

File No. 31

3

GENERAL COUNCIL

WORKING COMMITTEE

MEETINGS. 1990 to .



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ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONFRESS

President: M.S. Krishnan  
Genl. Secy: Momi Daji  
Actg. Genl. Secy: B.D. Joshi.

24, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi-110001

12th February, 1994.

CIRCULAR

1. To Members of the General Council,  
Working Committee and Office-Bearers  
of AITUC.  
General
2. / Secretaries of State Committees.

General Council Meeting of AITUC on  
11.3.1994 at PATNA AT 10 AM.

Dear Comrade,

The General Council of the AITUC will meet on  
11.3.1994, at PATNA, AT 10 AM, AT THE CONFERENCE VENUE  
to consider the following agenda:

- 1) Approval of the Agenda for the  
Conference.
- 2) Amendments to AITUC Constitution.

Enclosed is a copy of the Amendments proposed <sup>with</sup> along /  
the opinion of the Sub-committee <sup>amendments to the</sup> on Constitution of AITUC  
constituted at the Hyderabad General Council of the  
AITUC in December, 1993. Please study the same and  
come with your suggestions to the General Council  
Meeting.

With regards,

Yours comradely

*B.D. Joshi*  
(B.D. Joshi)  
Actg. General Secretary

Encl: Copy of Amendments Proposed.



PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE AITUC CONSTITUTION

BY SUB-COMMITTEE SET UP AT GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING OF THE AITUC  
AT HYDERABAD

Serial No.	Number of Clause	Amendment proposed	Clause in Constitution	Sub-Committee's Opinion.	As amended
1.	2	Amendment proposed by <u>Com. Deb Kumar Ganguli</u>  The word "objects" used in several places in clause 2 is not appropriate wording and as such it should be replaced by "objectives".	Heading "Aims & objects". The objects of AITUC shall be: a) b) c)	Not necessary to change.	Clause 2 remains as it is.
2.	2	<u>Proposed by Sub-committee</u> Add in clause (g) in clause 2, at the end "to fight against all forms of social oppression and injustice". <u>Add clause (L)</u> "To fight against all forms of atrocities against women and harassment at place of work".	<u>Sub-clause (g) reads as under:</u> "To abolish political or economic advantage based on caste, creed, community, race or religion. There is no clause (L)	Accepted	<u>Clause 2 sub-clause (g) &amp; (L) will read as follows:</u>  (g) to abolish political or economic advantage based on caste, creed, community, race or religion to fight against all forms of social oppression and injustice.  (L) To fight against all forms of atrocities against women and harassment at place of work.



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3.	Clause 4	<u>Proposed by Com. Deb, Kumar Ganguli</u> <u>The Clause "Demands"</u>  Demands are not included in the constitution in any organisation in any country; time to time, industry to industry and region to region the demands vary which is very much related to the stage of the economy of the country and also of the enterprise. It is, therefore, suggested that the clause "demands" be deleted from the constitution.	<u>Clause 4 Demands</u> The demands of the AIFUC shall be: a) A statutory enactment providing for a six-hour working day. b) Minimum living wage. c) Weekly payment of wages. d) Equal wages for equal work, without racial or sex determination. e) One month's leave with full pay or an equivalent amount of compensation when leave is not granted. f) One month's leave with full pay or an equivalent amount of compensation when leave is not granted. g) Unemployment, sickness, old-age, accident and maternity insurance.	Not accepted since most of the demands are relevant and apply on a national scale.	<u>Clause 4 "Demands"</u> Continues as before except for the changes proposed by us in Sl. No.4  In item (m) delete the words "except through Trade Unions".



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- h) Pensions for widowed mothers and dependent children.
- i) Proper housing.
- j) Formation through Trade Unions of workers committees in factories, work-shops, business houses, and all other places where collective work is performed, with a view to control conditions of work inside places;
- k) Abolition of the employment of children under 15 years' age;
- l) Payment of wages to women workers six weeks before and six weeks after child births;
- m) Abolition of all other systems of recruiting labour, except through trade unions;
- n) Abolition of fines & debts;
- o) Effective control of the subscribers over the Provident Funds.



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4.	Page 4 clause 4(b)	<u>Proposed by Sub-committee</u> substitute by abolition of other systems of labour such as through contractors, middle-men etc.	...same as above.	Accepted	<u>Page 4 clause 4(b) will read as below:</u>  "Abolition of other systems of labour such as through contractors, middle men etc."
5.	Page 5, clause 5(a) (v)	<u>Proposed by Com. Deb Kumar Ganguly</u>  In clause 5(a) replace the word "three" by "six".	5(a)(v): "The minimum fee which a union desiring affiliation to the AITUC shall charges to its members shall not be less than rupees three per year to be collected either, monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly.	Not accep- ted as the minimum su- bscription is governed by the Indian Trade Union Act 1926, besides it is not at present uni- form in all industries and units.	Section 5(a)(v) retained without any amendment.



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6.	Page 5 clause(5-A) (iv)	<u>Proposed by the sub-committee</u> After "under the rules of the AIFUC" in line 7 of the clause add the following: "The state Committee shall take care to see that more than one union in the same category of workers in an industrial establishment in the area is not recommended for affiliation. If any other union seeks affiliation in the same industrial establishment in the area, the State Committee will recommend after undertaking suitable investigation and trying to see that an understanding is brought about".	<u>Clause 5(a)(iv)</u> The application for affiliation shall be forwarded through the State Committee, wherever such a committee exists, to the General Secretary of the AIFUC, with remarks if any made by the state committee regarding the eligibility of the union for affiliation under the Rules of the AIFUC. Such affiliations shall be forwarded by the State Committee to the General Secretary within a period of two months.  /two unions.	Accepted	<u>Clause 5(a)(iv) will read thus:</u> The application for affiliation shall be forwarded through the State Committee, wherever such committee exists, to the General Secretary of the AIFUC with remarks, if any, made by the state committee regarding eligibility of the union for affiliation under the Rules of the AIFUC. The State Committee shall take care to see that more than one union in the same category of workers in the industrial establishment in the area is not recommended for affiliation. If any other Union seeks affiliation in the same industrial establishment in the area the State Committee will recommend after undertaking suitable investigation and after trying to bring about an understanding between/ Such applications shall be forwarded by the State Committee to the General Secretary within a period of two months.



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7. Page (6) c; aise  
5(d)(ii)(3)

Proposed by Sub-committee

Clause 5(d)(ii)(3)

Accepted

Clause 5(d)(ii)(3) reads thus:

In line 6 of the clause after the word 'for' add "membership between 2500 to 5000".

Delete the word "every" and "members" in the line.

A union affiliated under this clause shall be entitled to send delegates to any session on the following basis: and its membership will be accounted for the relevant State's entitlement under Rule (a)(vi) for the General Council on a pro-rata basis "one delegate for every 5000 members. Any fraction over the last batch of 5000 members shall be entitled to one additional delegate if it is in excess of 2500 members.

/dele-  
gate

A union affiliated under this clause shall be entitled to send delegates to any session on the following basis; and its membership will be accounted for the relevant State's entitlement under Rule 9(a)(vi) for the General Council on a pro-rata basis. One delegate for membership between 2500 to 5000. Any fraction over the last batch of 5000 members shall be entitled to one additional if it is in excess of 2500 members.

8. Page 7  
Clause 6(a)

Proposed by Com. Deb Kumar Ganguli.

Clause 6(a)

not  
Accepted

Clause 6(a) stands unamended

In the first line replace the word "50 paise" by "one rupee"  
2nd line replace 50 by 100/-.

Each affiliated union shall pay to the AITUC Annual contribution at the rate of 50 paise per member subject to a minimum of Rs. 50/-.



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9.	Page 3: clause (8)	Proposed by Com. Deb Kumar <u>Ganguli</u> Add a new sub-clause (vi) Trade Federations.	Clause (8) Composition of <u>AITUC</u> : The AITUC shall consist of: i) the affiliated unions; ii) the delegates assembled at the general or special session iii) the General Council including the office-bearers; iv) the Working Committee of the General Council. v) The State bodies.	Not necessary as unions are affiliated and not trade federations.	Clause (8) stands as at present.
10.	Page 8 clause 9.	Proposed by Com. Deb <u>Kumar Ganguli</u> Add a new clause "General Conference" as below mentioned its powers and functions: a) adoption of the general policy of the AITUC. b) Discussion and adoption of the report of activities presented by the General Secretary.	A new clause is sought to be added.	No, essential since all these powers and functions are defined separately in the constitution.	No new clause to be added.







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in each state on the following basis:

- one representative .....
- one representative each from the trade federations or groups that may be formed by the General Council.

Sub-committee proposal is accepted and amended as above.

membership of unions in each state on the following scale:

- one representative for every 5000 members or part thereof upto a membership of 50,000.
- One representative for every additional 10,000 members.
- two representatives each from the trade federations or groups that may be formed by the General Council.

13. Page 8, Proposed by Com. Deb  
clause 9(c) Kumar Ganguli:

Clause 9(c) to be amended "vacancies shall be filled or changes made in the personnel of the General Council from the state/trade federations where vacancies have occurred, at a meeting of the General Council.

Clause 9(c)

"Vacancies shall be filled or changes made in the personnel of the General Council from the States where vacancies have occurred, at a meeting of the General Council.

Idea accepted but clause to be suitably amended.

Clause 9(c) stands amended as follows:

vacancies shall be filled or changes made in the personnel of the General Council from the state where vacancies have occurred at a meeting of General Council. Similarly, in case of vacancies arising in the representatives of the trade federations, they shall be filled by the trade federations concerned at a meeting of the General Council



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14. Page 9      Proposed by Deb  
Clause (10)    Kumar Ganguli      Clause (10)      Not accepted.      Clause (10) stands as it is.

The Council of State Committees/Trade Federations shall have the right to substitute members of the General Council from the State as elected under Rule 9(a)(vi).

The Council of State Committees shall have the right to substitute members of the General Council from the State as elected under Rule (9(a)(vi).

15. Page 9      Proposed by the sub-  
clause(11).    Committee.      Clause (11)      Accepted.      Clause (11) will read thus as mended.

Substitute the words 'or' by "to" wherever it occurs. In line 8 of the clause, substitute the words "one sixth of the total numbers of representatives of the affiliated organisations" by "more than fifteen".

"The representatives elected by the AIFUC on the General Council, in the manner prescribed in the Rules shall co-opt members on the Council, not necessarily connected with any trade union, as such, but who have taken part in the trade union movement and whose presence is considered essential in the interest of the movement. The number of such co-opted members may not be more than once-sixth of the total number of the representatives of the affiliated organisations.

The representatives elected by the AIFUC to the General Council in the manner prescribed in these Rules shall co-opt members to the council, not necessarily connected with any trade union as such but who have taken part in the trade union movement and whose presence is considered essential in the interest of the movement. The number of such co-opted members may not be more than fifteen.



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16.	Page 9, clause (13).	<u>Proposed by sub-committee</u> AMEND sub-clause (1) as follows: The President, General Secretary, Secretaries and Treasurer shall constitute the Secretariat.	<u>Clause (13)(i)</u> The General Secretary and Secretaries shall constitute the Secretariat.	Accepted by majority. No unanimity on this.	Clause (13)(i) stands <u>as amended.</u> "The president, General Secretary, Secretaries and the Treasurer shall constitute the Secretariat".
17.	Page 11, clause 17(d)	<u>Proposed by Com. Deb Kumar Ganguli</u> Substitute "Rs.2" by "Rs.10".	<u>Clause 17(d)</u> Delegate cards will be issued on production of a certificate of election by the Secretary of the Union concerned and on payment of a delegation fee of Rs.2/- per delegate".	"Sub-committee proposes the following amendment: "Substitute Rs.2/- per delegate" by "...which will be decided by the General Council before each conference of the AITUC".	Clause 17(d) stands <u>amended as below:</u> "Delegates' cards will be issued on production of a certificate of election by the Secretary of the Union concerned and on payment of a delegation fee which will be decided by the General Council before each conference of the AITUC.
18.	Page 10 clause 17(a) (iii) and 17(a)(iv)	<u>Proposed by the sub-committee.</u> The figure "20000" on the two sub-clauses be substituted by "210000".	<u>Clause 17(a) election of delegates;</u> For the general or special session of the AITUC, the affiliated unions (except agriculture workers Unions) shall be entitled to elect delegates on the following basis:		



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- i) one delegate for each union having a membership between 250 and 500.
  - ii) One additional delegate for every complete set of 500 members upto a total membership of 5000.
  - iii) one additional delegate for every complete set of 2000 members for membership exceeding 5000 upto 20000.
  - iv) one additional delegate for every complete set of 40000 members for membership exceeding 20,000.
  - v) Unions having membership below 250, two or more unions shall pool together the membership for the purpose of jointly electing a delegate.
  - (vi) one additional delegate will be allowed for the last fraction in each category provided that the said fraction consists of more than 50% of the requisite members.
- and (iv)  
Clause (17) a(ii)/stands amended as follows:  
17(a)(iii) one additional delegate for every complete set of 2000 members for membership exceeding 5000 upto 21000.  
17(a)(iv) one additional delegate for every complete set of 4000 members for membership exceeding 21,000.



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19. Para 11,  
clause 18.

Proposed by sub-  
committee:

In line three, sub-  
stitute "the voting  
shall be by unions  
and each union is then  
entitled to as many  
votes as the member  
of delegates it is en-  
titled to send as per  
file 17 above".

"The votes shall be by  
secret ballot of the  
delegates present".

Delete "on a poll the  
voting shall be by means  
of card" in line 6 of  
the clause.

Clause 18

On a motion put to the session Accepted  
of the AIFUC, the President  
shall declare the result on  
a show of hands. But if any  
delegate demands a divi-  
sion, the voting shall be  
by unions, and each union  
is then entitled to as  
many votes as the number  
of delegates it is enti-  
tled to send as per  
Rule 17 above. On a poll  
the voting shall be by  
means of a card".

Clause 18 is amended as  
follows:

On a motion put to the session  
of the AIFUC, the President  
shall declare the result on a  
show of hands. But if any  
delegate demands a division,  
the voting shall be by secret  
ballot of the delegates present".

20. Page 13,  
clause 24.

Proposed by subcommittee  
Substitutes the clause  
by the following:

"The proceedings of the  
General or special  
session of the AIFUC  
shall be conducted by  
a Presidium which  
includes the President  
and vice-presidents of  
the AIFUC.

Clause 24

The out-going  
President shall preside  
at the General Session  
and any special session  
that may be held during  
his term of office.

Accepted.

Clause 24 is amended as  
follows:

"The proceedings of the general  
or special session of the  
AIFUC shall be conducted by  
a Presidium which includes  
the President and Vice-  
Presidents of the AIFUC.



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21.	Page 14 clause 28.	Proposed by Com. Deb Kumar Ganguli: Add(a) with present 28 and then add a new sub-clause(b) as follows: <u>Audit Commission:</u> In order to supervi- se and control the operation of the finance the General Conference shall elect a 3 member Audit Commission" with a Chairman. The Audit Commission, Cha- irman will submit re- port relating to ope- ration of the finance in every session of the working Committee, General Council and at the General Con- ference.	<u>Clause 28 .. finances</u> The funds of the AIFUC shall be kept in a Bank and the Working Committee shall have the power to nominate such persons from among the office-bearers of the AIFUC who may be authorised to open and operate such bank accounts. The funds of the AIFUC will be spent for the management of the orga- nisation and on trade union issues as decided by the Secretariat/Working Committee of the AIFUC.	Accepted with the proposal that it is enough if the Audit Commi- ssion Chair- man submits the report at every session of the General Council and at the General Conference.	<u>Clause 28 as amended stands as follows:</u> a) The funds of the AIFUC shall be kept in a Bank and the Working Committee shall have the power to nominate such persons from among the office- bearers of the AIFUC as may be authorised to open and operate such bank accounts. The funds of the AIFUC will be spent for the management of the organisation and on trade union issues as decided by the Secretariat/Working Committee of the AIFUC. b) In order to supervise and control the operation of the finances the General Conference shall elect a 3 member Audit Commission with a Chairman. The Audit Commission Chairman will submit report relating to operation of the finances in every session of the General Council and at the General Conference".



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22.	Page 15 clause 30(d).	Proposed by <u>subcommittee</u> Delete the clause.	<u>Clause 30(d)</u> The State Committee may enrol as associate members, any union which has not secured affiliation to the AIFUC but which proposes to observe the constitution of the AIFUC except sub-Rule (a) (iv) of Rule 5. The Associate Unions will have no power of voting at the meeting of State Committees nor will they be entitled to have any privileges of affiliated unions under the Constitution of the AIFUC.	There is no necessity for this clause.	Clause 30(d) to be deleted from Constitution.
23.	Page 15 clause 30(d)	Proposed by Com. <u>Leb Kumar Ganguli</u> Clause 30(d) to be amended as follows: " The state Committee, the Working Committee of the AIFUC may enrol as associate member any union which has not secured affiliation to the AIFUC, except sub-clause (a) (iv) of Rule 5. The associate unions will have no power of	Clause is given above.	Not accepted	Clause 30(d) is proposed to be deleted by the sub-committee.



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voting at the meeting of State Committees nor will they be entitled to have any privileges of affiliated unions under the Constitution of the AIFUC.

