

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL SECRETARY**



**TO THE  
TENTH ALL INDIA CONFERENCE  
AT  
DHANBAD, BIHAR  
18, 19, 20 MARCH, 1994**

**BHARATIYA MAZDOOR SANGH**

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GENERAL SECRETARY**



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**BHARATIYA MAZDOOR SANGH**

Dear delegate brothers and sisters,

I have great pleasure in placing this report of BHARATIYA MAZDOOR SANGH (BMS) for the period February 1991 when our ninth conference was held in Vadodara, Gujarat and this 10th conference which is being held in Dhanbad, Bihar from 18 to 20 March, 1994 - exactly a three year period.

I am sure you will go through this report in detail and hope you will adopt it unanimously.

With kindest regards,

Yours in service

( R. K. BHAKT )

Dhanbad

18.03.1994



## HOMAGE

During the period under report eminent personalities noted for their work in various fields became part of history to whose memory it is our humble duty to pay homage.

The recent passing away of Senior Sankaracharya, Sri Chandrashekarendra Saraswati of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetham has taken away one of the most illustrious spiritual head from our midst. Swami Chinmayananda, of chinmaya mission and a noted spiritual personality also attained samadhi.

Sri Bhaurao Deoras, Sri Yadavarao Joshi and Sri Bapurao Moghe colleagues of the founder of RSS, Dr. Hedgewar, passed away. Being very senior pracharaks - Karmayogis - of RSS they served in various capacities. Sri Bhauraoji rose to very high positions in the Sangh. In the last few years, though, he did not hold any post, his valuable advice was always sought for. He was one among the top leadership of Sangh. Soft spoken and gentle in manners, he was loved and respected by one and all.

Sri Yadavraoji came to Karnatak for Sangh work in early forties and made Bangalore his permanent home, where he passed away in August 1992. He was Kshetriya Pracharak in South and later became Sah Sarkaryavah. He is the architect of Sangh work in south India.

Sri Mogheji was Akhil Bharatiya Baudhik Pramukh. He worked in Telangana as pracharak. He also looked after Rashtra Dharma Prakashan for some time.

Barrister Narendrajit Singh, Sanghchalak of Uttar Pradesh was a well know personality. He had a liking for education and started several institutions of learning.

Sri Sharad Malhotra was working as prant pracharak of Madhya Bharat.

Sri Kasinathan and ten others became martyrs when a bomb exploded in RSS karyalay in Madras.

Sri Jagannath Rao Joshi, popularly known as Karnatak Kesari, was

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Dear Brothers & Sisters,

During the three year period between February 1991, when we met in our ninth conference at Vadodara, Gujarat and today, when we are congregating for our tenth, in this important Coal town Dhanbad in Bihar, the country has passed through convulsive situations and experienced several upheavals, political, social and economic. Much water has flown in the great Ganga and the canvas of the country has changed radically.

In the social sphere, the country witnessed an eruption of national spirit, so far suppressed and dormant and found its identity in its national moorings in the age old cultural oneness and stood up as a robust force cementing the caste ridden society into a solid force, and replaced despondency with a spirit of self confidence among the masses. The renaissance of Hindutva with its knowledge and spirit of love which is capable of embracing the entire humanity, giving due respect to different religions and ways of life, heralded a new course in the history of this ancient land of spirituality.

But the change of the scenario on the economic canvas has been far reaching and has paled into insignificance the development in the other sector. Because this change has not been limited within the boundaries of India but has over-run the entire globe. The controversial GATT agreement, entered into as an international treaty by more than 117 countries of the world including our own, is bound to have its impact for a long time in future. The economic shape of our country has already changed and is further going to alter. The economic idols so far adored have been broken by the very hands that moulded them.

The future seems bleak as our efforts for economic self sufficiency and economic sovereignty are dangerously near the brink of destruction. But even so the lamps of hope are not extinguished and are burning still with the oil of patriotism and wicks of swadeshi spirit that are bound to reverse the trend of foreign domination and usher in a Swadeshi Economic Order sooner, rather than one can envisage.

The third great event brought in death and destruction, devastation of the magnitude, not witnessed earlier. The terrible earthquake that hit parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh took toll of several thousands of innocent rural folk.



Thus these three events, in a way though unprecedented, have steeled the resolve and the nerves of the people with a determination to work hard to create a new **BHARAT** that will stand on its cultural heritage and build a bright future of peace and plenty based on "SWATVA" - ourness.

## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This period has been a period of change in many parts of the globe.

After an abortive coup attempt in the Soviet Union, which was crushed with firmness by Boris Yeltsin, the process of disintegration of the country also started and by the end of 1991 Soviet Union was a thing of the past. The biggest republic of the erstwhile union, Russian Republic is trying to change itself into a free market economy. But it is facing a stormy weather. With the manifold rise in prices, scarcity of food, rising unemployment and hostility from various extremist groups and parties, establishing of stability seems to be far remote.

The great industrial recession is baulking the developed countries of the west. In country after country workers are laid off or declared redundant and sent out with severance pay. Some of the most affected industries on which axe has fallen cruelly are automobile and steel.

In South Africa, at last the apartheid is pushed back to become a part of history and the democratic changeover with equal rights to the Blacks is round the corner. The efforts of the international community through economic sanctions and particularly ILO's relentless persuasion on its member countries' tripartite groups to urge specific actions to stop the obnoxious policy of apartheid has, after all, succeeded without much bloodshed, thanks to the robust confidence and wisdom exhibited by President DeClark of South Africa and Nelson Mandela, of African National Congress. India had a long history of people to people contact with that country and it may be hoped that the changes taking place there will bring both peoples closer.

With the withering away of the Soviet camp the United States of America is finding itself without an equal in the world. The situation has suddenly changed from bipolar into unipolar. This has had a rather unpleasant development as far as the developing countries are concerned. America has been behaving like a big brother, overawing the developing

countries and dictating terms to one and all. It is using its Trade and Competitiveness Act to bully the weaker countries to carry on trade to its advantage by threatening to use Special 301 and Super 301 clauses of its law. It thinks that there is no force on earth to check it and acting as if it had the sole prerogative to policing the affairs of the world.

This development though harmful is not likely to last long as USA itself is bound to lose its top economic position.

On November 25, 1993 throughout the country BMS units observed a protest day against the bullying tactics of the US Government. In Delhi demonstration was held in front of the American Embassy and a note was handed over to the embassy official.

## **NEW ECONOMIC POLICY**

This period almost coincides with the about turn announced by the Narasimha Rao Government in the Economic Sector. On the 24th July, 1991 the Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh made a statement on the Industrial policy on the floor of the Parliament which is the beginning of the departure from the hitherto policy followed by the Government, ever since the reins of the administration of this country came into our hands after the attainment of Swaraj in 1947.

In spite of the various industrial policy statements of 1948, of 1956, of 1973, of 1977 and of 1980 which tried to give slightly new direction, changed emphasis on different aspects, the basic foundation of the industrial structure - socialist pattern with commanding heights to the Public Sector - remained intact. But 1991 heralded a total reversal of the policy of socialism and adoption of the liberalised free market economy.

## **FALL OF SOCIALISM**

A great politico - economic change had taken over the world from 1985 onwards. In the then USSR Mikhail Gorbachev had started an inner revolution because the economy had become moribund. The satellite countries of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe had followed suit. In China economic reforms were initiated by Deng, because the economy got overheated. The result was that the political system in the Soviet Union and the East European countries soon collapsed like a pack of cards and by the end of 1991 Soviet Union broke up into various independent

republics. China could manage to retain its political hold by ruthlessly suppressing the students upheaval of the Tiananmen Square in Beijing in June 1990.

Unfortunately for mankind, all these countries of the Communist Block opted for the free market economy - a euphemism for capitalism - which they had been opposing tooth and nail. None even paused for a moment to evolve its own pattern of economy. Even China, which succeeded in retaining its communist political system, has increasingly adopted the free market economy of the West, but called it Socialist market economy exhibiting its dogmatic adherence to socialism. It is more like the bravado of a defeated wrestler at the ring.

This significant world development has had a great influencing effect on the other parts of the world including our country.

## **THE DEBT - THE FOREIGN STRANGLE HOLD**

Coupled with this the new Government that took over in Delhi in June 1991, had to inherit a tattered economy. The balance of Payments position had become critical with the balance being just over 1 billion US dollar. Gold had to be pledged to get foreign exchange. And in this situation the Government opted to contract a hefty loan of 5 billion dollars from the IMF and with that the situation changed. Because the Western Countries which had an eye on the vast Indian market that was not entirely free but closely regulated and certainly not totally closed, with the intention of attaining self reliance, saw in this a great opportunity to get free access to the market. This was absolutely necessary for them because their own economies were badly effected by serious recession causing mismatching between the production and sales. This resulted in closures, lay offs and declaration of redundancy in their well established industries. They were badly in need of a vast market where they could move their products and earn huge profits. This would certainly help them to come out of the industrial set back.

All these, so to say, conspired to bring pressure on a Government which was not only weak in parliament, not having a clear majority, but essentially weak in principled determination lacking a strong political will on account of rampant corruption in not only the administrative machinery but even in the highest echelons of the Government.

The result was the NEP and the NIP which almost irrevocably tied our economy's apron strings to the capitalist world order.



Just to hoodwink the people and overtly assure the people that this is not a sell out, the statement of Industrial Policy harps on continuing to follow the "policy of self reliance" but the reality is otherwise.

## **MIXED ECONOMY**

India started its economy on the two wheels of Public and Private Sector - a mixed economy model. But the growing influence of the Soviet Union and liking for the socialist principles in our top leadership slowly tilted the balance in favour of state ownership. The pressure from the trade unions of different leftist hues and the empathy the ruling leadership had for the so called progressive left thinking, which had rather become the fashion of the times, bloated the public sector to such an extent that in 1991 the public ownership had a share of about 72% of the economy. Leftist trade unions even succeeded in persuading the Government to take over sick and closed private sector units. So much so that out of the 83 loss making enterprises operating in the competitive markets 32 are taken over enterprises.

These continue to make losses. Thus being a drag on the whole public sector. - Besides, except the enterprises in the oil group, the profit of most of the others is only marginal.

It is evident therefore that those enthusiasts of the Public Sector did not care much for the improvement of its health.

## **GOVERNMENT'S ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY OF PSEs**

Government is also at fault in neglecting the health of the public sector. The administrative policies of the Government are also to be blamed. Public Sector belongs to the society, to the nation as this word nationalisation denotes. Therefore everyone concerned with it in some way or other from the minister to the bureaucrat, to the managements at all levels, to the workers and the sub-staff should look to a PSE as a nation's property given in trust to all to augment its worth by looking after its wellbeing. But lack of this sense to a lesser or greater extent in those who had anything to do with this sector was becoming a bottleneck and a road block on its march to prosperity. And thus a picture of inefficient public sector became visible to the public eye.

“Are the public sector units in India inefficient ? They are not, but the system in which they operate make them inefficient. It would be inaccurate to conclude that the Indian Public Enterprises are inefficient. Their professional staff are known for their technical expertise. It is the incentive framework in which they operate, that has made efficient behaviour virtually impossible.” So says a World Bank report extracted in a national daily.

One of the top Administrator, who should know, has gone on record thus: “The next thing to do is to generate in public enterprises the capacity to improve themselves and this requires a change in the relationship between them and the governments that own them. It is time for the government, to cease to act like a jealous mother and to begin to behave as a rational investor. Public enterprises deserve to have the freedom of management that all well run enterprises enjoy : the freedom to fix their prices, invest, diversify, borrow, lend... and to determine employees pay. If the Governments are not to bear the consequences of public enterprises, sickness, they must allow the enterprises a healthy, independent open air way of life”.

Guess who has said this. None else but Dr. Manmohan Singh, our finance minister, in early January 1993:

So, whoever is at fault, the fact is that our Public Sector did not become, a picture of efficiency.

And, as if, taking a cue from this, the private sector too degenerated into inefficiency with more than 2 lakh units getting sick and mostly closed - again loading our economy with burdens.

## **A MORIBUND SITUATION**

Thus slowly our economy was moving towards a moribund situation. Government expenditure was mounting, employment generation was gradually declining. thereby unemployment was increasing. This was a turn giving rise to unrest, violence, terrorism, endangering the social fabric.

Such a situation could not have continued and a change was inevitable whether one liked it or not.

## **CHOICE NOT BETWEEN TWO ONLY**

It is not as if there are two options before the people. Public or

Private Ownership; Socialism or Capitalism; Western model or Eastern model.

Our last conference held at Vadodara just four months before the NEP was unfolded had adopted a resolution "ON PATTERNS OF INDUSTRIAL OWNERSHIP".

The resolution calls for a new thinking on patterns of ownership and not get "bogged down in the now discarded and discredited concepts refusing to think on new lines, which could suit our talents, genius and genre. It is not as if the choice is limited to privatisation or nationalisation. There could be a basketful of patterns to choose from".

This has been the stand of BMS from the beginning. Public sector was neither a holy cow nor one which should not be touched by even a barge pole, to BMS. The resolution further says, "BMS considers that this is the opportune time to give deep thought on this matter. Even now it is not too late for the nation to evolve our own system and pattern of not only industrial ownership but also model of economy".

Let the Government appoint a National Commission to go into all aspects of these issues in depth with a view to evolve our own system of economy. Still it is not too late.

## INDIGENOUS ECONOMY

Already in our country there are enough learned men and women who are thinking on these lines. Some have dug up the ancient treasure of knowledge to get inspiring guide lines in their search for alternative model. The result is the publication of a book entitled "HINDU ECONOMY" by Dr. M.G. Bokare, an eminent economist and Ex-Vice chancellor of Nagpur University. It has disproved a general belief that Hindu thinkers of yore explored only the spiritual realm and that they were unconcerned about the material life of the people. In fact many rishies and seers like Shukracharya, Vidura, Yajnavalkya, Chanakya etc., have provided practical guidelines to both the kings and the commoners. Even the Vedas contain words of wisdom on materialistic life.

Kautilya's Arthashastra has been acclaimed the world over. The sum and substance of what they say is that materialism cannot be divorced from other noble facets of life. Material happiness should be tempered by Dharma on one side and Moksha on the other. Bereft of these limitations, it degrades man to animal life. Economics without ethics leads to exploitation of men. So our forefathers have said that centre of economics



should be Man. Unbridled greed results in unscrupulousness. Mahatmaji said that there is enough for every body's need but not for every body's greed. Guideline therefore is produce more, distribute equitably and consume with restraint.

This thinking of developing indigenous economic way of life is not confined within India alone. It is universal.

It is reported that Muslim savants are also developing on the theme of Muslim Economics based on Islamic tenets.

Recently Pope John Paul was also critical of the capitalist way. He remarked that Europe's worst problems stem as much from the extreme manifestations of capitalism as they do from communism's legacy. Although capitalist system has become more benign,... in some countries it remains in its savage state, he has remarked. He found some seeds of truth in socialism which should not be thrown out. In a way he was advocating a mix of benevolent things from both capitalism and communism.

The erstwhile Soviet Trade Union the AUCCTU has gone on record in favour of a "self-reliant development taking full account of each society's peculiar way of development and the wholerange of its specific, national, tribal, historical, ethnic and other characteristics". It has suggested "the possibility and need for third world countries of an alternative development that need not necessarily lead towards a pure market economy".

Thus it could be seen that similar thought process is working in different parts of the world and out of this churning a solution in the form of "nectar" is sure to emerge.

BMS contributed its bit when it launched swadeshi movement to use only local indigenous products in our daily life. This is symbolic of the total swadeshi, patriotic and rational thought process.

## **BMS VIEWS ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF NEP**

By now the BMS views on various aspects of NEP are well known.

In its very first reaction circulated to the members, as early as on 18.07.1991, that is even before the NEP was officially spelt out, BMS views were clearly enunciated with which we stand by even to this day. This circular, inter alia, stated that the basic goals of the nation - sovereignty, achieving self reliant economy, economic independence,

social justice - should not be compromised. The circular further reads :

“The economic crisis was not of the day’s making but the cumulative effect of the wrong economic policies pursued over the decades by the successive governments.”

“There is a great need to revive the **SWADESHI** spirit. MNCs should be so regulated as to benefit our country and should not be allowed to exploit us. Delicensing measure should help eliminate corruption and redtapism. But it should be ensured that workers interest are not jeopardised. Small and tiny sector should be encouraged. If the Government strays away from these goals, BMS will be constrained to mobilise industrial, agricultural and all other workers against such policies of the Government.”

