि~~ ~~नि~~ ~~रोध~~ ~~होने~~
 की कारणों से ~~आवश्यक~~ ~~तथा~~ ~~निरोध~~ ~~होना~~ ~~है~~ ~~कि~~ ~~नि~~ ~~रोध~~ ~~होने~~
 ही ही है ~~आवश्यक~~ ~~तथा~~ ~~निरोध~~ ~~होना~~ ~~है~~ ~~कि~~ ~~नि~~ ~~रोध~~ ~~होने~~
~~आवश्यक~~ ~~तथा~~ ~~निरोध~~ ~~होना~~ ~~है~~ ~~कि~~ ~~नि~~ ~~रोध~~ ~~होने~~
 कि वह आई. डी. एड में परिवर्तन कर शासिकों के अन्तर्गत
 प्रकरणों के लिए शासिकों रूप ~~आवश्यक~~ ~~तथा~~ ~~निरोध~~ ~~होना~~ ~~है~~ ~~कि~~ ~~नि~~ ~~रोध~~ ~~होने~~
 हुए है तथा शासिकों के पक्ष में निरोध होने पर ~~आवश्यक~~ ~~तथा~~ ~~निरोध~~ ~~होना~~ ~~है~~ ~~कि~~ ~~नि~~ ~~रोध~~ ~~होने~~
 को ही वामों या ~~आवश्यक~~ ~~तथा~~ ~~निरोध~~ ~~होना~~ ~~है~~ ~~कि~~ ~~नि~~ ~~रोध~~ ~~होने~~
 कार्यवाही का आयोग द्वारा ~~आवश्यक~~ ~~तथा~~ ~~निरोध~~ ~~होना~~ ~~है~~ ~~कि~~ ~~नि~~ ~~रोध~~ ~~होने~~
 सर्व ~~आवश्यक~~ ~~तथा~~ ~~निरोध~~ ~~होना~~ ~~है~~ ~~कि~~ ~~नि~~ ~~रोध~~ ~~होने~~

17/12/2007

- ~~प्रमाण~~ - ~~सटीक~~
 प्रमाण - सटीक विवरण
 निरोध

P.T.O.

~~करके~~ ~~दिए~~ ने कार्य-डी.डी. ~~में~~ ~~उत्तर~~ प्रत्या में। ~~मिने~~
ने संशोधन - ०१०१ ~~में~~ ~~मि~~ प्रत्या में ~~दिने~~
५
६

अदि एके से ~~द्वारे~~ में ३० दिने ~~में~~ ~~करके~~
प्रत्या पाठित दिना ~~में~~ ~~तो~~ यह ~~करके~~ जाने कि
३० दिने कार्य-कार्यवाही ~~द्वारे~~ ~~में~~ ~~या~~ ~~करके~~ / ~~प्रत्या~~
में ~~करके~~ प्रत्या के ~~दिने~~ ~~में~~ ~~करके~~ - संशोधन -
प्रत्या ~~मा~~ जाने की ~~प्रत्या~~ है ~~उ~~ ~~प्रत्या~~ ~~करके~~ ।

सतीश गण्डिका
५०५०

G.C. of AITVC

08

Resolution for

Re : Banning Import of 3-Cyanopyridine and
Beta-Picoline.

Dear sir,

IDPL, Muzaffarpur was primarily approved by Government and installed to produce Niacinamide (One of the Vitamins) from the basic stage namely alcohol with a capital investment of Rs. 14.0 Crores, the route followed by this plant does not involve any imported component. North Bihar is a basically agriculture state having Sugar Cane as the main crop. It has 26 nos. Sugar Factories and 10 nos. Distilleries. Thus IDPL unit at Muzaffarpur is the prestigious plant of North Bihar as it consumes major share of alcohol production arising out of Molasses. The Molasses is the by-product of Sugar Mills.

IDPL Muzaffarpur has a capacity of producing 300 MTs per annum of Niacinamide. It can meet the entire demand of Niacinamide in the Country. The production of Niacinamide is done starting from indigineous raw material viz industrial Ethyl Alcohol. The other manufacturers are producing Niacinamide from imported penultimate intermediate namely 3-Cyanopyridine and Beta-Picoline. The production of Niacinamide from these imported intermediate is much cheaper due to certain loopholes in the Export/Import Policy.

There has been lot of Import of 3-Cyanopyridine and Beta-Picoline a list of which are enclosed. This has resulted in the stoppage of the sale/production of Niacinamide in this plant since November' 1990.

Untill & unless the import of 3-Cyanopyridine and Beta-Picoline is banned for the production of Niacinamide IDPL plant at Muzaffarpur can not run at its rated capacity and the survival of this unit is not possible. The following is the actual production of Niacinamide by IDPL :

Year	:	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Qty. in M.T.	:	85.30	68.40	111.67	88.50	88.40
Year	:	1989-90	1990-91.			
Qty. in M.T.	:	67.20	61.85.			

contd..../2.

It should be noted here that 217 MT of 3-Cyanopyridine have been imported in between June'1990 to February'1991. In the same period 225 MT of Beta-Picoline have been imported. The cost of imported 3-Cyanopyridine and Beta-Picoline was Rs. 165.0 Lakhs and Rs. 117.0 Lakhs respectively. Thus loss of foreign currencies of Rs. 282 lakhs in less than one year. It would have been saved by indigenous production. It is irony that we are pursuing such a faulty Import Policy that at the one hand our industry is dying out and on the other precious foreign currencies are being spent for producing such items which can be produced in our Country itself. North Bihar is industrially backward. Muzaffarpur unit of IDPL is playing vital role in development of this part of Bihar. This plant is of most sophisticated and modern technology which transforms alcohol into many life saving drugs. If this plant is expanded as per its original blue print it will be proved to be many axillary industries.

The AITUC demands to ban prohibit the
~~It is, therefore, requested to kindly consider the facts hereinabove and do needful to ban import of 3-Cyanopyridine and Beta-Picoline for production of Niacin and Niacinamide. In case banning of import is not possible the heavy duty may be imposed on the import of the said items to the extent to discourage the importers.~~

AITUC hopes the government will take suitable steps for banning
~~I hope you will appreciate the case abovementioned and suitable steps may please be intimated as earliest to the import of the items above mentioned.~~

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Encl : As above.

1st September'1991.
Muzaffarpur

Satya Narayan Thakur
(SATYA NARAYAN THAKUR)
P R E S I D E N T
I D P L K A R M I K S A N G H

Mover — Satya Narayan Thakur, Bihar

बोकारो स्टील कन्ट्रैक्टर्स वर्कर्स यूनियन Bokaro Steel Contractors Workers Union

(Affiliated-A. I. T. U. C., Reg. No.-2901)

Ph. No-6639

III-D/824, Bokaro Steelcity, Dhanbad

6633MAX

पत्रांक.....

दिनांक... 3.9.91.....

प्रस्ताव

आज दिनांक 3.9.91 को आइ. टी. यू. सी का सामान्य परिषद वीका मजदूरों को स्थायीकरण के सम्बन्ध में निम्न लिखित प्रस्ताव लेता है:—

① "ऐसे वीका मजदूर जो स्थायी प्रकृति के कार्य (Permanent Nature के jobs) में कार्यरत हैं, उन्हें वीका मजदूर (विनियम एवं उन्मुलन) अधिनियम 1970 में संशोधन कर वीका प्रथा के उन्मुलन के बाद कार्यरत वीका मजदूरों को स्थायी किया जाये।"

② "ऐसे प्रतिष्ठान जिसमें भविष्य निधि आयुक्त द्वारा स्वतंत्र रूप से कोड (Code No) नं० या ट्रस्ट का नं० मिला हुआ है ऐसे प्रतिष्ठान में कार्यरत वीका मजदूरों का भविष्य निधि का पैसा उस प्रतिष्ठान के विभागीय मजदूरों के साथ जमा कराया जाय। मुख्य नियोजक के अलावे किसी भी वीका मजदूर को भविष्य निधि आयुक्त द्वारा कोड नं० आवंटित नहीं किया जाय।"

प्रस्तावक,

राजेश कुमार

(राजेश कुमार यादव)
महासचिव

पुस्तावक

सं० ७० दस लाख से भी ज्यादा बीड़ी शक्ति है जो मुख्यतः धरवार भाग में काम करते हैं, उन्हें बेरोजगार का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। माछिकों को सं० ७० जबलपुर उच्च न्यायालय में ~~पुस्तक~~ विवाद उद्वरण को संघों के लक्षित रखा गया है, जिसका निपटारा तत्काल किया जा कर धरवार बीड़ी शक्तियों को बेरोजगार का लाभ दिलाया जाय।

उसी प्रकार सं० ७० के लागू मोह एवं जबलपुर जिले के बीड़ी माछिकों द्वारा बीड़ी शक्तियों को अखिल विधि योजना का लाभ भी नहीं दे रहे हैं जबकि सन् १९८५ के उच्च न्यायालय के फैसले के अनुसार धरवार बीड़ी शक्तियों को इस योजना का लाभ मिलना ही चाहिए।

केंद्रीय अखिल विधि आयुक्त सं० ७० २-दोह द्वारा अनेकों बार बार्गवाही किये जाते के बावजूद धरवार बीड़ी शक्तियों को इस योजना का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है अतः अखिल भारतीय हेड युनियन कांग्रेस को राष्ट्रीय परिषद ही मह बैच प्रस्ताव पास करी है कि सं० ७० के बीड़ी शक्ति धरवार बीड़ी शक्तियों को अखिल विधि योजना का लाभ दिलाने बावत संघ में इस मामले को उठाया जाय।

पुस्तावकपिनचावले

(सं० ७०)

समर्थकबाबुलाल कौशिक

(सं० ७०)

Resolution
Reinstatement of victimised railwaymen

The General Council of ATUC notes with deep concern that hundreds of railwaymen who were removed from service since 1981 for participation in trade union actions have not so far been reinstated to service in spite of favourable orders passed during the tenure of N.F. Govt. in ~~1983~~ 1990.

The ~~same~~ general council demands that these railwaymen who were removed from service under Art. 311 (2) (b) of the constitution, should be reinstated to service ~~with effect~~ forthwith.

SML
Slokhustina.

The National Commission of Rural Labour has submitted its report to the Government of India more than a month ago. The Report has once again revealed their appalling living conditions. It has marginally improved during the last four decades despite implementation of schemes for employment generation and poverty alleviation for the last one and half decades. The Report has also showed the very poor state of organisation of rural workers which, according to the Report, one of the major factors for perpetuation of their present condition. The Report has ~~the ATVE should~~ formulated well thought recommendations for improving the condition of rural poor, majority of whom are agricultural workers. The Govt of India should expeditiously implement of those recommendations. The ATVE also calls upon the units, once again, to work for organising the rural workers.

Gopal Basu
3.9.91

RESOLUTION

The General Council of AITVC demands that Electricity should be in Core Sector and be included in Annexure A instead of Annexure C. in the larger interest of national economy and modernisation of Agriculture and Industry.

S. Krishnan.

To be considered later

बिहार राज्य चीनी निगम श्रमिक महासंघ

कार्यालय:- मोतीपुर (मुजफ्फरपुर)

पत्रांक—

AITUC
G.C. meeting 2 to 4 Sept 1991

दिनांक

सोमेन्द्र कुमार

अध्यक्ष

Resolution on Privatisation of nationalised
Sugar mills of Bihar

Not possible

सत्यनारायण ठाकुर

महासचिव

The Chief Minister of Bihar has declared in last session of Bihar Legislative Assembly that the government will lease out all the 15 nationalised sugar mills to individual parties. It should be remembered here that all these nationalised sugar mills were previously owned by private employess. These mills were erected 50 years or more ago.