24. Page 15 clause 31.

Proposed by Com. Deb. Kumar Ganguli

Clause 31, 2nd line, insert after "made" "by the General Conference".

Clause 31 Amendment

"Any addition or changes in constitution shall be made by the General Council by a three-fourths majority in a meeting attended by at least sixty percent of the members for which a specific item in the agenda has notified in this behalf."

Not accepted.

Clause 31 remains as it is.

25.

Proposed by Com. MM Deskar

He has proposed increase of affiliation fee from 50 paise to Re.1/- for the unorganised sector Rs.4/- per member from all such unions which subscribe for check off system of collecting subscription.

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The proposal to increase affiliation fees is not accepted.

Present position in the Constitution continues.



ON POPULATION CONTROL

The Working Committee of the AITUC takes note of the alarming growth of population in the country. Such increase in population if left unchecked is bound to affect the economy, development and environment of the country. It is bound to lead to greater deterioration in the health and well being of the workers and their families.

While the AITUC, accepts measures of population control in principle, it is opposed to any coercive measures in regard to the same. It considers that while more social awareness has to be created among the workers in respect of family planning measures, it is opposed to any disincentives in this regard. On the other hand greater and better incentives for acceptance of family welfare measures will go a long way in implementing the desired objective of Control of population and development of the country.

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Com. Chakradhar



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TAX PROPOSALS

The data on income tax returns shows the following trend:

Assessment Year	Incomes assessed at		
	Above Rs.1 lakh	Above Rs.5 lakhs	Above Rs.10 lakhs
1956-57	169,000	9,835	2,452
1988-89	100,000	1,839	493

As can be seen from above, rich people seem to be escaping the tax net. The data on assesseees for Wealth Tax shows that it rose from 61 lakh to about 68 lakh. Where are the rich people disappearing?

Apart from tax evasion, there is also the government policy of not taxing the beneficiaries of economic growth like farm incomes of industry and industrialists as also the exporters. On the other hand, government continues to tax the salary and wage earners @ 25% at the lowest bracket.

Therefore, we suggest the following:

- a. Impose income tax on farm and export incomes of industrialists etc.
- b. Reduce the starting marginal tax rate from 25% to 15%, to make the tax structure equitable.
- c. Raise personal income tax exemption limit to Rs. 30,000/-.

*no. of assesses*



File ~~General~~ / Committee Hee

31

AITUC WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING  
February 15 & 16 1992.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS:

- ✓ 1) ON PRICE RISE Com. ~~yadav~~ Shrey Khan
- ✓ 2) ON NATIONAL RENEWAL FUND Com. ~~Y. D. Shaktin~~ ~~Ray~~ Singh
- ✓ 3) ON HOUSING POLICY Com. Rama Rao
- ✓ 4) ILO CONVENTIONS ON FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION & RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING ~~Chakrabarti~~ Sri Krishna
- ✓ 5) ON THE PROPOSED REVIVAL OF HOSPITALS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL Ramchander
- ✓ 6) ON BONUS CEILING ~~Shafiqul~~ Siddhanti
- ✓ 7) ON THE DUNKEL PROPOSALS, G. Krishna
- ✓ 8) ON STRUGGLE OF ANGANWADI WORKERS Chitnis
- ✓ 9) ON COAL WORKERS Com. Smit Sen
- ✓ 10) ON ENVIRONMENT KLN
- ✓ 11) ON BATA WORKERS' STRIKE ~~Bhawani Roy Choudhary~~ Sumil Sen
- ✓ 12) ON WAGE REVISION IN PUBLIC SECTOR PRR
- ✓ 13) ON GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS ON CLOSURE OF NTC UNITS. B. A. Joshi
- ✓ 14) ON SC/ST RESERVATION Chaturann Mishra
- ✓ 15) ON PRIVATISATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT INDUSTRY TSK
- ✓ 16) ON FIXATION OF MINIMUM WAGES K. Greenias Rao
- ✓ 17) ON GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO BAN RECRUITMENT AND PROMOTION IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS Dhruv
- ✓ 18) ON POPULATION CONTROL Com. Chakardhar
- ✓ 19) ~~On protest against~~ repression on Orissa electric workers.  
...  
✓ On Jute strike Bhawani Roy Choudhary.  
workers participation in management KLN  
UP Electricity Board strike  
Chakardhar



### ON PRICE RISE

The Working Committee of the AITUC notes with concern the continuous rise in the prices of essential commodities, especially cereals. Despite all promises and claims of the Government, the latter has failed to control the prices and their uptrend. In fact, the Government itself by increasing administered prices of wheat, rice, sugar, petroleum has been responsible for the unabated rising trend in prices and has been adding ~~to~~ fuel to the raging flame of inflation. Besides, the price of milk and bread has also been increased, as also the transport and power rates. The Government instead of taking firm steps against hoarders and ~~black~~ black marketeers has of late surrendered to them as is evident from the decision to import 5 lakh tonnes of wheat despite bumper crop in three successive seasons.

The condition of overwhelming majority ~~of-over-~~ ~~whelming-m~~ of the population has become all the more miserable as they have to spend about 70 percent of their income on food the price of which has gone up by over 30 percent in the recent period.

Inflation has hit the poorer section more severely than the better offs.

The all-India average consumer price index for industrial workers went up in 1990 by as much as 123 points and on top of that the index has further moved up in 1991 by another 113 points (upto November). On the other hand, the rate of D.A. for public sector enterprises is yet to be revised in view of the non-functioning of the DA Committee



set up some four years ago and the Government indecision in this regard.

The Coming Railway and General budgets will certainly impose more burdens on the common people and the price level will get further boost.

The Working Committee of the AIFUC in this situation demands of the Government to:

1) take stringent measures against hoarders and blackmarketeers and unearth hoarded food grains and other goods, and take steps to punish the culprits.

2) *The Govt should publish the cost index of <sup>industrial goods</sup> ~~commodities~~ periodically*

3) Expand and strengthen the Public Distribution System and the number of commodities should be increased.

4) All wage earners should be provided the benefit of sliding scale dearness allowance linked with consumer price index.

5) Restrictions should be imposed on the indiscriminate export of foodgrains and other essential commodities. The Working Committee calls upon the unions to mobilise public opinion and build up broadbased struggle against price rise, demanding of the Government to halt the price rise.

The Working Committee also calls upon unions to initiate de-hardening campaign in their respective areas.

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## NATIONAL RENEWAL FUND

The Working Committee of the AITUC ~~is~~ endorses the rejection ~~of~~ by all the trade union organisations in the Special Tripartite Committee of the so-called National Renewal Fund proposed by the Government of India. The Fund presupposes largescale retrenchment of workers while the Special Tripartite Committee was examining the question of revival ~~of~~ of some loss-making public sector undertakings.

The Working Committee deprecates the announcement of the Industry Minister of setting up of the Fund and again bringing the matter before the State Labour Minister's Conference when the trade union already rejected it. Tripartite Consultation is thus reduced to a mockery and a mere formality.

The Working Committee firmly opposes the so-called National Renewal Fund Document which though innocuously captured, is indeed the much talked about Exit Policy ~~ad~~ demanded by the IMF-World Bank and the document also contains proposals for deleting provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act which restrict the right of employers to close down establishments at will.

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## ON HOUSING POLICY

The Working Committee of the AITUC notes the improvements that have been incorporated in the new Housing Policy statement of November 1991 compared to the previous ones of 1988 and 1990. These changes have been possible due to countrywide campaign for housing.

The Working Committee further notes that the new policy statement does not, however, recognise housing as a fundamental right of citizens.

The Working Committee demands of the Govt. to implement the provisions incorporated in the new Housing Policy statement, particularly that of prevention of alienation of home <sup>lands in</sup> ~~lands on~~ tribal <sup>areas</sup> ~~land~~, check on indiscriminate commercial exploitation of forest resources with due regard to environmental preservation, curbing speculation and profiteering in land and housing, attention to housing of industrial worker, etc.

The trade unions are also called upon ~~the~~ to organise campaign on these issues so that demand <sup>for</sup> housing becomes an integral part of trade union demands and action.

.....

Com. Rama Rao



ILO CONVENTIONS ON FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND  
RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.-----

The Working Committee of the AITUC hails the recommendations of the Seminar held in New Delhi sponsored by the National Labour Institute and ILO on unratified Conventions of ILO.

The Seminar comprised of trade unions, employers and ministry of Labour unanimously recommended as immediate ratification as many as eleven Conventions which have not so far been ratified by the Government.

The Seminar, more particularly recommended immediate ratification of the Conventions Nos. 87 and 98 relating to freedom of Association and right of collective bargaining which the trade union movement has been demanding for the last so many years, but the Government so long refused to ratify on one pretext or another.

The Seminar has also recommended that should any of the provisions of the Government servants service conduct Rules be found to contravene the provisions of the Convention, they should be amended so as to conform to the requirement of the Convention.

The Working Committee of the AITUC urges on the Government to implement the unanimous recommendations of the Seminar without undue delay.

.....

Com. Srikrishna



ON THE PROPOSED REVIVAL OF HOSPITALS,  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL.

The working committee of the AITUC strongly protests against the decision of the recently held State Labour Ministers' Conference to revive the Hospital & Educational Institutions Bill. The Bill which was adopted at the Rajya Sabha in 1987 providing for ban on strikes was abandoned at the time of Rajiv Gandhi Government due to strong opposition of workers and unions concerned.

The Working Committee is confident that the hospital employees and teachers and employees of educational institutions will resist attempt to encroach upon their existing rights and benefits.

.....

*Gov. G. Ramchander*



ON BONUS CEILING

The Working Committee of the AITUC reiterates the longstanding demand of the entire trade union movement for raising the salary ceiling on bonus, both of eligibility and payment. The existing ceiling is denying bonus to larger number of employees and thus of the right to bonus.

The Government is deliberately stalling any decision in this matter although the problem is well-known to all concerned.

.....



## THE DUNKEL PROPOSALS

The Working Committee of the AITUC expresses its grave concern at the import of the Dunkel proposals which seek to a serious <sup>1/2</sup> impinge on our economic sovereignty and to make the Indian economy subordinated to the GATT dominated by the Western industrialised countries and their multi-nationals.\* The proposals if accepted will spell disaster for the indigenous industries, small-scale industries as well as agricultural production. The public distribution system also will be disrupted by these proposals.

The Working Committee calls upon all unions to launch an explanatory campaign amongst mass of workers to highlight the dangerous implications of the Dunkel proposals.

The Working Committee of the AITUC warns the Narasimha Rao Government against acceptance or <sup>soft</sup> stance towards these harmful proposals and demands of the Government to take a firm stand in keeping with our national approach and policy.

A @ Dunkel proposals are !

.....

Com - S.C. Krishna  
and J. S. S. S. S. S.



RESOLUTION ON STRUGGLE OF ANGANWADI WORKERS

Working Committee of the AITUC expresses resentment at the persistence of the Central Govt. in refusing to concede the perfectly justified and legitimate demands of over 1/2 a million Anganwadi Workers & Helpers. Even though the indispensability of the Integrated Child Development/Anganwadi Scheme in the field of state-sponsored social welfare activity carried on through these employees is not only not denied but has actually been appreciated by the Government, yet it has hopelessly been dragging its feet on accepting the inescapable logic of placing the Scheme on a permanently footing, thus escaping the consequential obligation to treat the Anganwadi Workers & Helpers as regular Government employees.

The Working Committee fully supports the nationwide agitation decided upon by the various unions of Anganwadi Workers & Helpers under the joint banner of the Akhil Bhartiya Samyukt Sangharsh Samiti of Anganwadi workers and Helpers in support of their just demands, culminating in a mass Dharna and rally on Boat Club near Parliament House on the 5th of March, 1992.

....

*C. Chitnis*



ON COAL WORKERS

The Working Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress strongly protests against the unilateral withdrawal of the existing facilities by the Coal India Ltd. such as the stoppage of stagnation increment, Special ~~p~~ Piece Rated Allowance (SPRA) and payment of LLTC & LTC. All these facilities are provided in NCWA IV and the management's action in withdrawing the facilities is illegal. The facilities <sup>should</sup> ~~have to~~ continue, ~~until any~~ ~~new agreement modifies them.~~

Hence the Working Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. urges on the management of the Coal India to withdraw the illegal orders forthwith.

.....

Com. Smilson



ON ENVIRONMENT

The Working Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress, feels that not enough attention has been paid towards prevention of Pollution of ~~air~~ air, water and land. The problem of environment has drawn worldwide attention and the U.N.E.P. is holding its session in July this year.

The Ministry of environment is linked with ministry of forests and ~~min~~ while some attention is paid to the wildlife and afforestation very little has been done to prevent pollution due to the industrial development. At no stage are the Trade Unions involved in the protection of environment. Legislations have been passed and it is provided that any citizen can go to the court and seek action against those responsible for pollution. But no effort has been made to create awareness about the harmful effects of pollution, ~~on~~ population, <sup>and</sup> poverty and pollution etc. *deforestation, desertification, soil erosion and ~~the~~ use of the earth etc.*

The Working Committee of the AITUC urges on the Government to associate the Trade Union representatives with the pollution Control Board and that the Ministry should interact with the trade unions. The scope of the statutory safety committees in factories and mines should be enlarged so as to cover environment. The workers education centre and the safety organisation should introduce environmental protection in their syllabus. The Ministry of Environment should bring out literature on the pollution of water, air and land and the possible impact on the workers at the work place and

depletion of the ozone  
environmental problems should be solved with development should be kept in view while solving the environment problems.



:2:

residential areas, bring out posters and use the electronic media so as to create awareness amongst the workers.

The Working Committee shall appoint a Sub-Committee so that it may secure necessary information and communicate to the state committee, who in turn will transmit the information to the worker cadre at the plant and mine level if necessary in their respective languages.

The protection of environment with development and steps to remove the pollutions should become a part of our normal trade union activity.

.....



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.....



RESOLUTION ON BATA WORKERS' STRIKE

Working Committee of the AITUC greets the workers of Bata factory in Batanagar, West Bengal on their heroic 1/4 month-old strike and highly appreciates the solidarity displayed by all ranks of Bata employees throughout the country by launching a token sympathetic strike on the 11th February, 1992 in support of the demands of Batanagar workers.

The Working Committee condemns the persistently intransigent attitude of the multinational Bata Company being pursued by it in prolonging the bipartite settlement talks with the nuclear object of tiring down the workers into submitting to its dictates in matters vitally affecting their jobs and future working conditions.

The Working Committee sends its warmest greetings to the striking Batanagar workers assuring them of the AITUC's support in their just struggle.

.....

Com. Bhawan  
Ray choudhary.



ON WAGE REVISION IN PUBLIC SECTOR

The Working Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress views with concern the inordinate & delay in commencement of wage negotiations in the public sector undertakings. As it is the D.A. Committee set up three years back is not even meeting.

This has created a lot of discontent amongst the workers. *It is apprehended that the Govt wants to link wages with productivity which is not acceptable to Trade Unions*

The Working Committee calls upon the workers of the public sector ~~workers~~ to organise protest demonstrations in cooperation with All <sup>other</sup> ~~India~~ Trade Unions.

The Working Committee urges on the Government to immediately commence negotiations on the charter of demands in the public sector undertakings.

.....

Com. S. Jagdishwar Rao



RESOLUTION ON GOVT. PROPOSALS ON CLOSURE OF NFC UNITS

The Working Committee of the AIFUC expresses serious concern at the proposals put forward by the Union Ministry of Industries to close down a number of running Textile manufacturing units of the NFC on grounds of what it calls their "chronic sickness". These proposals, if implemented, will result in a staggering loss of nearly 75 thousand jobs, constituting over 50% of the total workforce employed in the nationalised Textile sector. The Working Committee fully agrees with the conclusions of the recent meeting of representatives of unions of NFC workers that the so-called 'diagnosis' of the ills afflicting the 33 Textile units described as "chronically ill" in the 'Monograph on the Performance Status of Central Public enterprises' released by the Government is blatantly one-sided, highly distorted, and designed to conceal the corrupt, bureaucratic and anti-social culture which has all these years been foisted on the management of this national enterprise, striking at the very roots of professionally and technically sound and prudent management policies and practices in running an industry like the Textiles.

The Working Committee fully supports the demand of NFC workers, reinforced by the meeting of their unions held in New Delhi on 11-12th January '92, that the Government must adopt a positive and attitude in the matter and revitalise and rehabilitate the loss-making NFC units by evolving schemes and packages jointly agreed between it and the workers' unions and desist from



dismantling the important nationalised sector of an essential consumer industry.

Such a Scheme must be based, first and foremost on genuine and effective participation of workers at every functional level and sphere of each unit's activity, dismantling of highly bureaucratised structures, of the NTC, devolution of sufficient ~~powers~~ <sup>powers</sup> responsibility and initiative to management at the unit level, release of sufficient funds for ~~need-based~~ ~~cost~~ <sup>of</sup> modernisation as well as for working capital requirements, retraining of workers in higher skills, optimum capacity utilisation and, if necessary, expansion of capital base of various units through equity-participation with financial institutions, besides ~~write~~ writing off of all loans outstanding against loss-making NTC units.