Here it is worth noting that the leftist Trade Unions were of the view that the distortions in the economic policies crept in only in the 1980s obviously wishing the clock to turn back to before 1980’s there by meaning more state control with which BMS does not agree. Again they are not in favour of **SWADESHI** movement which they dubbed as an attempt to distract the workers from the current issues. This again was a fundamental difference with our views.

In a subsequent circular in the month of August, BMS views were amplified and our stand on exit policy was also made clear. It stated : “Regular employees are turned surplus on account of various factors - regular work given for outside contract, installed capacity not being fully utilised etc. In case few employees are to be displaced they should be given adequate training and employed. No worker should be thrownout”.

Regarding Public Sector it stated : Public Sector has its role to play but this should not be a dogma. PSU’s cannot go on incurring losses, at the cost of the society. Both managements and workers have to consider ways and means of making their units run profitably. Workers should own the equity and develop a sense of oneness with the unit where they work.”

This last suggestion regarding part of the equity of PSU’s to be given to workers has been given by BMS alone. No other trade union centre concurs with this.

## **LIBERALISATION**

The Government has opted to liberalise our economy and to globalise it. Otherwise we will be isolated, it argues.

But we have an example of Japan. There was considerable pressure on it to open up its markets long ago. Japan had successfully entered the US markets and had posed a challenge to its Automobile industry in particular. But Japan did not yield easily though it knew that it cannot resist for long this pressure. So first it helped its industry to grow strong and strong enough to withstand global competition. Its industries matured and then did Japan open up its economy. Said Saburo Okita, Japanese development economist, that if Japan had opened up 20 years ago there would have been no TOYOTAS and HONDAS.

Our Government should take a leaf from the Japanese experience.

## **WORKERS' MASS RALLY PROTEST AGAINST NEW ECONOMIC POLICY**

Massive Rally of Workers organised by BHARATIYA MAZDOOR SANGH at Delhi, on the lawns outside the Red Fort on 20 April, 1993, turned out to be the most powerful event which left behind its deep impact on the nation. All the national newspapers, Doordarshan, Akashvani and even BBC and other foreign media covered the event. They estimated the crowd at between 50 thousand to over one lakh workers who had converged from all corners of the country and sat through the two hour event in the scorching heat of the noon on that summer day. The leaders on the dias and the pressmen covering the event also bore the brunt of the heat as the dias and the press enclosure too had only sky as the roof.

The rally had been called as a mark of protest against the anti-poor, anti-national and foreign dictated New Economic Policy which our Government had opted for.

The theme of the main speech delivered by Mananeeya Thengadiji was the one point slogan of "Reject Dunkel Proposals, lock stock and barrel". This call caught like wild fire and echoed through the urban and rural areas like a "mantra" reverberating for a long time thereafter.

In fact the event started a loud national debate in which the Government spokesmen had to take a defensive posture. It is a different matter that the Government succumbed to the GATT negotiations and accepted the Dunkel Draft without so much as raising its little finger. But



then it could do so only by passing the Parliament as by then opinion had crystallised against accepting Dunkel Proposals.

Another event in this connection was the receiving of a BMS delegation by the President of India, His Excellency Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma just before the workers rally started. BMS submitted a comprehensive memorandum on various aspects of the New Economic Policy and requesting him to restrain the Government on embarking upon a misadventure. This meeting of the Delegation also was highlighted by the media.

But since the Government had been contemptuously trampling over the feelings of the people it surrendered to the rich nations' diktats. BMS has, with other nationalist forces, launched the struggle to protect the sovereignty of the country. It will sincerely discharge this national mission.

## **RESTRUCTURING IN UK AND HUNGARY**

A tripartite study group was set up in September, 1992 by the Government of India to study Social Security Schemes for labour affected by industrial restructuring in United Kingdom and Hungary. Among the Trade Unions included in the group were INTUC, BMS and HMS. After the tour, BMS submitted a report to ILO which had organised the tour programme.

As per the report submitted by BMS representative two things stand out prominently as the direct result of restructuring (1) increasing unemployment and (2) enhanced prices which the consumer has to pay.

The economic situation in UK was rather miserable due to severe recession. As per local press reports more than 1200 companies were failing every week. The entire coal mining activity - once occupying a prime place - has almost been reduced to a miniscule size. British Coal Enterprise, a subsidiary of British Coal Corporation, had been entrusted with the task of assisting rehabilitation of surplus manpower thrown out of coal mining. It was trying its best by organising retraining facilities to the discharged workers, starting counseling centres, giving financial aid to set up business, and so on. Though it achieved some success, on the whole, it had little impact on the overall situation. Privatisation of Telephones, Electricity etc., had reduced the work force and increased the charges to the detriment of the common consumers.

Hungary's case was at variance, though manifestation of results

were similar. Unemployment figures had galloped to 11.1% at the end of 1991 and still there was no respite visible. Inflation had reached 30% with even basic food stuff prices going up by 35%.

It is therefore clear that the type of restructuring that is contemplated in India will result in much the same results - increased unemployment and more expensive living. The lesson of the tour therefore would be to avoid these pitfalls, even while trying to cleanse the industrial structure, to make it more efficient and surplus generating with a view to make it competent enough to compete with even foreign companies.

This is an important lesson for India.

## SWADESHI

It is but natural that everyone should have love for one's own country and everything it represents. But manifestation of such love gains importance when the country is passing through a critical phase. Every son and daughter of the country should come to the aid of the country and help it to come out of the adverse situation. This in essence is patriotism.

The burden of the foreign debt and the humiliating terms which are attached to it is robbing our country of its self respect and honour. The free market economy, the liberalisation of trade regulations, globalisation of economic activity, in our context and in the present situation are not helpful but harmful to the health of our country.

So the BMS while opposing the free market economy with all its constituent parts, thought that mere opposition would not suffice. There should be some positive alternative in our reaction to the moves of the Government. So to protect our sovereignty the best way we found was to rouse the feeling of Swadeshi which is dormant in every heart.

To give it a dramatic impact BMS decided to observe September 25, 1991 as "Boycott MNC Products Day". On this day all over the country under the banner of BMS, protest rallies were held in public places and to express the wrath of the workers to the menace of MNCs who were poised to enter in a big way our market, to demonstrate our opposition to the New Economic Policy, as a token of protest, the products of MNCs were put to bonfire. It had a great impact. The media caught the wind and before long it became hot topic of debate.

To educate the commonman about the use of Swadeshi items of daily use a list of dozens of non-durable consumer items of daily use was prepared along with the similar MNC- products, with a call that he should boycott the latter and use the former. This became a talking point and the message got spread far and wide.

Again in the month of November the same year, another week was observed wherein BMS workers' meetings were held where they took pledge to support Swadeshi goods. Gradually the number of homes where Swadeshi products replaced the MNC ones increased in almost all cities and towns.

Following pledge was taken by the workers in this campaign:

## **SWADESHI PLEDGE**

"In the interest of my motherland its indigenous industries and with a view to protect and preserve country's economic freedom against the onslaught of foreign economic domination, to rekindle the spirit of patriotism and promote Swadeshi Spirit.

(i) I solemnly and willingly declare that from today onwards, I will neither buy nor use any product of daily use which are foreign or manufactured by multinational corporations.

I will purchase and use products of Bharatiya manufacture. I will sincerely work for and promote the Swadeshi Spirit among my household people and my neighbours and friends.

### **BHARAT MATA KI JAI"**

Meanwhile BMS took initiative in forming a broad based forum for Swadeshi awakening with close cooperation of Bharatiya Kisan Sangh (BKS), Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP), Sahakar Bharati, Grahak Panchayat and so on. It was named SWADESHI JAGARAN MANCH (SJM).

Thus the message got home beyond the workers' sector, to farmers in rural areas, to cooperative sector, to students and directly to consumers. The swadeshi spirit spread far and wide.

An eminent thinker and economist, a past Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University, Sri. M.G. Bokare headed the forum as its national convener. This at once elevated the stature of the forum.

A year later in November 1992 an extended meeting of the



Swadeshi Jagaran Manch was convened in Bombay. This event saw support being extended to swadeshi movement by personalities having faith in different ideologies. Thus Smt. Roza Deshpande, daughter of the veteran communist leader S.A. Dange and Sri. S.R. Kulkarni, of Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS), a national Trade Union Centre, participated in the meeting and extended their unambiguous support to the cause of swadeshi.

Meanwhile the activists of the Manch started contacting various groups of the population like traders and requested them to support swadeshi products. The result was that many traders began to display swadeshi products separately in the shops and began adding their own flavour for the propagation of swadeshi.

The first full fledged conference of SJM was held on 4-5 September, 1993 at Delhi. It was inaugurated by no less a person than Sri. V. R. Krishna Iyer, former Judge of the Supreme Court. Another luminary of the Bench and a former Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court Sri Rama Jois was one of the important personality who put his weight to the call of swadeshi.

The SJM has brought out a series of literature in the form of pamphlets which even a common man can comprehend with ease. Thus the patriotic swadeshi spirit which alone could be an effective anti-dote for the west dominated economic model, that is unsuited to the Indian ethos, is slowly but steadily spreading among the people.

## **BHARAT BANDH**

In view of the basic differences between the leftist trade unions and BMS, when the leftists gave, in collaboration with their political parties, call for an industrial strike and for Bharat Bandh, BMS could not become a party to that as (i) it was politically motivated (ii) it would not serve the cause of the workers nor the industry as the organisers had no clear perspective about practical alternative solutions (iii) it would be counter productive and (iv) their saying and doing were at variance, as the leftist government in West Bengal was favouring private capital in its state.

The result was that on all the three occasions November 29, 1991, June 16, 1992 and September 9, 1993 the call for Bharat Bandh and industrial strike did not evoke expected response from the people or the workers and was a miserable failure. Bharat Bandh was limited to West Bengal where leftist government officially supported the call and in

Kerala where Bandh call given by any group is heeded to as a matter of practice. In the rest of the country there was no bandh.

Similarly industrial action was limited to only two industries - Banking and Insurance. Even a large number of workers of leftist unions refused to toe the line of their leaders. In effect it harmed the interest of the workers cause.

It thus became clear that the leftists who refuse to give up their old style of thinking and functioning are fast getting distanced from the workers' psyche.

## **DECLARE COST OF PRODUCTION**

Apart from the **SWADESHI MOVEMENT** the BMS took up another issue which could have a bearing upon the reduction of prices of consumer goods. BMS has called upon the government to ensure that every manufacturer should declare the cost of production of each article he produces. Today he has to declare only the maximum retail selling price. But the consumer is not aware of the actual cost price and the profit margin at different stages. Once the consumer is made aware of the cost price and if it reveals that the difference between the cost and retail price is enormous, that will create pressure to reduce the retail price.

## **PROTEST DAY ON MARCH 25, 1992**

On March 25, 1992, BMS units all over the country observed a protest day to draw attention to the rising prices of essential commodities and the threatened retrenchment of workers on a large scale on account of the NIP.

## **WARNING WEEK**

On the call of BMS throughout the country "Warning Week" was observed from 6 to 12 June, 1992, cautioning, the government against the wrong economic policies pursued by it. During this week thousands of workers courted arrest at various centers.

## **PREBUDGET CONSULTATION**

For a number of years now, the Finance Minister has been calling the Trade Union representatives also for pre-budget consultation. Though, this has turned into an empty formality, **BHARATIYA MAZDOOR**

SANGH has taken it as a serious exercise and the issues raised by BMS representatives have invoked quick and specific response from the Finance Minister (FM) on several occasions.

To cite a few examples, BMS went beyond placing before the FM the usual demands of workers as most of them require the concurrence of Ministry of Finance (MOF), like rate of DA, removal of ceiling on Bonus, raising the I.T. exemption limit and the like and raised such issues as protecting the health of the Industry by rescinding the measures that affect its health adversely.

In particular BMS raised in the pre 1993-94 budget meeting the question of import duty on caprolactum which had been reduced from 80 to 50 per cent earlier. This had adversely affected our industry manufacturing the said product. Finance Minister reacted to this giving an explanation in support of lowering of the import duty but in the budget proposal he raised the import duty though not to the previous level. Similarly lowering of import duty on copper, importing currency coins while our mints had no work, was also raised in such meetings.

In the pre-budget meeting held for the 1994-95 budget, he assured the BMS General Secretary that the proposal to give certain percentage of shares of Public Sector Undertakings' to the employees, which only BMS among the Trade Unions was demanding, has received the approval of the Cabinet.

Thus BMS had been trying to raise the level of consultation during such meetings.

## **PROTEST AGAINST 1993-94 BUDGET**

BMS issued its immediate critical reaction to the 1993-94 budget proposals which was carried by the Delhi Press in the next day's morning issues.

BMS also called upon its units all over the country to organise protest rallies against the anti-poor proposals in the budget during 21st to 28th March, 1993. Such protest programmes were organised all over with participation of thousands of workers. In Delhi, copies of budget were set fire to as a mark of protest.

## **SPECIAL TRIPARTITE COMMITTEE**

With a view to revamp the loss making industries, especially PSUs,

the Ministry of Labour, constituted a Special Tripartite Committee which so far held 3 meetings, the latest one on 4th May, 1993.

On the recommendations of this committee, to have closer look at the working of PSUs, six industry level tripartite committees were reconstituted. These are (i) Jute (2) Textiles (3) Road Transport (4) Chemicals and Fertilizers (5) Electricity and (6) Engineering. Trade unions have also agreed for retaining and redeployment provided there is no retrenchment of workers.

Two rounds of meetings of these committees have taken place. Latest one in February, 1994.

Out of these the textile committee formed a sub committee with the Minister of Textiles as Chairman. With the help of the study reports of the Research Associations located at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Coimbatore, the committee has taken some important decisions to revamp the NTC Mills.

## **CASES BEFORE BIFR**

Since the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985(SICA) was amended at the end of 1991, a number of cases of sick PSUs have come before the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The case of Indian Drug and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) is one such case.

As far as IDPL is concerned a revival plan has been accepted by the Board. As per this IDPL will remain in public sector. It involves sacrifice on the part of all parties concerned. BMS union took a practical and constructive approach with a view to save the Undertaking and agreed to accept, certain sacrifices, not involving any reduction in the present salary or DA. It also persuaded some other major unions to agree. Majority of the Unions have signed the package deal. Still some unions refuse to see the reality and are not yet reconciled to signing it.

Statistics about BIFR functioning available upto the end of March 1993, is as follows :

1. Total number of references received (including 45 central PSUs and 67 state PSUs)	1845
2. Number of references not entertained	496

3. Number of references registered (of which 44 central PSUs 48 state PSUs)	1349
4. Number of references dismissed	258
5. Number of units in respect of which revival packages sanctioned [273 u/s 18(4)] [120 u/s 17(2)]	393
6. Number of cases in which liquidation is recommended (all private sector)	199
7. Number of cases under enquiry (of which 93 cases are in penultimate state)	494

## RETAINING IISCO IN PUBLIC SECTOR

Government's NEP has made public sector a neglected lot. This has clearly manifested itself in the case of Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO) in Burnpur, West Bengal. IISCO was taken over by the Government in the year 1972 and by an Act of Parliament entered the proud family of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). But now under the specious plea of lack of funds, the GOI is trying to click a deal with private industrialists to convert it into a joint sector with the government retaining minority shares, thus virtually pushing it into the private sector. When GOI is agreed to modernise other steel plants like Durgapur, Bhilai etc, by investing 13,000 crores of rupees, it does not stand to reason why some more amount cannot be invested in IISCO.

In fact as early as in 1989 July, the management of IISCO and the SAIL on the one hand and the five functioning trade unions of IISCO (including the BMS affiliated one) had agreed for modernising this over 60 year old factory. For that purpose workers had agreed to and in fact made several sacrifices including voluntary reduction of manpower. But no modernisation took place though other conditions were meticulously implemented like reduction of workmen, redeployment and the like.

All the five functioning unions and their central organisations have formed a "Save IISCO Committee" and have taken several agitational steps including a day's strike in the entire Steel Sector in September 1993.



Several meetings of trade unions were called by the Steel Minister. Despite the co-operation offered by all unions working in the plant, the government seems to be bent upon its privatisation. It appears that it is under-pressure of IMF/ WB.

A bill to this effect was introduced in parliament. But due to stiff opposition from the members, it had to be referred to a select committee.