उपाध्यक्ष

सुकदेव त्रिपाठी

शिव कुमार शर्मा

भृगुरासन महतो

सचिव

धन्द्रमा सिंह यादव

एजाज ए० सादिक

When the old employer left these mill redundant due to aged old technology the government took over and managed to continue production with a view to generate employment in the rural areas and to defend the interest of cane growers. With a view to the govt has already spent crores of Rupees on modernisation of these mills. Many mills are now viable but most of them are in losses due to corruption and mismanagement.

कांषाध्यक्ष

प्रमोद कुमार

The erstwhile Congress govt had constituted an Enquiry Committee headed by then Cane-Commissioner and ^{two other} senior IAS officers. The Director of Technology was also made member of that Committee. After going through the
Conti →

बिहार राज्य चीनी निगम श्रमिक महासंघ

कार्यालय:- मोतीपुर (मुजफ्फरपुर)

पत्रांक—

(2)

दिनांक

सोमेन्द्र कुमार

अध्यक्ष

सत्यनारायण ठाकुर

महासचिव

उपाध्यक्ष

सुकदेव त्रिपाठी

शिव कुमार शर्मा

भृगुरासन महतो

सचिव

चन्द्रमा सिंह यादव

एजाज ए० सादिक

कांषाध्यक्ष

प्रमोद कुमार

The whole functioning of the Bihar State Sugar Corporation, under which all the nationalised sugar mills are running, the committee gave a comprehensive report. It contains valuable suggestions. It recommended disciplinary actions against many corrupt officials. ~~Not~~ ^{Neither} the Congress govt and not the Janata Dal govt implemented the recommendations of that committee as many bigwigs were involved. Now suddenly the present Chief Minister has ~~come~~ come out with statement in Vidhan Sabha to lease out the mills.

The ~~conditions~~ ^{conditionalities} of lease are quite against the interest of workers and cane growers. The lease holder will not responsible for payment of arrears of workers and cane-growers amounting to the tune of hundreds of crores. The services of workers will stand cancelled. They will make fresh appointment after ~~screening~~ screening.

The G.C., AITUC oppose this move of privatisation and appealed to Bihar government to do away with his decision to privatise the nationalised mills. The AITUC demands for implementation of the Enquiry Committee's report of the Cane-Commission. AITUC call upon workers to wage a united struggle against privatisation.

Resolution of the AITUC Working Committee
3.9.91 New Delhi

Press handout

30.8.91

The employees of generating station of Bihar State Electricity Board namely Patratu, Barauni, Kanti etc. are on total strike for about last one month. The generation of the Board is totally paralysed and the Board^{is} almost totally depending on power purchased from the Eastern Grid Northern Grid and D.V.C. etc.

This strike is against the double standard adopted by the Boards management. The Engineers emoluments have been increased by Rs.200/- per month where as the emoluments of the employees are being reduced by Rs.100/- per month inspite of the agreement dt. 9.11.89 with the workmen that the discrimination between the officers and workmen in respect of special pay and different allowances will be shorted out and efforts will be made to wipe out the discrimination.

There had been agreement with the workers that the Board would not reduce the allowances and settle it with the workers. On 5th & 25th July'91 two I.A.S. official Sri A.K.Pandey Members Adm. and Secretary Sri R.P.Birnaway while talking ~~with~~ with the workers representatives agreed that there should not be any reduction in the emoluments in the workmens wages. But the Chairman was adamant to deduct it and asked the respective officers to deduct it.

On 29 July'91, the workers of Barauni Thermal Power Station staged a Dharna which were lathi charge in the night. About 200 people were arrested in the early hours at 30th July'91. Again the police resorted to firing resulting into injuring some employees. Sri Kishun Mandal was seriously injured and hospitalised. Even the women and children were not spared by the police. Then the generating workers not only of Barauni but at Patratu & Kanti also resorted to strike.

Since then the workers of generation are on strike and workers working in transmission and supply protested in different forms to get justice. But all in vain.

The Board which is headed by an Engineer of this Board, is taking vengeance from the workers. Because in July & Aug'90 when the Engineers were on strike, the workers had worked and imposed the hollowness of the Engineers by generating 150 M.W. more at a reduced cost. The Present Chairman Sri B. Prasad, although Member Tech. of the Board at that time but was fully supporting the Engineers in their strike. As he was working against the Board interest he was removed from the Board just after the end of 52 days Engineers strike. Subsequently because of activity of Engineers lobby, he was ~~put~~ back in the Board and made Chairman after retirement on 30.11.90. Thus he is doing nothing for the Board but taking vengeance from the workers ~~by withdrawing~~ their benefits one after another. on all these issues there had been a massive Dharna in front of Vidyut Bhawan recently but the Chairman of the Board declined to settle the issue.

Representatives of the different unions (~~working in the Bihar State Electricity Board, namely ^{Sr} Muchkund Mallik 'Mukur' General Secretary, Bihar Rajya Vidyut Majdoor Union (INTUC) Sri Lallu Singh, General Secretary, Bihar Pradesh Vidyut Shramik Sangh, Sri Niranjan Lal Secretary, B.S.E. Supply Workers Union Chiraiya Tand and Sri Chakradhar Pd. Singh, General Secretary, Bihar State Elec. Supply Workers Union, South Mandiri~~) met and decided to solve the problem by having talk with the management of the Board, Energy Minister and also the Chief Minister to ~~get~~ time and meet them and settle the issue. But where as the Chairman refused to talk the minister and the Chief Minister did not respond at all.

In this situation the representatives of all the above unions and also Sri Saukhi Prasad, Secretary of the Bihar Rajya Field Kamgar Union met yesterday and decided to precipitate ^{intensity} the agitation throughout all the transmission and distribution circles all its offices Sub-stations and installation from 16th Sept'91. The workers will stop the work and paralyse the total working of the Board from ~~xxxx~~ 6 A.M. on 16th Sept'91

There will be also a joint rally on 10th Sept '91
before the Vidyut Bhawan, Patna.

Lallu Singh,
General Secretary,
Bihar Pradesh Vidyut Shramik Sangh,

Niranjana Lal
Secretary
Bihar State Elec. Supply Workers,
Union, Chiraiya Tand,

Muchkund Mallik Mukar,
General Secretary,
Bihar Rajya Vidyut Majdoor Union
INTUC

Saukhi Prasad
Secretary
Bihar Rajya Field Kamgar Union

Chakradhar Prasad Singh,
General Secretary,
Bihar State Electric Supply Workers Union
South Mandiri, Patna.

This meeting of the General Council of all
India Trade Union Congress held here ^{in Delhi} to day
(i.e. 3.9.91) condemns the lathi charge
and firing on the workers and their women and
children on 30th July 91 ^{at Sarani Thermal Power Station}. This meeting also greets
the striking employees of all the generating stations of
Bihar State Elec. Board and also other workers who have
decided to paralyze the Bihar State Elec. Board from
16th September 91.

This meeting of AITUC Gen Council calls upon
all the workers and their trade unions from all
adjacent states to arrange for stopping of energy
supply to the supply distribution system of Bihar
as a mark of solidarity with the striking workers
of Bihar.

अविद्य विधि योजना के अन्तर्गत कपडा-
 मिलों के मजदूरों का अंशदान जो जिलों के
 प्रबंधकों द्वारा वेतन में वार कर जमा नहीं कराया
 था वह अंशदान मंत्र के उच्च न्यायालय के
 आदेश के अनुसार सभी मजदूरों को प्राप्त हो
 गया है। लेकिन कारखानों के प्रबंधकों द्वारा
 उनका अंशदान जो जमा नहीं करे कराया गया और
 इस लेख में इनके एक अंश का भण्डार
 द्वारा जो प्रकृत उच्च न्यायालय में दायर
 किया था उसी मस्यु हो गई, ऐसी अवस्था में
 राष्ट्रीय परिषद की यह बैठक प्रस्ताव पारित करती
 है कि एक इन लेख में न्यायालय में पारित होने पर
 फल को।

प्रस्तावक
प्रीतम चौबे
 म०५०

समर्थक
सतीश कुमार
 (५०५०)

384

MODEL AGREEMENT ON NEW TECHNOLOGY AS PROPOSED
BY WFTU TO ASSIST OUR TRADE UNIONS.

I. Aims

The company and the union agree that the most effective available methods and equipment should be utilised with the aim of providing increased job opportunities, higher rewards and a reduction in working time for all present and future employees.

II. Procedure

- i) The introduction of all such new methods or equipment and any consequential changes in working conditions shall be the subject of mutual agreement between the company and the Union.
- ii) Failing such agreement the status quo will prevail.
- iii) In order to achieve the aims itemised above, the company and the union undertake to negotiate on the basis of equality of information on all matters including specifically, manpower and output planning: wages and salaries paid to: non-wage benefits received by: conditions of employment enjoyed by: and job description of: all categories of employee.
- iv) The company and the union reaffirm their commitment to promote equal opportunity for women at all levels regardless of marital status.
- v) Before the introduction of any specific new method or equipment, detailed written agreement shall be reached and incorporated in this agreement as an appendix.
- vi) Nothing in such appendices shall contradict the general principles outlined in Para-III below:

III. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

A. Job protection

- i) There will be no reduction in overall employment and no individual will lose his/her job or suffer financially or socially.
- ii) The company and the union will agree on a time table for the elimination of systematic overtime. The rights of the company and the union to suspend all overtime will remain.
- iii) All sub-contradicting of work and/or use of agency staff will be subject to mutual agreement between the company and the union.
- iv) The company and the union agree that there should be orderly progress towards the objectives of:
 - a) a 35 hour week
 - b) 6 weeks holiday
 - c) retirement at 60 with adequate pension provision to be achieved not later than January 19 .

A time table for the introduction of these objectives will be agreed between the company and the union and the achievement or acceleration of this timetable may be linked to the introduction of specific new methods or equipment and incorporated in this agreement as outlined in Part-II clause (v).

B. CONTROL OF CHANGES IN JOB CONTENT/CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

- i) There will be no extension/introduction of shift working.
- ii) Work currently carried out by employees within the union-management sphere of influence will continue to be performed by such employees.
- iii) New methods or equipment will not be used to collect information for individual or collective work measurement, nor to monitor employee performance, nor for disciplinary purposes.
- iv) New jobs arising out of the introduction of new methods or equipment will first be offered to existing employees through the auspices of the union. All relevant information including proposed job descriptions, proposed training programmes, proposed manning levels and proposed gradings (including any evaluation (assessment methods) will be supplied to the union. These will be negotiable.
- v) Full training in the use of new methods or equipment will be made available to the widest possible range of employees. The company and the union will negotiate a training programme prior to the commencement of training. All training will be provided by the company at no financial loss to the employees.

C. REWARDS:

- i) Before the introduction of new methods or equipment, the pay and grading system will be reviewed in accordance with the agreed procedure between the union and the company. This will be carried out before any job is revised. Any increase in salary will take effect from the commencement of training or the introduction of new job content, whichever is the sooner.
- ii) A further review of grades and pay will take place not later than three months after the introduction of new methods of equipment.

D. HEALTH AND SAFETY:

- i) Full trade union involvement in all aspects of health and safety will continue through existing safety committee procedures.
- ii) Specifications for the purpose, use and maintenance of new equipment will be jointly agreed by company and the union. In drawing up such specifications, requirements of health and safety will be paramount.

.....



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Meeting of the 1st Resolution
The General Council of AIROC held on
2-4, Sept 91 -

resolves seeking amendment to Article
30 (1) of the Constitution of India,
bringing "Reasonable restrictions" in
the right of the minorities to establish
and administer Educational institutions,
on these institutions which conduct
swarning business on education,
interpreting Art. 30 (1) frustrate
many directive principles of state
policies, especially dealing with
equal justice, human conditions of
work, decent standard of life,
participation of workers in
management etc and appeals
to the progressive and left members

of parliament to take up the
 amendment to Art 30(1) in
 order to see that ~~social~~ justice is
 done to those ~~who~~ employed in these
 minority industries. ~~was by the m~~



बिहार स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाय वर्कर्स यूनियन

(AFFILIATED TO ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES & A.I.T.U.C.)