The AITUC endorses the call of the NTC unions to organise nationwide agitation against closure of NTC units.

....

*Com B. D. Joshi*

Passed:

*M. S.*  
11-2-1982



ON SC|ST RESERVATION

Reversing the old policy of public sector to the main sector of economy, the Government of India is going for more and more privatisation of existing public sector units and more so for the new industrial units to come. Similarly private banks are coming up, both Indian and foreign.

All these will deprive the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of their existing reservation and other facilities in services. Reservations for SC|STs is a constitutional obligation which is going to be violated by the new economic policy of the Government.

AITUC WORKING COMMITTEE

While reiterating its stand that the ~~AITUC~~ opposes such drive towards privatisation, and demands that the ~~President~~ <sup>Ex-Officio</sup> in his coming address to the joint session of Parliament, should declare that:

1) In the eventuality of any public sector units to being privatised or any new industry or bank is set up in the private sector, the existing facilities for SC/STs in service would continue;

2) Private banks, whether Indian or foreign would give the same facilities to the weaker section of the people which are at present given by the public sector.

3) Private sector would be brought under the same Parliamentary and Audit control as is the case for the Public sector at present.

4) There shall be no cut in the budget in welfare measure for SC/STs in the name of austerity or resources crunch.

To be  
revised  
by 6/11/74  
K. M. ...

M. Chatterjee



ON PRIVATISATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

The Working Committee of the AITUC views with concern the policy of the Government to privatise the Road Transport industry and amend the Highways Act with on view to privatise the Highways. While the RTC Act 1950 enabled the formation and growth of State Transport undertakings, the M.V. Act 1988 has brought about rapid privatisation of passenger Road Transport Industry. In Delhi above 3000 permits have been issued. to private operatros after the amendment to the M.V.Act.

The Working Committee considers that privatisation of Road Transport industry is not the panacea for the ills of the S.T.U's. Firstly, the very concept of "Growth with social justice" is negatived by privatisation. While the STU's are helping the student Community in particular and the rural passengers in general by operating uneconomical routes and giving concessional passes the private operators are not doing it and cannot be expected to do so. In the matter of recruitment, social justice is meted out by reservation of jobs to the S.C's while this does not exist in the Private Sector, even the existing benefits will be denied if the STU's are privatised. In General Privatisation shrinks job opportunities and reduces safety ~~of~~ for passengers.

The Working Committee ~~opposes~~<sup>opines</sup> that heavy taxation, interests charged by Government on Capital investments, social obligations the STU's are meeting, the absence of workers participation in STU's, the unhealthy intereference by the Governments and politicians in the day to-day functions of the STU's are among the main



causes for the unsatisfactory performance of STU's.

This meeting deplores the approach of the Government that instead of taking remedial measures in respect of the causes for the unsatisfactory performance of the STU's, they are thinking of going in for more and more privatisation of the STU's. The meeting warns the Government of the dangerous situation that may be created due to privatisation, due to the anarchic state of affairs the passengers and commuters in general may face due to privatisation.

This meeting of the Working Committee urges upon the Government of India to (1) forthwith put an end to their plans to privatise the Road Transport undertakings (2) take the help and support of the trade unions in evolving concrete measures to improve the functioning of the Road Transport undertakings. It further supports the remedial proposals and the programme of action of the National Federation of Indian Road Transport Workers,

....

*Gen. D. S. Krishna*



ON FIXATION OF MINIMUM WAGES

The Working Committee of the AITUC considers that the proposal made at the Labour Ministers Conference at Rs. 20/- per day is absolutely inadequate. and not based upon.. any rational norms for fixation of Minimum wages. It notes that in most states the the Minimum wages fixed are already more than Rs.20/- per day and hence it opposes any attempt to depress these wages. It urges upon the Government to fix up a minimum wage of Rs. 1200/- per month, with a compulsory D.A. linked to the cost of living and with revision once in two years. While note<sup>ing</sup> of the tardy implementation of the Act in almost all states, it urges upon the Government to take more effective and stringent measures for the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act and provide relief for the millions of unorganised and poorer section of the workers.

.....

*Com. Krishna*  
*Krishnas Rao*



ON GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL TO BAN RECRUITMENT  
AND PROMOTION IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

The Government of India's recent circular <sup>ing</sup> directly the Managements of public sector undertakings neither to recruit persons nor to promote employees from a lower to a higher post is a blatant attack on the working class of the Public Sector. This is one of the results of the implementation of the recent economic policies of the Government. While strongly condemning this Act of the Government, the Working Committee of the AITUC demands that the circular be withdrawn forthwith.

.....

*Com. Shree -*



पस्ताव

*n/committee*

आम एट्ट की कार्यकारी की ~~वैद~~ मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित शर्कर की हुसुम चन्द मिल जो एका हूड किसिक्कर ९१ में बन्द कर दी गई। जिसमें इरीव पांच हजार कामगार काम करते थे। जिस मिल की प्रिगत वर्षों में तीन बार उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता में तीन बार उत्तम कापाई मिल चुका जिसका प्रतिवर्ष ग्यारह करोड़ का रूपका खिदियों में बिकता था। वहां सगल कामगारों में मिल की चालू इराने हेतु शान्ती पूर्वक आन्दोलन ६ जनवरी को रात्ता रोडों आन्दोलन चलाया मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने १६६२ लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर शर्कर जेल में बन्द कर ६ जनवरी को कवाजक चाय पीत वस्तु जेल के कपिकारियों ने हमला लाई, लोहे के राडी से जलते हुए लकड़ियों से मारा पीटा जिससे इरीवन एडसों से ऊदा लोग घायल हुए घायलों का हीक से इलाज नही कराया गया। इस घटना में घायल कामगार की लल्लू यादव का २६ जनवरी को शक्तिवास होगया एवं कबी की की सुभाष नामक कामगार कारखाना में बहिशी की हालत है।

उपरोक्त घटना की एट्ट की कार्यकारी संरक्त खिदा करती है तथा शासन से मांग करती है कि उपरोक्त हुसुम चन्द मिल को जल्द ही जल्द चालू करावे एवं मृत व्यक्तियों एवं घायल व्यक्तियों को सुख सुवाक्य दिना जाय एवं जेल के कन्दर दुर्घ घटना की न्यायीक जांच हुयया जाय।

*(हस्ताक्षर)*  
 (कुल्ला मोदी)  
 १६/२/९२.



ZCZD DNDCCID110 BBB DNDCCI  
070950 TX 6 BOMBAY P 22 13

*waiting  
Gauri Hee*

*6/20*

AITUCONG 0224  
NEW DELHI 110001

RECEIVED  
AITUCONG  
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS  
1 GANNING LANE ND-1  
DELHI 10PM TO 8AM.  
22 JUL  
A.I.T.U.C.

MYSELF UNABLE ATTEND WC MEETING

===CHITNIS

==COL 6 AITUCONG RPT AITUCONG ND 110001WC==

MBYPRAD007 MBYSFMD184 DSFMSAD079

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DDITAAD218

NNNN



President :

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು:

M. C. Narasimhan

ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್

General Secretary :

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ:

H. V. Anantha Subba Rao

ಎಚ್. ವಿ. ಅನಂತಸುಬ್ಬರಾವ್

# ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Karnataka State Committee

ಆಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಟ್ರೇಡ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ

25, 1st Floor, 4th Cross, Sampige Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore-3  
೨೫, ಮೊದಲನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, ೪ನೇ ಕ್ರಾಸ್, ಸಂಖಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-೩

Telephone 1 366497

ದೂರವಾಣಿ 366497

Ref.No.12/98/92.

Date : Bangalore.  
19.6.1992.  
ತಾರೀಖು:

To,

The General Secretary,  
A.I.T.U.C.,  
NEW DELHI.



Dear Comrade,

This has reference to your Circular dated 8/6/92 intimating that an emergency Working Committee meeting will be held on 29th & 30th June, 1992.

Though I am anxious to attend the meeting due to continued serious confrontation between our Federation and K.S.R.T.C Management my presence in Bangalore has become absolutely necessary.

Under the circumstances, I may kindly be excused for my absence.

However, Com. V.R. Ananda Thirtha, Secretary, AITUC Karnataka State Committee will be attending the Meeting.

With Greetings,

Yours sincerely,

(H.V. ANANTHASUBBA RAO)  
General Secretary.

*For Com. Anantha's  
information.  
26/6*



रेणुकट

20-6-92

सचिव,

आर्य समाज प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

24 बिक्रम पुर, नई दिल्ली।

साथियों,



रेणुकट में 'आर्य शिक्षा निदेशन'  
नामक एकलोक शिक्षा संस्थान चलते हैं जिसमें  
1 से 10 class तक पढ़ाई होती है और कुल  
750 विद्यार्थी एवं 22 Teachers हैं।

विद्यालय मयान 1973-74 में दिल्ली सरकार  
द्वारा समर्थित के अंतर्गत दिया गया था।  
इस समय दिल्ली सरकार में माथेल जो

22 गण था, कुछ-कुछ खरा हो रहे हैं  
और कुछ ही मीटिंग भी करी-करी हुई है।

16-6-92 को चरना बहुत अच्छा हो कर  
शाम को अच्छी मीटिंग होट पर हुई।

विशेष मंत्रिकों पहले सम्मेलन कर  
गाने का प्रचार किया था। जब विद्यालय कर  
गाने के लिए BJP के सहयोग से प्रचार में  
है। लालच है। सम्पत्ति/BJP कुछ कष्टों को  
नहीं लिये हैं। विद्यालय 1-7-92 को कुछी के बाद  
रुकेगा। सम्पत्ति-BJP, INMUC, HMS, BMS के

— लोग मिलकर विद्यालय को बचाने के लिए तैयारी



अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड  
INLAND LETTER CARD



Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress  
24 Canning Lane  
New Delhi पिन PIN

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दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रहिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED  
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS

प्रेषक का नाम और पता: — SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: —

Gandag Jyoti  
Renukoot  
पिन PIN

बिप्लव राय  
बिप्लव राय  
बिप्लव राय

Letter from Com. Dwanika Jyoti -  
expressing inability to attend WC  
meeting due to terrain in Renukoot  
resulting from jump up of 85.5 ft. alti.  
Bales as under WTS - INTVC - 18MS.  
1859 264

पहला मोड़ FIRST FOLD

में है। 29-30 जून 92 को वी लेंगारी मंगल है।  
प्रमाण एवं पार्टी की कार्यकारिणी ने तय किया है  
कि में रोडकूट में है। पानी-आव को बहुत  
किलोमीटर है। इसलिए में 29-6-92 को  
खाने वाले कार्यकारिणी की बैठक में शामिल नहीं  
हो सकेगा। इस बीच का हाता को देखने के लिए  
में इन्फोर्मा जा सकता है। का राजन मैलर में  
वापस इन्फोर्मा से काफेज वेपुकी में 01/30/92

शक्ति मोरी

Gandag Jyoti  
(कारिणी सिद्ध)

पत्र को काटने पर खोलने पर TO OPEN CUT HERE



Working Committee

# BHALCHANDRA TIRVEDI

NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

REF :

पुत्र  
श्री शिवराम  
का  
व्यवसाय  
नियमन

DATE: 25/6/92  
Leave of Absence

RECEIVED  
29 JUN 1992  
A.I.T.U.C.

दिनांक 29/30 जून को दिनां में  
श्री का रही जहाँ का कार्यकारी पदा का  
दोष के कारण मिलकर विदेशी उपस्थित  
वर्त रहे। अर्थात् इका का स्थिति  
इका का अभाव रहती थी अर्थात् का  
दोष के उपस्थित नहीं रहे शिका। अर्थात्  
इका का इका का।

(मि.)  
शिवराम  
अध्यक्ष



Vijayan Kunissery

5/420-1, Pranamom  
Puthur, Palakkad-678 001

Date.....24.6.92.....

2

Com. T. N. Sidhantē,  
Secretary AITUC  
24, Canning Lane  
NEW DELHI.

RECEIVED

29 JUN 1992

A. I. T. U. C.

Leave of Absence

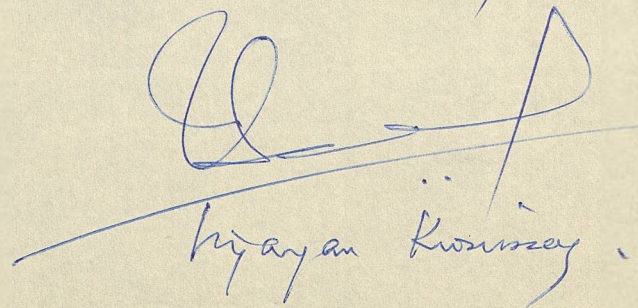
Dear Comrade,

Received your notice of the working committee meeting in late due to RMS worker's strike.

As I couldn't get the reservation. Please grant me leave to the working committee meeting.

Here 16th June strike was big success and totally bank.

Yours truly

  
Vijayan Kunissery.



इन्दौर

२४ जून 1992

प्रिय मित्र

आपका पत्र प्राप्त हुआ। इन कठिन क्षणों में तद्देश भेजकर आपने जो धीरज बंधाया है, हमारे हृदय को जो आत्मीयता पूर्ण सान्त्वना प्रदान की उसके लिये मैं बेरीन दाजी, मेरा बेटा स्त्री दाजी तथा बेटा डॉ. रोजनी दाजी आपका हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त करते हैं। हम आपके नितान्त आभारी हैं।

आपकी सहानुभूति से हमें साहस मिला है और आपकी शुभ कामनाओं से डॉ. दाजी की हालत में धीमा पर कुछ हद तक सुधार हो रहा है।

आपके प्रति एक बार पुनः हम कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करते हैं।

सादर,

भवदीया

पेरीन दाजी  
पेरीन दाजी

RECEIVED

29 JUN 1992

A. I. T. U. C.



अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड  
INLAND LETTER CARD



Com. Sanyal  
All India Trade Union Congress  
24, Conning Lane, New Delhi  
NEW-DELHI

1	1	0	0	0	1
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पिन PIN

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED  
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS  
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :—SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:—

पिन PIN

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पानी जमा है जहाँ,  
मलेरिया हो सकता है वहाँ

पहला मोड़ FIRST FOLD

MSP

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD



W/C

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

President : M. S. KRISHNAN  
General Secretary : HOMI DAJI

WORKING COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE EMERGENT/MEETING HELD IN  
NEW DELHI on JUNE 29-30, 1992.

\*\*\*\*\*

The meeting on 29th June was presided over by Com. J. Chitharanjan, Vice-president ~~as president~~ as president. Com. M. S. Krishnan had to be away to attend the DA Committee meeting on that day.

Com. Siddhanta in his introductory remarks explained the circumstances for convening this emergent meeting, the sudden and serious illness of Com. Homi Daji, General Secretary, and organisational steps that are required to be taken. The purpose was also get reports from states and to review the 16th June strike.

The Working Committee adopted a condolence resolution condoling the death of T. Ganeshan, G.B. Dhillon, Satyajit Ray, Sunil Mukherjee, Manek Gandhi, Manoranjan Roy, Kamal Sarkar and B.K. Porwal, Bank Union leader.

Leave of absence was granted to Anantha Subba Rao, G.V. Chitnis, T.N. Ram Rao, Dwarika Singh, S.C. Krishnan, C.A. Kurien, Bhalchandra Trivedi, Vijayan Kunnissery, *B.S. Shunne*.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Working Committee was read out and confirmed.

34 members attended this meeting.

A resolution was adopted wishing speedy recovery of Coms. Homi Daji, K.L. Mahendra and Narayan Choubey.

A credential Committee was formed with Coms. Srinivas Rao and C.R. Bakshi.

Four new unions were granted affiliation whose papers were complete and 19 applications were found incomplete.

Com. Siddhanta made a brief report of the 16th June strike, its various special features, extent of participation by workers, employees and officers.

The written reports that were received were circulated to members.

In the discussion that followed over 15 members participated. All reports were unanimous that response this time from the workers, employees and the people was bigger than on 29th November 1991 ~~General~~ General Strike.



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

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 General Secretary  HOMI DAJI

:2:

Several suggestions were made like intensive educational and explanatory campaign, organising jathas and jatras to rouse the <sup>Consc</sup> ~~con~~sciousness of the people as a follow up campaign and agitation.

A resolution on 16th June strike was adopted. The meeting also adopted a resolution condemning the brutal repression resorted to by the BJP Government of Himachal Pradesh to suppress the strike ~~was adopted~~ of its employees. In another resolution, the working committee reiterated its opposition to any retrograde amendment to the labour laws and against amendment of Factories Act to deprive workers of small industries of the protection of Factories Act.

Com. Indrajit Gupta reported on the present developments in the WFTU and its activities as well as as of the TUIs. He was supplemented by Com. Deb Kumar Ganguli.

It was decided that for the present Comrade B.D. Joshi will work as Acting General Secretary and Comrade M.S. Krishnan President will be available more often for work at the AITUC Centre.

.....



# Greaves Cotton & Allied Companies' Employees' Union

31

(Registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926. Regn. 314 dated 15-11-1946)

PHONE: 2046430

503 Dol-Bin-Shir, 5th Floor,  
69/71, Janmabhoomi Marg,  
(Ghoga Street,) Fort,  
Bombay-400 001.

*Working Committee*

Date 25th June 1992.