### **30TH SESSION OF ILC**

After a lapse of 28 months the 30th session of the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) was called in session on 7-8 September, 1992. (The earlier one had been held in April 1990). The conference had before it a long list of agenda containing number of items. But the way the conference was conducted and the lack of time, disowning by the labour ministry of some of the explanatory notes supplied officially to delegates creating confusion, resulted in none too gratifying outcome of this important exercise.

BHARATIYA MAZDOOR SANGH had been urging the Government to adopt committee method to deal with each item of the agenda, allot more time for the conference deliberations. But nothing of that sort was done and the whole conference ended with no clear cut decisions on many of the important items connected with the economic policy matters.

I hope that the present Labour Minister would take steps to make the ILC more business like and purposeful in future.

A couple of decisions were however taken by the ILC as follows:

1. Introducing a comprehensive labour relations bill based on the unanimous decisions of the Ramanujam Committee.
2. Setting up of a fresh National Commission on Labour.

It is now over 18 months but the above decisions are yet to be implemented.

I had the opportunity to lead the ten man delegation - five delegates and five observers (as detailed in the Annexure part of this report). I am happy to state that the performance of our delegation has been quite well. Our delegations preparation and contribution from one session of ILC to another has improved substantially, also qualitatively.

# INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS LAW

You are all aware that in 1990, Government had appointed a Biparite Committee of Employers' and workers' representatives to recommend changes in the existing industrial relations law. The Committee submitted its report in which emphasis was laid on bilateral relations with lesser role for Government's presence.

Subsequently the present government announced drastic changes in the Economic and Industrial Policy which will have a far reaching impact on industrial relations. In the ILC, therefore, the workers' group proposed that a National Commission on Labour be constituted to specify the measures required to safeguard the workers rights and interests which are being threatened by the new liberal atmosphere that has set in.

But the newspapers have reported that the Government is inclined to appoint this commission but for different reasons; namely the pressure from foreign companies and MNCs who want a free hand to deal with their labour.

'This again is a grave threat to the hard won security and rights of workmen established after decades of struggle and sacrifice. This has to be safeguarded at any cost.

BMS has made it clear to the Government that any change in labour laws should not deprive the workmen of their rights.

It has further demanded that Bonus Act should be amended to remove all restrictions and ceilings, income tax exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 50,000, DA should be paid on slab basis, employers should not be extended blanket right to retrench, lay off workmen or close their industries. Right to organise should not be taken away or curtailed even in foreign companies and MNCs.

Workers will have to remain ever alert from the possible onslaught on their basic rights.

## Productivity

Not too satisfactory performance of the Public sector, as made out by the Government, has again brought to focus the need for efficiency in the management of PSUS including the improvement of productivity in the performance of all concerned.

BMS has always been in favour of promoting the culture of productivity and has a close liaison with the National Productivity Council (NPC). The activities of NPC were mainly to create awareness about productivity among the industrial partners.

But BMS is not satisfied with this propagation of awareness alone. Some thing more has to be done. We have had enough seminars and workshops on theoretical side of productivity. What is needed is its practical application on the ground level and serious matter-of-fact cooperation between the management and the workmen at the unit and shop floor level.

From this point of view BMS had given two suggestions :-

1. Formation of bipartite level industrywise productivity committees
2. Reorientation of NPC programmes for practical application of productivity principles at shop level.

The first suggestion was given in a meeting convened by the Labour Minister and did find a place in the recorded minutes.

The Second one was given to the NPC and hopefully, BMS understands that it is being worked out at the top level.

BMS feels that it is high time that its cadre takes a lead in improving plant/office level productivity in the changed conditions to protect our industries from the onslaught of the MNCs and foreign competition.

### **Improving Work Cluture :**

It would not be out of place at this juncture to state that all partiotic forces wherever they be, in the Government, in burcaucracy, in top and middle management, supervisors, staff and workmen should bring about a responsible change in their work style which should be with the broader objective of achieving excellence in production, quality, productivity, elimination of all sorts of wastes, bottlencks in procedures and maintaining strict fiscal discipline and cordial relations. In any case, the workers should, if the situation demands, exhibit exemplary presence of mind and become model to other sections in improving the work culture in the interest of the industry and the nation.

I hope BMS cadre and rank and file will rise to the new challenges in this regard.

# BMS and ILO

BMS's relations and activities in ILO programmes continued to be very cordial and effective. From 1990, two representatives from BMS are participating in the yearly ILO conferences and the contribution of our nominees in the discussions has been very much appreciated by both our government and other Indian participants. In 1991, the government had cut down the Indian representation by half in the name of saving expenditure. The contribution made by BMS delegate in the 1993 session on the subject of Prevention of Industrial Accidents was particularly notable and appreciated especially by all the members from the developing nations.

The various national and international seminars conducted by ILO were also attended by BMS representatives. These include the ILO Asian-Pacific Symposium on Standards Related Topics held at Phuket, Thailand, in March 1991, ILO Asian Regional conference at Bangkok in Thailand in December 1991 and eight other regional symposia on different subjects. There were 15 seminars and workshops on different topics held within the country itself by ILO and/or other bodies. A full list of the seminars and names of participants are given in the annexure.

The effective participation by BMS delegates in these seminars and workshops have no doubt enhanced our prestige and also obtained for BMS excellent personal contacts with Trade Union representatives from other countries.

## Environment Cell

As you are aware Environmental issues are receiving more importance in recent times. In early February, 1992 ILO organised a workshop on Trade Union Role in Promoting Environmental Protection. Five representatives of BMS attended the workshop. As per the recommendation of the said workshop every trade union centre was required to establish an "Environmental Cell" at the national level.

BMS has formed a cell with Sri Haribhai Hirani as convener and other participants to the workshop as members. Shri Hirani attended a South Asian Seminar on environment at Bangkok.

Subsequently a coordinating committee of the cells of different Trade Unions has been formed to work in collaboration on environmental issues.

# National Integration

Country is passing through very critical situation in another sphere. Many states like Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Nagland are infested with terrorism. Unfortunately this is being backed by Pakistan government. In J&K lately there is overt interference by the USA whose spokespersons have begun to question the validity of the instrument of accession given by the then ruler of Kashmir in 1947.

The illegal infiltration from Bangladesh in a big way is also threatening to be a serious problem of upsetting the demographic balance at least in the bordering districts endangering the very integrity of the nation.

In Tamil Nadu LTTE factor is operating to disrupt social harmony, though the state government has succeeded in controlling it for the present. In Punjab terrorism is on the wane, thanks to the strong measures adopted there. In the wake of this, terrorists are spreading to other parts of the country.

The rise of religious fundamentalism is posing yet another grave problem. Bomb blasts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, simultaneous blast in several super fast trains recently make out a case of well organised and concerted action. It has become clear that these actions of the rabid communalists has the support of their fellow religionists overseas.

## National Integration Council

After the demise of Shri Manharbhai Mehta, our previous president, Shri Ramanbhai Shah, our present president has been nominated by the central government as a member of the National Integration Council in place of the former. Shri Raman Bhai attended a couple of meetings of NIC.

## Social Harmony

In our vast country with 900 million population, it is a challenging task to maintain social harmony. Our culture and tradition have developed a complicated but clear perception of unity in diversity. While differences cannot be totally obliterated, there is need to maintain a harmonious blend, a cohesion between different sections of the society. It is easy to thicken the dividing line between groups on the basis of religion, faith,



cast, creed, language, geographical area, status and so on. But this will be harmful to one and all. None can benefit out of this in the long term. But to work to reduce the dividing barrier, though a stupendous and difficult task, is not only desirable but imperative as that alone will give lasting strength, happiness and prosperity to all.

So, when on the question of renaming a university after Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, honouring a deserving person and the cause for which he fought throughout his life, a section of the society is provoked to oppose and indulge in violence which to say the least, is unfortunate. The social fabric, which we are duty bound to keep intact, is in danger of being torn off. This should not happen.

When people of different faith who belong to this ancient land, who inherit common heritage, history, culture, and values of life forget this binding force and in the name of faith, in the name of some archaic beliefs and worn out, outdated customs, are provoked and begin to break each other's heads, national unity and homogeneity suffer. We should foster oneness on the basis of our culture which keeps us together and not destroy it.

To achieve this goal BMS has formed a "Sarva Pantha Samaadar Manch" that will in its own humble way work for social unity and harmony.

## **Ayodhya Amgitation**

Being a part of the national reconstruction efforts, BMS was one with the Kar Seva Abhiyan at Ayodhya on December 6, 1992.

As per report received, 1,125 activists participated in the peaceful kar seva.

In spite of the fact that the unplanned destruction of the structure at Ayodhya took place, BMS rank and file neither got excited, nor agitated. They took the incident in the right spirit.

## **Quantum Jump in Some Areas**

There has been a quantum jump in certain areas in BMS organisational growth on account of various factors, such as socio-political. Our karyakartas were finding it very difficult to achieve any,

breakthrough in certain areas. Still their persistent perseverance continued. Sudden change in the socio-political climate opened up opportunities which our karyakartas caught by the forelock and lo! the scenario changed significantly.

In West Bengal the hold of the Left over the working population in particular was exceptionally strong. The state is being ruled by a Left parties' coalition for more than a decade. This was a strength as well as a weakness for their trade unions. These unions gradually became soft in their dealings with the employers, entered into wrong agreements bypassing the interest of the workers, like effecting a wage cut, agreeing for retrenchment and the like. They also opposed labourisation—worker ownership—of industrial units. Policies of the West Bengal Government were against what they preached. Slowly this had demoralising effect on the workers. This helped in a way the growth of BMS significantly. Government employees, Jute and Textile Workers joined BMS ranks in large numbers.

Tamil Nadu is another state where, due to local psyche of the population in general, efforts to expand BMS work did not yield commensurate results. But here too social changes are fast taking place and the ground has softened for BMS work. So now we have carved out a strong base in the textile industry of Coimbatore. Our unions have, by agitational actions, slowly got the backing of workers. Our union was responsible for several important settlements like Bonus and the Government had to give representation to it on the tripartite textile committee.

Haryana BMS spread its roots in the rural areas by organising the mini bank employees and anganwadi workers spread throughout the state.

Karnataka could capture the textile centre of Davangere replacing a leftist trade union centre. It has also succeeded in organising the road transport employees in a big way.

J & K BMS has gone all out to organise the industrial workers as also those in the Border Road Organisation.

The Government Employees National Confederation got a shot in the arm with the consolidation of work of its affiliate Kendriya Karamchari Sangh in the Central Secretariat. The formation of a federation of State Government employees has helped consolidation of work in various states.

In M.P. State employees union is a recognised union. In U.P. an entire union of Patwaries joined with 45,000 members.

## **Structural changes in organisation**

Ninth conference of BMS brought about certain changes in the organisational structure of BMS. This was a felt need on account of the rapid growth achieved. It was done with the purpose of improving the efficiency and to establish better coordination among various units. Major changes effected were the following:

(i) Smaller Zones: Number of zones were increased to nine effecting reduction in their area. Thus the zonal incharges could establish effective contact within their zone and pay more and closer attention to the organisational growth in their area.

(ii) Federation groups : Industrial federations having similarities were grouped together under the charge of a senior activist from the group to bring about better coordination in their functioning. Thus government employees in different federations like Post, Telecom, Railways, Defence, - State and Central Government departments came under a Confederation, Federations in Financial institutions - Banks, Insurance - were formed into another group. Likewise nine groups were constituted. This arrangement was introduced for the first time. It has been functioning well under the able guidance of the group incharges.

(iii) Functional Incharges: Due to the growth of the organisation, certain important functions has to be entrusted to specific persons. This was done by appointing incharges for particular kind of functions. At many places BMS or its federations came to own office Premises. These had to be monitored and guidelines for their proper maintenance, management had to be issued. Then again the work of the different offices had to be streamlined for the better functioning of the offices. Maintenance of records, prompt communication, appointment of office secretaries had to be ensured. In this period the incharge of this function visited 42 offices and guided the local activists about improving their functioning. This resulted in the improved net work of BMS state and federation offices and their contact with the Central Office. To achieve these various objects 5 functional incharges were nominated.

On the whole this system has worked well and those functionaries have done a commendable splendid job.

## **Organisational Progress and Future Targets**

On the last occasion, we decided to achieve organisational expansion by spreading our network to cover all states and union territories, and all districts by constituting regular committees.

India comprises of 27 states and 5 union territories. There are approximately 450 districts—approximately because every now and then new districts are carved out.

Broadly we have our work in all states with regular elected committees except in Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Laccadives, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman and Div.

Barring 50 districts, in the rest BMS unions are functioning. In all industries, except Airways, BMS affiliated unions do exist. In this period we have covered the seafarers with the formation of Bhartiya Navik Sangh in Bombay.

The present number of BMS affiliated unions is 3,367 with a membership of 44,11,640 as on 30.06.93 as compared to 2888 unions and 41,05,655 members at the end of 1989. In 1990 the number of full time workers was 200 which is now increased to 260.

In order to expand our work in the rural areas it is necessary to form BMS committees at all units Tehsil/mandals/panchayat samities.

Working population in our country constituted 31 crores and 50 lakhs. Out of this 22 crores 40 lakhs are men and 9 crores 10 lakhs are women. Urban workers add upto 6 crores 60 lakhs while 24 crores 90 lakhs are rural workers.

To develop BMS as the strongest and most powerful organisation, therefore, it is necessary to organise rural workers under our banner. To achieve this goal we have to expand the work of our Akhil Bharatiya Krishi and Grameen Mazdoor Sangh. There is no other alternative. Our activists have taken up this task seriously. In almost every state the krishi and Grameen Mazdoor Sangh Units are being organised.

## **Year of the Unorganised**

The Vadodara conference decided to observe the year 1991 as the "Year of the unorganised". This was to give a thrust to our work in the rural areas and to pay more attention to organise the unorganised.

This decision energised our activities in that direction and resulted in a number of programmes taken in all the states in pursuance of it. Some of these are worth mentioning.

## **Mammoth Morcha in Bombay**

Maharashtra Pradesh Unit organised a 30,000 strong mammoth morcha in front of mantralaya in Bombay. All the 21 districts (excluding vidarbha area) had sent their contingents of workers from unorganised sector. 150 taluks were represented. After a rally at Kala Ghoda, Fort which was addressed by S/Sri. Dattopant Thengadi, Ramanbhai Shah, All India President, R.K. Bhakt, General Secretary and Mukundrao Gore, a memorandum was submitted to the Chief Minister. It was by far the largest gathering of rural workers organised at any state level programme.

## **At Chandigarh**

Another massive programme was held at Chandigarh, organised by the Haryana Unit, in which more than 4 thousand workers of rural cooperatives mini banks and 5550 anganwadi women workers participated.

Such programmes helped BMS to enter the rural areas in a big way.

## **Study Classes**

All India level study class of four days was held at Nagpur from 25-28 February, 1992, in which more than four hundred activists participated. The subjects were naturally based on the different aspects of the NEP: Eminent persons apart from Mananceya Dattopant Thengadiji, who addressed the class, included Sarvashri Dr. M.G. Bokare, Economist and Former Vice Chancellor of Nagpur University. Dr. Dayakrishna, a former member of the Planning Commission and an expert in Agriculture, Dr. Jagdish Shettigara, eminent Economist and M.G. Vaidya Journalist and top leader of RSS. Each one dealt with the subjects of their expertise which evoked intelligent discussion from the participants.

The training and education process is an on going, continuous process and such study classes at state or federation level and even at grass-root level have been undertaken throughout the country with the grant in aid from CBWE or even otherwise on our own.

During the three year period 1991-93 BMS unions have received a total grant in aid to the extent of Rs. 11,69,952/-



On the Board of CBWE, BMS is represented by Shri. Mukund Gore, Pune and Keshubhai Thakkar, Vadodara. I am happy to inform you that Shri Gore was elected Vice Chairman of the Board.

## **Membership Verification, 1989**

As per an agreement reached with the major Central Trade Union Organisations (CTUOS) by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) [CLC(C)] on 29.12.86, Government decided to undertake membership verification of CTUOS with 31.12.1989 as the date of reckoning for the purpose of determining the strength of the CTUOS in order to give them representation on international and national conferences, committees, councils etc.

With the letter dated 26.12.1990 the process started when the Ministry of Labour (MOL) issued notices for the filing of claims. This took about four months. But due to the sudden dissolution of Lok Sabha and the announcement of general elections in April, 1991, the filing of objections to the claims of various organisations took more time and could be done only on 15.01.1992, which was again extended upto the end of February.

The actual physical verification of records of unions began only in the month of August, 1992 and the process of spot verification was commenced much later. As per the agreement referred to above the whole process had to be completed within a period of 18 months. But, unfortunately it may take some more time.