दक्षिणी मंडिरी, पटना, पिन कोड-८००००१

पत्रांक.....

दिनांक.....

Resolution in support of the striking Powerworkers
of Himanchal Pradesh State Ele. Board

This meeting of the General Council of All India
Trade Union Congress greets the striking power
workers of Himanchal Pradesh State Electricity Board
for their successful strike commencing from 28. Aug 91.

They are fighting for their just cause that the
Nathpa Shakhar, Project of the Himanchal Pradesh
State Electricity Board should not be bifurcated
from the Board and the Govt is trying to make it
a separate N.T. Power Corporation. This bifurcation
will adversely affect the service condition of the
employees working there as they are employees of
the H.P. S. Ele. Board.

These struggling workers are also opposing the
move of privatisation of Col Dam and Parvati
Dam of the State Govt which is quite praiseworthy.

This meeting condemns the Himanchal Pradesh
State Govt and its Chief Ministers who are behaving
with the Electricity workers in feudal way.

विद्युत श्रमिकों का महासंघ



(AFFILIATED TO ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES & A.I.U.C.)

संघ के सदस्यों के लिए

This meeting calls upon all ~~the~~ other workers and
Unions of Himachal Pradesh to rise on this occasion
in solidarity with the striking power workers and
against the feudal attitude of the state Govt.

Proposed by C. Mahadhar D. Singh

Seconded by Gagnafar Mahesh.

इन्कलाब
दुनियाँ के मजदूरों

जिन्दावाद !
एक हो !!

सारण इन्जिनियरिंग मजदूर यूनियन

मु०-पो०-महौरा (सारण)

निबंधन संख्या 3165/4/10/89

पत्रांक—

दिनांक... 3/9/1989

Resolution of an Saring Saran Engg. from closure

There is an industry namely Saran Engg. at Marhaurah, Saran, Bihar is on the brink of closure due to indifferent ~~attitude~~ attitude of the Management and the Ministry of Textile Govt. of India.

It is the ~~only~~ lone industry in the Northern region of the Country which is famous for making ~~basic machines~~ and repairing basic machines of the Sugar industry. If it is being closed it will produce too much difficulties for the Sugar industry in the Northern part of our Country. It will bring the 500 workers along with their family members on the verge of starvation.

The industry was declared sick in 1988 by the Board of Industrial Financing and Reconstruction New Delhi (BIFR). In its judgement the Board has alledged the then management for its sickness. The board has accepted ^{approved} ~~to prepare~~ a rehabilitation package of Rs 1 Crore for this industry. But due to not providing ~~the~~ getting the consent of the Bihar Govt the package work is in pending since 1988.

The order ~~of~~ from the Sugar industries is adequate. But for want of ^{working} ~~capital~~ Capital there is no raw material in the factory and the full capacity of production is not being ~~to~~ utilised.

इन्कलाब
दुनियाँ के मजदूरों

जिन्दाबाद !
एक हो !!

सारण इन्जिनियरिंग मजदूर यूनियन

मु०-पो०-मढ़ौरा (सारण)

निबंधन संख्या 3165/4110189

पत्रांक—

दिनांक.....

The promoter company B. I. C. Kanpore which is under the Ministry of Textile has no ~~it~~ interest to save this industry.

Workers have not been getting their salaries from 6 months. Retired workmen have not got their gratuity and P.F. These facing too much difficulties to run their lives. From 1986 the company's share in the P.F. account of the workmen has not been collected.

The meeting of the General Council demands from the Ministry of Textile to look into the matter of the industry urgently and order the B. I. C. Kanpore to finance this industry and save it.

Ram Babu Singh.

General.

Secretary, ~~Postbox~~

Saran Engg. Mazdoor Union.

Marhawal, Saran, Bihar.

General Council

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

S.A. DANGE:

The General Council of the AITUC meeting in New Delhi expresses profound grief and sorrow at the passing away of Comrade S.A. Dange who was one of the pioneers of militant mass trade union movement in this country. He was also one of the pioneers of the Communist movement in India. He suffered imprisonment numerous times including ~~the~~ ~~in~~ the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case in 1924 and the celebrated Meerut Conspiracy case of 1929.

He was dominant leader of the AITUC for over two decades in the post independence period and was General Secretary of AITUC from 1954 to 1976 and President thereafter until 1983. Earlier, he was twice elected president of united AITUC in 1943 and in 1947.

He represented the AITUC at the founding Congress of the WFTU in 1945 and ~~was~~ vice-president of WFTU since 1949 to 1982.

He was a powerful speaker and Writer and a Scholar of repute.

The General Council puts on record the outstanding services of Comrade Dange to the Indian trade union movement and in imparting socialist consciousness to the militant working class struggles and dips the AITUC banner in his memory.

RAJIV GANDHI

The AITUC General Council deeply condoles the death of Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister and President of Congress(I), who was brutally assassinated during election campaign in May this year.

Rajiv Gandhi made his mark as a young and dynamic leader who enhanced the position and prestige of India in the Third World and beyond. He carried forward India's accepted policy of non-alignment and anti-colonialism and greatly contributed to the strengthening of Indo-Soviet relations.

The General Council extends its sincere condolences to the bereaved family, the Congress party and others.

...

K.G. SRIWASTAVA

The AITUC General Council deeply condoles the passing away of Com. K.G. Sriwastava, one of the outstanding leaders of the AITUC and Secretary of AITUC until 1976 and General Secretary until 1980. He was also one of the leaders of the Defence Employees' movement and of the Central Government employees' movement. He was for sometime secretary of the WFTU at Prague. He was the founder Secretary of the Coordination Committee of the Asia-Pacific Trade Unions.

.....

C. ATCHUTHA MENON

The General Council of the AITUC deeply mourns the passing away of Comrade C. Atchutha Menon, veteran Communist leader and former Chief Minister of Kerala. The General Council recalls his contribution as Chief Minister in implementing revolutionary land reform and many other pioneering legislations and laid the foundations for the state's technological and economic advance.

He was Finance Minister when the first Communist Government was formed in Kerala in 1957.

.....

= The AITUC General Council deeply mourns the death of Md. Elias, formerly Vice-President of AITUC, President ~~xxxxxxx~~ of West Bengal TUC and a veteran leader of engineering industry workers.

The AITUC General Council mourns the passing away of the following trade union and political leaders and ~~xxx~~ public men:

- = Com. Md. Ismail, CITU leader and former MP
- = Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi, veteran freedom fighter and Congress leader
- = Sukhamoy Chakravarty, noted economist and Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council
- = Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, freedom fighter, Congress leader and diplomat.
- = Maulana Md. Masoodi, noted religious leader of Kashmir~~y~~ gunned down by terrorists.
- = Moni Singh, veteran freedom fighter, and Communist leader of the subcontinent. Lately Chairman of Bangladesh Communist Party.
- = K.K. Mundul, prominent leader of the Bank employees' movement.

- = Ram Jachay Tiwari, trade union leader of Madhya Pradesh
- = Bhaskar Rao, Singareni Colliery Workers' leader killed by Naxalites.
- = Workers who were gunned down by police at Dalla Cement Factory.
- = P.K.Kumaran, former member of the AITUC General Council and a veteran railway trade union leader.
- = Purnendu Mazumdar, Leader of tribal mine workers of Singhbhum district of Bihar who courageously fought against exploitation and in defence of interest of tribal workers.
- = Tara Das, veteran leader of Bank Employees' movement.
- = K.S.B. Pillai, leader of General Insurance Employees and former General Secretary of General Insurance Employees' All-India Assn.
- = M. Kathamuthu, leader of agricultural workers in Tamil Nadu and former M.P.
- = K. Murgeshan, Veteran freedom fighter, trade union and Communist leader of Tamil Nadu.

.....

*General
Committee*

RESOLUTIONS

- 1) ON THE NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY
- ✓ 2) ON CLOSURES & REOPENING OF CLOSED UNITS
- ✓ 3) ON MODERNISATION AND INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY
- ✓ 4) ON BONUS
- ✓ 5) WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT
- 6) ON DA COMMITTEE
- ✓ 7) ON PRICES AND PRICE RISE
- ✓ 8) ON PROVIDENT FUND & GRATUITY
- ✓ 9) ON ANGANWADI WORKERS
- ✓ 10) ON MINIMUM WAGE
- ✓ 11) ON ~~CON~~ CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

...

RESOLUTIONS

ON THE NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The Industrial Policy statement of the new Congress(I) Government at the Centre seeks to bring about changes of a fundamental nature with regard to the role of monopolies and multinationals, the ~~planning process and its relevance~~, investment and its direction, balanced development of the economy, pivotal role of public sector etc. The new industrial policy and ~~export~~ - import trade liberalisation policy and other measures are the continuation in essence of the policy of liberalisation vigorously pursued during the Seventh Five Year Plan by the Rajiv Gandhi Government ending in 1989-90. That this policy leading to reckless imports and consequent surge in borrowings have resulted in the present fiscal crisis cannot be gain-said. Indigenous technological capabilities built up so far mostly in the public and Governmental sector will fall by the wayside as a result of unrestricted import of foreign technology.

The General Council of the AITUC therefore considers that the new economic and industrial policy being initiated will have ~~new~~ far-reaching disastrous consequences for the economy of the country. Bureaucratic obstacles, unnecessary rules and restrictions which have outlived their utility should of course be removed. But the new policy seeks to virtually hand over the reins of the economy to the high business and multinationals, and introduce an open door policy towards them, by virtually complete delicensing, dismantling the MRTP Act, by confining public sector to only eight industry groups, the FEMA to be diluted ^{to} allow foreign holding

upto 51% in place of the existing 40%, with provision to allow even 100% foreign equity participation. *in export oriented*

Industry. The devaluation of the Rupee and trade liberalisation will make imports costly and in turn boost ~~up~~ up prices and inflation ultimately hitting hard the working people.

The freedom to invest at will and in any sector will accentuate regional imbalances, result in closures of medium and small scale industries due to competition of big business and multinationals. Even the policy with regard to small scale sector allows monopolies and MNCs to invest 26 percent which will bring this sector under their direct control.

As a consequence of this policy, planning will become irrelevant, public sector will be gradually privatised barring a few, some will be shunted to BIFR, there will be unrestricted process of further concentration of economic power and wealth in fewer hands to the detriment of common good even violating the Directive Principle of State Policy. As happened during the seventh Plan, outflow of foreign exchange will exceed the inflow in respect of both the Bigbusiness houses and MNCs and creating a situation of renewed foreign exchange crisis.

Such a policy change was being demanded for long by the chambers of Commerce as well as the IMF and World Bank in the name of generating competition and unrestricted scope for the flow of ~~foreign~~ foreign capital.

Unprecedentedly buoyant stock market with share prices rising to dizzy heights is how Industry and Trade have reacted.

The General Council of the AITUC taking all these factors into consideration firmly rejects the ~~is~~ ^{is} of the new policy as harmful in the long term interest/economy ~~is~~ ^{is} militating against the policy of self-reliance and for bringing in a period of closures and retrenchments that will be ^mlooking large before the workers.

The General Council calls upon all affiliates to strengthen the united IU opposition to the new policy and participate in the joint campaigns and struggles.

.....

ON CLOSURES AND REOPENING OF CLOSED UNITS

The General Council of the AITUC expresses concern at the continuing phenomenon of industrial sickness and closures. Even this year during the first six months about a lakh of workers have been thrown out of job due to closures, according to statement made in Parliament during the current session.