Com. T.N. Siddhanta,  
Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
24, Canning Lane,  
NEW DELHI, 110 001.

Dear Comrade,

In view of the 20-day old lockout in the Kanjur factory of Crompton Greaves continuing and the talks between our Union and the management about the lockout is going on, it is necessary for me to be in Bombay. Further, there was a serious assault on one of our committee members in Kanjur factory a few days back. In these circumstances my presence here is very essential. I therefore will not be able to attend the Working Committee meeting on 29th and 30th of this month.

I realise the importance of the meeting but the situation in Crompton greaves here prevents me from being in Delhi for the meeting.

I hope that the Committee will excuse me for the absence.

Yours fraternally,

*T.N. Ram Rao*

T.N: Ram Rao  
Vice-President - AITUC.



R E S O L U T I O N S

*Working Committee*

ON JUNE 16th STRIKE

The emergency meeting of the Working Committee of A.I.T.U.C. warmly congratulates the working class of our country for responding magnificently to the call for strike on June 16th 1992, given by the Sponsoring Committee of Indian Trade Unions. From reports available, it would be no exaggeration to say that the 16th June all-India strike was by far the biggest strike action of the Indian working class in recent period.

This strike was unique in many ways. Firstly, it was a highly significant united action of the trade unions not just on its own economic demands, but to halt and reverse the reactionary, anti-people, anti-working class economic, industrial and commercial reforms which the P.V. Narasimha Rao Government is attempting to <sup>thrust</sup> on our country in a steam-rolling manner. This shows the increasing consciousness among the working class to think and act on such crucial political issues.

*Leadership of*

secondly, despite the active opposition of the INTUC and BMS, the strike attracted larger sections of the working class <sup>even in some places by followers of INTUC, BMS,</sup> especially the Bank and Insurance employees as well as the officers of the Public sector enterprises, including Banks, large sections of Central Government employees, the entire civil defence employees, ordinance factories etc., State Government employees in large number of states. Thirdly, this strike was supported by other sections of the people in many states leading to successful Bandh action in West Bengal and Bihar. More than all despite police repression and arrest of thousands of workers and Trade union leaders as well as indiscriminate and

*One of the special features is the large participation of private sector workers and also of the unorganised sector.*



and brutal lathicharges, the strike was a magnificent success in states like Tamil Nadu. The Working Committee of the AITUC strongly condemns the repressive measures adopted by the Jayalitha Government in Tamilnadu, and demands withdrawal of all police cases and punitive measures the Government has/ undertaken. Arrests had *also* taken place in several other states even on the day of the strike.

Recognising, that more united, intensive, militant and wider mass actions are necessary in order to defeat the retrograde I.M.F. - W.B. dictated economic reforms, the Working Committee appeals to the trade unions for chalking out an effective programme of sustained ~~at~~ agitation. It further appeals to the INTUC and EMS and others who opted out of the strike, to reconsider their unconvincing positions and join the mainstream of further action of the working class and Trade Unions to fight to reverse the policies of the Government which give up self reliance, which pose a danger/and to the <sup>to our national independence</sup> Job Security of millions of workers. ~~xxxxxxx~~

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# THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES WORKERS' UNION

(REGD. NO. 7)  
Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C.

Branches :

Head Office :  
KOTHAGUDEM COLLIERIES P. O.  
KHAMMAM DIST.  
(ANDHRA PRADESH)

Branches :	Phones :
Kothagudem —	2667
Yellandu —	42
Manugoor —	59
Godavari Khani —	375
Bellampally —	17

Branches :	Phones :
Mandamarri —	
Ramakrishnapuram —	
Sreerampur —	
C. C. C. —	
Bhupalapalli —	

*Working Committee*

Ref.No.....

Date...23.06.1992.



✓ The Secretary  
A.I.T.U.C.  
NEW DELHI.

Dear Comrade,

Sub: Working Committee meeting of AITUC  
scheduled to be held on 29th and  
30th June '92 - regarding.

I wish to bring to your notice that, I am unable to attend to the Working Committee at New Delhi on the above dates as I am pre-occupied in inaugural function of Late Com.Madireddy Bhasker Rao's memorial column on 30.06.92 at Godavari Khani. My presence is very essential as a General Secretary of the Union as our Com.K.L.Mahendra is not well and is not attending the function. I suggest that, if at all an acting General Secretary is to be elected, I am of the opinion that Com.A.B.Bardhan should act as General Secretary.

As regards the General Strike of 16th June, '92, I am happy to bring to your notice that, 1 lakh workers throughout Singareni Collieries went on strike i.e. cent percent workers participated in the strike except the permitted essential workers/staff. In spite of sabotage of INTUC and BMS, our workers made strike a success. This time strike was so successful that workers did not turn to work-spot at all. This is a great victory for our AITUC.

This is for your information and necessary action.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

*M. Komariah*

( M . KOMARIAH )  
Working Committee Member  
AITUC.







REPORT TO THE WORKING COMMITTEE - 15th & 16th FEBRUARY '92

The General Council of the AITUC, which met on September 2 to 4, 1991 gave a call for a campaign against the New Economic Policies of the Government which entailed the exit policy, concessions to Indian and foreign capital, liberalisation and deregulation and reversing of the accepted national policies of self-reliant economic growth. Pursuant thereto a Convention of Public Sector Trade Unions was held on 16th September 1991. It was a representative and well attended convention and even Officers' Association took part in it. This was followed by convention against the new Economic Policies of the Government on the 17th September '91. These Conventions while condemning the Government's new Economic and Industrial Policies gave a call for a Jail Bharo movement on 18th November, followed by Industrial strike on 29th November 1991.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CONVENTION:

The Central Government Employees also held a Convention on 10th November 1991 against the Economic Policies of the Government. It supported the Industrial strike action on 29th November 1991 and called upon Central Government Employees to express solidarity with the action by organising token strikes, dharnas, badges wearing etc.

In preparation of this programme a number of well attended joint Conventions were organised in almost all the states. These Conventions were addressed by leaders of various Left Trade Union Centres.

JAIL BHARO:

The Jail Bharo movement was organised at various places and thousands of workers courted arrest particularly targetting the rises in prices which had become unbearable. However, in some places jail bharo was not organised as it might hamper the preparations for the strike on 29th November.

29th NOVEMBER STRIKE:

After 1982 general strike, the strike of November 29 is the biggest countrywide united strike action of the Indian working class.

The strike has been a resounding success. According to reports received from states, workers and employees of all major industries, transport services, banks and insurance, State Government employees, Air lines employees, Port and Dock, Textile and Engineering and oil participated in the strike.



Central Government employees in many States organised dharnas and demonstrations in support of the strike.

Despite misinformations spread continuously by the Government media like Radio and T.V. and opposition by INTUC and B.M.S. the strike from all accounts has been a resounding success covering several millions of workers all over the country.

The strike of November 29 was not for realising some economic demands, but for opposing economic and industrial policies of the Government, the national issues which are like challenges before the Indian people and the working class in particular.

It is not merely a question of closure of some public sector units, or some privatisation, it is becoming clearer every day that the whole economic development is being shaped under sustained pressure of IMF- World Bank. The economy under the guise of restructuring is being handed over to the monopolists and multi-nationals. The IMF seems to be closely monitoring the implementation of the new policies and also supervising the budget provisions which will shortly be in the process of formulation. The planning commission, it is now admitted has been reduced to an irrelevant show piece and a costly show piece at that.

The liberalisation policy is assuming to become some kind of a trap akin to a debt trap. Under the pressure of western monopolists and NRI's more and more concessions are being declared by the Government so as to induce them to invest in India, and the flow of concessions seems to be unending to satisfy the demands of foreign investors.

Nearly one crore workers participated in this massive protest action. Details from reports available are given in the Annexure -I.

#### SPECIAL TRIPARTITE COMMITTEE:

It was significant that though the INTUC and B.M.S did not participate in the strike of 29th November '91, by and large, they took a similar line of opposition to the policies of the Government, particularly to the free entry allowed to the multinationals and the exit policy. In order to secure an alibi to opt out of the strike, the INTUC managed to make the Government agree to set up a Special Tripartite Committee for going into the question of "impact on labour of the new economic policy". The first meeting of this committee was held at Bombay on 21st December 1991. After a day long discussion the Committee came out with a general declaration in which it was clearly spelt that "in the name of modernisation, the labour should not be thrown out from employment" and that "no plan of action" should be initiated that may affect the interest of workers adversely". This declaration was unanimously adopted by the representatives of trade unions, employers and the Government.

The next meeting of the Committee was held on the 20th January 1992. The Government prepared a concept paper on National Renewal Fund which virtually was a blue print for the exit policy. The fund was supposed to be operated by a 'Empowered Authority' which would consist of representatives of the Government of India, State Governments,



Financial institutions and General Insurance Corporations. It identified 58 public sector units as sick. Some of them, which according to the concept paper could not be revived was to be referred to the BIFR for which the relevant Law had been amended to include public sector units also. However the concept paper met with stiff opposition of all the trade unions who rejected the paper and demanded that the sick units should be studied unit by unit with the objective of revival and not that of closure or retrenchment. The Government was forced to agree to this and also that in any revival package the accumulated burden of losses and taxes should not be saddled on the new units. The Government also agreed that where due to cash crunch units were not able to purchase the required raw materials, money should be made available to them. The minutes of the meeting are appended in the Annexure (see 5th Feb. TUR issue-enclosed).

As a result of this committee, six industrial committees have been set up to examine the sick units, unit wise. The committees are for: I. Textiles, II Jute III Engineering IV Motor Transport V Chemicals VI Electricity Industries. It has been suggested that workers cooperative should take up the closed units. It is a difficult proposition and required discussion.

Meanwhile the Government has been pursuing its liberalisation policies relentlessly. As per the dictates of the I.M.F. Administered prices have been raised. The issue price of wheat, rice, coarse grain, sugar, kerosene, petrol etc. have been raised in some states, hikes by state Governments of transport, power charges etc. leading to generally spiralling of the prices. The rate of inflation is likely to go upto 15 percent for the year 1991. But for overwhelming majority of population whose food expenses constitute seventy percent of the total expenses, the real price rise is much more severe. The Government has also taken steps to retrench thousands of Government employees. The decontrol of iron steel itself has resulted in retrenchment of thousands of Government employees and has also increased the prices of steel. The employers too are demanding a free hand to retrench and close the factories and to amend the law suitably. The Government's Renewal Fund also proposes help to the Private Sector. Laws are being sought to be amended in an anti labour direction. And now the Dunkle proposals are being held as a noose round our necks.

The open door policy of liberalisation is bound to have dangerous repercussions on the foreign policy too. It has been reported by Raw that CIA has succeeded in infiltrating many of its personal through private sector and multinationals. The reported joint Naval and Defence exercises with the USA are full of dangerous portends, and above this has comes the news that the USA targetting its nuclear weapons on strategic Indian sites. All Nationalist forces will have to be mobilised to defeat this Government's economic and political policies which endanger the very economic sovereignty of our country.

These policies are supposed to stimulate the economy and increase production. However, the picture of last six months is to the contrary. Industrial Production has actually declined by 2%. Collections of custom and excise duties have also declined. With spiralling prices and growth of inflation coupled with fall in production the Indian



economy is in real danger of stagflation. It has therefore become necessary to continue relentlessly trade union actions against these policies not merely as protest actions but as a continuous task and build wide support from the common people to defeat this policy and compel the Government to abandon the same. At the same time, our trade unions in the affected 58 industries (list given in Annexure-II.) should work out viability reports with concrete suggestions as to how these sick units can be revived. Help of officers as well as other technical experts should be taken for the purpose. This task should be taken as a very important task of our unions in these industries.

#### INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT:

The argument being advanced by the Government and private sector that there is over manning of industries is not fully correct. Investment in organised sector has gone up phenomenally. In 1976-77 it was three hundred and three billion rupees which has gone up to nine hundred and 77 billion rupees, in 1986-87. Whereas the employment has increased barely by 0.3 million. In fact, the new employment in the private sector has been decreasing. Whereas in the public sector, it has only grown marginally by hardly 1%. While the common man is suffering unemployment and high prices the big companies have been reaping high profits. Sales income of 150 companies last year was up by 20.7%, operating profits by 25.8%, gross profit by 24.9% and net profit by 21.1%. However, the data on income tax reports surprisingly shows the following trends:

	Assessment Year	Incomes assessed at		
		Above Rs.1 Lakh	Above Rs.5 lakhs	Above Rs.10 lakhs
No. of persons assessed	1956-57	169,000	9,835	2,452
	1988-89	100,000	1,839	493

As can be seen from above, rich people seem to be escaping the tax net. The data on assesseees for Wealth Tax shows that it rose from 61 lakh to about 68 lakh. Where are the rich people disappearing?

.....

THE WORKSHOP OF PUBLIC SECTOR TRADE UNIONS was held at Bangalore on 30th and 31st October 1991. It was organised on behalf of the CPSTU and worked out a declaration of the Convention spelling out the broad outlines for the forthcoming Charter of Demands of the public sector workers.

#### BPE'S CIRCULAR AND D.A. COMMITTEE:

In keeping with the policies of the Government to shift the burden of the economic crisis on the working people, the Bureau of Public Enterprise has issued a circular preventing any public sector enterprise from proceeding with wage negotiations including perks. This is so despite the fact that in coal the last agreement has expired in August 1991 & the agreements in Steel, BHEL, and other undertakings have expired by 31st December 1991. Similarly, though the life of the D.A. Committee was extended upto 31st March 1992, no meeting has been held. Some indirect hints have been



thrown out that an increment in the Dearness Allowance can be considered if the trade unions agreed, not to press their wage demands for two or three years. This has been spurned by us as well as all the trade unions and the question of D.A. revision and wage revision in public sector undertakings has assumed serious proportions. It seems a determined struggle will have to be organised by the public sector units for these demands.

WAGE REVISION:

The Government wants to link up the future wage revision with productivity and a national level committee is proposed to be set up to lay down policy guidelines for wage revision.

The Government is also trying to process the amendment of the I.R. and I.U. acts on the basis of Ramalingam Committee report.

31st OCTOBER:

In keeping with the decision of the General Council, 31st October, the Foundation Day of the AITUC was observed at various centres-rededicating the AITUC to the cause of socialism. A well attended meeting was also organised by the AITUC centre on that day.

NOTE ON BUDGET:

The AITUC was invited by the Finance Minister along with the other Trade Unions to present its views on the Budget. Comrades Homi Daji and T.N. Siddhanta represented the AITUC. Proposals given by us were on the lines of the note on the Budget which is appended in the Annexure (~~See~~ 5th Feb. TUR-~~4~~ enclosed)

WORKERS' STRUGGLE:

During this period numerous struggles by various sections of the workers took place in different states for their immediate demands. It is not possible to give a full list of the struggles. However, the more important ones are mentioned below:

Punjab: The workers of Punjab have been undergoing serious Police repression.

i) In Abohar town of Ferozepur district, the Police shot dead in cold blood 8 workers' and injured 20 others on October 25, 1991, as they were agitating for their demands in Shree Bhawani Cotton Mills and Industries Ltd. The Police opened fire on its own, without waiting for the permission, of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and which is a mandatory provision. Workers were chased and shot at point blank range, allegedly for having thrown stones at them. As an eyewash 4 subinspectors involved in the brutal firing were transferred from Abohar. The entire town responded with a complete bandh for 2 days.

The three member committee led by Comrades Didi, Bant Singh Brar and Harbajan Singh visited Abohar. In the report they have strongly refuted the official version of the incident and strongly condemned the authoritarian arbitrary cult of bullet developing among the police, which is solely responsible for the gruesome killing of eight



persons including a child of about ten years and wounding of dozens of persons seventeen of whom are still lying in hospital in serious condition.

The truth is that AIFUC & INTUC affiliated unions of Bhiwani Cotton Mills, Abohar have been agitating since more than a month for their genuine demands and two leaders were on indefinite fast since 21st of October. On 25th October the Naib Tehsildar and some police officials called the workers leaders in the mill for a negotiated settlement. At about four P.M. these officials came out and tried to forcibly stop the gate meeting. On workers refusal they barbarously fired on the workers, without any proper warning. Workers Datta Ram was killed in the mill compound and five others Man Singh, Basant Lal, Ram Gopal, Jai Ram, Sri Ram were chased and killed, after the workers ran from the mill. The firing was from two sides i.e. from outside the mill and also from inside the mill.

It clearly shows that the said Naib Tehsildar and police officials all of the ASF rank and the mill management colluded and planned the murderous attack on peaceful workers. The use of 12 bore guns also points at this conspiracy. It is surprising that none is ready to own the responsibility for ordering this frenzied firing by police and the mill guards, none of them have been arrested so far. The loss of life would have been much more, but the generous, untiring help by doctors and blood donors saved several wounded persons.