In the 1980 verification there were ten CTUOS of which two, AITUC and CITU had decided to boycott. But in this 1989 verification there are 13 CTUOS in the field.

The number of affiliated unions and their total membership claimed by each of the 13 CTUOS is given at annexure part of this report. The claims of rural membership (included in the total claim) is also separately shown as agriculture occupies a major share in our economy.

## **Central Office**

Our Central Office at Paharganj, Delhi has been given a facelift by painting the walls with attractive colour combinations. Every bit of place has been converted for proper use and its maintenance and upkeep improved. Shri S.S. Chandarayan is taking keen interest in this matter.

The library and the reference service is being maintained.

Apart from the previous staff shri Kasturilal Sharma, a retired Government Employee has joined the accounts department.

The office of the Vishwakarma Sanket has been accommodated here.

Several dignitaries have been visiting the central office, the details of which are given separately.

## Visiting Dignitaries

Several dignitaries visited BMS Central Office and desired closer mutual contacts. Some of the more prominent among them were the following. A complete list will be found in annexure part of this report.

Sri Elias G. Mabere, Director designate of ILO office, Delhi visited along with Shri Sunil Guha, the retiring director. He took keen interest in BMS activities. But he was again called back to Geneva before he completed one year in his new assignment.

His successor Smt. Josephine Karavasil too visited along with Sri T.C. Rao, Programme Officer.

Shri James Ehrman, Labour attache in US Embassy, visited on a few occasions, the last time being before his departure to USA on a fresh assignment. His successor Sri Eugene D Price Jr. too came for a introductory meeting.

A chinese delegation headed by the Vice President of ACFTU Sri Zang Dinghua consisting of four more members came and remained in our office for over an hour discussing the present economic changes in both the countries.

Shri Vladimir V. Mariy, First Secretary of the embassy of USSR paid a courtesy visit.

Shri Sven Eric Sterner, Regional adviser, for workers, activities Asia and pacific, Bangkok visited our office twice.

Another notable visitor was Sri M.A. Maleque of the Bangladesh Workers Federation, Dhaka.

# BMS MEETS DALAI LAMA

Trade Union representatives met His Holiness Sri Dalai Lama, the spiritual Head of Tibet in August 1993, in Delhi. BMS was represented by sarva Shri.O.P. Aghi, Premnath Sharma, S.S. Chandrayan and Jagdish Joshi.

Dalai Lama evinced keen interest about the trade union functioning and desired the workers to support the human right cause of the Tibetans. When asked, if he would attend any Trade Union programme, if invited, he expressed happiness to associate with workers' cause.

## Periodicals and Publications

As in the past there are two BMS periodicals one bi-monthly in Hindi and the other monthly in English. The one in Hindi "BMS Samachar" is being published from Kanpur, U.P.

The English monthly "Bharatiya Mazdoor" was, till 1991, being published from Bombay. But for better coverage and circulation it was decided to shift it to New Delhi. Due to technical reasons it was not possible to retain the same name, So from October 1992 it is coming out under the name "Vishwakarma Sanket". Sri K.L. Pathela, retired from the Telecom service and who has undergone a course in Journalism, is editing it. Till now the magazine has been regularly published and has been well received by our cadre. In almost all the issues published so far, photographs of events have been carried adding luster to the magazine.

However, balancing the finance and widening the circulation are the two major hurdles. I am sure, you will all cooperate in solving these satisfactorily.

With the success of this endeavour, there is a growing demand to shift the publication of the Hindi magazine also to Delhi. The matter is under active consideration and hopefully a final decision would be taken soon.

Besides these two periodicals several Pradesh units and some unions in Post and Telecommunication are also bringing out their periodicals to cater to their special needs. The list of such periodicals with their language can be found in annexure part of this report.

## **Publications**

For the report period several books and pamphlets have been published at the centre or Pradesh/Federation level. These cover mainly the economic issues.

The names, of such books with the language are given in annexure part of this report.

## **Vishwa Karma Shramik Shiksha Sanstha**

Vishwa Karma Shramik Shiksha Sanstha, Worker Education Institute, established in 1983, had become almost inactive recently. It was decided to revamp it and mobilise it for our training programme.

Shri S.S. Chandrayan, Nagpur, was taken in the Board as a Prabandh Sanchalak (Managing Director) to rejuvenate its activities.

The vacancies caused in the board were also filled up. Shri. Y.S. Kulkarni, Regional Director, on retirement from the Central Board of Workers Education, volunteered to serve the Sanstha.

Slowly the study classes that are conducted by our state units and federations and unions are being channelised through this Sanstha. Sanstha is working as a liaison between the CBWE and those units organising study classes. Our units should take more and more help from the Sanstha. It has already been decided that 10% of the grant in aid amount received by the units from CBWE should be remitted to the Sanstha's account.

## **Mahila Vibag**

The Mahila Vibhag, Women's wing, is progressing steadily but slowly. At the Vadodara conference of BMS, three women were taken, as members of the Karyasamiti.

They are Smt. Geeta Gokhale, Bombay, Kum. Suchitra Mohapatra, Bhubaneshwar and Smt. Geetaben Thakur, Ahmedabad. In most of the Pradesh Committees and Industrial federation committees women are represented.

In different states women are coming forward or are encouraged to

take active part in BMS activities. Separate women's programmes are arranged. In Hyderabad, in October 1991 there was a one day seminar organised for women workers. A two day programme was organised in Pune in November 1993. Several such meetings are convened in Bombay. In Kanpur a meeting was held in December 1993. In Bhopal also Mahila Vibhag work is increasing where meetings are held to discuss their programmes.

On the National Labour day 17.09.92 at Ambala 7000 women workers from Anganwadi took part. In Assam too such workers have come under BMS banner.

In the Delhi workers rally of April 20, 1993, about 10000 women workers, mostly employed as rural health workers, domestic servants, working in balawadies, anganwadies participated.

In Orissa, Anganwadi women workers are carrying on agitation to get minimum wages.

Thus throughout the country the Mahila Vibhag has become active in this period.

At present there are three women full time workers. Smt. Geeta Gokhle at Bombay, Vijaya Kadgi at Pune and Sudha Rani at Ambala.

In September 1992, an all India federation of Anganwadi workers' unions was formed at a meeting in Delhi,

The Mahila Vibhag is planning to hold mahila sammelan in every Pradesh in 1995 on the 40th anniversary of the foundation year of BMS.

## **Child Labour Project**

ILO has launched a project called the International Project for Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). Under this a national steering committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Labour. Shri. R. Venugopal is our nominee in the said steering committee.

The labour ministry through the National Labour Institute organised one orientation workshop for central trade unions from 20-22 July, 1993. In this our seven activists participated.

On behalf of BMS three projects to be carried out at Pune, Hyderabad and Kerala have been drawn up and submitted to the steering committee's approval.



# ESI CELL

ESI cell set up in Bombay has been looking after the problems coming under its jurisdiction. It is constantly under watch for due representation to BMS in various local advisory committees. Sri Rambhau Joshi and Sri Saroj Kumar Mitra are BMS nominees on the Board of the ESI corporation and Dr. H.H. Gautam is on its Medical Benefit Council.

## National Safety Council

National Safety Council hosted XIII world Congress on Occupational Safety and Health in Delhi from 4-8 April, 1993, in which BMS being a constituent of the council, actively participated. Sri Tushar Devpujari, organising secretary of Akhil Bhartiya Khadan Mazdoor Sangh and who has undergone Safety training was nominated by BMS as a special delegate.

In the conference a paper on behalf of the workers on the theme Health and Safety at Work had to be presented. Since so many national trade union centers are represented on the council, the task of choosing the person who would do the job was not an easy one. Lots were taken as to who should be given the right to nominate. And it fell on the BMS nominee to suggest the name. Shri. O.P. Aghi our nominee on the council, with the concurrence of the National Executive of BMS suggested the name of Shri. G. Ramanujam, President, INTUC. This was a gesture shown towards one of the senior most trade union leader.

Several activists from BMS represented their industrial units in the above conference.

## New Central Jute Mills

New Central Jute Mills (NCJM) in Budge Budge, West Bengal, which was taken over by the workers cooperative on 7th March, 1987, is still run by it. Though the mill's current working does produce surplus, on account of the liabilities incurred by the previous management, the surplus is eaten away by the past dues.

This matter was discussed in January 1992 in the Special Tripartite Committee constituted by the Central Government to go into the problems

of sick undertakings and the Hon'ble Finance Minister agreed to consider writing off of the previous dues. The minister for Labour is also committed to this. Thereafter a committee of officers went into this question and recommended that this first ever venture of workers running an industry should be helped by the Government to make it a success story. However, unfortunately, nothing concrete and positive has been done so far. BMS is doing all its best to see that this impasse is solved to the satisfaction of the workers who are managing the mill. BMS is determined to pursue the matter to its logical end.

In the Industrial Tripartite Committee of Jute Industry, Sri Baij Nath Rai, BMS representative and worker director in the NCJM, accepted in principle to form worker cooperatives in another two closed Jute Mills, on condition that the past dues do not become a burden on the new management. Government which has committed to encourage workers cooperatives to restart sick mills, has, as yet, not come forward with a clear policy statement in this regard.

NCJM workers are very unhappy about this non-cooperative attitude of the Government. It is hoped the Government will exhibit its commitment to the cause of reviving sick industries by a quick firm action in this regard.

## **Pension for workers**

Need for pension for workers has been long felt. so when the Central Board of Trustees drew up a pension scheme as apart of the employees provident fund, there was a sense of relief.

This was accepted in principle by all the trade unions except CITU. Regarding the details of the draft scheme and its provisions all have reservations and the Hon'ble labour Minister Sri. P.A. Sangma has agreed to discuss the same with central trade unions before they are finalised.

Trade Unions have insisted that the Central Government contribution to the scheme equal to what was paid to the Family pension Scheme, which is now being replaced should continue, as a precondition, which the Government is likely to accept.

The scheme is yet to be finalised.

# Earthquake in Maharashtra

On the night of September 30, 1993, a severe earthquake rocked the marathwada area in Maharashtra resulting in severe casualties. Latur and Usmanabad were the worst hit districts. Thousands of men perished and scores of families were wiped out. Several hundreds were injured. Property worth crores got destroyed. The Quake took victims in far off Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh too.

The immediate task was the recovery of the dead bodies from the debris, and clearing the area of rubble, feeding the destitutes, providing medical aid to the injured and establishing temporary camps for their living. It was a colossal task which required men, material and money.

People responded splendidly from all corners of the country. They volunteered with donations both in kind and money. Foreign assistance also flowed in. People from Maharashtra came forward to offer service. The army and other paramilitary forces were pressed in. Government of Maharashtra geared its machinery. Voluntary organisations supplemented the official work.

In this entire operation, as always, the silent work of RSS was outstanding. Immediately after the national calamity, it was RSS medical team from Swami Vivekananda Hospital in Latur which was the first to reach the affected area. RSS, through its Jana Kalyan Samiti, is rendering yeoman service in the relief work.

BMS unit in Maharashtra immediately swung into action and opened a bank account under name, "Vishwakarma Bhookampgrasta Sahayata Nidhi" for collecting donations from workers. The Central Office issued instructions to all its units to collect money from workers and remit the same in the said account. Rs. 1 lakh 10 thousand could be collected in the said account till the end of December, 1993. But several BMS unions in Maharashtra and elsewhere also contributed direct to the Jana Kalyan Samiti. This amount easily crossed Rs. 4 lakhs.

At present the rehabilitation work is getting the attention from all quarters. Jana Kalyan Samiti is taking the onus of this in some specified villages. BMS is also cooperating with it. BMS activists in Maharashtra have already conducted certain surveys and are engaged in providing self employment to the affected by providing the necessary tools and appliances to carry on their bread earning activity. The present plan is to provide such aid to fifty families.

# Dangers Confronting Trade Unions

Militant and violent breeze, sometimes of fissiparous nature, suddenly erupts in the trade union field. Frustrated by the present system any exhortion for something at variance from it catches the imagination of workers which ultimately may not benefit them. Two such tendencies are clearly visible.

One is the castiest politics that has emerged in the mini general elections that were held in November, 1993. These castiest forces have achieved some success too. We should guard against such feelings entering the workers because that is not in the long run helpful to them.

Second one is the workers resorting to violence and disowning the established trade unions as happened in West Bengal. There the workers of Kanoria Jute Mills have taken to task all the Trade Unions, smashed their offices and beat up a few of the leaders. This shwed their resentment to the established unions. These emotional outbursts are not going to solve the problems. This realisation they are bound to get. If it happens earlier, so much the better.

But it is a warning to the unions also. They have to take the sensitive feelings of the general workers into account and come out with measures to solve their real problems and alleviate their life by genuine responses. If the trade unions try to play politics with the lives of workers, they are in for bad days.

BMS should once again take a lead to establish credibility with the frustrated mass of workers.

## TRADE UNION UNITY

In the report submitted at the last conference of BMS, the then General Secretary, had reiterated that "BMS has always stood for trade union unity on a consistent and solid base of common understanding on all major aspects of unity and not merely for propaganda sake".

He had also pointed out that "in some of the constituents of NCC a spirit of parochialism has taken over in recent time. There is a tendency for one upmanship".

Unfortunately the same trend continued in 1991. A particular constituent of the NCC tried to impose its views on the entire NCC

overriding the precedent and practice of unanimity of view. This became the death knell of NCC and from 1991 onwards the NCC practically ceased to exist. Thereafter BMS decided to work on its own as other constituents of NCC formed a separate forum named Sponsoring Committee of Trade Unions.

However, this has not affected the working of BMS. Its activities are now on an increased scale as it has to plough the lone furrow. The BMS cadre has now redoubled confidence that they can go it alone.

There was a seminar organised by CITU in December, 1993, on the birth anniversary of Sri B.T. Ranadive founder President of CITU. BMS participated in it and made it clear to all that BMS was willing to extend its hand for trade union unity provided the other trade unions shake off their political affiliations and pledge to work on genuine trade union lines. This has been our stand from the beginning.

## **40th Year of BMS Founding**

1995 is the fortieth year of BMS foundation. The Karya Samiti at its meeting in Ujjain has decided to observe it with serenity and dignity. It is not an occasion for rejoicing but an occasion when we should rededicate ourselves to the cause of BMS and with renewed vigour go whole hog to achieve allround development and progress of the organisation.

This should be not only in the expansion of its network, that is quantitative, but also a higher qualitative improvement. Qualitative in the sense of increase in the number of dedicated workers offering themselves to work as full time missionaries, in the development in volume of its cadre, devoted, determined and disciplined, achieving self sufficiency in finance to match the increased work, the resources coming entirely from the worker members, enlarging our work in the unorganised sector and getting for them real economic benefits as also training and developing women's cadre. Our aim is also to see that the interest of the industry is protected and the health of the industry is improved.

The Karyasamiti has adopted targets for all these and all of us should involve in the task of surpassing these targets.

I, therefor, call upon you to take up this work seriously and strain every nerve to achieve success in our goal formulated for this 40th anniversary of BMS.

**R.K. Bhakt, General Secretary.**

## HOMAGE (from page - 3)

also RSS Pracharak who worked in various capacities in Jana Sangh and was Vice President of BJP at the time of his death. He had participated in the Goa liberation struggle and had been jailed by the portuguese authorities.

Sri Rajiv Gandhi, like his mother Smt. Indira Gandhi, was cruelly assassinated during the 1991 general election campaign by the suspected LTTE terrorists. As the youngest prime minister he had aroused lot of hopes and expectations of the people.

Sri S.A. Dange was one of the founders of the Communist Party of India and a veteran Trade Unionist of AITUC. He was also a profound scholar.

From the BMS ranks we lost W.S. Mitkari, who was Vice President of BMS and General Secretary of Government Employees National Confederation, Sri. M.R. Borkar, who was Secretary General of BPTEF, BVSR Sastri, working President of BRMS, Motilal Jayaswal of Telecom Federation, Achyutrao Deshpande who was looking after the work of BMS in the Assam and north eastern region.

The earthquake in Marathwada area of Maharashtra took a heavy toll, the worst in recent times in our country.

BMS pays its homage to all these and many more whose names are listed herebelow.

### **From RSS :**

S/Sh. Ranganath Rao, Radhika Pd Goswami, Srinivasan, Pramod Dixit, Badrilalji Dave, Lakhnan Kumar Srivastava, R.S. Desikan, P. S. Seshadri, R. Ramasubramanian, P. Balan, P. Rajendran, P. Ramakrishna Reddy, Prem Kumar, Mohana Prem Kumar, Lalita and Ravindran.