The General Council urges a n on the Government to take urgent steps to see that at least those units which are considered viable or can be made viable are opened. The trade unions will be prepared in evolving schemes for reopening of viable units lying closed on account of sickness.

The General Council reiterates the demand for probe into actual causes of these closures and haul up those employers who have brought about the sickness by resorting to fraudulent practices, mismanagement and embezzlement of company funds.

The General Council also demands protection of workers' statutory dues like provident fund, gratuity, leave benefits etc.

....

ON MODERNISATION AND INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

The AITUC General Council reiterates its principle stand on the question of modernisation and modern technology. The AITUC is not opposed to modernisation or new technology as such, but its application must take into account the increasing army of unemployed and underemployed in ~~the~~ both rural and urban areas, the need of a particular technology and modernisation process, available indigenously developed technology and so on thereby ~~eschewing~~ the tendency of reckless introduction of labour saving technology.

The General Council also reiterates the demand raised by the AITUC for a tripartite national Code in this regard and prior consultation and agreement with the union in the matter of selection and introduction of new technology and production processes.

~~The Government should~~ *****
~~take immediate steps to implement the~~
~~provisions made in this regard.~~

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

The General Council of the AITUC reiterates the demand of all sections of the trade union movement for enactment of the Bill with suitable amendments which is pending in Rajya Sabha. Since about a year, the main provisions and framework of the Bill are the product of a consensus arrived at a national seminar convened by the then NF Government in January 1990. The shortcomings in ^{the} Bill and certain of its provisions can be rectified.

Workers' participation in Management at all levels has assumed added importance and urgency in the context of modernisation of industries and enterprises, in view of continuing industrial sickness and closures of industrial units, and ^{for improvement} ~~on the question of~~ ^{the} performance of public sector enterprises. Workers must have say in the decision making process of an enterprise and its functioning as workers are the worst victims in the event of closure and their fate is intimately connected with the state of health of an enterprise. As a matter of fact many of the ills in the public sector enterprises and their inefficient performance could have been identified and rectified had there been effective workers' participation in management.

The AITUC General Council demands immediate enactment of the Bill to give ^{workers} ~~the~~ full say in running of enterprises.

ON PRICES AND PRICE RISE

The General Council of the AIWC is greatly concerned at the continuing spurt in the prices of all essential commodities. Even of those commodities whose production has been increasing, prices show no abatement. In fact, the Economic Survey, 1990-91 admitted that the increase in the prices is concentrated in the primary articles, more particularly of food grains which registered record production during the last three seasons.

The recent measures taken by the new Government at the Centre like devaluation, rise in import cost, increased rail freight and indirect taxes will further accelerate the rise in prices. The wholesale price index is reaching new heights every week and the rate of inflation ^{at present being 14.9%} is ~~already increasing~~ ^{by 1 percent every week}. The Consumer Price Index also is fast moving upwards.

The General Council demands that the Government takes effective steps against hoarders and black marketeers who are jacking up prices to fleece the people.

The General Council reiterates its demand for expansion of the public distribution system to cover ~~the~~ larger sections of the working people both in rural and urban areas and to increase the items of essential commodities for distribution under the public distribution system.

.....

PROVIDENT FUND AND GRATUITY

The General Council of the AITUC urges on the Government of India to extend the benefits of PF and Gratuity to all workers including those in unorganised sector as a measure of social security. The Government should also see that these acts wherever lawfully applicable, are strictly implemented.

— α —

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The AITUC General Council recalls that all the trade unions raised serious objections at the time of introduction of the 1982 index series on the ground that the family consumption basket was found defective including the weightage as a result of which actual price movements would be wrongly reflected in the index. The trade unions also demanded that at least the unanimous recommendations of the Rath Committee be implemented so as to rectify the 1960 index series so that the distortion in the conversion factor in relation to the 1982 index series can be avoided as far as possible. The trade unions also pointed out the financial losses that workers will suffer if the 1982 index series is implemented without any rectification.

The General Council notes with regret that the Government did not concede to any of the demands nor did allay the apprehensions of the trade unions.

The General Council reiterates the demands of the trade unions in this regard and urges on the Govt. to conduct a fresh family budget survey and trade unions be associated from the beginning in this exercise for evolving a new series which ^{is} also ^{become} ^{as} due ~~in view~~ of the last survey ^{is} ~~being~~ already more than a decade old.

.....

RESOLUTION.

ON THE NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

General Council

The Industrial Policy statement of the new Congress(I) Government at the Centre seeks to bring about changes of a fundamental nature with regard to the role of monopolies and multinationals, the planning process and its relevance, investment and its direction, balanced development of the economy, pivotal role of public sector etc. The new Industrial Policy and import trade liberalisation policy and other measures are the continuation in essence of the policy of liberalisation vigorously pursued during the Seventh Five Year Plan by the Rajiv Gandhi Government ending in 1989-90. That this policy leading to reckless imports and consequent surge in borrowings have resulted in the present fiscal crisis cannot be gain-said. Similarly reckless import of foreign technology has created problems.

It is also important that the government take the people and other section likely to be affected, along with trade unions, into confidence. It is regrettable that the Government has not done so, not even in the case of the loan now being sought from the IMF and World Bank and the nation has not been told of the conditions thereof. The government has already devalued the rupee and sold gold without taking political parties and people into confidence.

The Government policy is against the development of self reliant economy.

* Delicensing of all the industries to the extent of Rs. 200 crore, coupled with permission to foreign capital to own 51 percent of equity capital.

* Import of foreign capital should be regulated and should not be allowed to be raised above the present level and in no case it should be upto 51 per cent.

* Import of modern technology should take into account our specific needs and our huge human resources and unemployment and indigenous technological capabilities. Import subsidies should be encouraged. These conditions are absent in the government's policies.

* The so-called exit policies and freedom to close a factory at will, will adversely affect the workers. It is regrettable that trade unions have not been consulted in the matter.

* Further policies should ensure the increase in employment potential to solve the problems of unemployment, as was visualised in the draft eighth five year plan.

* Proposed large scale privatisation including that of banks and profit-making undertakings goes against the goal of self-reliance and independent economy. The proposal of the Government to disinvest, to confine public sector to some industries, reference to BIFR are step in the direction of privatisation.

* The small scale and tiny sector should be encouraged to flourish. Instead, the government has proposed to withdraw the lower rate of interest to these sectors which opens possibilities of these sectors being forced to close down, adding to unemployment and also allows investment by the big business and M.N.Cs in this sector.

* Uncontrolled growth of monopolies and big houses should be restricted. *But the M.R.P. Act is being dismantled*

* Bureaucratic obstacles unnecessary rules and restrictions which have outlined their utility should ofcourse be removed.

* People are adversely affected by rising prices. The policies announced by the government to cut subsidies are likely to further increase the prices of essential commodities. This will adversely affect the working people and the poorer sections. The price of food and essential commodities should not be allowed to rise, but rapid steps should be taken to reduce the prices of reasonable level. The public distribution system should be strengthened under the supervision of the citizen committee. While resolving the crisis that has overtaken the economy, more burden should not be placed on the working and toiling people; instead the affluent section should bear the major share.

* The workers will, however, cooperate with any steps that strengthen the independent self-reliance economy development.

*The General Council of the AITUC calls upon the working class to rouse the workers against the policies of the Government which are against the national interest such as privatisation, unrestricted flow of M.N.Cs, affecting the policy of self reliance and the policies that help to pass on the burden on the working class and the people. The working class should resist these policies and be ready to go into action whenever required.

.....

To

*Public
Sector*

Re: Banning Import of 3-Cyanopyridine and
Beta-Picoline.

Dear Sir,

IDPL, Muzaffarpur was primarily approved by Government and installed to produce Niacinamide (One of the Vitamins) from the basic stage namely alcohol with a capital investment of Rs. 14.0 Crores, the route followed by this plant does not involve any imported component. North Bihar is a basically agriculture state having Sugar Cane as the main crop. It has 26 nos. Sugar Factories and 10 nos. Distilleries. Thus IDPL unit at Muzaffarpur is the prestigious plant of North Bihar as it consumes major share of alcohol production arising out of Molasses. The Molasses is the by-product of Sugar Mills.

IDPL Muzaffarpur has a capacity of producing 300 MTs per annum of Niacinamide. It can meet the entire demand of Niacinamide in the Country. The production of Niacinamide is done starting from indigineous raw material viz industrial Ethyl Alcohol. The other manufacturers are producing Niacinamide from imported penultimate intermediate namely 3-Cyanopyridine and Beta-Picoline. The production of Niacinamide from these imported intermediate is much cheaper due to certain loopholes in the Export/Import Policy.

There has been lot of Import of 3-Cyanopyridine and Beta-Picoline a list of which are enclosed. This has resulted in the stoppage of the sale/production of Niacinamide in this plant since November' 1990.

Untill & unless the import of 3-Cyanopyridine and Beta-Picoline is banned for the production of Niacinamide IDPL plant at Muzaffarpur can not run at its rated capacity and the survival of this unit is not possible. The following is the actual production of Niacinamide by IDPL :

Year	:	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Qty. in M.T.	:	85.30	68.40	111.67	88.50	88.40
Year	:	1989-90	1990-91.			
Qty. in M.T.	:	67.20	61.85.			

contd..../2.

It should be noted here that 217 MT of 3-Cyanopyridine have been imported in between June'1990 to February'1991. In the same period 225 MT of Beta-Picoline have been imported. The cost of imported 3-Cyanopyridine and Beta-Picoline was Rs. 165.0 Lakhs and Rs. 117.0 Lakhs respectively. Thus loss of foreign currencies of Rs. 282 lakhs in less than one year. It would have been saved by indigenous production. It is irony that we are pursuing such a faulty Import Policy that at the one hand our industry is dying out and on the other precious foreign currencies are being spent for producing such items which can be produced in our Country itself. North Bihar is industrially backward. Muzaffarpur unit of IDPL is playing vital role in development of this part of Bihar. This plant is of most sophisticated and modern technology which transforms alcohol into many life saving drugs. If this plant is expanded as per its original blue print it will be proved to be many axillary industries.

It is, therefore, requested to kindly consider the facts hereinabove and do needful to ban import of 3-Cyanopyridine and Beta-Picoline for production of Niacin and Niacinamide. In case banning of import is not possible the heavy duty may be imposed on the import of the said items to the extent to discourage the importers.

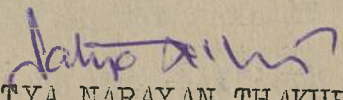
I hope you will appreciate the case abovementioned and suitable steps may please be intimated as earliest to impress ~~xxx~~ upon the government of India for necessary order.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Encl : As above.

1st September'1991.
Muzaffarpur.