Fabricated cases against workers under sections 307 & 120-B etc. while no one from police or management, is even injured also shows the vindictiveness of the police and management.

ii) At Mohali town, in district Ropar the management of Ropar Electronics Ltd. belonging to Thapar group has been using the local police as its handmaid in suppressing and terrorising the workers whose dispute with the management is purely of industrial nature. One 30 year old worker Shivdutt Gautam was beaten mercilessly on the 5th October 1991 night and he succumbed on the 9th October 1991. He was going home along with Ajaypal and Sureshchand. The management's muscle men aided by local policemen in plainclothes on October 5, 1991 came in a jeep, and car. They were 8 of them. They attacked these three workers with hockeysticks. Two escaped and the other Shiv Dutt Gautam succumbed to the injuries. No one has been apprehended and the Police refused to follow up the matter, thus exposing their connivance.

iii) On September 26, 1991 another worker of the same factory Shri Ramkishan was kidnapped and kept in illegal confinement till October 15, 1991. He was beaten mercilessly. This all to them away from the trade union activities. The District Police Officers of Ropar have failed to take any action.

iv) The clear nexus of the Police with the management is thoroughly exposed when the former issued a notice published as advertisement under the signature of the SSP, Ropar and published from Chandigarh and Jalandhar and the bill of about Rs. 30,000/- paid by the JCF Electronics Ltd.

v) The agitation of the workers at Thein Dam site in Gurudaspur District or the statewide stir of the Palledars are not only brutally suppressed by the Police but also their leaders have been booked under TADA (Terrorist and Destructive Activity Act. This despite the fact that it was assured in Parliament that this Act would never be used against Trade Union or social activists.



Himachal Pradesh: Electricity workers carried on a long drawn struggle for the demands. All sections of the workers supported the demands. However, the B.J.P. Government of Himachal Pradesh put down the workers with a heavy hand.

Coimbatore: Of special significance was the strike struggle of Coimbatore workers for bonus. The strike lasting for 20 days and ultimately workers succeeded in winning bonus as per the Award of the Labour Commissioner even which was not being accepted by the Management.

Goa: In Goa, the workers of the U.P. Bridge Corporation constructing the Mandvi Bridge conducted a long drawn struggle for the demand of minimum wage and permanency of employment. A wide solidarity action by all sections of the workers of Goa was a specially heartening feature. Ultimately the workers succeeded in winning the demands.

#### STRUGGLE OF HUKUMCHAND MILL WORKERS:

The Hukum Chand Mill has been the pride of Indore. It has renovated machinery and has won export promotion prizes for three consecutive years. It was recently purchased by Mr. Kamal Morarka, MP. However, suddenly on the 10th of November, the mill was closed not even paying the salary due to the workers. Thereupon the workers launched a sustained movement. When the Government imposed Section 144 Cr. P.C. the workers violated the same. Some 1,800 workers were arrested and lodged in jail in inhuman conditions and when they protested, they were badly beaten up by the jail staff and the prisoners on the false plea, they were trying to brake the jail. This resulted in injuries to large number of workers including serious head injuries and fractures. One worker was admitted in hospital in an unconscious condition and later died on the 24th December 1991. Another worker was kept in jail and two days later left at the door of his house in an unconscious condition. All the political parties (except B.J.P.) took up the cause of the brutalities against the workers and gave a call for Indore bandh on the 11th December '91, which was a total success. The next day the Action Committee of the trade unions declared that the Section 144 would be violated by all the leaders led by AIFUC General Secretary Comrade Homi Daji. The officials panicked and were forced to permit a mammoth meeting which again called for a bandh on the next day, which was also successful. The workers' movement to get the mill reopened continues, however the BJP Government has refused to take up the matter.

#### DALLA CEMENT WORKERS' VICTORY:

The heroic struggle of the Dalla Cement workers had already been reported at the last meeting of the General Council. The workers continued the struggle against handing over the mills to Dalmia. They received wide support from all sections of the working class, as well as the common people. They organised continuous jail bhara, in which thousands of workers and hundreds of women went to jail. Workers of different factories expressed their solidarity by collecting funds and foods etc. Two B.J.P. M.LAs of the area as well as one Cabinet Minister came out openly against the deal. In this background and in view of the coming by-elections the Uttar Pradesh Government was forced to cancel the sale to Dalmias. The workers won a remarkable victory. The AIFUC General Secretary Com. Homi Daji visited Lucknow and met the workers in jail where he and STUC General Secretary Com. Pandey also addressed the jailed workers and congratulated them on the victory. Dalmia has now gone to the struggle in a writ petition.



### UJJAIN BANDH

On the closure of Vinod and Bimal Mills of Ujjain there was a joint movement of the workers for re-opening the same. The workers were also willing to run the mills as a cooperative. However, the B.I.F.R. insisted that such a cooperative should take the liability which runs to sum 40 crore Rupees. Of course, the workers refused this. Thereafter on the call of the workers there was one day's successful bandh in the city.

### BATA WORKERS' STRIKE

Against the attempt of the management to impose harsher work load and for settlement of charter of demands, 7000 workers of Bata Shoe factory at Bata Nagar (West Bengal) have launched indefinite strike on January 3 '92 under the leadership of Bata Mazdoor Union, the single united union of the workers.

### 2 LAKH JUTE WORKERS STRIKE

Two lakh jute workers of West Bengal which commenced on January 28, 1992. While the jute mill owners are notorious in defaulting payment of PF and ESI dues and in keeping mills often locked out, there has been no revision of wages of workers for the last eight years. All attempts to come to a negotiated settlement have failed due to the persistently adamant attitude of the Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA). The AIFUC congratulates the jute industry workers and their trade unions for forging an all-in unity of all trade unions including INFUC.

### RECOGNITION:

It is a matter of pride and satisfaction that the Karnataka State Road Transport (K.S.R.T.C) union affiliated to AIFUC won the elections for recognition by secret ballot securing over 60 percent of votes.

The Andhra Pradesh RTC Employees Union secured 40,000 votes but lost by 600 votes.

### KHETRI THAMBA SHRAMIK SANGH (CHANDMARI BRANCH)

On the basis of the verification conducted by the Central Industrial Relations machinery for Chandmari Copper Project of Hindustan Copper Ltd. the Khetri Thamba Shramik Sangh (AIFUC) have got further recognition from 11.11.91 securing 65% strength. The other union of B.M.S. could get hardly 30%. The occasion was celebrated in a big way by all the workers on 13.11.91 at Chandmari.

### RALLIES OF UNORGANISED WORKERS:

During the period in the review our work among the unorganised workers has developed further.

Special mention must be made of 25,000 strong rally of unorganised workers in Hyderabad on 9th September 1991. And another 25,000 strong rally of unorganised at Nagpur before the Assembly. After the rally a deputation met the minister and present the memorandum of demands. A large number of women particularly Anganwadi women participated in the rally.



BIDI:

Recently on 19th November 1991 the Supreme Court has given landmark judgement banning employment of children in beedi manufacturing.

The Court has held that: First, the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules should be strictly implemented so that the evil of not registering the names of the workers manufacturing beedis at their homes was eradicated.

Second, an authority under the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner would start functioning within three months to enforce the Rules.

Three, the Beedi and Cigar Workers(Conditions of Employment) Act should be strictly enforced so that the workers get their legitimate dues.

Four, child labour in the tobacco trade should be stopped immediately or in a phased manner but no beyond three years, and the provisions of the Child Labour Abolition Act should be strictly implemented.

Five, every workers involved in the beedi manufacturing process should be insured for Rs. 50,000 each and the premium should be paid by the employer. The employee concerned should not be burdened with the premium.

Six, the Central government must take a decision within six months on whether contract labour system, which is alleged to be indispensable in the trade, should be allowed or not.

Seven, a government labour welfare establishment must be located in the beedi manufacturing areas to save the labourers from exploitation, which is "rampant in the flourishing trade".

Eight, all the beedi workers engaged in the trade must be registered so that they are covered by the various regulations and legislations meant for their benefit.

Nine, the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act and the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act should be implemented "in the true spirit."

Ten, each worker must have his pass book which must be properly maintained by the authorities concerned.

Last but not the least, the welfare fund set for the beedi workers should be properly administered and in the case of the death of a workman, appropriate assistance should be extended from the fund to his dependent.

The judges hoped that all these directives would be made totally operational and thoroughly implemented within three years.

BEAS PROJECT workers have been fighting continuously for months against retrenchment. They partly succeeded in getting some of the workers absorbed. But the struggle is continuing.



Two joint deputations of ANGANWADI WORKERS met Finance Minister and Prime Minister who have promised to give some relief. The Finance Minister only promised to a token relief because the budgetary crunch. The Prime Minister has promised that the Government would give some additional work to these workers and then absorb them as government employees. This is an important gain and we should press on with the struggle to achieve the same.

#### ORISSA:

Orissa State Committee organised a workers Convention on 21st September '91 about 500 activists attended the Convention. The Convention was addressed by Homi Daji General Secretary who was presented a purse of Rs. 20,000/- for the organisational work of the State TUC. The Convention promised to collect another 30,000/- rupees for the same. A report of the activities of the State Committee was presented by Comrade D.K.Panda which highlighted some of the major struggles like that of the Orissa State Electricity Board employees, the 5-day strike of Orissa Mining Corporation Employees, Dharna of Bhaskar Textile Workers participated by 2000 workers including 200 women workers, struggle of the Brajrajnagar Orient Paper Mill Union for a wage agreement. The report also highlighted the movement for implementation of minimum wage of Rs. 25/-, Rs.35/- and Rs.40/- as notified by the State Government.

#### KERALA STATE AIFUC CONFERENCE:

The State Conference of Kerala Unit of AIFUC was held at Thrissur on 12th to 15th September 1991. The preparations for the Conference was well organised. Out of 14 districts, 13 district held their Conferences before the State Conference.

Three Jeep jathas, one from the Northern part of the State i.e. from Kayyoor Martyr place, and another from Anthikad Martyr and third one was from the Punnapra Martyrs place were organised and all these three Jathas started on the 8th September under the leadership of Kallattu Krishnan, C. Divakaran and A.M. Paraman. These three Jathas crossed more than eight Districts by getting hundreds of warm receptions of the workers and reached at 'Achutha Menon Nagar' on 12th September evening and the AIFUC flag was hoisted by K.P. Prabhakaran in the presence of Homi Daji and thousands of workers at Thekkinkad Maidan.

On 13th September at 11 A.M. Com.Homi Daji, General Secretary of the AIFUC inaugurated the Session.

More than 42 delegates participated in the general discussion on the report presented by Comrade Chitharanjan.

The Seminar on 'Economic Crisis and Solutions' was also organised as part of the Conference. The subject was introduced by Comrade N.E. Balram, MP. Concluding Session and the public meeting was addressed by Comrade Indrajit Gupta, MP Vice-President of the AIFUC. The meeting was preceded by a rally of workers that shook Thrissur city with the red flags and revolutionary slogans. The Conference of the rally once again proved that AIFUC is a powerful force in the state.



ALL INDIA NMDC WORKERS FEDERATION CONFERENCE-DONIMALAI(Karnataka)

The Fifth Conference of the All India NMDC Workers Federation was held in Donimalai Iron Ore Project on the 2nd February 1992. It was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Government of Karnataka, Shri Appaji Nadagoundar, and presided over by Shri M. Y. Ghorpade, MLA with Shri M. S. Krishnan, President AIFUC as the Chief Guest.

The main theme of the Conference was the Report of the General Secretary of the Federation, Shri P.H. Pinto (who is also a Secretary of Karnataka INTUC), lashing out against the policy of liquidating the Public Sector and inducting Private capitalists and monopolists in the name of joint sector and to which process the management of NMDC was proceeding unilaterally and stealthily, inspite of the fact that the Corporation was a Profit making enterprise and had participative forum of trade unions working there, not being taken into confidence.

It may be noteworthy that this Federation is one of the unique ones, in which the unions affiliated to AIFUC, INTUC, BMS and independents work together.

ROAD TRANSPORT WORKERS:

The working committee of the National Federation of Indian Road Transport workers was held on 24th February, followed by the South Zonal Conference on 25th at Thiruvananthapuram. The South Zonal Conference was also addressed by the Transport Minister of Kerala Shri Balakrishna Pillai. The same day a Seminar was held, addressed by Com. Chitharanjan, Vice-President of the AIFUC.

The Motor Vehicles Act as amended in 1988 provided for immediate issue of permit to the private operators. About 3000 permits have been issued in Delhi to private operators and the DTC pays Rs. 90 per head for those who are entitled to concession travel.

In Andhra Pradesh high court has issued stay orders on notification of new nationalised routes and private operators are getting permits which under the amended law will have protection. In Karnataka the State Government is planning for a separate Corporation for Bangalore and other urban areas.

As per the assessment at the Transport Development Council the passenger traffic by road is expected to increase by 3 to 4 times and for additional vehicles and roads require an increase of 10 percent annually.

The Minister for surface transport Shri Jagdish Tytler has proposed amendment of the Highways Act and also the Motor Vehicles Act so as to privatise the highways, involve private sector in the Transport system and tap resources from open market.

The Working Committee has called for state level Conventions, and demonstrations to prepare the workers to fight back the offensive of privatisation and to approach other Road Transport Federations for an all India Convention against privatisation.



The State Conventions are to be followed up by statewide dharna at Division and depot level and if possible at the state level on 11th March 1992.

The Working Committee has demanded:

1. Stop privatisation
2. Grant Autonomy to S.F.U.Cs and workers' participation in management.
3. Amend the M.V. Act 1988 and restore supremacy of STUCs.
4. The state Governments should reimburse the cost of Social obligations, i.e. the concessions to various categories.
5. Reduce state taxes and abolish tax on city services.
6. The capital amount invested in S.F.W. should be treated as equity capital.
7. The Indian Oil Co. should supply H.S.D. Oil at discount rate as the S.F.Ws are bulk consumers.
8. As the passenger traffic by road has reached 78% compared to 26% by rail, allocate the same percentage of money as is being allotted to Indian Railways.

#### N.F.C. CONVENTION

An urgent meeting of the N.F.C. units was convened in New Delhi on 11th and 12th January '92 to consider the Monograph released by the Department of Public Enterprises regarding the performance of N.F.C. units described as chronically sick. As per the Monograph 74,000 of N.F.C. workers are proposed to be thrown out in the process of closures and amalgamations. The meeting was attended by Comrades from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal and Delhi. Kerala Comrades sent a note. Comrades from other states did not respond.

After prolonged discussions it was decided that:

- I. Detailed viability reports for rehabilitating sick N.F.C. units should be prepared and submitted to the AITUC office.
- II. Action programme including demonstration, dharnas, etc. should be organised on second and 3rd week of February 1992 at unit level.
- III. A demonstration before Parliament should be organised on 10th March 1992.

#### COAL FEDERATION

The Coal India recently issued a circular for curtailment of certain facilities of the NCWA IV namely stagnation increment, special piece rated allowance and stoppage of L.L.F.C. and L.F.C. thus they have bypassed the J.B.C.C. I.

The Working Committee of the Indian Mine Workers' Federation held on 18th January 1992 reviewed the 29th Nov. strike which was successful in the coal sector. The working Committee has decided to observe protest week from 24th to 29th February 1992 in all Coal mines on the following demands:



1. Immediate negotiations on charter of demands
2. Immediate withdrawal of all instructions of Coal India Ltd. regarding arbitrary stoppage of stagnation increment, LLTC/LTC and SPRA.
3. Immediate implementation of retirement benefit scheme. Withdraw BPE circular.
4. Immediate settlement of Dearness Allowance.
5. Safety and Welfare measures should be implemented.
6. Productivity link bonus scheme should be introduced.

#### ORGANISATIONAL

The weakness and short comings of the Central Office of the AITUC continues. However, we are managing to carry out the tasks in the best manner possible. Though we are fully aware that it does not meet with the requirements of the situation.

It had been decided to organise 2 schools. One in English and one in Hindi by the AITUC Centre. We could not do so as most of the Comrades were busy with the elections. The same will be taken up under priority basis.

Most of the states have not completed the organisational tasks adopted at the last General Council meeting.

- (1) Monthly reports are not being sent by most of the states, though reports do come from time to time. It should therefore be ensured that MONTHLY REPORTS are sent regularly by all states.
- (2) A proper office and atleast one wholetime functionary of the state TUC's is a must.
- (3) District Councils and Metropolitan Councils of unions affiliated to AITUC should be formed. This was to be completed by 31st December 1991. The state should report on this.
- (4) Special fund drive for the functioning of the SFUC's should be undertaken.
- (5) Attention should be given to build trade unions in the new Industrial complexes, public utility industries together with our work among unorganised.
- (6) Many states sent their membership record very late, making it very difficult for the centre to submit full reports. Similarly many states have defaulted in sending their objections to the membership claimed by other organisations.



CONCLUSION:

The realisation about the truth of so-called free market economy is dawning in a big way. The USA is faced with recession and many financial institutions have gone broke. Its growth rate in 1991 was negative. England and France are also facing recession and unemployment. German economy is bogged down.

People of Eastern Europe who had only some time back high hopes about the market economy are now facing the bitter realities of high prices, unemployment and lack of social security. Opposition to Yelstin's programme of deregulating prices is meeting opposition in erstwhile republics of USSR and there has been strikes and demonstrations. Socialism minus distortions and combined with democracy remains only hope for mankind.

TASKS:

1) It is possible and necessary to draw in the wide sections of the people and political and social workers in this task. For this it is necessary to bring out not only the anti-working class character of the new policies but the anti-national character of the policies, policies under mining self reliance and swadeshi.