### **PUBLIC PERSONALITIES :**

S/Sh. Ishwar Chand, BJP, Bihar, Achyut Patwardhan, Freedom Fighter, Prabhakar Machwe, Literateure, Onderson Mawrie, Khasi Leader, Achyut Menon, Former chief Minister, Kerala, Dr. VKRV Rao, Economist, Kumar Gandharva, Stage Artist, Satyajit Ray, film Maker, Artist, R.D. Burman, Music director, Ramnath Goenka, Newspaper Baron, JRD Tata- doyen of Industrialists, Anant Bhola, Journalist, Mallikarjun Mansoor, Musician, Bindeshwari Dube, former Labour Minister.

## **Trade Unionists :**

S/Sh. Ibrahim Zakaria, WFTU, V.G.Gopal, Manohar Phalke, INTUC T.N. Siddhanta, AITUC, Manoranjan Roy, Kamal Sarkar, Moulal Sharma, CITU, B.N.Rajhans, Bhau Pathak, Paritosh Banerjee, HMS.

## **From B.M.S. :**

Bhaya Ganesh Channe, Hariram Ubhore, Shiv Baran Singh Parmar of M.P.

V.B.S.R. Sastri, Motilal Jaiswal, L Ramandha Rao, K V Rajan, M. Laxma Reddy of A.P., C. Tripathi, Ramdas Chakra, Prem Shankar Shukla, Shatrutosh Singh, Kanhayalal. Jagadish Mishra, Dinesh Mittal Dharmanarayan Dave, Ramababu Verma, Ranendra Dhawaj, R.K Dixit, Rama Shankar Singh of U.P.

Narayanan K.P., Krishna Desai, K.R. Singh, Sham Dandwate, Raghubir Rane, D.A Kulkarni, Vasudcorao Talwalkar, Raghu Bodhe Vasant Parchure of Maharashtra.

Hariharan Pillai, Vice President, A. Bhaskaran, P.T. Thankappan Pillai, N. Velayudhan Pillai, Bhuvanendran Nair, S. Rajappan, P.Thankappan Nair, Mani, Vijayan, Manikuttan, Sudhir, A.K.

Radhakrishan, K. S. Raghunathan, PK Sudesh, K. Venu, C. Narayanan, Divakaran, Manikanthan, Mani P., E.P. Abdullah, K Bhaskaran, Dvijarajan Moosad, N. Unni, J. Rajan, from KERALA.

Bhayyaji Kanage, Anantha Moharir, M.Pillai, Balasaheb Savarkar, Vijay Gujarati, M.B. Varhadpande, Ananth Kulkarni, Eknath Chavake from VIDARBHA.

Indersen Bansal, Dr. Mahendra Ranjan, of Haryana.

Shambhu Sharan, Kishori Singh of Bihar.

Khagendra Chakravorty of Assam.

A.K. Rao, Subray Bhakta, UGK Kini of KARNATAKA.

Harilal Shaw, Ram Avtar Chimol, Jugal Prasad of West Bengal.

Chhabila Pattanaik, Sanjay Dwivedi, Smt. Brinda Rani Chakraborty, Kumari Krishna Swain, from ORISSA.

Charandas Bharati of PUNJAB

Vazirchandji of Rajasthan.

I.G. Solauki, Karsan V.Sonagara, Chinu bhai Mehta, of GUJARAT

PART TWO

**REPORTS FROM  
STATES & FEDERATIONS**



## JAMMU & KASHMIR

State conference was held on 18 and 19 July, 1992. Two hundred delegates participated. study classes for Karyakartas held twice -once in april, 1991 and the second one in december 1993. In all 120 participants attended.

Industrial workers of Baribrahmana area were organised in the face of hostility from employers. There was a streike in Bhilwara Group of industries from 17 to 31 December, 1993 to protest against the physical attack by goondas set by the employrs who were opposing the registration of a union of their workers. Employees of J & K Cooperative Bank went on a stay in strike for ten days to press their demands.

Dharnas by daily wage workers to get themselves regularised and by industrial workers for revision of minimum wages were held at different times. There was also dharna by unorganised workers.

The state has two full time workers. BMS is represented on three state level committees.

During the period eight unions were affiliated with a membership of 1960.

## PUNJAB

The thirteenth state conference was held at Ludhiana, on 11,12 December, 1993. 500 delegates attended.

Pradesh study class was held from 17 to 19 July, 1991.

Swadeshi campaign was conducted in more than 30 centres. Agitations against the MNCs and the NEP were held throughout the state in which 7000 workers courted arrest.

Employees of municipalities agitated for bonus and pension from 19 to 22 March, 1990 in which 5 thousand workers participated. Amritsar Municipality regularised the service of 125 temporary employees. Similarly in Ludhina 300 municipal workers were made permanent.

On 25 Noveember, 1993, demonstr4ations were organised protesting against the American policy of bullying tactics.

State Electricity Board employees organised a mass demonstration on 15 Oct.' 1993, at Patiala. in which 1000 employees participated.

BMS is far ahead of other Trade Union Organisations.

## HIMACHAL PRADESH

State conference was held on 23, 24 November 1991 at Paunta Sahib. Number of delegates 150.

About 800 workers demonstrated in front of the State Assembly on 11 March, 1991 and submitted a 15 point charter of demands to the Government. Later there were negotiations with BMS on the said charter. There were agitations in Transport, defence and other industries on their demands. In the Barotivala industrial area in one of the industries the management negotiated a bonus settlement with BMS union inspite of an agitation by a rival union for forcing the said management to deal with it. This was possible because the workers stood by the BMS Union.

During the warning week in June, 1992, 410 activists courted arrest. there was a mass demonstration organised against the NEP .

District conference and study classes were held during the period.

## HARYANA

Haryana Pradesh BMS has grown into the biggest trade union organisation in the state. It has not only covered all the districts, but even all tehsils and all blocks.

State conference was held on 15-16 sept. 1991 at Sonapat attended by one thousand and ten delegates including one hundred women.

At a special convention of Mini Bank employees attended by 5000 delegates, the state cooperation minister, Smt. Shakuntala Bhagwaria announced the framing of service conditions and other facilities for the employees of mini banks.

Employees of Haryana Tourism carried on agitation by staging dharnas at 36 places and succeeded in getting enhanced bonus. several agitations were held by handloom and powerloom workers of Panipat, rice mill workers of Karnal, brick kiln workers of Sohna and Gurgaon, municipal employees at Faridabad, textile workers at Bawla, cantonment employee-s etc.

There are 13 whole timers. In the unorganised sector there are 38 unions functioning. there are eight state level federations.

BMS is represented on five state level committees.

Four unions of women workers in Anganwadi, Balwadi, Teachers Union of Geeta Mandir, and of women workers in the Grain market of Karnal have been organised. In the April 20 All India workers rally held at Delhi more than 5000 women workers from Haryana participated.

Thirty unions with 21,000 membership were affiliated during this period.

## DELHI STATE

Administration has increased the districts from 5 to 9 this year. The state unit will also set up committees in all the nine districts.

There are eight full timers.

BMS is represented in four state level committees.

State conference was held on 11 and 12 April, 1992 with 400 delegates. Chief editor of 'Janasatta', a Hindi daily, Sri Prabhaskar Joshi inaugurated the conference.

As per the call of BMS from time to time protest demonstrations were held against the NEP of the Government. These included, burning of MNC effigy, on 25.9.91, demonstration in front of PM's residence on 10th June, 1992, burning of budget copy in Patel Chowk on 11.3.94, protest march in front of American Embassy on 25 November, 1993, demonstration protesting the signing of GATT agreement on 29th Dec.'93.

More than 50,000 hand bills about Swadeshi agitation were distributed at the Railway stations for a week in March, 1992.

Five thousand mazdoors at the Railway cement siding at Shakurbasti joined BMS and facing victimisation and oppression by the contractors and the police are continuing the agitation for their job security and other legal benefits. Employees of Taj Palace Hotel are fighting for the last three years to establish their right to organise into a trade union. Management has entered into a wage settlement with their puppet union. BMS members have refused to accept the benefits which has aggregated to nearly 25 lakhs now.

The prolonged agitation to link the minimum wages to the CPI has at last succeeded. The linking factor fixed is Re. 1, 1.13 and 1.33 for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers respectively per point.

## UTTAR PRADESH

State conference was held on 21.22 October, 1991 in which 1300 delegates participated.

15 study classes were held wherein 600 participants were trained.

In this period there were 53 strikes organised in various industries. but one in Indian Air Gasage, Varanasi, is continuing for the last 14 months. After a prolonged 111 days hunger strike by Veterinary College Employees in Mathura, their demanbds were conceded.

Number of meetings were held in the year of the unorganised. Notable among these were the ones held at Bhadohi in Varanasi and Karbi in Banda districts.

There are nine state level federations of which the state government has apporved four. Out of 65 districts, 45 are having BMS Committees.

In eighteen governmental committees BMS has representation.

Three women are on the state executive. A women workers conference was held in varanasi, along with the state conference. There were 230 women delegates. Conferences for women were also held in Dehradun, Kanpur, and Lucknow.

21 district level conferences weere held in the period.

All agitational programmes decided by the centre were duly carried out such as Swadeshi campaign, warning week, Bonus day, Anti-price rise and anti-retrenchment day, and so on.

## BIHAR

State conference was held in Sahebganj on 11-12 October, 1992.

BMS work covers all the districts in Bihar. In 16 of these there are regular committees and in 17 there are convenors. In the Coal and non-coal mines area in the state BMS unions are very strong. Among the unorganised workers BMS unions are active among Beedi and agricultural workers. Employes in Post and Telecom, Railway, Banks including Gramin Banks, Government employees have powerful unions.

Study class was held on 20-21 September, 1991 at Ranchi in which 256 workers participated.

Agitations for Swadeshi campaign, boycott of MNC products, and against NEP were conducted throughout the state. There were protest programmes against price rise and retrenchment.

warning week was observed in June, 1992 at 14 places in which 545 activists courted arrest against the NIP & NEP. In 35 places hunger strike was resorted to.

In 8 centres protest demonstrations against the American policy of interference in our national issues were held.

## WEST BENGAL

State conference held on 21-22 September, 1991 at Haldia. 675 delegates were present.

A prolonged strike in Jute Industry for 56 days was held from 28 January, 1992. It resulted in an agreement for Rs. 100 rise in wages. Agitation for bonus in Engineering and textile units were successful in several places. In 1992 several demonstrations were held to focus on the failure of the left front Government. More than 5000 members courted arrest by breaking the prohibitory order at various centres.

A 10,000 strong big rally was held at Calcutta on 30 August, 1993 against the Central and State Government policies, nearly 3000 courted arrested.

There are eight wholtimeers in the state.

In Eastern railway hawkers in large numbers have joined BMS. Demonstration by 500 hawkers at the Sealdah station was held on 13 December, 1993.

A conference of unorganised workers was held at Naibati which was attended by 300 delegates.

BMS representatives serve on six committees.

In Calcutta Corporation Canteen Committee elections all seats were won by the BMS members.

During the period, 37 unions with a membership of 21,521 were affiliated.

'Mazdoor Samvad' a Bengali monthly is being published. 2 books and one pamphlet were published in Bengali.

## **ASSAM AND NORTH EAST REGION**

ASSAM State conference was held on 29 and 30 March 1992. Delegates present were 200.

Three day study class attended by 60 including 20 lady workers was held from 15 to 17 May at Silchar.

In the Tea Gardens there was a day's strike on 2nd Junly, 1992. Anganwadi workers went on strike on 10th July demanding fixation of minimum wages.

Protest programmes against the NEP was held on 29.3.92, warning week from 6 to 12 June and hunger strike on 7 July, 1992 in the four diistricts. Meetings opposing Dunkel proposals were held at 5 places.

There are three full timers in the state. New unions formed in Food Corporation of India.

### **TRIPURA :**

In tripura there are 5 unions one each of Tea garden workers and Government employees and three in the unorganised sector, with a total membership of 1200. state adhoc committee has been constituted.

### **ARUNACHAL AND NAGALAND :**

Are having one union each. Mizoram Manipur and Meghalay are having membership in units of federations which are functioning there.

## **RAJASTHAN**

State conference was held from 17 to 19 April, 1992 at Jhunjhunu. There were 1000 delegates.

Organisational network has spread upto tehsil level. In this period 72 more unions have joined BMS family.

There are six full time workers.

Anganwadi women workers are organised in 16 districts. Rural and agricultural workers' unions are also functioning.

On 18 Sept., 1992 a big morcha of 5000 was organised in Jaipur in front of the legislative assembly. In June 1992 from 6 to 12, warning week against, IMF and World Bank was observed throughout the state. More than 2000 activists courted arrest .

Apart from these there were Dharnas to press for workers' demands throughout the state.

On 13 February 1994 campaign against dunkel proposals was launched in rural areas and the government was urged not to ratify the GATT agreement.

Several regional and industrial study classes were held.

## GUJARAT

State conference was held in June, 1991 at Jamnagar. 750 delegates attended.

In all ten study classes were held in which 1000 activists participated. For women, separate study classes were held. 500 attended.

There are three full timers.

During the year of the unorganised three meetings were held attended by 1000 rural workers.

5 state level federations are functioning. One is recognised.

In two committees BMS is represented.

20 members got elected to works committees or to Coop. Societies.

During the period 20 unions with a membership of 15,000 were affiliated.

"Mazdoor Chetna" is published from Rajkot and "Mazdoor Prashna" from Bhavnagar.

## MADHYA PRADESH

Twelfth state conference was held at Raipur on 21 and 22 October, 1991. There were 2000 delegates.

A two day study class on state level was held at Jabalpur in February, 1991 with 150 participants. besides there were several industry level study classes .

Swadeshi campaign has been carried on in several places in the state.

Workers of Hukam Chand Mills carried on agitation against closure.

Carbide Shramik Sangh is making all out efforts to keep their factory working.

There are 10 full time workers.

During the year of the unorganised, demonstrations were organised in Balaghat, Raipur, Durg and Sarguja.

There are 9 state level federations. BMS has representation in 11 committees.

Women workers' conference was held during the state BMS conference.

130 unions were affiliated to BMS in this period.

## ORISSA

State Conferenc held on 9-10 November, 1991 at Angul. 511 delegates participated.

Two state level study classes were held with 125 participants. 16 district level study classes were held in which 768 activists took part.

Eight seminars were held on current topical issues.

A hundred days strike was organised by the Cadre Secretary Employees of United, Central Cooperative Bank from March to July 1992. Continous dharna was conducted by the Aluminium Mazdoor Sangh and NALCO VidyutMazdoor Sangh

Against price rise demonstrations were held and nearly 1000 activists courted arrest. At eight centres boycott of MNC product demonstrations were held on 25 Setember 1991. and again, demonstration and courting of arrests for implementation of minimum wages at several district centres from 10-20 Feb.1993. Demonstration against American big brother attitude was held at three centres.

There are five full timers.

Unorganised tribal agricultural workers held a mass meeting at Banpur in which 500 participated . Several dharnas were held in Banpur, Trikund, Balikuda, in front of Tahasildar offices.

BMS is represented on seven state level committees.

District Secretary of Rayagada Sri Chhabila Pattanaik wwas murdered by hooligans on May 12, 1993. Smt. Pankajnee Sethi, of



Anganwadi lady workers union too was assassinated.

- several legal battles were won in which workers got huge benefits.

35 Unions got registered in this period with 32,000 members.

## VIDARBHA

State Conference was held on 26, 27 October at Nagpur. It was attended by 4160 delegates, including 300 women of whom a good number were from rural sector.

Altogether 17 study classes were held. Except two which were organised by BMS others were for workers from particular industries. In Paratwada a study class exclusively for women workers from the Electricity Board was held.

Five seminars were held on subjects like privatisation, Dunkel Proposals etc.

Besides agitations by the units of industrial federations, various unions of Bhandara, Chandrapur, Wardha, Nagpur also carried on sustained agitations to achieve their demands. 6 months long struggle of Ballarpur Paper Mill workers, Cement Workers' Struggle, agitations by the workers of Phosphate Fertilizers, Marathan Shoe Company, Fabri Forge, Berar metals, Paramount Furnace and Mahendra and Mahendra are worth noting. 1100 activists courted arrest during the protest agitation against NEP.

There is one full timer. But 20 retired employees are associating with the organisational work.