(SATYA NARAYAN THAKUR) 119
P R E S I D E N T
I D P L K A R M I K S A N G H

IMPORT OF 3-CYANOPYRIDINE

Period	Port	Imported from	Name of Party	Qty. in Kg.	Amount in Rs.
4.6.1990 to 5.6.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Pine Organics	4,810	3,86,165
6.6.90 to 21.6.90.	BOMBAY	USA	NGEC Pvt. Ltd.	6,200	4,32,795
3.7.90 to 11.7.90.	BOMBAY	JAPAN	Pushpan Pharmaceuticals	30,000	24,56,826
2.7.90 to 15.7.90.	MADRAS	JAPAN	Veer Chemicals & Aromatics Pvt. Ltd.	10,000	9,59,820
12.7.90 to 27.7.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Sumedha Chemicals.	15,800	11,18,878
24.7.90 to 31.7.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Veer Chemicals & Aromatics Pvt. Ltd.	10,000	6,90,447
24.7.90 to 31.7.90.	BOMBAY	JAPAN	Pushpan Pharmaceuticals	15,000	13,01,227
1.8.90 to 5.8.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Chanak Lab Pvt. Ltd.	5,000	4,20,104
1.8.90 to 15.8.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Sumedha Chemicals	15,800	11,18,878
- do -	BOMBAY	USA	Lasons Engg. Pvt. Ltd.	6,000	4,24,396
1.8.90 to 31.8.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Kizol Chem. Pvt. Ltd.	5,000	4,14,039
- do -	BOMBAY	USA	Pharm Chem.	5,200	4,00,904
1.10.90 to 30.10.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Savoicare Labs Pvt. Ltd.	7,000	8,56,693
1.11.90 to 30.11.90.	MADRAS	USA	CHANDAK Labs Pvt. Ltd.	5,800	4,28,183
9.11.90 to 15.11.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Rupal Chemical Ind. Pvt. Ltd.	14,800	10,89,097
3.12.90 to 13.12.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Veer Chemicals & Aromatics Pvt. Ltd.	12,000	8,96,232
- do -	BOMBAY	USA	Pharma Chemicals	4,800	3,61,129
- do -	BOMBAY	USA	Rupal Chemical Ind. Pvt. Ltd.	14,800	10,56,587
1.1.91 to 10.1.91	BOMBAY	USA	Ipsa Laboratories Ltd.	5,000	3,88,939
<i>X do</i>			Kaprihans Pharma & Chem.	5,000	4,16,446
<i>X do</i>			Kwizol Chemical P. Ltd.	5,000	4,10,755
1.2.91 to 5.2.91.	BOMBAY	JAPAN	RCA Pharma Lab.	5,400	4,68,442
4.6.90 to 5.2.91.			TOTAL	217,610	1,64,96,992
				Say 217 M.T.	Rs. 165 Lakhs.

IMPORT OF BETA-PICOLINE

Period	Port	Imported from	Name of Party	Qty. in Kg.	Amount in Rs.
8.6.90 to 21.6.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Lason Engg. Co.	8,299	4,05,521
5.6.90 to 15.6.90.	MADRAS	USA	Vennam Chemicals	5,211	2,93,734
6.6.90 to 7.6.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Veer Chem. & Aromatics Pvt. Ltd.	5,983	3,02,994
22.5.90 to 23.6.90.	BOMBAY	JAPAN	Pfizer Ltd.	10,070	5,27,207
8.6.90 to 21.6.90.	BOMBAY	BELGIUM	Arti Drugs Pvt. Ltd.	6,080	3,15,130
- do -	BOMBAY	USA	Khoj Chemicals	14,282	7,05,352
- do -	BOMBAY	USA	Mayarati Chemicals	8,360	4,37,681
12.7.90 to 23.7.90.	BOMBAY	BELGIUM	Khoj Chemicals	14,440	7,41,363
1.8.90 to 15.8.90.	BOMBAY	BELGIUM	Aarti Drugs Pvt. Ltd.	14,440	7,46,475
16.8.90 to 31.8.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Khoj Chemicals	14,282	7,13,014
			Lasons Engg.	14,089	6,98,400
11.9.90 to 30.9.90.	BOMBAY	JAPAN	Rupal Chem(I) P. Ltd.	14,282	7,10,488
			Salpra Pharmaceuticals & Chem.	7,030	3,85,518
1.10.90 to 30.10.90.	BOMBAY	USA	Pharma India Lab.	4,633	2,33,711
9.11.90 to 15.11.90.	BOMBAY	BELGIUM	Khoj Chemical Pvt. Ltd.	14,448	7,48,054
3.12.90 to 13.12.90.	BOMBAY	BELGIUM	Indian Dystuff Ind.Ltd.	3,000	1,74,771
1.1.91 to 10.1.91.	BOMBAY	BELGIUM	Khoj Chemicals P. Ltd.	14,440	7,75,410
- do -	BOMBAY	BELGIUM	Ropal Chem. P. Ltd.	14,440	7,56,524
1.1.91 to 10.1.91.	BOMBAY	BELGIUM	Priya Chemical	5,130	2,94,866
21.1.91 to 31.1.91.	BOMBAY	BELGIUM	Rupal Chem. Ind. P. Ltd.	14,440	7,56,524
6.2.91 to 18.2.91.	BOMBAY	BELGIUM	Associates Chem Inds.	3,990	2,57,619
- do -	BOMBAY	USA	Lason Engg. Co. Ltd.	14,282	7,90,401
5.6.90 to 10.2.91			TOTAL	225,651	1,17,70,758
				(225 M.T.)	(Rs. 117 Lakhs)

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24 CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI

Dated 29th July, 1991

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL

A Meeting of the General Council of the A.I.T.U.C will be held on 2nd, 3rd and 4th of September 1991. The meeting will begin on 2nd September at 4 P.M.

A G E N D A

- (1) Developments and work report after the Madras Conference.
- (2) New Industrial and Economic Policy.
- (3) Immediate tasks before the Trade Union Movements and Action Programme thereon.
- (4) Report on unity talks with H.M.S.
- (5) Resolutions.
- (6) Affiliations.
- (7) Any other item with the permission of the Chair.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Homi Dajik
(Homi Dajik)

—

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI - 110001

President : CHATURANAN MISHRA M.P.
General Secretary : INDRAJIT GUPTA M.P.

Dated: 3. 6. 1990.

AITUC GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

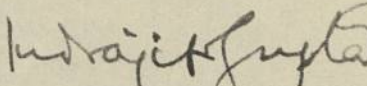
To

All members of the General Council
of the AITUC.

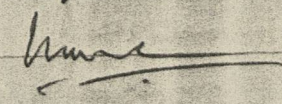
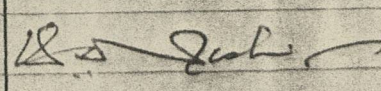
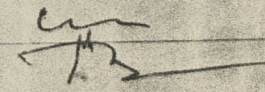
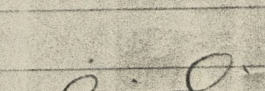
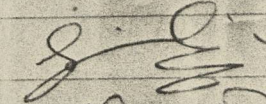
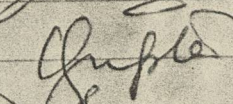
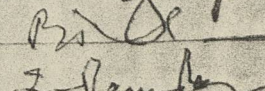
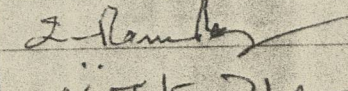
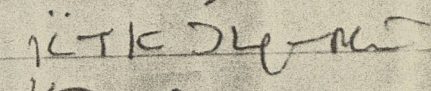
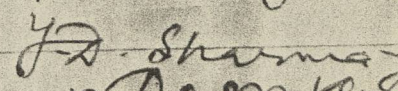
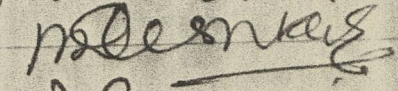
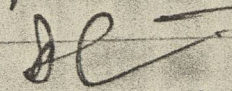
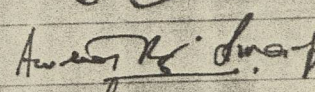
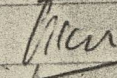
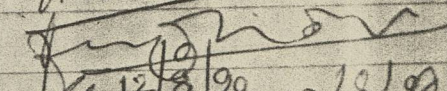
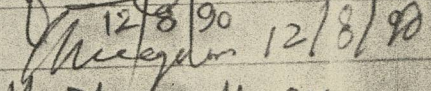
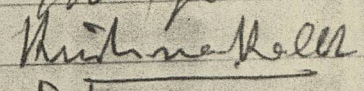
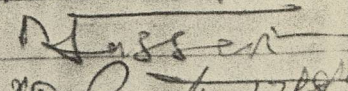
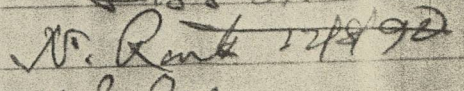
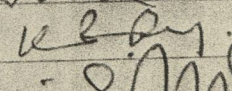
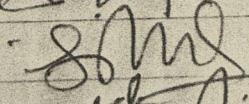
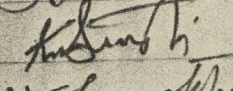
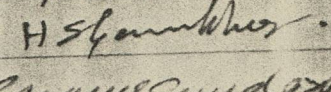
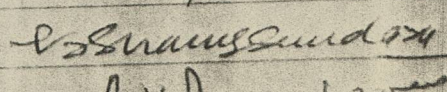
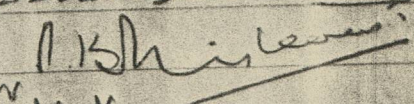
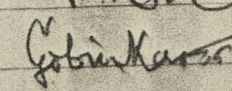
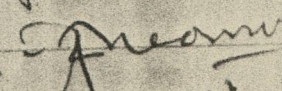
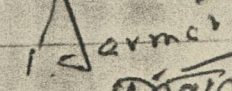
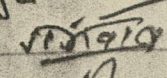
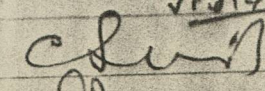
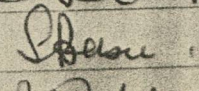
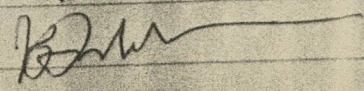
A meeting of the General Council of All India Trade Union Congress will be held at Madras in the Conference Hall at 11.00 a.m. on 7th August '90 to discuss the following agenda:

1. Confirmation of minutes of the last meeting
2. Programme and agenda of the 34th Session of AITUC.
3. Ratification of new affiliations.
4. To determine number and name of Ex-officio delegates to the 34th Session of AITUC.
5. Amendments to the Constitution proposed by Com. Homi Daji and of which notice has been given.
6. Any other subject with the permission of the Chair.
7. If the General Council is not completed its work will be adjourn to meet again during the Session itself at the same Venue.

All members are requested to attend.


(INDRAJIT GUPTA)
General Secretary.

Meeting of the first General Council
after 3rd session held on 12/8/90.

S. No.	Name	State	Signature
1	M. S. KRISHANAN	KARNATAKA	
2	B. D. Joshi	DELHI	
3	Chaturam Mohy	central	
4	T. N. Siddananta	"	
5	Gagan Singh	Bihar	
6	Hridayt Gupta	Centre	
7	Bhalchandra Triad	Gujarat	
8	T. N. Ram Rao	Maharashtra	
9	K. T. K. THANGAMAN	TAMILNADU	
10	Y. D. SHARMA	DELHI	
11	M. M. DESHKAJ	MAHARASHTRA	
12	Devi K. Garg	U.P.	
13	ARVIND RAJ SWARUP	U.P.	
14	P. Balakrishnan	Karnataka	
15	Mohan Wooly	Karnataka	
16	Nihar Mukherjee	West Bengal	
17	KALLAT KRISHNAW	KERALA	
18	Masud Hussain	M.P.	
19	Nirmal Runk	W. Bengal	
20	Kamatapati Ray	W. Bengal	
21	Shrikrishna	Rajasthan	
22	Kuber Singh	West Bengal	
23	H. S. Gambheer	Punjab	
24	K. N. SHAMA SUNDAR	Karnataka	
25	P. Bhaskaran	Kerala	
26	Gobin Karan	W. Bengal	
27	PADALA RAMARAO	A.P.	
28	P. S. PARMAR	Rajasthan	
29	GAZANFAR NAWAB	Bihar	
30	CHAKRADHAR PRASAD SINGH	Bihar	
31	S. S. BASU	TUG TRANSFER	
32	K. SUBBANNA	A.P.	