2) Determined and continuous agitation and fight against the new economic policies is top priority task of the trade union movement. This is so because the new policy entails retrenchment, closures and even amendments of existing labour laws against the interest of the workers.

2(a) The call given by the Sponsoring Committee for the following programmes should be carried out after full preparation and by mobilisation.

- 1) To hold demonstrations, dharnas and rallies in all places of work on 9th March 1992.
- 2) To observe National Protest Day by organising a massive demonstration at Delhi before Parliament on 2nd of April and
- 3) By organising massive dharnas on 2nd April 1992 in all state capitals before Governor's house and present to him protest memorandum.

3) Trade unions in industries which are likely to be closed should undertake an in-depth study and put forward alternative viability programmes.

4) The organisational tasks mentioned above should be taken up seriously and implemented immediately.

5) Prices are likely to go on soaring in the near future. A broad based movement against price rise and for an effective system of distribution should be undertaken. Our trade union should actively intervene in the public distribution system to prevent black marketing as also unearth concrete cases of hoarding.

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TURNOVER OF THE TOP 20 BUSINESS HOUSES

	1988-89 (Rs. crore)	1989-90
1. Tata	8413.42	10,094
2. BK-Av Birla	3121.42	4433.30
3. Ambani	2018.58	2917.26
4. Bajaj	1642.10	2047.02
5. RPG Enterprises	1703.12	1937.00
6. Thapar	1571.81	1724.16
7. Chhabria	1160.23	1502.94
8. Mallya	1049.83	1495.00
9. G.M.Modi	1112.58	1439.67
10. GP-CK Birla	1240.76	1421.81
11. Mahindra	1070.81	1371.99
12. Arvind Mafatlal	1059.74	1177.04
13. Nanda	820.25	1012.10
14. K.K.Birla	728.00	958.73
15. Godrej	775.00	952.00
16. J.K.North	879.57	882.23
17. Kirloskar	748.22	862.24
18. Walchand	760.10	846.86
19. M.P.Birla	Not three in the year	800.00
20. Hinduja	"	753.35



INCOME OF TOP 20 INDUSTRIAL HOUSES

(Including Turnover in Rs. crore for 1989 - 90 )

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1.	Birla	-	8417.41
2.	Tata	-	8079.80
3.	ITC	-	2749.70
4.	Hindustan Lever	-	2396.60
5.	Thapar	-	2280.59
6.	Modi	-	2009.35
7.	Bajaj	-	1907.87
8.	Reliance	-	1901.11
9.	J.K.Singhania	-	1786.93
10.	Mafatlal	-	1765.84
11.	Shri Ram	-	1445.40
12.	T.V.S.Iyenger	-	1388.41
13.	United Breweries	-	1227.50
14.	ACC	-	1223.38
15.	M.A.Chidambaram	-	1161.47
16.	L & T	-	1128.26
17.	Mahindra & Mahindra	-	1022.45
18.	Kirloskar	-	985.46
19.	Oswal Agro	-	417.33
20.	ESSAR	-	244.35

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Source: Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs

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BIG BUSINESS HOUSES  
Outstanding Term Loans

( Rs. crore)

Group	IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	Total
Birla	626.10	152.82	287.60	1066.52
Tata	126.48	31.26	53.88	211.62
Reliance	251.07	178.33	102.78	532.18
J.K. Singhanian	82.41	87.47	99.01	268.89
Thapar	85.88	72.99	123.11	281.98
Mafatlal	82.85	15.65	56.82	155.52
Bajaj	33.78	10.56	17.30	61.64
Modi	91.73	58.49	41.13	191.35
L & F	4.86	5.10	16.62	26.58
MAC	99.80	23.53	28.88	152.21
Total	1484.96	636.20	827.13	2948.29

Shrinking Job Opportunities:  
Growing number of Job-seekers

( in Thousands )

	Vacancies Notified	Place- ments	Live Register at the end of year.
1981	896.8	504.1	17838.1
1982	819.9	473.4	19753.0
1983	826.0	485.9	21953.3
1984	707.8	407.3	23546.8
1985	674.7	388.5	26269.9
1986	623.4	351.3	30131.2
1987	600.9	334.4	30247.3
1988	543.3	328.5	30050.2
1989	600.2	289.2	32776.2
1990	490.9	264.5	34631.8

More than half of the registered job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are educated (Matriculates and above).

( Report of the Ministry of Labour, 1990-91 )



FINANCING PRIVATE SECTOR

Name of Co.	FI's Holding	Public* Holding	Largest Pvt. Share-holding
Dunlop	34.69	59.92	5.39
Shaw Wallace	26.77	59.80	13.43
Bakelite Hylam	31.48	58.23	10.29
National Rayon	33.58	32.62	33.80
Ashok Leyland	38.68	22.32	39.00
Berger Paints	16.90	75.82	7.28
Bombay Tyres	34.74	41.26	24.00
Nicholas Labs	42.94	23.06	34.00
Bayer	23.86	67.55	8.59
ICIM	27.05	69.55	3.40
Kamani Engg.	41.00	27.00	32.00
Searle India	6.50	67.49	26.01
Special Steels	38.44	7.73	53.83
Gammon India	6.57	45.01	48.42
S.I. Shipping	56.51	17.06	26.43
Best & Crompton	55.78	25.84	18.38
Mangalore Chemicals	17.47	55.22	27.31
W. I. Enterprises	16.32	58.63	25.05
CESC	48.94	38.87	12.19
Harrison Malayalam	10.47	77.34	12.19
Remington Rand	39.77	35.44	24.79
A.C.C.	40.70	47.34	11.96

\* Public Holding includes Foreign/NRI Holding



TOP 20 INDUSTRIAL HOUSES

Industrial House	Value of assets (Rs. crores	No. of under-taking	Value of assets (Rs. crores	No. of under-taking	Value of assets (Rs. crores)
	Dec. '84	(31.3.89)		(31.3.90)	
1. Birla	2551.6	169	5564	170	6974
2. Tata	2449.3	82	5559	83	6621
3. Reliance	360.2	14	2033	14	3241
4. J.K. Singhania	692.3	53	1566	59	1829
5. Thapar	572.1	47	1317	45	1763
6. Mafatlal	712.2	41	1131	42	1297
7. Bajaj	286.2	30	954	27	1228
8. Modi	322.0	38	903	43	1192
9. Larsen & Toubro	292.8	7	931	7	1130
10. M.A. Chidambaram	-	33	866	34	1032
11. I.V.S. Iyengar	301.9	33	767	35	929
12. Hindustan Lever	329.0	13	775	16	925
13. A.C.C	456.2	5	759	7	909
14. Shri Ram	358.6	25	685	25	800
15. I.P.C	-	17	567	17	742
16. United Breweries	-	31	489	34	716
17. I.C.I.	449.7	5	537	5	674
18. Bangur	373.7	65	652	65	657
19. Kirloskar	370.2	21	518	24	633
20. Walchand	-	18	592	17	626
Other houses	-	810	13894	673	15336
Single large undertakings	-	19	3501	25	5034
Total		1576	44560	1407	54200



REPORTS OF STRIKE ON 29 NOVEMBER 1991

DELHI

Delhi and around Noida Industrial complex and G.T.Karnal Road area witnessed total strike. All textile mills except Swatantra Bharat, which had partial attendance reported total closure. All restaurants and most of the five-star hotels were on strike. Delhi Airport, had a deserted look, Banks, Insurance Companies, Corporate offices of the public sector units, Indian Coffee House, Tea Board establishments including those in the Parliament House, Indian Airlines Counter in Parliament House had their shutters down. In Mayapuri a procession of about 1500 workers was lathicharged.

About 40,000 Central Government employees walked out their office, an hour before the lunch and held a rally at a Boat Club, and submitted a memorandum to the Union Finance Minister condemning the economic policies of the Government.

The employees of Electronic Trade & Technological Development Corporation in Delhi were on complete strike. In the SAIL marketing office and stockyards in Delhi, Ghaziabad and Faridabad 100% employees struck work.

HARYANA:

All major industrial units in Faridabad viz, ESCORT, GEDORE, DELPON, SIRAKO, BATA, BROWN BOVERY, KELVINATOR, K.G.KHOSLA & COMPANY, FRICK INDIA, ELSON COTTON MILLS AND VXL were closed down. The entire Faridabad Industrial Complex where large number of small scale units are operating acquired a deserted look. In Haryana Roadways 90 percent of the buses were off the roads. The Central Government employees in Faridabad observe two hours strike. A large number of processions were organised by the workers denouncing the Government of India's economic policies. In several Government offices workers organised dharna.

All Banks and Insurance workers went on strike. The 50 percent employees of the State Electricity Board did not report on duty. The PWD and irrigation department employees of the State Government did not report for duty. The sweepers all over the work abstained from duty. All the textile units in Hissar, Rohtak, Hausi, Bhiwani, Sirsa struck work. In Sonapat Atlas Cycle report small attendance while other small scale units were closed. IDPL and other units in Gurgaon were closed. Only Maruti Car company remained open.

RAJASTHAN:

Total industrial bandh was observed at Kota, Sriganganagar, Kishengarh, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Ajmer and Jaipur. In the Khetri Copper plant major section of workers struck work. In Jaipur a massive workers rally travelled across the city denouncing the government policies.

GUJARAT

Almost all the industrial centres in the state witnessed united action of the workers. In Baroda 30,000 workers participated in a rally. The establishments of Bank, Insurance and SAIL were closed throughout the state. The workers and employees of IPCL, GTCL, SUSIAN, Textiles, Banco Sickle India struck work enmasse. In the unorganised sector workers of engineering and chemical industries, general workers etc. participated in strike action. In Ahmedabad and Surat also industrial workers joined strike in thousands. The income tax workers in the state observed one hour strike.



WEST BENGAL

The West Bengal industrial strike was unique and even students joined the mighty protest. Not a single railway could run on the day. The entire life in the state came to a grinding halt. The capitalist press tried to confuse public opinion by circulating false story that Home Secretary, Government of West Bengal directed the police to help the organisation of strike could not hoodwink anyone and the response of the working class was spontaneous and overwhelming

BIHAR

In Bihar, Left Parties and NF constituents gave a call for Bihar Bandh and it was a complete success. Shri Sangma, Union Minister of Coal was so much frustrated by this action that he called the Bandh as 'State managed'. Even rail transport was disrupted seriously and no trains could move on that day.

KARNATAKA

In Bangalore all the units in public sector observed complete strike and a massive rally of workers was held at Cubbon Park to condemn the policies of the Government of India. The Visweshwarayya Iron and Steel Works Bhadravati was completely closed down while gold mine workers at KGF observed complete strike. The unorganised workers throughout the state observed successful strike. According to an estimate over 4 lakh workers throughout Karnataka participated in the strike.

MADHYA PRADESH

In Madhya Pradesh in Korba belt and Chirimiri areas strikes were organised. In Indore the textile units and small scale industrial undertaking witnessed strike action. Over 200 workers in BHEL Bhopal were arrested by M.P. Police for picketing at the factory gate.

ASSAM

Oil Refineries, Plywood factories, Tea plantations and small scale industries reported strike action. State Government and Central Government employees participated in strike.

ORISSA

In the Rourkela Steel Plant the strike was near total. The Industrial area in and around Rourkela as well as Iron Ore mine belt observe complete strike. The P & T workers also joined the strike successfully. Till 12 noon no train passed through Rourkela station. In Talcher all the public sector units and coal mines observed complete strike. Several small scale units throughout the state were closed down.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Most of the public sector units in Hyderabad were closed down. (ECIL, BEL, Midhani, HMF Bearing, HAL). Banks and Insurance Companies observed complete strike throughout Andhra Pradesh. Com. S.N.Reddy(ECL) was arrested by the police. In Visakhapatnam police arrested 500 workers for picketing for strike. 300 Dock workers on dharna were also arrested by the police. However, attempts to browbeat the workers failed and workers in all major public sector undertakings including Vizag Steel Plant observed strike.

Strikes have been reported in West Godavari, Nalgonda and Vijayawada districts. Road transport workers observed successful strike. The unorganised workers throughout the state joined the strike in good numbers.



MAHARASHTRA

The strike in Maharashtra was successful. Except 2-3 mills, all textile mills in Bombay were closed. All industrial units including Premier Automobiles, CEAT tyres, Engineering units, Fertilizer were closed. Banks and Insurance companies observed complete strike except one or two banks. Airlines workers observed complete strike. The police arrested 15 picketers at the airport but were later released. The Port and Dock workers observed complete strike.

The employees in fort area organised a massive demonstration condemning the Government's economic-policies. The Central Government employees walked out of their offices and were proceeding for a rally at Shahid Chowk but were prevented by Bombay police.

Powerloom workers in Solapur, Ichalkaranji went on strike. Western Coalfield workers observed successful strike. Strike has also been reported at Basik and Aurangabad.

Strikes were also spectacularly successful in the cities of Nagpur, Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Sholapur. In Nagpur the State Government offices were completely closed and hospital were under regulated work advised by the unions, the central public sector unit of MEC with its head office at Nagpur had 99% strike throughout the country including its establishments and offices and mining projects. The strike in the Western Coalfields was partial despite the opposition of INPUC and BMS.

WCL: In mines of Patharkhera, Kamptee, Walni, UMRER, Patansaong the strike was about 90%, and in Varawahali Nov. 29 was weekly off in the under ground and in the open cast mines the strike was 60%. In spite of the fact that the leading workers of CITU and HMS were themselves on duty. In Kamptee Colliery which is a strong-hold of the INPUC the strike was to the extent of 90% and no unit of the CITU or HMS exist there. In Patansahi Coal mines our workers had not made any initial preparation, but when the INPUC and BMS leaders started campaigning against the strike the workers reported 75% strike.

PUNJAB:

In the terror stricken Punjab also the working class demonstrated magnificent united action. Total eight lakh workers of the state joined the strike. In the most disturbed places like Rajpura and Hoshiarpur witnessed a total bandh, and all the markets and establishment were closed. In Amritsar a 20,000 strong rally travelled across the city denouncing the Government policies. Total strike was observed by the workers of state transport and private road transport where INPUC workers also participated. The offices of Bank, LIC, GIC, State electricity boards, SAIL (Marketing) were closed throughout the state. FCI contract workers struck work and the operation of National Fertilizer Ltd. came to a standstill because of the strike by both regular and contract workers. Work of all dam projects were completely stalled. Even in RSS-stronghold Ludhiana textile mills were completely closed due to strike. In the unorganised sector, Brick kiln workers and foundry workers and the workers of market establishments were on complete strike. Throughout the state the workers of Engineering Industry and NPC and cooperative mills enmasse joined the strike action. The telephone exchange workers struck work for 2 hrs. all over the state, and in Pathankot, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Ferozpur etc. the Railway worker wore black badges and held massive demonstrations.



FAMILNADU:

The workers of both organised and unorganised sectors throughout, the state responded to strike call in a magnificent manner. In all major industries like Ashoke Leyland, Metal Bok, Union Carbide, IFC, Dunlop, Indian Explosives, NPC mills, HPP, SAIL marketing, Neyvelli Lignite, Blamer Lawrie etc. the workers joined strike. The BHEL establishment in Prichy and Ranipet witnessed massive strike action by the workers. In Indian Oil Corporation, 100% workers were on strike. Bank and Insurance workers throughout the state also struck work.

KERALA:

The general strike was peaceful and successful in Kerala, all the shops, business places and markets are closed. Beedi, handloom, coir, cashew, construction, private bus, lorry auto taxi in all these sectors the strike was total and complete. In state transport 80% workers struck work. In electricity it was 80%. State Government employees and teachers strike was 90%. 70% of the plantation corporation workers participated in the strike. In the organised sector especially in Kalamassery and Eloor 70% workers struck work. In Shipyard the strike was almost complete. Port and Dock operation was completely paralysed. At Thiruvananthapuram airport 100% ground staff struck work. There was only one flight that is Thiruvananthapuram-Kochi with only one passenger. From Kochi there were only two flights. Kochi-Bangalore and Kochi-Madras. More than 500 persons have been arrested who engaged in picketing. More than 1000 picketers were removed by police from the rail track. More than 10,000 were arrested as a preventive measure. In two places in Thiruvananthapuram district police opened fire on the air to disperse the procession of the striking workers. In all the district and taluk centres and the industrial centres the workers held massive demonstrations.

UTTAR PRADESH: In Ghaziabad all State Government offices including civil courts, GDA office, Municipal office, were closed. In NTPC all the workers and officers observed sit down strike. UPTRON units were completely closed. In one Faze Metal Works, the workers caught the General Manager, Security Guards and two anti-social elements brandishing lethal weapons. In U.P. Scooter India workers observed complete strike. Strikes have reported in industrial undertakings in Lucknow, Kanpur, Dehra Dun, Naini, Hardwar, Jhansi and Shaktinagar.

STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES:

The State Government Employees all over the country responded to the strike call in a gigantic manner. In Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala it was 100%. Rajasthan, Familnadu and Assam it was more than 80%, in Haryana it was about 70%.