BMS is represented in 3 committees. In cooperative Banks there are three worker directors from BMS Unions.

Every year Women's programmes are held on March 3, birthday of Savitribai Phule, and March 8, International women's day.

13 Unions with a membership of 2650 got affiliated with BMS in this period.

## MAHARASHTRA

State conference was held on 31.1.1992. Delegates 450.

Apart from district level and industry level study classes, state level study class was held at Ahmednagar for 3 days, 15-17 January, 1994 attended by 150 activists.

Seven seminars on various topical themes were held. Number of participants totalled 3,500.

There are 39 full timers.

The biggest ever morcha of unorganised workers was held at Bombay on 23 dec. 1991. At 14 centres district level dharnas of unorganised workers were held where average attendace was 250. Two processions were organised in Thane district at Norwada, where in 1,000 men and 250 women were present.

24 new unions with 21,248 members were affiliated in this period.

Maximum wage increase of rs. 910/- p.m. was secured for workers of Maurice Electronics, Bhosri. 17 workers of Electricity Board in Chiplun, who were made permanent through union's efforts donated 25% of their benefit to the union which amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs. Maximum Bonus amount in Janata sahakari Bank, Sholapur equalled Rs.53,000.

State level study class was held from 15 to 17 Jan.1994 at Ahmednagar.

A detaild programme of protest action has been finalised for April, 1994 on GATT agreement in which tours of leaders, workers rallies, demonstration andrasta roko programmes are Planned.

BMS unit accepted the challenge posed by the earthquake in Marathwada area, raised donations and is at present engaged in rehabilitating 60 families affected by the earthquake

## GOA

Second state level conference was held on 2 may, 1992, which was attended by 325 delegates.

Pradesh level study class held in September, 93, in which 32 delegates took part.

There is only one full time worker.

In three committees BMS has got representations.

During the period 4 unions with a membership of 3500, joined BMS family.

Settlement with M/s German Remedies Ltd., got for workers a wage rise of Rs. 950/- per month.

A 110 day's lock out by two companies was challenged and it was lifted on court order. A recovery certificate against these managemennts has been secured for Rs. 15 lakhs towards payment of increased VDA.

## ANDHRA PRADESH

State confereence held on 16,17 November,1991 . Delegate no. was 1018. Four study classes were held in 1993 in which in all, 400 participants took part.

Seminar on Dunkel Proposals was held in Hyderabad in which 300 attended.

After a 24 days relay hunger strike in Singareni coal mines, 24 workers were reinsted, For supply of drinking water to the residential locality in Srirampur our coal mines conducted a 58 days' hunger strike after which the District Collector sanctioned 10 lakhs for water supply. After a 4 month long struggle Rice Mill workers got wage hike in Hyderabad. Sirpur Paper Mill workers of Kagaznagar got 20% bonus and wage increase after their president went on a hunger strike for nine days. Hotel Golconda workers carried on a 54 days relay junger strike pressing for revision of wages.

There are four full time workers.

In the unorganised sector several programmes were held. Handloom workers' meeting in Pondur, Srikakulam, in which 560 workers were present. In the same district a meeting of headload workers was held where in 230 were present. Rice Mill Hamali workers conferennce was held in Hyderabad with 400 delegates. In Siddipet, Medak district, Beedi workers meeting was held participated by 500.

There are 70 state level unions and two state level federations.

In thirteen committes BMS is represented.

In union elections for recognition BMS unions won in the following 11 major industries.

1. MACE, Vishakhapatnam, (2) Circar Paper Mills, Nellore,
3. Oil Country Tubular Ltd., Narketpalli,
4. Sirpur Paper Mills, Sirpur.
5. Premier Explosives, Peddakandukur,
6. Godavari Explosives, Peddakandukur.

7. National Carbon Co., Hyderabad.
8. IDPL, Hyderabad (9) HAL, Hyderabad.
10. Neta Spinning mill and (11) MIDhani, Hyderabad. The last four are in public sector.

In credit societies BMS representatives won 5 seat each in HAL, and HMT/Hydrabad, in MES Vishakhapatnam 9 and for the works committees in MES, 9 .

130 unions with membership of 1,24,500 got affiliated in the period.

Mass programmes of Rasta Roko were held at 71 places in 1992 and 7,300 courted arrest. In a mass hunger strike programme 2165 took part on 7.7.92, for early revision of minimum wages. Dunkel Draft week was observed from 23 to 29 July 93, at 50 places in fourteen districts. Protest demonstrations against American policies were held on 29 Nov., 1993 in 14 districts. Against acceptance of Dunkel Draft Rasta Roko was organised on 24 January, 1994 in which 3500 were arrested .

In all 22 districts organisational network is functioning . Even at lower level committees are being set up. 106 mandals and 31 towns have secretaries.

## **KARNATAK**

State conference was held in Mysore on 28,29 December 91 for two days. 800 delegatses were present.

This period saw a marked expansion of BMS in new pastures in the State. Davangere, in Chitradurga District, which is the biggest textile centre of Karnatak, has become a BMS stronghold replacing a leftist trade union which had a monopolistic sway for the past nearly three decades. Davangere Cotton Mills, Ganeshar Textile Mills, Chandroday and other mills in this industry have now BMS unions and have secured recognition on the strength of the workers support. Workers in other industries in the city too followed suit and today the whole city has a saffron hue in the trade union field.

BMS reached Raichur district with the formation of a union in Hutti- Gold Mines and Bellary district with the affiliation of Staff Association of Tungabhadra Steel Ltd. The first union in Defence, an employees' Association in the Southern Area command made a debut in that seeter By the formation of a union in Kudrumukh Iron Ore more

Public Sector undertaking has been covered. In Mico too a union is formed. Long awaited state federation in the State Road Transport Corporation was formed on 12 December, 1993 at Hubli. In more than ten divisions of the Corporation unions have been already formed and efforts are going on for starting unions in other divisions.

State level Study class was held at Davangere from 27 to 30 January, 1994 in which 140 participants including five women participated.

Protest action in respect of the NEP were held from time to time in which 'Rasta Roko' was resorted to in five places, and one day dharna in which 1000 members participated.

At present eight full time workers are functioning.

## KERALA

Tenth State conference was held at Ernakulam from 6 to 8 March, 1993. More than 20,000 workers from seven districts adjacent districts took part in the grand procession. Sri Elias Mabere, Director, ILO Delhi office was chief guest. Sri M.P. Joseph, Coordinator 'IPEC', and P. Parameswaran also addressed the conference. Delegates attending numbered 748.

Apart from this conference State General Council met for two days in September, 1991.

State level study class was held in 1991 which was attended by 106 activists. Apart from this, 7 district level study classes were also held in which more than 400 participants received training.

In the State Road Transport Corporation there was a joint strike by all unions for ten days in Oct/Nov. 1993 Our Union KST Employees Sangh joined the strike independently on a parallel action call. Kerala NGO Sangh and Federation of Employees and Teachers' Organisation (FETO) also took part in this agitation. Fishermen's Unions took out a Vahana Jatha from Oct 18 to 26 1992 demanding 'Save Coastal Belt'.

There are 24 full timers.

During the unorganised sector year, 1991, district level conventions were held in 12 out of 14 districts in which 2501 workers from the rural areas participated.

There are 5 state level federations, eight state level unions and seven unions of Government employees with one coordinating federation.

BMS has representation in 8 tripartite committees.

IRE Mazdoor Sangh, Steel Mazdoor Sangh, and Arya Vidyasala Mazdoor Sangh got recognition through referendum held in this period.

20 unions with 2000 members were affiliated in this period. Mazdoor Bharati, a monthly magazine in Malayalm is being published. It has circulation of 7000. Three books in Malayalam were published- (1) Boycott Multinational Products (2) Exploitation tactics of Multinationals, (3) Dunkel Proposals and American Economic Exploitation.

Protest programmes against American hegemony were held in scores of centres. Reject Dunkel Proposals Week was observed From 1 to 8 Jan. 1994 with Vahana Jatha, Toreclight processions, meetings etc.

## TAMIL NADU

State conferndce held at Coimbatore on 15 and 16th Feb.1992. delegates attended were 200.

State level study class was held on July 9 to 11, 1993. There were 120 particiipants.

One state level federation in Transport industry is functioning.

In the Industrial relations (Textiles) Committee BMS is represented.

Several achievements are to the credit of BMS unions. In Kumar Polycot Mills four dismissed office bearers were reinstated after protracted negotiations. In a paper Machinery Manufacturing Company after a three months' strike, there was a wage settlement in which workers got highest ever hike of Rs. 600 P.M. In the G.K. D. Textile after a strike for 7 long months our union succeeded in getting assured number of days' work for badli workers and in case they were not given work for even a single day in a month, they were to receive Rs.500/- p.m.. In the transport Corporation of TamilNadu there was a strike to compel the management to give higher bonus.

Due to these struggles workers in Coimbatore and round about developed confidence in BMS resulting in the growth of BMS.

BMS unions function in Southern Railway, Trichy BHEL, Gun Factory, Nilagiris in Tea Gardens and HPF, Tirunelueli and Kanyakumari etc.

Several legal battles were won in Textile, Transport, plantation

industries.

In a textile mill a dismissed worker was reinstated and he had to be paid Rs. 1,48,000 as back wages. In the tea gardens 22 workers who were made to work on temporary basis for 10-15 years, by changing their names often, were made permanent with all benefits. Similarly 88 workers in a Dairy industry got permanency with retrospective benefits. In Tamil nadu there is a law called Tamilnadu Industrial Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981. In another case through negotiations, 48 workers got the permanency status.

## **ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR**

Sri Paritosh Pathak who was entrusted with the starting of BMS in this union territory visited Andaman in the middle of 1992. A union named Port Blair Nagarpalika Karmachari Sangh was formed and submitted papers for registration.

## **SIKKIM**

In Sikkim also contacts have been established and hopefully soon BMS will begin to function.

## **CHANDIGARH**

In the union territory of Chandigarh, there are 15 unions with a membership of about 3000.

The work of BMS is looked after by the neighbouring Punjab State unit.

## **PONDICHERY**

In the Mahe part of Pondicherry State there are two unions, one in textiles and the other one in the chemicals. Total membership is little over 100,

Here the organisational work is looked after by the neighbouring Kerala state unit

## **BHARATIYA VASTRODYOG KARMACHARI MAHASANGH**

8th All India conference of the Textile Workers was held at Bhiwani, Haryana in March, 1992.

The federation work progressed satisfactorily in the newly covered states of Tamil Nadu and Karnatak. In the former we were party to bonus settlements whereas in the latter our unions secured recognition and entered into agreements on their own. In Kerala in six mills our unions have majority and members in 18 of 20 mills. In Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, and Haryana our unions have more membership compared to other unions.

Our federation is represented in three committees one at the centre and two in the states.

In Rajasthan, after agitations, workers got from 12 to 31% bonus. There were agitations in Tamil Nadu and Karnatak also.

Our federation was the only one to submit "An Integrated Textile Policy" to the textiles minister who appreciated our efforts.

Federation gave a call to observe a "Save Textile Industry" fortnight from 17 Sept to 2 Oct., 93. During this agitation 10 thousand textile workers sent post cards to the President of India.

When the government put forth a proposal to close down 42 NTC Mills and send out 79 thousand workers, it was strongly opposed by all the federations, in the Industrial Textile Tripartite Committee. Ultimately government after consultation with the workers has agreed for revival of almost all the mills by affecting cut in wasteful expenditure and merger of weaker mills with stronger ones. Only 18 mills may be effected in this and about 70 thousand workers may be benefited. All federations have decided in joint action to press the Government to implement the new proposal.

## **BHARATIYA JUTE MAZDOOR SANGH**

This federation covers, West Bengal, U.P. AP and Orissa having 50 unions and 47,865 members.

The long strike in Jute industry in West Bengal in early 1992 exposed the bravado as well as the hollowness of the so called commitment of left unions and of the W.B. Government to the cause of Labour. Instead



of launching a united strike the CITU unilaterally called for an indefinite strike without taking into confidence the other organisations. This was opposed by BMS which forced CITU to form a joint front. Then again CITU unilaterally entered into a settlement with the management of Delta Jute Mill contrary to the terms of understanding. BMS and other unions continued the strike which ultimately ended in an honourable settlement. Here again the State Government tried to dilute the gains of workers' but BMS stood by the workers and defeated its plans.

Federation succeeded through dharnas and agitation in foiling the management's designs to give less than 8.33% bonus.

A congress union in Meghna Jute Mills merged with our union. In several other Jute Mills such as Kingson, Alexandra, Gouripur, Varanagar, Howrah etc. workers from other unions joined BMS.

In elections held to PF committee and to works committees in Kankinara, and works committees in Nauhati, Victoria, New Central, BMS representatives were victorious.

Due to double dealings of the left front Government workers have become sceptic and are rejecting all trade unions. In Kanoria they are trying to run the mill themselves. They have lost faith in all unions except BMS.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA ISPAT MAZDOOR SANGH**

Federation conference was held on 14-15 Oct.1992 with 500 delegates. In this steel workers' federation there are 8 unions in steel plants, 5 in mines and 3 in HSCL, totalling 16 with a membership of 68,532.

To retain the Burnpur steel plant, IISCO, within the Public sector, there has been agitation in the last 3 years. Our union is a constituent of the joint front. On September 7, 1993 one day's token strike was called in all the steel plants in support of IISCO agitation in which the part played by our federation was note worthy. In Bokaro Steel, Meghatu buru and Kiriburu mines the strike was successful mainly on account of our union.

Study class was held on 16, 17 May, 1993 at Meghatuburu in Singhbhum district and on 16, 17 October at Bhavanathpur in Palamu district and on 12,13 december at Durgapur. In all 135 paarticipated.

Federation called for a dharna in delhi on 29 April, 92 in which 180 activists participated, Main demand was to include BMS in NJCS. A

memorandum was given to the steel Minister protesting mass retrenchment by HSCL and demanding merger of HSCL in SALL.

## **Bharatiya Engineering Metal Mazdoor Sangh**

Federation conference was held on 7-8 June, 1992 at Bokaro. 200 delegates participated.

There are three representatives of the federation on the Tripartite Engineering Industrial Committee. Study class was held in Gujrat in the month of May, 93.

There are 338 affiliate unions with a membership of 2, 34, 406. State level committees have been constituted in UP, Bihar, Bengal, Rajasthan, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana.

Federation has demanded constitution of Central Wage Board for the industry.

BMS union in Usha Alloys at Jamshedpur is recognised. It got a wage rise of Rs. 250 to 450 through a negotiated settlement. The union could succeed in abolition of contract system in Parikh Engineering and Utkal Automobile.

Workers of Shri Ram Bearing, Ranchi got a wage hike of between Rs. 325 and 635. In Modi Steel, Patna wage rise of Rs. 200 to 800.

In Jagat Engineering in Gujrat workers wages were revised by Rs. 300 to 500.

Affiliated unions in Haryana also launched struggles and recorded success in achieving workers demands.

In Karnatak in Mysore Kirloskar, our union won the recognition election and entered into a settlement of workers demands with the management.

## **Bharatiya Parivahan Mazdoor Mahasangh**

This federation of Road Transport Workers held its all India conference on 18 and 19 February, 1992, at Hyderabad. There were 1000 delegates. Nine states have held state conferences.

Federation covers 15 states. Karnatak is the latest addition.

Study class was held in December 1992 at Nagpur. for office bearers. Number of Participants were 45. Several state units held state level study classes.

State Transport Vs Private Transport' – this was the theme of the seminars held in several states in 1992. Representatives of the people were approached. They supported the retention of road transport in public sector but at the same time called for improvement of service.

In support of its demand for total improvement in state Transport set up, all India dharnas were held in Delhi on 18 Dec. 91 and a relay dharna in Nov. 92 In this executive committees of 13 states participated. On the last day 700 persons courted arrest. In the states also agitations were carried on.

For the cooperative credit societies, elections were held in Nagpur and Yetmal in which the panels supported by our state federation won against stiff opposition.

Federation published a book entitled "Rajya Parivahan : Dikhava Evam Vastavikata" giving comparative information of the performance of various state Road Transport Corporations. It also suggested how the services could be improved.

A special issue "Parivahan Mazdoor" was brought out on the occasion of the All India Conference.

On the Road Transport Tripartite committee federation has two members.

### **Bharatiya Port Dock Mazdoor Sangh**

There are eight unions affiliated with this federation with a total membership of around ten thousand. Haldia-Calcutta Port Dock shramik Union is the largest one.