S.No.	Name	State	Signature
33	Upendra Choudhary	Bihar	
34	E. A. KURIAN	KERALA	
35	P. K. MURTHY	KERALA	
36	R. L. DOBRA	HIMACHAL	
37	D. R. Nisdeshi	do	
38	G. Maniachari	TAMILNADU	
39	S. KASIVISVANATHAN	"	
40	G. Sounder Raj	Karnataka	
41	M. KOMARIAH	Anandrapuram	
42	Sakal Dipal Yadav	ORISSA	
43	Debendra Panda	ORISSA	
44	Buti Krishna Panda	ORISSA	
45	Durga Charan Mohanty	ORISSA	
46	Gour Sinker	W. Bengal	
47	Salya N. Shakur	Bihar	
48	Amit Chakravarty	ORISSA	
49	Sunehri Lal	P.R.T. Sujat P.M.	
50	Gopal Chand.	W: Bengal	
51	Delasish Dutta.	West Bengal.	
52	Tobini Mondil	west Bengal	
53	H.V. Ananthasubbarao	Karnataka	
54	BOJA KOTYAN	do	
55	C. RAMCHANDER	AP	
56	B. LAXMIPATHA	AP	
57	W. A. DAYARATHA	Tamil Nadu	
58	Charchal Ghosh	W. B.	
59	Bigam Ram	BIHAR	
60	P. Ravindran	Kerala	
61	KRISHNA SWAMI	M. P.	
62	Saheli Govila	M. P.	
63	K. K. Karm	Bihar	
64	Ghanshyam Sohan Sutha	UP	
65	K. K. Tiwari	U. P.	
66	N. TR. ANANDASWIRTHA	KARNATAKA	

Day 12.8.90

67	Chandra Shekhar	Bihar	Chandra	10
68	P. K. Ganguli	BIHAR	P. K.	10
69	R. P. Yadav	Bihar	R. P.	10
70	D. K. Singh	U.P.	D. K.	10
71	Sahebdin Khan	U.P.	Sahebdin	10
72	T. GANESAN	T.N.	T. G.	10
73	Balwant Singh	U.P.	Balwant	10
74	S.P. Dayaram	A.P.	S.P.	10
75	A. GOVINDASWAMY	Tamil Nadu	A. Govind	10
76	Sunil Das Gupta	Tripura	Sunil	10
77	Sunil Mahanta	West Bengal	Sunil	10
78	R. N. Upadhyay	Uttar Pradesh	R. N.	10
79	SUKHBIR TYAGI	U.P.	Sukhbir	10
80	Ramesh Chandra	U.P.	Ramesh	10
81	K. C. Mathew	Kerala	K. C.	10
82	M. Gangiah	A.P.	M. G.	10
83	B. KARUN KUMAR	Andhra Pradesh	B. Karun	10
84	Tarun Mohan	W. Bengal	Tarun	10
85	Himangshu Das	W. Bengal	Himangshu	10
86	Mang Chatterjee	West Bengal	Mang	10
87	Hemangshu Chatterjee	West Bengal	Hemangshu	10
88	Jai Prakash	A. Haryana	Jai Prakash	10
89	J. P. KHARE	Delhi	J. P.	10
90	T. A. FRANCIS	DELHI	T. A.	10
91	S. C. Kishore	DELHI	S. C.	10
92	Stambh Nath Banerji	Bihar	Stambh	10
93	Laxmishwar Yadav	Bihar	Laxmishwar	10
94	Hari Shankar Gaur	Delhi	Hari	10
95	D. L. SAETHDEV	Delhi	D. L.	10
96	G. V. Krishna Rao	Andhra Pradesh	G. V.	10
97	Kanakeswar Prasad	A.P.	Kanakeswar	10
98	Ram Babu Singh	Bihar	Ram Babu	10
99	V. Subbaram	A.P.	V. Subbaram	10

100	K. Sekhal Babu	Andhra Pradesh	R. Seppan
101	Deoki Nandani	Bihar	DNS
102	Chandishewri Singh	Bihar (Baquba)	Chandishewri
103	O. Narasimha Rao	Andhra Pradesh	O. Narasimha Rao
104	P. VASUMATI DEVI	Andhra Pradesh	P. Vasumati Devi
105	P. Nagarwan Rao	-20-	
106	B. TULASENDRA	A.P.	B. Tulaseudra
107	K. V. KOCHERIAH	KERALA	K. V. Kocheria
108	T. A. JOSEPH	KERALA	T. A. Joseph
109	C. KRISHNAN	KERALA	C. Krishnan
110	VIJAYAN KUNISSERY	KERALA	Vijayan Kunissery
111	M. M. GOPAL	DELHI	M. M. Gopal
112	Mahyog Agar	Madhya Pradesh	Mahyog Agar
113	K. C. PARRA	Delhi	K. C. Parra
114	S. K. Bhargava	Madhya Pradesh	S. K. Bhargava
115	Narayana Prasad	Bihar	Narayana Prasad
116	Jeeplal Yadav	Bihar	Jeeplal Yadav
117	S. Chandras	Delhi	S. Chandras
118	E. Nagaraju	Kerala AP	E. Nagaraju
119	Ram Prasad Ram	Bihar	Ram Prasad Ram
120	Rajeshwar Prasad	Bihar	Rajeshwar Prasad
121	Reshab Banji	W. B.	Reshab Banji
122	A. K. Ahmad	Bihar	A. K. Ahmad
123	Suresh Kumar	Punjab	Suresh Kumar
124	Rameshwar	Punjab	Rameshwar
125	S. S. THIAGARAJAN	Tamil Nadu	S. S. Thiagarajan
126	R. M. GOPU	Tamil Nadu	R. M. Gopu
127	Shambhu Narain Singh	Bihar	Shambhu Narain Singh
128	Baldev Singh	Calcutta W. B.	Baldev Singh
129	Rajan Mathan	U.P.	Rajan Mathan
130	M. A. Karim	Kerala	M. A. Karim
131	H. MAHADEVAN	KARNATAKA	H. Mahadevan
132	M. C. NARASIMHARAO	- 11 -	M. C. Narasimharao
133	A. V. SHARMA	GUJARAT	A. V. Sharma
134	Sukhdas Rao	Punjab	Sukhdas Rao

135	K. R. KASHYAP	U. P.	
136	B. N. TEWARY	WEST BENGAL	
137	NETIS SETT	Do Do	
138	Bhowani Roy Choudhry	Do Do	
139	Gom Goswami	Do Do	Gom Goswami
140	Sopal Bangia	Do	S. Bangia
144	SISIR MITRA	Do	Sisir Mitra
142	C. V. Chitnis	Maharashtra	
143	Bhagwan Thakur		
144	Madhavi Kulkarni		
145	Dr. Kanta Bha	Maharashtra	
146	K. R. Gangadhar	Maharashtra	
147	Geeta Mahajan	Maharashtra	
148	Ch. Nagapant	Maharashtra	
149	C. L. Kauslike	M. P.	
150	A. V. R. SALMA	M. P.	
151	KRISHNA MOBI	M. P.	
152	M. C. Soni	M. P.	
153	E. R. BAKSHI	M. P.	
154	Bansal Chakrabarty	M. P.	
155	S. B. ...	T. NADU	
156	H. D. Anand	A. P.	
157	S. K. SANYAL	Maharashtra	
158	ANIRUDH	Bihar	
159	S. CHANDRAKANTH	Tamil Nadu	
160	Bant Bant	Punjab	
161	JAGAN	TAMILNADU	
162	J. S. Prasad	Bihar	
163	Grand Prasad Shrivastava	M. P.	
163	Z. Vijaya Kumar	A. P.	
164	N. SANTHAPPA	T. N.	
165	Narayan Choudhry	W. B.	
166	A. K. Shah.	Gujarat.	

167

168

41296-411054

2-02

913

w

Meeting of the General Council held at Madras on 7-8-1990


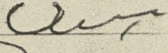
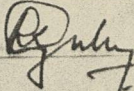
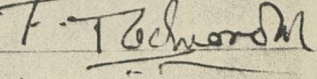
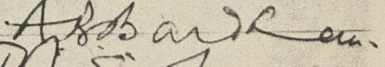
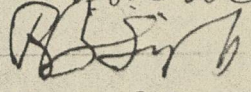
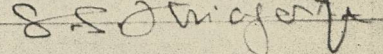
S.No.	Name	State	Signature
1	SAILA SEKHAR BASU	TUG / TRANSPOR	SB 9/90
2	S K SANYAL	Maharashtra	Mansel
3	G. V. Chitnis		Chitnis
4	K. C. Mathew	Kerala	Mathew
5	C.R. Borkshi	M.P.	C.R. Borkshi
6	K. Srinivas Rao	A.P.	K.S. Rao
7	Ramesh Das	Bihar	Ramesh Das
8	S.N. Jha	Bihar	Jha
9	K.A. SRINIVASA	Centre	K.A. Srinivasa
10	G.S. Saha	UP	G.S. Saha
11	Uma Kant Jha	Bihar	Uma Kant Jha
12	Broki Nandansingh	Bihar	Broki Nandansingh
13	S.D. Sharma	Bihar	S.D. Sharma
14	Sunil Sen	W. Bengal	Sunil Sen
15	Nihar Mukherjee	W. Bengal	Nihar Mukherjee
16	Kallal-Krishna	Kerala	Kallal-Krishna
17	M. I. Jumanal	Karnatak	M. I. Jumanal
18	Narayana Mysore	Maharashtra	Narayana Mysore
19	Madhav Makashu	"	Madhav Makashu
20	Gopin Karna	W.D.	Gopin Karna
21	A.M.G. P.U.	Andhra	A.M.G. P.U.
22	N.D. Srinain	W. Bengal	N.D. Srinain
23	Sunil Mahanta	W. Bengal	Sunil Mahanta
24	Gopal Chandra	W. Bengal	Gopal Chandra
25	W.A. Nayak	T.N. State	W.A. Nayak
26	C.K. MADHAVAN	T.N. State	C.K. Madhavan
27	S. GANESAN	T.N. State	S. Ganesan
28	DR. G. KANWAR BIRAN	Tamil Nadu	Dr. G. Kanwar Biran
29	K.T.K. THIRUAMANI	"	K.T.K. Thirumani
30	Mohan Wooly	Karnataka	Mohan Wooly
31	H.V. Renukandya	"	H.V. Renukandya
32	C. Balakrishnan	"	C. Balakrishnan
33	M. N. KRISHNAN	"	M. N. Krishnan
34	K.N. Shams Sunder	"	K.N. Shams Sunder
35	H.V. ANANTHASUBBARAO	"	H.V. Ananthasubbarao

S.No.	Name	State	Signature
36	Geeta Mahajan	Maharashtra	Geeta Mahajan
37	M. M. DESHKA	Bihar	M. M. Deshka
38	AMOLAK RAO	A.P.	Amolak Rao
39	B. TULASENDRA	A.P.	B. Tulaseendra
40	Z. VIJAYA KUMAR	A.P.	Z. Vijaya Kumar
41	P. Nageswara Rao	A.P.	P. Nageswara Rao
42	G. RAOCHANDER	A.P.	G. Raochander
43	B. Lakshmaiah	A.P.	B. Lakshmaiah
44	G. V. Krishna Rao	A.P.	G. V. Krishna Rao
45	A. R. Vijay Kumar	Karnataka	A. R. Vijay Kumar
46	M. d. Aulkin	A.P.	M. d. Aulkin
47	O. B. Anand G. G. G. G.	A.P.	O. B. Anand G. G. G. G.
48	Sue bin' Lal	Punjab	Sue bin' Lal
49	Parduman Singh	Punjab	Parduman Singh
50	B. N. Tewary	W. Bengal	B. N. Tewary
51	K. N. Singh	do	K. N. Singh
52	Bhorani Roy Chowdhury	W. Bengal	B. R. Chowdhury
53	N. S. S. S.	do	N. S. S. S.
54	Gopal Bangia	"	G. Bangia
55	J. P. Singh	Bihar	J. P. Singh
56	A. K. Ahmad	Bihar	A. K. Ahmad
57	A. S. S. S.	Bihar	A. S. S. S.
58	S. Chandra	Delhi	S. Chandra
59	R. L. SOBROT	HIMACHAL	R. L. Sobrot
60	Y. D. SHARMA	DELHI	Y. D. Sharma
61	Pradip Maitha	W. Bengal	Pradip Maitha
62	S. P. Yadav	ORISSA	S. P. Yadav
63	T. A. FRANCIS	DELHI	T. A. Francis
64	J. P. KHARE	DELHI	J. P. Khare
65	M. S. S. S.	" "	M. S. S. S.
66	D. L. S. S.	" "	D. L. S. S.
67	M. M. G. P. C.	DELHI	M. M. G. P. C.
68	B. D. Joshi	"	B. D. Joshi
69	K. C. PATIL	"	K. C. Patil