INDUSTRIAL WISE:

a) Coal: In Coal Industry, complete strike were organised in Eastern Coal Field, BCCCL and Singareni Collieries while majority workers in Western Coalfields, Central Coalfields, Northern Coalfields and South Eastern Coalfields went on strike



b) Banks and Insurance: Banking and Insurance Companies was total strike and more than a million participated in the strike in this sector alone. No financial transactions were reported anywhere in the country in Banks. The strike in State Bank was also quite successful. The opposition by INFUC, BMS, and NCBE could not create any impact in this sector. Their strike covered all the states and the employees showed a remarkable sense of unity all over India. The Official propaganda that banking industry would not be privatised failed to create any impact among the employees. The offices were completely deserted due to the participation of the officers in the strike.

c) Steel Industry: Complete strikes were organised in Durgapur, Alloy Steel Plant, IISCO, Rourkela, Visakhapatnam, Sale, and Bhadravati while 45% observed strike in Bokaro. In Central Marketing organisation of SAIL there was complete strike in all the units. Due to thermally sensitive areas in the Steel Plants the unions agreed to look after these installations. However, management counting executives and such workers and also their staying beyond duty hours gave misleading figures to the press.

d) Institution & Airlines: The strike in Indian Airlines was indeed spectacular. The strike was complete in the undertakings. Some flights were operated by the management with extremely small number of passengers. For the first time Air India employees observed partial strike despite threatening posture adopted by Shiv Sena in Bombay. Fifteen employees were arrested by police for picketing. In Calcutta even the control tower was not manned by the employees due to strike by the National Airport Authorities employees.

e) Fertiliser: In the Fertilizer industry the success of the strike was unprecedented. Complete strike was observed at the plants located at Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Gorakhpur, Bombay, Vijaipur, Ramagundam, Dehradun etc. and also Offices located at different cities of the country.

#### NON-PARTICIPATION OF THE LEADERSHIP, AIRF

The non-participation of the leadership of the AIRF in the strike was a serious short-coming in this movement. The AIRF gave a call for only demonstrations and Dharna on 29th November. If Railway employees would have joined in a big way it would have added a new dimension in the entire T.U. movement. Yet railway services were paralysed in several states and at local level strikes were organised by the railway employees. Chitharanjan Locomotive works was closed down on the day of strike.

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MODEL AGREEMENT ON NEW TECHNOLOGY AS PROPOSED  
BY WFTU

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 reaffirmed their commitment to promote equal opportunity for women at all levels regardless of marital status.

v) Before the introduction of any specific new method of 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-contracting 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-11 clause (v).



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

- i) There will be no extention/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 minitor 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.

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# TRADE UNION RECORD

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## AITUC NOTE ON BUDGET FOR 1992-93

The All-India Trade Union Congress made the following observations and proposals and submitted to the Finance Minister in the meeting convened on January 21, 1992.

1. The AITUC has opposed the new Industrial Policy and the liberalisation measures with a view to pursuing an open door policy to foreign capital and a free market economy ruled by Industry and Trade, the big business in particular. If this liberalisation in trade and investment is pursued the country will again face balance of payment crisis, dwindling of foreign exchange reserves, distorted industrial growth, mounting debt, etc.

While bureaucratic controls and rules should be done away with, a free market economy ruled by big business and MNCs will work to the disadvantage of the poorer sections of the society. This will only pave the way of further enrichment of the rich. Governmental intervention in the matter of investment, direction of development, import etc. are essential to subserve the interest of the majority of the population.

### 2. BUDGET DEFICIT :

(a) While reviewing subsidies, it should be seen that poorer sections are not put to added hardships.

(b) The huge defence expenditure should be closely scrutinised and where possible reduced.

(c) Review of the existing inequitous taxation structure in which the rich are spared, and more and more burden is thrust on the poor. The direct taxes constitute hardly 20 per cent of the total tax revenues, while the proportion of indirect taxes is increasing. This is so even when some of the Industries are declaring Dividends upto nearly 100% or even more on the value of their shares.

Even the direct taxes are hardly paid in full by profit earning companies due to various concessions. The liability of paying **at least a minimum tax for all profit earning companies** has been done away with. Huge arrears are also allowed to accumulate on account of income tax and excise and other dues of companies. While the Corporate sector is passing through a virtual boom period with high profits and dividends and stock markets in bullish condition, direct taxes should be increased, the corporate sector and the affluent section should bear the major burden, and not the poor.

(d) Wasteful expenditure should be reduced, if not eliminated. A broad list should be prepared by the Government as a guide to its various departments and ministries.

(e) To curb conspicuous consumption and unnecessary showy celebrations, **steep expenditure tax should be introduced.**

### 3. BALANCE OF PAYMENT :

(a) Reduce unnecessary im-

ports particularly when import will be costly following devaluation of the Rupee.

(b) Curb on setting up of non-essential consumer industry, particularly with foreign capital and technology as by PEPSI and Coca Cola, as it would entail drainage of foreign exchange without any benefit for the country and the people. Their export obligations should be strictly enforced.

(c) Import of technology should be restricted to high tech sectors and for which indigenous technology is either not available or not sufficiently developed.

(d) Goods which can be manufactured by Indian Industries should not be imported. Installed capacity of indigenous Industries should be fully utilised.

(e) Trade Unions must be consulted before introduction of new technology and a tripartite guideline should be evolved in this regard. Interests of workers and their jobs should not be adversely affected by and as a result of introduction of new technology.

We are not opposed to modernisation, but it should not result in retrenchment, workers should be retrained and redeployed.

(f) Entry and investment by MNCs must be restricted, no open-door.

### 4. PRICE RISE :

The Government has not only failed to arrest the price rise, but is now found surrendering to the hoarders and black-marketeers as is evident from its

(Contd. on Page 8)



# NEWS

## WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN WORK: 1991 CENSUS REPORT

The 1991 census show that 23 per cent of the women in the country are working as against 19.6 per cent in 1981. Just 17 per cent of the women in Kerala are economically employed.

The number of working women in the country—including those doing unpaid work—has gone up by 42 per cent in the decade. The northeastern states of India have the highest employment rates for women. Sikkim heads the list with 53 per cent of the women economically employed. The percentage of working women in the other states of the region is Mizoram—44 per cent; Arunachal Pradesh—40 per cent; Nagaland—39 per cent; Manipur—37.5 per cent.

Other states with a respectable number of women earning a livelihood are Andhra Pradesh—35 per cent; Himachal and Madhya Pradesh—33 per cent each; Tamil Nadu—31 per cent, Karnataka—29 per cent, Gujarat and Rajasthan—27 per cent each, Punjab—just 6.8 per cent, Haryana—11.3 per cent. The percentage of women working is the same as in Haryana. The backward states of UP and Bihar have more women working than in West Bengal.

The female work participation rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

It is estimated that over 27 per cent of the women work in the rural areas as against 10 per cent in urban areas. In rural areas the largest number of women work in the agricultural sector, followed by household industries—weaving, handicrafts, tailoring, forestry (collecting and carrying wood and minor forest produce) and sale of fish.

In urban areas the largest number of women are employed in the construction industry, followed by those in Government

service as nurses and teachers. Women are largely employed in low paying jobs and in manual labour.

Though the percentage of men working in the country has fallen by one degree since 1981, over half the male population (51.6 per cent) is economically independent.

In the 1981 census just 10 per cent of the households were headed by women though in some areas like the northeast 30 to 35 per cent were headed by women. The 1991 figures of female-headed households has not yet been tabulated.

## PATTERN OF CONSUMER SPENDING

The National Sample Survey's 44th Round showed that the level of expenditure on food depends on the kind of cereals consumed and the price levels of these cereals in each state as well as the price differentials between urban and rural areas.

While at the All-India level, rural consumers expenditure on food items was roughly 64 per cent of the total expenditure, the consumer in rural Punjab spent the least, 57 per cent. In rural West Bengal, the proportional expenditure on food was nearly 71 per cent. In the urban segment, the All-India figure suggests that consumers spent around 56.6 per cent of their total expenditure on food items. The urban consumer in West Bengal is the top spender on food (60.1 per cent of total expenditure) while in Maharashtra the proportion is lowest—53.2 per cent of total expenditure.

## EXPENDITURE ON FOOD (% OF TOTAL SPENDING)

States	Rural	Urban
Punjab	56.86	55.46
Maharashtra	62.07	53.2
Karnataka	67.06	57.07
West Bengal	70.63	60.09
All-India	64.07	56.55

## GAS FLARING LOSSES

Year	Quantity (million cubic Rs. metres)	Value Crores
1986-87	2736.2	304.75
1987-88	3422.8	413.87
1988-89	3422.8	413.87
1989-90	5733.6	740.73
1990-91	5161.4	662.28

At present 29 per cent of the gas produced is flared up.

## FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN INDIA

According to the latest World Bank debt tables, India had no foreign direct investment after 1970.

Her total external debt in 1990 was 70.115 billion dollars against 64.374 billion dollars in 1989. However, the net resource flow, after deducting interest and repayments, was only 3.61 billion dollars.

As a percentage of export of goods and services, the debt service ratio was worst in 1986—32 per cent.

## CONSUMER DURABLE INDUSTRY

G. V. Godbole of Bombay's Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy said: "The Consumer Durable Industry has a long winter ahead."

In India, the Eighties were a decade of leapfrogging middle-class aspirations manifest in the bountiful growth of cars, two-wheelers, refrigerators, air-conditioners, colour TVs, Videorecorders etc.

As their production soared, buyers line up at the proliferating retail markets.

## AITUC WORKING COMMITTEE

Meeting of the AITUC Working Committee will be held in New Delhi at 24, Canning Lane on February 15-16, 1992.

The meeting on the 15th February will start at 3 p.m.



The inevitable slack and downfall have begun only now, shops now record a dramatic drop in the volume of sales of all major white goods, meaning the electricity operated household articles. There is no shortfall in appetite for the items of luxury. But the purchasing power of ordinary people can no longer keep pace with either prices of articles or their operational expenses or the sheer cost of money.

The prices put an inevitable ceiling now on the growth of middle class market.

The collapse of the consumer durable market was in evidence since last year when colour TV sets began to dip, black-and-white became sluggish, and car sales started nose-diving.

According to the group indices of industrial production, the consumer durables with 2.55 per cent weight, is insignificant in comparison to basic goods (39.42), capital goods (16.43), intermediate goods (20.51) and even consumer non-durables such as soap and biscuits (21.1).

In 1981-82, the index of consumer durables production jumped up by 10.9 per cent, much faster than capital goods (6.7) and intermediate goods (3.7). In 1985-86, consumer durables rose by a whopping 18.7 points, leaving even basic goods (6.8) way behind. In 1986-87, it rose by a still higher 18.9 points. In 1987-88, the drought year, the index of consumer durables production was down to 7.8 per cent. In 1989-90, it further went down to 1.7 per cent.

The car-population ratio in India is still 10 times worse than in Egypt, four times than Kenya, twice as bad as in Pakistan. The penetration of TV into society, compared to India, is four times deep in Pakistan, 41 times in South Korea and 125 times in developed countries like the U.K., Canada and Australia.

## BCB EMPLOYEES' DEMONSTRATION

Workers of Beas Project under the leadership of BCB Employees Union (AITUC) held a demonstration in front of the office of Project at Bhiwani on January 15, 1992 to voice the demand for shift allowance, bonus etc. In the meeting that was held it was announced that on 5-2-92 at Bhiwani and on 26-2-92 at Ranjit Sagar Dam demonstration will be organised, if the demands are not met by the time.

## PANCHAYAT WORKERS OF GOA

Workers from all the various Panchayats in Goa met in Panjim on January 11 to review the progress made in achieving their one-point demand regarding regularisation of Panchayat workers on the permanent rolls of Panchayats as Government-Employees.

The meeting took a very serious view of the long delay by the authorities to convene a meeting of the Committee constituted by the Government to study and recommend to the Government the service-conditions applicable to the workers employed in the various Panchayats in Goa.

The General Body has decided to intensify their agitation to secure their long-pending demands. The meeting decided to stage a one-day **Dharna-cum-Hunger-Strike** at all the Panchayats in Goa to highlight their demands.

## HUNGER STRIKE BY WORKERS AT ZUARI NAGAR

Workers employed at Zuari agro Chemicals Ltd., through the contractors, held a one-day Dharna-cum-Hunger-Strike on January 9 to highlight the long pending demands of the workers in the Zuarinagar-belt for regularisation and for wage settlement.

## THE DUNKEL PROPOSALS

The proposals put forth by Arthur Dunkel, Director-general of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) demand full freedom for foreign investors—The proposals are:

(a) Foreign investors to be treated at par with domestic companies in every respect;

(b) No restriction on foreign equity participation;

(c) No obligation to use locally available products;

(d) Free import of raw materials, components and intermediates;

(e) No export obligations to fund imports;

(f) Elimination of investment policies that are against GATT provisions within two years.

## WESTERN TECHNOLOGY NOT SUITABLE, SAYS PRESIDENT

Addressing an artisans guild meeting at the Gandhigram Rural Institute in Tamil Nadu the president R. Venkataraman said that each country had to follow its own pattern for economic growth. The western countries which lacked adequate manpower, had always tried to design machines to keep the human workforce to the minimum. The pattern would not work in a populous country like India but would only lead to large-scale unemployment, he said.

He said in developed countries, unemployment was only 10 percent while the reverse was true for India. In the village the people had agricultural work only for four months.



# PARLIAMENT REPLIES-1991

## NRI DEPOSITS

The total foreign exchange deposits held by non-resident Indians (NRIs) as on March 31, 1991, amounted to Rs. 20,727 crores.

(Lok Sabha, August 30)

## EXODUS

There has been substantial movement of officers from Indian to foreign flag ships mainly owing to higher remuneration.

(Lok Sabha, August 30)

## DESERTERS

Of the 2,709 personnel of the Army who were punished for various acts of indiscipline, including desertion, in the wake of Operation Blue Star in 1984, 2,297 were retained in the Army.

Of the remaining 412,50 have been re-employed by the Government of Punjab and 240 have been offered employment by Central Ministries and public sector undertakings and one person is undergoing life imprisonment on the charge of murder. The rest are awaiting placement.

(Lok Sabha, August 30)

## EXPORTS BY DEFENCE UNITS

The exports (including deemed exports) by defence production units during 1990-91 were of the value of Rs. 78.94 crore.

The target for exports by the defence production units during 1991-92 has been fixed at Rs. 104 crores.

(Lok Sabha, August 30)

## SUGAR UNITS

As many as 596 applications for setting up new sugar factories are pending consideration with the Government.

Of them, 212 applications were received from Maharashtra, 185 from Uttar Pradesh and 55 from Andhra Pradesh.

A total of 16 letters of intent were issued during the sugar season 1990-91 (September-October).

The licensing policy for the

sugar industry is being reviewed by the Government.

A total of 207 applications have been for setting up of new sugar factories during 1990-91 (from October 1, 1990 till July 31, 1991).

(Rajya Sabha, August 30)

## NTC MILLS

Against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 971.85 crores, the textile modernisation fund has disbursed Rs. 524.84 crores till end-March 1990.

The cumulative cash losses by the National Textile Mills up to end March this year was Rs. 1656.85 crores. The cumulative cash loss reimbursement by the Government to the NTC mills till the same period was Rs. 1536.76 crores.

(Lok Sabha, August 30)

## OIL SEED PRODUCTION

The target for production of oilseeds in 1989-90 was 165 lakh tonnes against which the achievement was 167.5 lakh tonnes. For 1990-91, the target for oilseeds production was 180 lakh tonnes against which an all-time record production of 191 lakh tonnes was achieved.

The oil seed sector has become a substantial net foreign exchange earner to the extent of about Rs. 886 crore and Rs. 658 crore in 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

(Rajya Sabha, August 30)

## CLOSURE OF TEXTILE MILLS

As many as 190 textile mills were reported to be closed as on June 1991.

The main reasons for closure were financial difficulties and labour problems. During June 1991, the estimated loss of mandays was 34.4 lakh, loss of production of yarn was 19.95 million Kg and of cloth 54.34 million mts because of the closure of 101 cotton and man-made fibre textile mills.

(Rajya Sabha, September 3)

## RAILWAY LINES

There is a total of 62,211.03 Kms. railway lines in the country of which 34,543.60 Kms is in broadgauge while in the metre gauge line it was 23,599.56 Kms. and 4067.87 Km. in the narrow gauge in 22 States and three Union Territories.

(Lok Sabha, September 3)

## DUES TO NTPC

Uttar Pradesh with dues of Rs. 547.19 crore, tops the list of 18 states which are in arrears on accounts payable to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) as on July 31 this year.

Madhya Pradesh had arrears of Rs. 198.88 crore, Bihar Rs. 183.79 crore and Rajasthan Rs. 136.48 crores.

(Lok Sabha, September 3)

## OIL WELLS

So far 7021 oil and gas wells were drilled in the country and out of this oil has been found in 4107 wells and gas in 417 wells.

Only 70 percent of the gas was being utilised in the industrial sector, including power, fertiliser, steel and other industrial purposes.

(Lok Sabha, September 3)

## GOVERNMENT LOANS

The Government has taken loans worth Rs. 10,728 crore from abroad, between December 1989 and January 1991.

(Rajya Sabha, September 3)

## COMPUTER COURSE

132 private sector computer training institutes have so far been given accreditation for conducting 0-level courses.

Applications from another 136 more institutes are under scrutiny.