The federation has not been recognised by the Government. It is engaged in a legal battle to get entry on the negotiating table.

The executive committee which met in Oct. 93 decided to strengthen the organisation. Office bearers would tour various ports to mobilise support for the federation.

### **AKHIL BHARATIYA KHADAN MAZDOOR SANGH**

Eighth conference of this federation was held on 10 to 12 November, 1992 at Godavari Khani, Ramagundam, A.P.. There were 1995 delegates.

To press for coal workers' demands the federation undertook hunger strike from 10 to 16 Feb. 93 and served a 72 hours' strike notice

on the last day. After some discussion with Coal India management a settlement was reached.

On 31 Jan. 94 all the five federations in Coal industry gave a call for a day's strike which was later deferred.

Every registered union has been provided by offices at the company level.

This federation is represented at company level in joint consultative committees. It is also represented at Coal Mines Provident Fund, Safety and Welfare Boards.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA KHANIJ DHATU MAZDOOR SANGH**

All India conference of this federation of non-coal minerals and metals was held on 22,23 November, 1992 at Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh. 250 delegates attended.

Affiliated unions put pressure through sustained agitation against the proposed closure of stone quarries and bauxite mines. Ultimately government had to yield and withdraw its order about closure.

450 women workers of NMDS in Bailadilla were removed from service as per a settlement with other unions. These women had put in 12 to 20 years service. They carried on rotational hunger strike for 1 1/2 years. But the matter still remains unresolved. In Bastar district naxalite terrorists forcibly closed one mine. But after a three month agitation the workers persuaded the administration to open it. After 1 1/2 years again the naxalites destroyed the administrative office with bombs and forced its closure.

There are 5 full timers.

Three unions with a membership of 500 joined the federation in this period.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA KRISHI GRAMEEN MAZDOOR SANGH**

This is a federation of Agricultural and rural workers and covers fourteen states. Year 1991 was observed as a year of the unorganised during which throughout the country programmes were organised to focus the attention on the question of organising the rural workers and

take up their problems. This covered also the urban unorganised. The grand morcha mobilised by Maharashtra in december 1991 in which 30 thousand rural workers participated was the biggest one. These programmes have given fillip to the work.

In order to train activists in the task of organising the rural workers an exclusive training camp for BMS activists was conducted with the help of Indian Institute of Workers Education in June, 1993. several rural workers programmes were organised by ILO and the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, in which our activists took part.

A state level conference was held in J & K at Jodian in which 200 rural delegates participated. Another was held at Banpur in Orissa. Programmes in other states are being planned.

Several training programmes were conducted by this federation in coordination with ILO Delhi Office. 40 programmes of rural workers are planned for 1995.

A book titled "The Agony and The Hope" on the development of agriculture, the status and life of agricultural workers from ancient times to the present day, authored by Sri M.G. Dongre, former General Secretary of this federation was released in October, 1993 at Pune.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA SUGAR MILL MAZDOOR SANGH**

All India conference of this federation was held at Sehore, M.P. on 25 and 26 March, 1992. Two hundred delegates were present.

Ten new unions were affiliated in this period.

For the first time in Punjab, there was settlement with our unions.

## **BHARATIYA PULP PAPER STRAW BOARD MAZDOOR SANGH**

On 26.11.91 at Ballarpur in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra this federation was founded. In this foundation meeting 50 representatives from seven states were present.

The executive committee at its meeting held on 8 Sept. 1993 drew up a charter of demands which was presented to the Hon'ble Labour Minister the next day. The matter was persued with the Labour Secretary on 1.2.94.

In Andhra Pradesh, in the Sirpur Paper Mill, our union secured 1506 votes in secret ballot and got recognition.

At present there are 45 unions with 25,000 members.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA DISTILLERIES KARMACHARI MAHASANGH**

Mahasangh was formed at Sehore, M. P on 25.3.92.

Eleven unions are affiliated with this federation-2 in Kerala, One in Haryana, one in M.P. and 7 in U.P.

For the first time in the industrywise wage negotiation, Mahasangh has been invited by the management.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA CEMENT MAZDOOR SANGH**

Of the 105 Cement factories in the country BMS has unions in 50 with 52 thousand membership.

Several factories declared sick and began to retrench workers. This federation as well as others protested and persuaded the Labour Minister to call a meeting of the managements of sick factories. On a priority basis the ministry took some corrective measures and the situation improved. But still there is enough room for further improvement.

Due to mismanagement the situation of cement industry in Bihar and UP has deteriorated.

Due to the efforts of this federation, in 1992 bilateral talks for wage revision were jointly held with INTUC and BMS federations by the management - CMA and in the shortest possible time an agreement was reached.

Lowest grade worker got an increase of Rs. 500 p.m.

Agitational programmes were held in UP, Bihar and Rajasthan.

A study class on Health, Safety and Productivity was held at Digvijay Gram, Sikka in Gujarat. From 6 states 45 activists participated.

Sixth All India conference was held in Garchhunder, Vidarbha. Delegates numbered 135.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA BEEDI MAZDOOR SANGH**

The all India conference of this federation was held at Pune, in May 1992. There were 250 delegates.

The work of this federation is spread in 9 states having 23 unions and about 50,000 members.

One woman full timer is working for the federation.

A parliamentary committee has been constituted to look into the problems of Beedi workers . When the Committee visited Pune in January, 1994 it was only this federation that met the committee members and submitted a detailed memorandum on the plight of Beedi workers.

In both the Welfare Committees constituted by the Labour Ministry, this federation is represented.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA SWAYATTASHASI KARMACHARI MAHASANGH**

This federation of Local self government employees has affiliated unions in 15 states. These number about 150.

In some states these unions agitated for securing bonus and pension with success in a few.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA ANGANWADI KARAMACHARI MAHASANGH**

This federation of Women workers engaged in running anganwadis, under the Integrated Child Development Scheme, is the youngest one having been formed in September, 1992.

In two states, Haryana and Orissa, state conferences were held in October and December, 1993 respectively. The Orissa conference was attended by 500 delegates.

In Haryana, demanding minimum wages, a 5000 strong women workers rally held demonstration. Orissa anganwadi workers held agitational programmes in all districts of the state between 10 and 20 February, 1992 demanding implementation of minimum wages, already notified by the Government.. More than 1500 women took part in this and 500 courted arrest. In 1993 too rallies were held in Gajapati district (500 women) Klahandi(300). In Bhadrak and Cuttack dharnas were held.

Two day's study class was held on 19 and 20 Oct.' 1993 in which 40 committee members participated.

Federation has expanded its work in Punjab, Rajasthan, M.P Assam, Goa.

## **NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF INSURANCE WORKERS**

The eighth conference of NOIW was held in Varanasi in November, 1992. delegates and observers attending numbered 600.

This period witnessed all round growth of NOIW. In ten newly carved out divisions units of this federation were formed. The entire unit of AIEA, a leftist oriented federation, at Vadodara disaffiliated from that organisation and joined NOIW with 1100 members. In Ahmedabad, Jabalpur, Gorakhpur. Indore etc. NOIW membership increased with the entry of members from AIEA.

National Staff Coordination Committee (financial sector) was formed in 1991 with other BMS unions in Banking sector with a view to coordinate the activities of the financial sector employees.

NOIW joined the Joint Action committee with other federations in the financial sector to chalk out common agitational programmes to achieve the demands of the employees of this sector like pension scheme, opposition to entry of foreign financial institutions, privatisation and the like. A dharna was organised by JAC in Delhi on 24 February, 1994.

LIC management offered pension benefit subject to acceptance of computerisation. NOIW demanded delinking the pension issue. It has not signed the computerisation document.

Government appointed Malhotra Committee has submitted its report on reforms in insurance sector. NOIW organised a two hour walk out strike on 12 January opposing privatisation. An apex body of all the organisations in LIC and GIC including the agents has been formed for joint action. It has produced literature explaining the reasons for opposing the Malhotra Committee recommendation. It has also planned a day's token strike when a bill would be introduced by the government in parliament for privatising insurance.

NOIW organised study classes for its activists in Pune in August 1992 and Mysore in August 1993.



NOIW NEWS BULLETIN (monthly) is regularly published from Bombay.

## **NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF BANK WORKERS**

NOBW conference was held from 6 to 8 february, 90 Sri M.G.Bokare, Ex-Vice Chancellor of Nagpur University inaugurated the conference. It was attended by 1200 delegates.

Study classes were held state wise or bankwise.

There are 12 state level federations.

This federation joined Joint Action Committee (JAC) with some other trade unions in Banking industry, on 12 October, 1993 to carry on joint strggles to press the demands of wage revision and pension. JAC gave a call for indefinite strike from 2nd November. Meanwhile there were negotiations and an improved pension scheme was offered by the Indian Banks Association which was agreed and the strike was deferred.

As for the wage negotiations, the IBA insisted on a comprehensive computerisation settlement from individual federations as a condition for negotiations. NOBW, consistent with its earlier stand refused to accept such a pre-condition.

On 17 December JAC delegation met the Finance Minister and discussed about various issues confronting the Banking Industry. General secretary, NOBW was a member of this delegation.

Committee on Recruitment in Public Sector Banks headed by Sri D.R. Mehta, Deputy Governor, RBI invited, Bank employees unions including NOBW, for an interface meeting on the answers submitted by unions to its questionnaire.

Ministry of Finance has circulated a paper on "Public Sector Commercial Banks and Financial Sector Reform" as a base paper for discussion with trade unions in Banking industry.

One of the affiliates of NOBW, All India Grameen Bank Workers Organisation, in May 1993, divided itself into AIGBWO for workmen and AIGBWO for officers.

AIGBWO launched a countrywide agixtation for securing pay on par with that of commercial Banks and the National Industrial Tribunal, to which the matter was referred, upheld the claim on the principle of equal pay for equal work. It has also been agitating for the setting up of

National Rural Bank of India.

Our affiliated union in Syndicate Bank won a favourable award when the Central Industrial Tribunal, held the action of the management in not entertaining individual grievances of workmen represented through it as not just and proper and directed the management to entertain such grievances.

## **NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF BANK OFFICERS**

NOBO conference was held at Bhopal on 24 November, 1991. Over 200 delegates attended.

One study class was held during the period.

NOBO joined the JAC, a joint action committee of some of the federations working in the Banking Sector to press for common demands of Banking Sector employees like Pension. Our representatives participated in all agitational programmes.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA VIDYUT MAZDOOR SANGH**

Eighth All India conference was held on 18-19 October, 1992 in Jaipur. 5000 delegates attended.

Federation level study class was held on 14, 15, 16 September, 1993 at Panaki, Kanpur, in which 125 participants representing ten states took part.

In the Electricity industry committee, BMS has been allotted four seats. Its first meeting was held on 13.11.92.

Federation has covered 12 states.

In the 13th World conference on Safety and Health held in Delhi, federation representative from M.P. participated.

17 daily rated employees of Maharashtra Electricity Board at Ratnagiri on being confirmed with retrospective effect donated Rs. 2,71,757 to their union. This is an event which is inspiring and worthy of emulation.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA KENDRIYA SARVAJANIK PRATISHTHAN MAZDOOR SANGH**

This is a confederation of unions and federations of Central Public sector Undertakings. Its conference was held in Delhi on 18 and 19

April, 1993. 205 delegates representing 18 industries and 40 unions participated.

In April 1992 a dharna was organised at Delhi in which 832 activists from 37 industries and 82 unions participated. A memorandum was presented to the Finance Minister, demanding starting of wage revision negotiations, Bonus without any ceiling or restrictions, raising of income tax exemption limit etc.

All India study class was held at Cochin in December, 1991 for 3 days.

On the Vishwakarma Jayanti every year in BHEL, Haridwar, a shield is presented to the department whose performance is adjudged as the best. In 1993, this shield was presented by Sh. Balbir Punj, Chief of Economic Bureau of the Financial Express.

IDPL, public sector undertaking manufacturing drugs and pharmaceutical Products, which had become sick and had been referred to BIFR, succeeded with the help of workmen in getting accepted a revival plan on 10.2.94. Thus it has come out of BIFR and continues to remain in public Sector. It is the first such case. Our unions in IDPL worked hard to achieve this success.

## **AKHIL BHARATIYA KENDRIYA SARVAJANIK PRATISHTHAN ADHIKARI EVAM PARYAVEKSHAK MAHASANGH.**

This all India federation of Central Public Sector Undertakings' officers and Supervisors was recently formed on 18, 19 April, 1993 at a convention in Delhi.

Immediate task before this new federation is to work for preserving the public sector.

## **BHARATIYA POSTAL EMPLOYEES FEDERATION**

The fourth Federal Council meeting of BPEF was held at Mysore from 21 to 23 May, 1993.

Historic total strike in the Postal department throughout the country, took place from 7th to 10th december, 93. It was almost total with the participation of 6 lakhs employees including 3 lakhs Extra Departmental staff. Government had taken a stiff stand earlier to the strike about the

postal employees demands and hence the strike became inevitable. The entire postal services came to a nought and made the Government relent. All the three federations had jointly launched the strike. On the fourth day there was a settlement, government accepting some of the demands. There is a general feeling in the employees that the role of BPEF was excellent. The entire strike was most peaceful and disciplined. BPEF has emerged glorious from this strike action and its membership is increasing.

Several other agitational programmes had been conducted in the period. A 110 days dharna jointly by ED and postmen and group 'D' employees from 11.3 to 28.6. 91 was held in Delhi. government agreed to constitute a departmental committee of ED employees and to change their nomenclature to Rural Postal Employees.

On 9.4.91 a rally of female members of ED employees was held at Dak Bhavan.

In June 1992 women members submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on ED employees demands. A mass rally was held on 24.9.92. and memorandum submitted to Deputy Minister for communications.

Several joint programmes were conducted by the JCA in which BPEF took part prominently. One of such programmes was march to Prime Minister's residence on 1.11.91.

## **BHARATIYA TELECOM EMPLOYEES FEDERATION**

All the five affiliated All India Unions had three separate conferences. Federal council meeting was held at Lucknow from 15 to 17 June, 1993. During this meeting a seminar on the theme "modernisation is not westernisation" was held which was attended by Sri. H.P. Wagale, Chairman, Telecom Commission.

The government is planning restructuring of the department and opening it up for foreign companies. All the three federations jointly protested against this and had several programmes in this connection. The phased programme included one hour sit in strike on 21 Dec. 1993 and again on 31 Dec. 1993. As far as this federation was concerned all its members participated in full strength. Conciliation machinery of Labour Ministry has intervened and proceedings are pending. Meanwhile, Administration has served notices on signatories of the strike notice.

Federation conducted a training programme at Bombay in January 1993. In spite of the law and order situation at the time in Bombay, 22 persons attended this programme. A study class of all the affiliated unions of BTEF in Maharashtra was held in September, 93, attended by 100 members. Another class for women members was held in Pune in which 65 ladies participated.

A dispute had arisen about the election of office bearers of the federation. This was resolved by the department and the official list was accorded recognition.

## **BHARATIYA RALIWAY MAZDOOR SANGH**

Tenth conference and Silver Jubilee celebrations of BRMS were jointly held on 16-17 Oct. 1992. Delegates attending numbered 1245.

Supreme council met twice- (1) at Lucknow in Jan.92 and (2) at Nagpur in March, 1993.

Two youth members' conferences were held (1) at Manmad in July, 1992 attended by 150 delegates and (2) at Jabalpur in which 250 youths were present.

BRMS has ten full timers.

In the Bombay V.T. Central Railway Employees Coop.Society elections BRMS members won all the nine seats.

Railway Shramik Varta a monthly is being published from Delhi by URKU.

Eight Study Classes were held in different zones in which 650 participated.

## **BHARATIYA PRATIRAKSHA MAZDOOR SANGH**

There are 126 unions affiliated to the federation with a membership of 1.5. lacs civilian defence employees.

In several defence establishments our unions won majority of seats in the elections to the works committee and coop.societies.

On account of active participation in trade union work many of our activists are facing victimisation by the management. In the ordnance factory, Khamaria, one activist has been terminated, in Vizag one is kept under suspension in case of a number of activists their increments have been withheld, and casual workers are terminated.

In support of the general demands of the Government employees, several types of agitational programmes have been held in the period. Our union in Ordnance Factory, Kirkee, gave a call for strike to press for certain local demands. Ultimately the management negotiated with our union and accepted the demands.