S. No.	Name	State	Signature
70	Dipankar Jaita	Assam	
71	V. TR. ANANDATHIRTHA	KARNATAKA	Over 9.8.990
72	Ramchandra Sarrati	M.P.	
73	KRISHNA MODI	M.P.	
74	D.L. RAO	M.P.	
75	Ajit Kumar Jain	MP	
76	Govind Prasad Shewastri	M.P.	
77	Sambal Chakravarty	MP	
78	B. O. RANJAN	A.P.	
79	A. Ramulu	A.P.	
80	B. Rama Rao	A.P.	
81	K. V. Raghavulu	A.P.	
82	K. Subbanna	A.P.	
83	Gour Sinker	W. Bengal	
84	P. V. C. S. RAO	A.P.	
85	P. S. Parmar	Rajasthan	
86	Sudhachandran Kumar	A.P.	
87	Shrinivasa	Rajasthan	
88	S. C. Chandra	T. Nadu	
89	T. R. S. RANI	T. Nadu	
90	Vinay Rathi	W. Bengal	
91	D. P. Chouda	A. B. E. A.	
92	Tanuj Kumar Chakravarty	A. B. E. A.	
93	M. K. Singh	M.P.	
94	Debasish Banta	WB.	
95	Parayan Chowdhury	WB.	
96	Sunil Das Gupta	Tripura	
97	Santa	Bihar	
98	Sibakar Ray		
99	Durga Ch Mohanty		
100	Prabhu Das	Orissa	
101	K. S. SOMU	TAMILNADU	
102	D. K. Panda	ORISSA	
103	Dr. B. K. Kanya	Maharashtra	
104	N. SANTHANAM	Tamilnadu	

S. No	Name	State	Signature
105	V. V. RAMARAO	A. P.	
106	Salam Shahedi	A. P.	
107	Budhinath Boral	M. P.	B. N. Boral
108	Hosni Baji	A. P.	
109	Chalmedhorji	Bihar	
110	M. S. KRISHNAN	KARNATAKA	
111	Hosni Baji	Bihar	Hosni Baji
112	Indrajit Gupta	Centre	Gupta
113	Chakravarthy	Centre	Chakravarthy
114	J. Chitharajay	Kerala	J. Chitharajay
115	T. N. Ram Rao	Kerala	T. N. Ram Rao
116	Bhulchandra Trivedi	U. P.	B. T. Trivedi
117	A. GOVINDASWAMY	Tamilnadu	A. Govindaswamy
118	PADALA RAMARAO	A. P.	
119	P. B. Subramaniam	Kerala	P. B. Subramaniam
120	K. S. Subramaniam	M. P.	
121	K. L. RAHESODRA	Centre	
122	Yashwanth	Bihar	
123	DEBKUMAR GANGULI	W. B.	
124	M. S. Prasad	Bihar	
125	S. K. Ramnagar Nawab	Bihar	
126	O. P. Mehta	Rajasthan	O. P. Mehta
127	DARSHAN SINGH	U. P.	
128	Prakash Singh	U. P.	
129	R. K. Singh	R. P.	
130	H. N. K. SINGH	Karnataka	
131	Narayana Prasad P. B. S.	U. P.	
132	M. S. Subramaniam	Kerala	
133	C. A. Kurian	Kerala	
134	M. SUSANAPRIYAN	Kerala	
135	P. P. Mukundan	Kerala	
136	T. M. ABU	KERALA	
137	R. V. RAMANKUTTY WARIER	Kerala	
138	D. R. Nisadgaonkar	M. P.	

S.No.	Name	State	Signature
139	Safiruddin Ahmed	W.P.	Safiruddin
140	Bhigwan THORAT	MAHARASHTRA	Bhigwan Thorat
141	Krishna Suman	M.P.	Krishna Suman
142	C. Krishnam	Kerala	C. Krishnam
143	C. Arakaram	Kerala	C. Arakaram
144	T.A. Joseph	Kerala	T.A. Joseph
145	J. Satyanarayana	A.P.	J. Satyanarayana
146	Laxmi Sharda Yadav Bikaner	Bikaner	Laxmi Sharda
147	Bishwanar Shukla	UP	Bishwanar Shukla
148	Satyajit Shakin	Bihar	Satyajit Shakin
149	Abdul Mannan	W.Bengal	Abdul Mannan
150	Christopher Louisa	GOA	Christopher Louisa
151	Benu Roychoudhury	Kerala	Benu Roychoudhury
152	LEBO Janku	Singapur (Bihar)	LEBO Janku
153	Balwant Singh	U.P.	Balwant Singh
154	K. Vohra	UP	K. Vohra
155	Sukhvir Tyagi	U.P.	Sukhvir Tyagi
156	R. R. Tiwari	U.P.	R. R. Tiwari
157	Bhawika Singh	UP	Bhawika Singh
158	Rajendra Halder	U.P.	Rajendra Halder
159	Kapildas Yadav	Bihar	Kapildas Yadav
160	R. N. Mishra	Maharashtra	R. N. Mishra
161	Prakash Mishra	U.P.	Prakash Mishra
162	R. K. Ratnakar	Maharashtra	R. K. Ratnakar
163	T. G. SONHOTANE	"	T. G. SONHOTANE
164	B. L. Barge	"	B. L. Barge
165	M. C. Soni	Madhya Pradesh	M. C. Soni
166	S. Meena	U.P.	S. Meena
167	K. M. Bhatt	Gujarat	K. M. Bhatt
168	Rajkumar Singh	"	Rajkumar Singh
169	Gour Goswami	W.B	Gour Goswami
170	Bhupendra Lal Singh	Bihar	Bhupendra Lal Singh
171	Jaijan Mohita	W. Bengal	Jaijan Mohita
172	M. ARUMUGHAN	Tamil Nadu	M. ARUMUGHAN
173	M. K. Chhetri	Chhattisgarh	M. K. Chhetri

S.No	Name	State	Signature
174	Ramkrishna Ram	Bihar	
175	Upendra Chandra	Bihar	
176	P. K. Ganguly	Bihar	
177	Rohini Mondal	West Bengal	
178	A. B. Bandyopadhyay	Madhya Pradesh	
179	Ram Babu	Bihar	
180	S. S. THIAGARAJAN	TAMIL NADU	

34

ALL INDIA CONFEDERATION OF BUILDING
& CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

(Affiliated to Trade Union International of Workers of the
Building, Wood & Building Materials Industries
Finland)

To

ALL OFFICE-BEARERS & MEMBERS
of General Council.

Date 12 March 90

Dear Comrade,

The new Govt. of National front have taken keen interest in framing legislation for Construction Industries. A seminar was held by Govt. at New Delhi on 12th February 90. Labour Minister Shri Ramvilas Paswan was present. The participants were leaders of National Campaign Committee, Central Trade Unions, the Builders Association, researchers and eminent persons like Justice Krishna Iyer. The AITUC was represented by Com. T.A. Francis and Com Subhash Bhatnagar both secretaries of this confederation.

The NCC - CL have decided to hold RALLY at New Delhi in front of Parliament on 30th March 90. Although the time is very short but considering the importance all out efforts must be made to make this rally a success. You are requested to send construction workers in large numbers.

MEETING OF THE TUI BB BUREAU & GENERAL COUNCIL OF
CONFEDERATION.

Working Bureau meeting of the Trade Union International of the Building, wood & Building Materials Industries is scheduled to be held at New Delhi on 22 & 23 April 90. President Bro. Luther Lander of GBR, Secretary Bro. Mouripera and other officials i.e. secretaries and Vice Presidents are expected to attend.

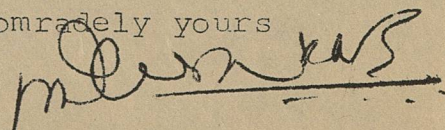
It has therefore been decided to hold GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING OF CONFEDERATION ON 24th & 25th April 90. The meeting will be held at office of the AITUC 24 Canning Lane New Delhi and will start at 10 a.m. Members of TUI Bureau will also participate. All the members of General Council are requested to attend the meeting. As to return journey you are advised to book return tickets for trains starting from Delhi on 25th evening onwards or, send money order to Com. T.A. Francis, Akahdeep, 26 A Barakhamba Road, New Delhi with particulars.

Hope you will send strong contingents for the rally of 30th March 90 and you will attend General Council Meeting on 24th April 90, positively.

Some of the States & Federations have not sent names of the General Council members. Please send them per return of the post,

With greetings,

Somradely yours



(M.M. DESHKAR)
General Secretary.

*Kr. Ayer
Sakgama
Tr. B.S.
D. S. P.
By new kulkarni
Cochin 682011*

12 March 90.

ON INDO- US TRADE RELATIONS

The decision of the U.S. Administration to brand India as "guilty" under the Super-301 clause of U.S. Omnibus Trade Act, and to threaten India with trade sanctions if she does not change her policies, is a calculated act of economic arms-twisting in the worst traditions of neo-colonialism.

President Bush wants the Indian Government to relax its restrictions on imports, so that the products of U.S. multinationals can freely flood the Indian market to the detriment of our own domestic industries. He also wants that the nationalised sector of Insurance should be dismantled so that U.S. Insurance Companies can grab the lion's share of this branch of business. Failure to comply with the U.S. demands will lead, we are told, to stringent trade sanctions against India.

This is pure and simple blackmail and an arrogant attack on India's economic sovereignty and policy of self-reliance. The General Council of the AITUC categorically condemns the U.S. challenge to the Indian economy, and calls upon the working class and all sections of our people to resist and defeat it. It hopes that the Government of India will stand firmly for India's national interests and refuse to be bullied or browbeaten by the imperialists.

General Council

—



WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

(New Delhi: 24-27 October 1988)

ON INDO-US TRADE RELATIONS

The decision of the US administration to brand India as "guilty" under ^{the} Super-301 clause of the US Omnibus Trade Act, and to threaten India with trade sanctions, if she does not change her policies, is a calculated act of economic arm-twisting in the worst traditions of neo-colonialism.

President Bush wants the Indian Government to relax its restrictions on imports, so that the products of US multinationals can freely flood the Indian market to the detriment of our own domestic industries. He also wants that the nationalised sector of insurance should be dismantled so that US insurance companies can grab the lion's share of this branch of business. Failure to comply with the US demands will lead, we are told, to stringent trade sanctions against India.

This is pure and simple blackmail

and an arrogant attack on India's economic sovereignty and policy of self-reliance. The General Council of the ATOC categorically condemns the US challenge to the Indian economy, and calls upon the working class and all sections of our people to resist and defeat it. It hopes that the Government of India will stand firmly for India's national interests and refuse to be bullied or browbeaten by the imperialists.

Enclosure

RESOLUTION ON INDO - US TRADE RELATIONS

President Bush has arrogantly declared India among the three 'Super guilty' for unfair trading practices. Among the crime noted for this humiliating treatment is not only a surplus trade balance of meagre dollars of 700 million but the exercise of sovereign powers of the people of India to maintain general insurance industry exclusively in the State Sector.