(Rajya Sabha, September 5)

## Special Tripartite Committee (From Page 5)

14. The Industrial Committees should be convened early and the unit wise examination should begin without delay. Any agreement reached at the unit level would be the ideal situation.



# Special Tripartite Committee

## Conclusions of the Second Meeting

The second meeting of the Special Tripartite Committee was held in the Committee Room in 'C' Wing of Shran Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi on January 20, 1992.

2. Shri P. A. Sangma, Minister of State for Coal presided over the meeting. Dr. Man-Mohan Singh, Finance Minister also attended the meeting and clarified the Government's position. Shri P. K. Tungan, Minister of State for Industry and Shri P. S. Ghatowar, Deputy Labour Minister also attended the meeting.

3. The labour side opposed the Concept Paper on the National Renewal Fund on the ground that it did not reflect the views expressed by the parties and that it related only to retrenchment compensation.

4. The Finance Minister sat through the discussion in the forenoon and listened to the various comments by both the labour side and the employers' side-representing both the Public and the Private Sectors and explained the Government's point of view. This gave an opportunity to several trade union and employers' representatives to react. After detailed discussion, the following conclusions were arrived at in respect of public sector units:

5. The PSUs can be classified into four categories, namely:

1. Units which are currently viable, but are likely to fall sick in the future.

2. Units which are already sick, but can be salvaged with appropriate remedial action in time.

3. Units which are chronically sick and which require radical treatment.

4. Units which are sick, but their current working can be made profitable with no cash-loss to begin with, provided their past liabilities are appropriately taken care of or are not allowed to act as a drag and the dues to the labour are paid.

6. The labour side reiterated its commitment to retraining and redeployment and to co-operate for increasing productivity. But it wanted that retrenchment should not be resorted to at all. It was stated by the Finance Minister that the Government was not keen on retrenching any employee, but on the other hand was keen on expanding employment.

7. The decision to take up cases of sick units, unit by unit, was approved and the Industrial Committees already announced would go into the case of each unit and prescribe the appropriate remedies. The local units of trade unions and the management would have to be given a hearing before a unit-wise decision was made.

8. In regard to the broad guidelines, that were thought of at the first meeting, it was agreed that the approach should be positive, so that the discussions by the Industrial Committees should be on what steps were necessary to revive the unit, rather than to close it.

9. Some Unions suggested the setting up of workers' co-operatives, investing in the equity shares of the company by the workers, wherever the workers were willing, but the details would have to be worked out.

10. The Employers' side stated that some retrenchment was inevitable as a result of modernisation and closure of some units which could not be revived at all. It was agreed that with a view to avoiding retrenchment, the surplus labour, if any, would have to be identified in each sick unit and wherever possible, the units should be enabled to work round the clock and on all the days of the week, with labour having a five day week and its weekly holiday being staggered, provided there was availability of power and demand for the products made by the establishment.

11. It was pointed that some

Thermal Stations in the country had a poor plant load factor and it could easily be raised to even 75%, which the Committee hoped would give adequate power to the industries and power would not become a constraint. As regards the demand for the products, since such working would not need sizeable additional investments, the unit cost of production would go down and price-wise it would be competitive and be able to find a market. Wherever this was possible, it would create at least 20% additional employment, with the result that retrenchment would be avoided. Workers would be suitably retrained and redeployed.

12. The Finance Minister explained that the setting up of the National Renewal Fund should not cause any apprehension to the labour as if it made retrenchment certain. It was there only to help the workers in extreme cases where there was no other alternative except retrenchment. The setting up of the fund was only the manifestation of the realisation by the Government that workers in such circumstances needed some help and the Government was providing help through the setting up of this fund. This sum of Rs. 200 crores by itself might not be adequate. There might have to be contribution from the State Governments.

13. It was brought to the attention of the Committee that there were certain Public Sector sick units, where the ways and means position was bad and Government had stopped financing, resulting in the workers not being given work, but paid wages. There were no funds even to buy raw materials. In all such cases, if the current working would not result in a cash loss, the Government should provide necessary finance for their day to day working. [This was accepted by the Finance Minister. It has been omitted from the conclusions. —Ed.]

(Contd. Page 4)



# NTC MILLS AND THEIR WORKERS

Representatives of unions of workers employed in the various units of the nationalised sector of the Textile Industry, owned or managed by the NTC through its regional subsidiaries, met in an emergency session of the Co-ordination Committee of these unions on the 11th-12th January, 1922, in New Delhi to take stock of the serious situation confronting the workers in these undertakings in the background of the new Industrial & Economic policies of the Central Government in their immediate application to the future of the NTC as concretised in the document entitled. "Monograph on the Performance status of Central Public Sector Enterprises" released recently by the Deptt. of Public Enterprises in the Union Ministry of Industry. After carrying out a thorough analysis of the contents of the aforementioned document in respect of its relevance to the overall state of affairs prevailing in the entire organisation of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries in general, and in the various units branded as "chronically sick" in particular, the participants representing over one lakh workers organised in unions represented by them, unanimously resolved as under:

"This gathering of representatives of workers' unions functioning in various units of the NTC, including its subsidiaries, expresses deep shock and surprise at the highly superficial as well as negatively motivated appraisal and assessment of the basic causes and crucial factors identified by the Department of Public Enterprises in the Union Industries Ministry as being responsible for undermining the technico-economic viability of the Textile units now sought to be dismantled either through outright closure or through partial closure concealed behind "amalgamation" of these units. The so-called "diagnosis" of the ills afflicting the 33 units as presented in the Monograph

is blatantly one-sided, distorted and designed to provide an alibi to the corrupt, bureaucratic and anti-social culture which has all along been foisted on the management of these national enterprises and which has been striking at the very roots of sound, professional and prudent management policies and practices in running them, thus presenting them from discharging their originally conceived role as all round pace-setters in running the giant Textile manufacturing system of the nation which occupies a pivotal place in the national economy.

The meeting expressed its justified indignation over the fact that successive Governments at the centre have studiously ignored appeals, suggestions and warnings conveyed to them through numerous representations, memoranda etc. submitted on behalf of the workers both by the AITUC, as well as the All-India Textile Workers' Federation from time to time. Such gross indifference on the part of the Central Government is all the more reprehensible since these representations and memoranda contained valuable suggestions for bringing about decisive improvement in the working of the NTC mills on the basis of unreserved cooperation by workers and their Trade Unions in various functional spheres of productive and managerial activity. Only on the basis of genuine participation of the workers in all functional spheres of the undertaking could they be relieved of the dead weight of administrative and financial mismanagement on a colossal scale.

It is a piece of blatant misrepresentation, as the monograph tries to make out that 'lack of work-culture' or 'sub-normal worknorms' or 'adverse man-machine ratio' are among major factors responsible for the continuous losses suffered by the Textile units sought to be axed. Mismanagement, ma-

anagerial/professional incompetence, highly objectionable business practices, chronic failure to ensure capacity-utilization due to bureaucratic bunglings resulting in failure to ensure timely supply of raw-materials spares and stores and other essential inputs; near-absence of inventory control, frittering away of liquid resources in questionable deals & projects, chronic neglect in the spheres of maintenance, repairs and renewals and fitful and abortive attempts at unworkable schemes of modernisation, and last, but not the least the dead-weight of the colossus' of layer-upon-layer of bureaucratic establishment with a Holding Company and its paraphernalia of almost a dozen subsidiaries serving as grazing fields for favourites of top bureaucrats and of the ruling circles, all these highly negative factors do not find any mention at all in the so-called diagnosis conjured up by the authors of the monograph. The enormity of the findings of these authors would be manifest from the fact that while the NTC organisation is expected to supply inexpensive cloth to the weaker sections of the Society and the common man, the monograph brands the enterprises as "serving no social purpose"!

The above recital of facts and circumstances is strongly indicative of the real intentions of the ruling circles to stifle the growth of this national enterprise in response to the dictates of vested interests cunningly operating the levers of bureaucratic machinery.

While lodging an emphatic protest against the enactment of the sick industries Amendment legislation, this meeting demands that a bipartite or tripartite Committee at the level of each unit as well as at the subsidiary and Central level be forth with set up to carry out a critical appraisal of the conclusions or findings contained in the performance document of the

(Contd. on Page 7)



# COMPANIES AT WORK

Govt. Companies As on	Total No.	Paid-up Capital (Rs. crores)
31-3-85	980	22,447.0
31-3-86	1,020	27,087.8
31-3-87	1,053	32,872.7
31-3-88	1,104	37,169.3
31-3-89	1,134	42,572.4
31-3-90	1,160	44,984.6
31-12-90	1,173	45,924.1

## NON-GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

31-3-85	1,06,389	7,639.4
31-3-86	1,21,139	8,596.4
31-3-87	1,37,133	9,957.2
31-3-88	1,54,445	11,307.3
31-3-89	1,76,104	11,680.1
31-3-90	1,97,393	14,737.5
31-12-90	2,13,256	15,712.4
Total Companies	1,07,389	30,086.4
	1,22,159	35,684.2
	1,38,186	42,829.9
	1,55,549	48,476.6
	1,77,238	52,286.9
	1,98,553	59,722.1
	2,14,429	61,636.5

## NUMBER OF FOREIGN COMPANIES AT WORK IN INDIA

As On	Number of foreign Companies
31.3.1985	324
31-3-1986	336
31-3-1987	371
31-3-1988	401
31-3-1989	420
31-3-1990	469
31-12-1990	486

## GROWTH OF CORPORATE SECTOR

Over the 20-year period (1970 to 1990), while the growth in Government companies has tapered off in terms of number of companies, but has remained high in terms of paid-up capital i.e. 103.4 per cent dur-

ing the last five years (1985-1990) as compared to 122.2 per cent in the preceding five years. Growth rate in paid-up capital of Government companies has also been much higher than in the non-Government companies. Growth of non-Government companies in terms of number during the last five years (1985-90) was 81.8 per cent compared to 96.2 per cent in the preceding five years. The paid-up capital during the last five years increased by 90.3 per cent compared to 73.1 per cent during the preceding five years (1980-85).

Taking all companies together, the number of companies increased by 81.3 per cent during the last five years (1985-90) compared to 95.1 per cent during the preceding five years. The paid-up capital increased to 99.9 per cent during the last five years compared to 105.1 per cent during the preceding five years.

## NTC MILLS

(Contd. From Page 6)

Government referred to above, before proceeding in the matter any further.

The meeting further resolves that a day of protest be observed by the workers of each Textile unit of the NTC throughout the country **in the month of February 1992**, culminating in a **mass Dharna/rally near the Parliament House in New Delhi on Wednesday, the 12th March 1992**. Further a petition memorandum containing concrete demands and proposals of the NTC workers relating to revitalisation and rehabilitation of all the units of the Corporation to ensure their uninterrupted running be presented to the appropriate authorities.

As on 31 December 1990, 2,14,429 companies limited by shares with an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 61,637 crores were at work. These comprised of 1,173 Government companies and 2,13,256 non-Government companies with paid-up capital of Rs. 45,924 crores and Rs. 15,713 crores respectively.

Activity-wise distribution of companies at work as on 31st December 1990 shows that 50.7 per cent of the companies at work on that date were engaged in 'processing and Manufacture'. Commerce (Trade and Finance) was the next largest major activity group accounting for 24.4 per cent of the total number of companies at work. Balance of 24.9 per cent of the companies were engaged in various other activities like Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying, Construction and Utilities, Transport, Communication and Storage etc.

(From the Report of the Department of Company Affairs, 1990-91)

Resolved also that the programme of action proposed above should be followed up by an intensified countrywide agitation besides resort to legal and other means directed towards blocking the Government's retrograde decision to dismantle the nationalised sector of the Textile Industry."

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## AITUC PROPOSALS ON BUDGET

(From Page 1)

decision to import one million tonne of wheat in a year of bumper crop. In fact, a few months ago the Government announced its decision to export 5 lakh tonnes of wheat and equal amount of rice and sugar. The Consumer Price Index during 1990 went up by as much as 123 points and on top of that in 1991 the index further rose by 113 points (upto November).

And there is no sign of the price level coming down. In fact, the Government steps of increasing administered prices and decontrolling steel during the last one month have added fuel to the flames of inflation and price rise.

The vast majority of workers, both in rural and urban areas, in the unorganised sector, have been hard hit. As a result of inflation, the real income of wage and salary earners is seriously affected. Therefore base income for levying income-tax should be raised.

### IMMEDIATE STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN:

(a) To restrict bank credit to wholesale traders of food-grains and other essential commodities

(b) Increase Government supervision on sale and prices of essential commodities.

(c) The public distribution system should be strengthened and expanded to rural areas and should cater to more items of mass consumption.

(d) Investment should be encouraged for the production of wage goods rather than consumer durables which cater to a small section of the population.

5. The menace of Black money continues to haunt the economy and schemes adopted so far have failed to yield the desired result. The Government should take firm steps like curbing malpractices in foreign trade, speculative trade, under valuation of the purchase of value of immovable property, etc.

6. Industrial sickness it is admitted, is mainly due to mismanagement and financial malpractices. Its incidence can only be restrained if the guilty management is punished and assets of companies of the same group are confiscated.

Over 10 million workers of closed units due to industrial sickness have been thrown out of jobs. Liberal attitude of the Government has encouraged industry to make sickness a profitable business proposition.

Workers' Dues should be the first charge in case of closures.

The budget must address to the phenomenon of growing unemployment and particularly, of educated unemployed. Growth of employment which has been declining must be stepped up by land reforms, strict implementation of ceiling laws, encouragement and support to small and labour intensive industries, help for self-employment, development of agro-based industries to absorb rural unemployed, Employment Guarantee Scheme as in Maharashtra with guaranteed minimum wage etc.

7. The D.A. Committee set up about four years ago to revise the rate of DA in public sector undertakings is yet to finalise its recommendation. In fact, it has not met during the last two years. Revision of DA rate has become urgent.

8. Ceiling on bonus should be abolished. Existing Ceiling

denies bonus to larger and larger sections of workers and employees.

9. Social security benefits should be extended to workers in the unorganised sector. Pension schemes should be introduced for all workers.

10. Literacy Campaign, Primary Education, Health Care, Slum Clearance and Housing for the poor should be taken up on a priority basis, and adequate funds should be allotted for the same.

11. We are opposed to any exit policy which seeks to bring back the era of hire and fire. We are also opposed to any repeal or dilution of the existing labour laws in the name of relaxation of labour laws and expose workers to the whims of employers.

12. The policy of indiscriminate privatisation should be stopped. System of employing contract labour in regular work should be discontinued.

13. In the sphere of industrial relations, the unanimous recommendations of the Bipartite Committee should be implemented.

Bipartitism should be encouraged based on labour representation in Management by means of secret ballot.

Meaningful workers' participation in management at all levels of decision making should be introduced.

14. Full capacity utilisation of existing plants and machinery should be enforced.

15. Corporate sector should be required to set apart a fixed percentage of their incomes for Research and Development. The Government should further step up its R&D efforts. (21 January 1992).



~~Working Committee~~  
Leave of absence

Bombay  
23<sup>rd</sup> June '92

Dear Com D. S.

I very much regret that I shall not  
be attending the forthcoming Working Committee  
meeting of AITUC, fixed for 29<sup>th</sup> June 1992.  
This is due to my ill health & consequent  
difficulty in undertaking a long journey.  
Please grant me leave of absence.

Comradely yours.

B. S. Dhruve

(B. S. Dhruve)

Com D. S.

A. D. Thakur



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भारत  
INDIA



RECEIVED

1 JUL 1992

A. I. T. U. C.

To

Gen Secretary - AITUC

24 Canning Lane

NEW DELHI

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पिन PIN



Resolves  
the Power workers of

Working Committee



The Working Committee of the AITUC deplores the vindictive attitude of the Chief Minister of Orissa towards the Electricity workers of the Orissa State Electricity Board. ~~There~~ There has been an agreement between the workers and the management of Orissa State Electricity Board on 6.7.1991 for the settlement of the wage pay scales and



2 allowances. But ~~at the~~  
~~best~~ because of the  
negative attitude of  
the State Govt. that the  
said agreement could  
not be implemented.  
The workers in order to  
draw the attention of  
the management  
and the State Govt. conducted  
arrest of about 3 thousand  
workers on 18th December 91.  
Subsequently the workers  
were compelled to go on  
strike from 8th Jan 92.



But the fault became  
 hostile to the striking work  
~~men~~ men and let loose  
 the ~~rain~~ ~~of~~ rain of  
 terror by suspending  
 about 500 workmen  
 and putting ~~also~~ more  
 than 250 employers in  
 jail even under National  
 Security Act.

~~How~~ the <sup>striking</sup> ~~men~~ workers  
 unilaterally withdrew the  
 strike after four days in  
 view of the great hardships  
 faced by the people in  
 absence of ~~supply~~ generation





4

and supply of energy. But even after that the fault is neither withdrawing the punitive action nor implementing the agreement.

How the Chief Minister denies that there had been any ~~to~~ agreement with the workers. This is extreme negative attitude of the fault ~~and~~ even denial of the fact.

Hence the working Committee demands that all the punitive action against the



5.

stip works should be  
withdrawn, cases against  
them should be withdrawn  
and the agreement  
bipartite in nature  
should be ~~withd~~  
implemented for the rest.

---

Com. Chakradhar Prasad  
Singh