This is the justification to bracket India with Japan and Brazil to single them out for enforcing super 301 clause of the new provisions of U.S. Omnibus Trade Practices Act enacted last year by a protectionist American Congress.

The obvious intention of President Bush and the U.S. Congress is to use its economic and Military Power to punish India for taking decisions in her national interest. We support the response of Finance Minister Mr. S.B. Chavan and Commerce Minister Mr. Dinesh Singh that this treatment was totally unjustified and unfair. They have categorically declared that India would not be brow-beaten by USA. There is no question of India submitting to this blackmail or compromise our political freedom and economic independence.

It is in this face of challenges like this that patriotic captains of Industry and Trade and the united organised patriotic working class must mobilise the entire nation to rebuff resolutely the imperialist arrogance. It is obvious that Bush Administration has lost its nerves when threatened by defiance of its NATO allies in Europe and Japan treating US pressures with contempt, from its position of superior economic power. Bush Administration is finding it increasingly impossible to reconcile itself to the decline of American Power in face of irrepressible spirit of defiance displayed by self-respecting Latin American, African and Asian nations asserting their right to political and economic independence.

It was expected that Bush Administration would read the writing on the wall. It is the universal desire of all men of peace that confrontation in the world must yield place to dialogue and cooperation. Cold war must be replaced by creative economic cooperation on the basis of equality and equity in International Economic Relations.

We note with satisfaction that the response even of all Industrialists and Businessmen has been consistent with the categorical stand taken by the Finance Minister Mr. S.B. Chavan and Trade and Commerce Minister Mr. Dinesh Singh, who have declared that India will not and cannot be brow-beaten by the US Administration.

We, of the working class, demand that all patriotic forces must be mobilised to unite the people to meet and defeat this challenge.

The patriotic people of India by their honest, hard work have brought India to this position after 44 years of independence that India's voice in the world fora is heard with respect and a new confidence has been created that the battle of Third World Nations for establishing a just and rational International Economic Order cannot be avoided.

We, therefore, appeal to all sections of the people and to the Govt. of India to stand united to meet this U.S. affront to our independence with the contempt it deserves. We welcome the response of Japan, who have contemptuously refused even to talk to the United States on the subject. So must we. Freedom and economic independence are not negotiable.

India is committed to unite all countries of Asia and the Pacific for creating conditions of durable Peace for assured development to end poverty and backwardness in India and the world. The imperialist arrogance must, therefore, unite not only India, Japan and Brazil but all nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, so that the world moves towards establishing just and equal economic relations for creative cooperation in this inter-dependent integral world entitled to fullest exploitation of scientific, Technological Revolution for creating a New and Better World, and to secure a better life with assured dignity and equality without impermissible domination and discrimination.

*file
General Council*

31

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS - PRESS HAND-OUT

by Com. Indrajeet Gupta M.P.

Gen. Secy. A.I.T.U.C.

"The run-up to the approaching Lok Sabha elections bristles with serious economic and social challenges to the ruling party or of the opposition.

"Some of these challenges, having a bearing on the fate of the working class, were under discussion by the A.I.T.U.C. General Council meeting in Bombay from June 2 to 4.

"There is an alarming increase in the incidence of so-called industrial "sickness". The total number of sick units had, climbed to 1,59,938 a year ago, involving an outstanding bank credit of Rs.5737.88 crores.

"At the same time, prolonged lock-outs, running, into months and years, are being imposed by private sector employers with the sole object of imposing new conditions on the workers such as wage-cuts, increase in work-load, sacrifice of statutory benefits, and retrenchment. Bitter struggles are being waged by the starving workers against this coercive policy. A large number of textile and jute mills as well as engineering and consumer goods industries are affected. To cite two current instances in Bombay, lock-outs in the Metal Box plant and Hindusthan Lever's factory at Sewree have already exceeded one year in duration.

Reorganisation and diversification of production processes, with or without help of new technology, can severely and adversely affect the workers' job security, earnings, service conditions, health and safety at the work place. But such changes are generally introduced unilaterally, without bothering to consult the trade unions. The Managements basic attitudes to labour

are still feudal. They are reluctant to put their cards on the table or talk to union leaders in good faith and with an open mind.

The same mentality prevails generally in the public sector where the drive for privatisation is sought to be pushed ahead despite opposition and protests.

The A.I.T.U.C. General Council has therefore decided to organise, along with other trade union centres, a country-wide mass, campaign aimed at safeguarding the interests of the workers, getting closed and locked-out plants reopened, guaranteeing alternative jobs for so-called "surplus" staff, preventing unscrupulous managements from selling, off the land on which their factories are located, halting privatisation and diluting of the public sector, etc.

The A.I.T.U.C. will approach the National Campaign Committee of central trade unions, as well as the I.N.T.U.C. for working out a common stand on these and connected issues with a view to joint all India actions which alone can have an impact on the Government's and employers' policies. Such actions may, culminate in a general strike after due preparation.

The A.I.T.U.C. General Council also decided to intensify work among the millions of workers, men women and children, in the unorganised sectors, who are the worst paid, most exploited, and deprived of legal protection. Foremost among them are the contract labour who are being illegally employed on permanent jobs.

A second major challenge to the working class and to the nation as a whole is that coming from the growing threat of, communalism, fundamentalism and separatism, affecting people of different faiths and communities. These forces are utilising issues like, the Ramjanambhoomi - Babri Masjid controversy to incite.,

religious frenzy and hatred among Hindus and Muslims, of which a warning signal is the recent spate of communal riots in U.P. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc. In Maharashtra, the Shiv Sena has become a powerful force for communal disruption. The Khalistani terrorists are continuing their depredations in Punjab, despite the misleading version put out by the Central Government.

In the interests of defending the unity of the working class and of the nation, the trade unions should be in the forefront of mobilising the masses and uniting with all secular, democratic forces to expose and oppose the growing danger. To launch a powerful campaign on this question, the A.I.T.U.C. has resolved to begin with conventions, meetings, etc. at all major industrial centres, leading up to observances of this year's Independence Day (August 15) as "Anti-Communal and National, Integration Day."

A third serious challenge has emerged with the series of economic pressures, blackmailing tactics, and arm-twisting tactics of the US administration against India's sovereignty in the matter of trade and commerce. The A.I.T.U.C. has strongly condemned the recent declaration by the U.S.A. of India as a "super criminal" under Article 301 of the American Trade Act, threatening us with trade sanctions. This is meant to open up the Indian market ~~open up the Indian market to~~ indiscriminate flood of imports from U.S. multi nationals, gravely jeopardising the interests of our domestic industries and the workers employed therein.

The A.I.T.U.C. hopes that Government of India will stand firm against all such neo-colonialist pressures, including those, related to patents and copyrights. All patriotic sections should unitedly resist attempts to challenge India's economic sovereignty and self-reliance.

The coming elections demand that all urgent issues affecting the peoples' interests and their burning grievances are taken up vigorously by the political parties which seek the popular mandate.

Bombay, 5th June, 1982 Indrajeet Gupta.

34

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS, 24 ~~Canning Lane~~, New Delhi-1.

President: Chaturanan Mishra, MP

General

Secretary: Indrajit Gupta, MP

Dated: 8th June '89.

To

All State Committees of AITUC,
All Office-bearers of AITUC, &
All Federations of AITUC.

DECISIONS OF THE BOMBAY GENERAL COUNCIL OF AITUC

Dear Comrade,

The meeting of the AITUC General Council held at Bombay have taken the following important decisions, which are being sent to you so that you can work out proper implementation of the same.

- (1) 15th August - Independence Day to be observed as a Day for National Unity and integration. Communalism is raising its ugly head in Northern India, Punjab and Kashmir. The working class must come out as champions of National Unity. The resolution against Communalism should be widely circulated. And meeting of activists and others be organised on 15th August (or 14th August) to rouse them against this danger.
- (2) Peace Morcha to Ayodhya: If it becomes necessary secular forces, Kisans, Khet Mazdoor, Students, Youth Women and intellectuals will be required to bring out a Mammoth Peace Morcha at Ayodhya on the 7th November '89. In such an eventuality though the neighbouring states will be sending big contingents all states must send atleast a token contingent.
- (3) Direct Action against closures & Lockouts:
Lockouts and closures have become the main form of attack on the working class. Lakhs have been rendered unemployed and lockouts are being used as a weapon to force the workers to accept adverse condition of work wages and retrenchment. Some form of Direct Action has become inevitable. The AITUC will contact the constituents of the N.C.C. So that all Trade Unions can move jointly. However if necessary AITUC will on its own organise some form of Direct Action e.g. Rasta Roko, etc. The working class must be prepared from now on for participating

in such Direct Action. Other Democratic Section can also be mobilised.

- (4) Organise the Unorganised: Through some progress have been made in this direction must remains to be done. STUCs must identify definite areas of work in this direction and deploy cadres. Big unions must help in this matter. Specially emphasis should be laid on (1) Minimum Wages not below poverty line. (2) Implementation of Labour Laws. (3) Equal pay for equal work. (4) The organised workers must champion the demands of the contract workers.
- (5) Every General Council Members should compulsorily Subscribe to TUR or AITUC Samvad. Similarly every affiliated union must send Rs. 20/- as subscription for the above with their affiliation fees.
- (6) STUC's should check up that all unions clear their affiliation fees.
- (7) Those states and unions who have take quota at Bombay for Punjab Fund, must fulfil before the end of this month. The Punjab State Committee address is:
338 Sector 21-A, CHANDIGARH.
- (8) Working Women: In the context of the forthcoming International Conference of Working Women to be held in September in Sofia, Bulgaria, the AITUC formulated a Charter of Demands and a petition containing the demands will be submitted to Parliament during Monsoon Session. It was decided that signatures of working women collected on the petition must reach AITUC office by 15th July '89 so that the petition with the signatures of mass of working women can be submitted to the Speaker, Lok Sabha at the time of Monsoon Session.
- (9) New Office-bearers elected by the General Council
The General Council in its meeting held in Bombay on June 2-4, 1989 elected Com. K.L. Mahendra as one of the Secretaries of AITUC and Com. Raghbir Singh of Haryana as Treasurer.

Construction Workers Conference postponed: The Conference of Construction Workers scheduled to be held at Vizag on 17th-18th and 19th June '89 has been postponed to August '89. It will be now be held at Nagpur.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Homi Daji
(HOMI DAJI)
Secretary.

.....

34

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24 Canning Lane, New Delhi -1.

President: Chaturanan Mishra, MP
General
Secretary: Indrajit Gupta, MP

Tele: 387320
386427

To
All Members of the General Council.

23rd March 1989.

Dear Comrade,

A meeting of the AITUC General Council will be held in BOMBAY on JUNE 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1989.

The venue of the meeting and accomodation is at RAJA SHIVAJI VIDYALAYA HINDU COLONY, DADAR, BOMBAY-14. The meeting on the 2nd June will start at 11 a.m. Earlier the Working Committee will meet at 10.a.m.

Agenda:

- (1) Condolence Resolution
- (2) Confirmation of the Minutes of the last meeting
- (3) Report on developments since the last meeting of the General Council and Tasks in the coming period.
- (4) Proposals for changes in AITUC Constitution.
- (5) 34th session of AITUC
- (6) AITUC Building Fund
- (7) Affiliation fees
- (8) AITUC Journals - TUR and AITUC Samvad.
- (9) Miscellaneous

Members arriving by train are requested to get down at Dadar Station. For return journey, money with necessary particulars must be sent at least one month in advance to Comrade G.V.Chitnis,

General Secretary,
Maharashtra Rajya Council, AITUC,
Dalvi Building,
Parel, Dr. Ambedkar Road,
Bombay - 400012

(Telephone: 4133673, 4131608)

CABLE: "MUMGIKAU"

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

T. N. Sivaraj
(INDRAJIT GUPTA)
General Secretary

* * * * *