## **RASHTRIYA RAJYA KARMACHARI MAHASANGH**

This federation fulfilled the urge of the government employees of various state governments to have their own organisation on a national basis. The foundation conference of this Mahasangh was held on 19 November, 1991 at Jabalpur in M.P. Today state level units are functioning, apart from M.P., in West Bengal, Maharashtra, UP, Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, J & K, Tripura.

Madhya Pradesh Rajyasarakari Karmachari Sangh has been recognised by the state government.

Federation members participated in the dharna organised by the Government Employees National Confederation at Delhi to press for pay revision and other demands.

## **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES NATIONAL CONFEDERATION**

Through the affiliated federation of government employees, a nation wide agitation was launched from 7 June, 1993 demanding among others, constitution of bipartite committee for wage revision, merger of 50% DA in basic pay, interim relief of Rs.500/-p.m. bonus without any ceiling, raising exemption limit of Income Tax to Rs.50,000, withdrawing ban on recruitment and preventing retrenchment. The various stages of agitation included demonstrations, gate meetings, upto 20 June collecting employees signatures on a memorandum to be presented to the Prime Minister and upto 20 July. On 23 July a deputation of the confederation submitted the petition signed by 5 lakhs employees. The PM assured to look into the demands. Again on 20 Aug. the delegation met the cabinet secretary. As there was no satisfactory conclusion in the meetings of the Government with the JCM federations, a strike call was issued by those federations which was endorsed by this confederation. In another meeting in JCM on 18 September other federations entered into a settlement with the government which was far lower than the minimum expectation of employees.

To enlighten the workers about the frustrating settlement an "awakening week" was observed from 4 to 11 October and on 12 Oct. "condemnation day" was observed by burning the effigy of JCM. When JCM federations called meetings to explain their stand, employees boycotted such meetings.

In the Bhavans of various ministries in Delhi, confederation affiliated Kendriya Karmachari Sangh is actively functioning.

KKS conducted a study class on 23 Oct. 1993 in which 72 activists participated.

A federation of State Government's employees is working actively in Punjab, U.P. , Maharashtra, Bengal, M.P., Rajasthan, A.P. and Tripura.

**PART III**

**ANNEXURES**



# 30th Sassion of ILE Representation of BMS

## DELGATES:

1. Sh. R.K.Bhakt
2. Sh. O.P.Aghi
3. Sh. R.Venugopal
4. Sh. Mukund Gore
5. Sh. Baij Nath Rai

## ADVISORS

1. Sh. Sukhnandan Singh
2. Sh. Raj Kumar Gupta
3. Sh. Hasu Bhai Dave
4. Rishabh Chand Jain
5. Sh. K. Lakshma Reddy

## BMS Karya Samiti Meetings Held in the Report period

- |                          |   |                  |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. 23rd Feb. 1991        | - | Baroda (Gujrat)  |
| 2. 26 to 28 August, 1991 | - | Kota (Rajasthan) |
| 3. 25 Feb. 1992          | - | Nagpur           |
| 4. 13 to 15 August, 1992 | - | Cuttack (Orissa) |
| 5. 26-27 Feb.,1993       | - | New Delhi        |
| 6. 6-7 September, 1993.  | - | Ghaziabad(U.P.)  |
| 7. 9,10 &11., Jan.,1994  | - | Ujjain(M.P.)     |

## **MEETINGS OF STEERING COMMITTEE**

**(From February 1991 to March 1994)**

	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Place</b>
1.	27 to 28 May 1991.	New Delhi
2.	25 to 28 August 1991.	Kota (Raj)
3.	31 Oct. 1 Nov.1991.	New Delhi
4.	21 Nov.1991.	Nagpur.
5.	11,12 Feb. 1992.	Mangalore (Karnatak)
6.	25 to 28 Feb. 1992	Nagpur.
7.	17,18 May 1992.	Panipat(Haryana)
8.	12 and 15 August 1992.	Cuttack
9.	26 Nov. 1992.	New Delhi
10.	24 and 28 Feb. 1993.	New Delhi
11.	2 June, 1993.	New Delhi
12.	8 Sep.1993.	Gaziabad (U.P.)
13.	5 to 7 Dec. 1993.	Chittaurgarh(Raj.)
14.	8 Jan. 1994.	Ujjain (M.P.)

# VISITS TO CENTRAL OFFICE BY DIGNITORIES

S.N.	Name & address of the visitors	Country	Purpose	Visited on
1.	Mr. Vladimir V. Mariy First Secretary Soviet Embassy, N.Delhi.	USSR	Courtesy vist	14.2.91
2.	Mr. Hermann Vinke, Art Studio Hornfunk, Schadowstrasse-6, 108,Berlin (West Germany)	W. Germany	General	2.3.91
3.	Sh.Gopewshwar, Genl. Secy. INTUC, N.Delhi	India	Friendly	6.4.91
4.	Sh. N. M. Aadyantaya, President, Karnatak INTUC	India	Friendly	24.6.91
5.	Sh.James Ehrman, Labor Attache, American Embassy	America	To discuss Present Economic Crisis etc.	26.7.91
6.	Sh. Srinivasan, Labour Advisor, American embassy	India	To discuss Present Economic Crisis etc.	26.7.91

7.	Sh. Sanjeeva Reddy, Vice President.INTUC	India	Friendly	31.7.91
8.	Sh. Dhananjay Kumar, M.P. Karnataka, Mangalore,	India		
9.	Sh. Mallikarjunaiah, M.P. From Karnataka			
10.	Sh. Kamewshwar Paswan, M.P. from Bihar.	India		2.8.91
11.	Sh.Srivastava, Tatanagar.			
12.	Sh.Elias Mabere, Director ILO, N.Delhi.	Tanzania	Introductory Visit	13.9.91
13.	Sh. Sunil Guha, Outgoing Director, ILO, N.Delhi	India	To Familiarise	7.10.91
14.	Sh. Sven Eric Sterner, Regional Adviser for Workers' Activities in Asia & Pacific (ILO)	Sweden		7.10.91
15.	Sh.Christophe Jafferlot, A Square Chanalillos Fisco Le Chainay, France	France	Research Work	7.10.91
16.	Sh. James Ehrman,	USA	Labour Attach	17.1.92

17.	Man. Su Yinhuan, First Secy. Chinese Embassy in Delhi with another Chinese dignitary	China	To fix an appointment	7.2.92
18.	All China Federation of Trade Union members delegations.	China	Courtesy	20.2.92
19.	Sven Eric sterner, Regional Advisor for Workers Activities for, Asia & Pacific (ILO)	Sweden		12.3.92
20.	Sh. V.M. Khan, Labour Leader (Georage Goup), Bombay	India	Friendly	17.3.92
21.	Sh. Madhumangal Sharma Ex- Member BJP, Imphal Manipur	India	For Contact BMS work in Manipur	
22.	Sh. Shantikumar Sharma, Journalist Imphal Sh. Khagendra Singh, Social worker Centre for Mental Hygeine, New Life working for Drug Adicts			18.3.92

23.	<b>John Echeverni Gent,</b> Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of Govt. & Foreign Affairs Univerisity of Virginia Charlottesville, Virginia-22901		<b>Research</b>	<b>30.7.92</b>
24.	<b>Sh. Acharya, Pathak &amp; Karna</b> of Nepal	<b>Nepal</b>	<b>Courtesy</b>	<b>28.7.92</b>
25.	<b>Sh. Hariharan of ILO office,</b> Delhi		<b>Regarding workers Education &amp; environment</b>	<b>21.11.92</b>
26.	<b>Christopher Condland, PhD</b> Candidate, Columbia University, 1134 IAB, 420 West 118-7F St., Columbia University, New York Ny 10027, USA	<b>USA</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>15.11.92</b>
27.	<b>Arun Kumar Daur, Researcher, India</b> Legal Support Goup, 4/17, Asaf Ali Road, N. Delhi.		<b>Research</b>	<b>15.11.92</b>

# Participation Abroad

S.N.	Name of the Venue at	Programme	Name of Participants
1.	26 to 29 March, 1991	ILO asian Pacific symposium on Standards - Related Topics Venue : Phuket, Thailand	Sh. R. Venugopal BMS, N.Delhi
2.	17 to 25 April, 91	Second session of the Forestry & Wood Industries Committee of the ILO Venue : Geneva	Sh. Gurucharan S. Gill Advocate, Bharatpur. Rajasthan.
3.	6 to 14 May, 91	ILO Asian & Pacific Regional workshop on special Services of Rural Workers' Organisations Venue : Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	sh. Kallu Prasad, Sohasarai, Bari Pahari Distt. Nalanda
4.	5 to 26 June, 91	78th ILO Conference	Sh. R.B. Moitra, Calcutta.
5.	10 to 28 June, 91	Train the Trainer Programme of 'Safety & Health Audit' Organised by - 'Word Enviroment Centre, New York Financed By : United State Agency for International Development (USAID)	Sh. S.B. singh, Rae Bareilly.

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| 6.  | 26 Aug. to<br>1st Sept.<br>1991 | Asian Sumposium on trade Unions<br>& issues of development &<br>Employment arranged by ACFTU<br>All china Federation of Trade .<br>Unions, Beijing, China<br>Venue : Gaunzhog City | Sh. A.N. Dogra,<br>New Delhi.                     |
| 7.  | 3 Feb. to<br>20 March,<br>1992  | Management of Trade Union Training<br>Systems/ Training & Develoment<br>through workers Education.<br>Venue : Turin Italy  | Sh. K.Laxma Reddy.<br>Hyderabad.                  |
| 8.  | 26 Nov. to<br>2 Dec. 91         | ILO Asian Regional Conference<br>Venue ; Bangkok   | Sh. R. Venugopal,<br>New Delhi.                   |
| 9.  |                                 | Fourth Tripartite Technical<br>Meeting of ILO on Leather & Footwear<br>Industry<br>Venue : Geneva  | Sh. R.C. Jain, Jaipur                             |
| 10. | 2 to 21<br>June, 92             | ILO Conference<br>Venue : Genva  | Sh. R. Venugopal,<br>New Delhi.                   |
| 11. | 25 to 28<br>Aug. 92             | Symposium on Forum for Union<br>Leaders by National<br>Productivity Council<br>Venue : singapore   | Sh. R.B. Moitra, Calcutta<br>Sh. Uday Patwardhan, |



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|-----|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 12. | 2 to 10<br>Dec. 92              | 12th Session of Building, Civil<br>Engineering & Public workers<br>Committee of ILO.<br>Venue : Geneva   | Sh. C.L. Kapoor,<br>Shimla.        |
| 13. | 23 Sept.<br>4 Oct 1992          | Tripartite Delegation to<br>U.K. & Hungary to Study<br>Schemes Relating to training<br>and Rehabilitaion of<br>workers rendered surplus due to<br>Industrial restructuring<br>Venue : U.K. & Hungary | Sh. Prabhakar Ghate.<br>New Delhi. |
| 14. | 22-23<br>Feb. 93                | Annual Conference of Nepal<br>Trade Union Congress<br>Venue : Kathamandu   | Sh. Ram Daur Singh,<br>Kanpur.     |
| 15. | 30 March<br>to 2 April,<br>1993 | Trade Union Workshop on<br>Developing Sound<br>Labour Relations & Mutual<br>Understanding between Labour<br>and Management.<br>Venue : Bangkok, Thailand.  | Sh. Waman K.Khedkar,<br>Nagpur.    |

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| 16. | 23 to 26<br>March, 93 | <b>South Asian Sub- Regional Programme on workers' Education</b><br><b>Programme on ILO Policies for Equal Opportunities &amp; Equal treatment for men &amp; women in Employment.</b><br><b>Venue : Kathmandu, Nepal</b> | <b>Smt. Gitaben Thakur,</b><br><b>Ahmedabad,</b><br><br><b>Sh. S.K. Mitra.</b> |
| 17. |                       | <b>Economic Development &amp; Trade Unions in Asia</b><br><b>Venue : Beijing, China</b>  | <b>Sh. H.G. Dave, RaJkot Gujarat.</b>  |
| 18. | 19 to 20<br>Aug., 93  | <b>Occupational Safety &amp; Helath Congress for Asian &amp; Pacific Region/ IPEC)</b><br><b>Venue : Singapore.</b>  | <b>Sh. R. Venugopal.</b>   |
| 19. | 11 to 18<br>Dec. 93   | <b>Impact of ILO Conventions 141 &amp; 110 on Rural&amp; agricultural Workers.</b><br><b>Venue : Colombo, Srilanka</b>   | <b>Sh. R.B. Moitra, Calcutta</b><br><b>Sh. N.M. Sukumaran, Madras</b>          |
| 20. | 10 to 14<br>Jan. 94   | <b>Train the Trainer Programe on Occupational Safety &amp; hea:</b><br><b>Auditing for Selected count)</b><br><b>for Asia Pacific Region</b><br><b>Venue : Bangkok, Thailand.</b>  | <b>Sh. Haribhaai Hirani,</b><br><b>Ahmedabad.</b>                              |

# Study class - Training courses

S.No.	Dates	Subject	Sponsored by	BMS Representatives
1.	16-21 April, 1991	Leadership Development Programme for Rural Trade Union Leaders Organisers.	NLI Noida	Vidarbha, M.P. Maharashtra, Gujarat, R.M. Shinde, Maharashtra,
2.	9-14 Sept. 91 11-21 Mar. 92	Two Phase Programme for Rural Organisers	NLI Noida	U.P Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka
3.	7-12 Oct. 91	Leadership Development Programme for Rural Trade Union Leader/Organisers	NLI, Noida	Hariyana, M.P., U.P. Sh. Kadam Singh, Kum. Arya Netaram, Sh. Arjun Singh
4.	5-9 Aug. 91	Orientation workshop for working Women on women in Development	IIWE, Mumbai	4- Maharashtra, Gujarat. Smt. Gitaj. Gokhale, Smt. S.S. Soman, Bby. Smt. Jigisha Desai- Baroda, Kum. Kalpana Purohit -Baroda
5.	19-23 Aug. 91	Programme on Leadership Development for Central Trade Union Organisations of Chemical Industry	IIWE, Mumbai	4- Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Haryana. Sh. A.N. Asthana (Haryana)

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|-----------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 6. 7-10 Oct. 91       | Programme on Trade Union Development for the activists of Bidi Workers federation affiliated to Central Organisation of Workers | IIWE,<br>Mumbai    | Shri Parikh - Nanded.  |
| 7. 21.25 Oct. 1991    | Programme on Economic Education for Rural Workers Organisation of Central Organisation of Workers                               | IIWE,<br>Mumbai    | 4 Krishi Buldhana (2) GBWO,  |
| 8. 30.12.91 to 4.1.92 | Leadership development Programme  | R.L.I.<br>Calcutta | 4-Bengal, Assam, Orissa. Andama - Nicobar, 1. Sh. P.K Pandhi Buba (Orissa), Ms Sunehlata Mishra, Orissa, Bhagwanji, Bengal, Brijendra Nath Dass, Bengal. |
| 9. 9-13 Mar, 1992     | Advance Trg. Programme on Productivity Education  | I.IW.E,<br>Mumbai  | Sh. V. Vasudevraj, Karnatak,<br>Sh. D.K Shah, Baroda,<br>Sh. M. Mallikarjun Sharma, Hederabad.   |

# Representatives of B.M.S in Various Seminars

S.No.	Date	Sponsor Body	Topic	BMS Representative(S)
1.	3.4.91	Regional Labour Institute, Madras	Overview of Major Accident Hazards - control & Role of Trade Unions	Sh. Murti, Vice President Unit committee of ESKAYEF Ltd. Mysore Chemical Plant.
2.	10.4.91	Regional Labour Institute, Calcutta	-do-	Sh. S.B. Singh, Rae Bareilly. Sh. R.K.Tripathy, Shandol
3.	18, 19 20 April 9	National Labour Law association	Workshop on Simplification Rationalisation and Consolidation of Labour Laws.	Sh. S.M. Dharap, Bombay
4.	1-3 May,	Institute for Indian labour (IIL) in collaboration with Indian Federation of Miners' Union (NFITU) at Talcher (dhenkanal), Orissa	Problems of Coal Industry -66th Seminar	Sh. Saroj Mitra
5.	2-3 July,	National convention on Construction Labour. N.C.C National Campaign Committee	Construction Labour	Sh. R.K.Bhakt, New Delhi

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|-----|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 6.  | 4, 5, 6<br>July, 91             | N.C.C National Campaign<br>Committee                                  | Workshop on Role of Cons-<br>struction Labour Unions in<br>skill formation and Law cost<br>indigenous Technology in<br>const. Industry. | Sh. R.K. Bhakt, New Delhi.<br>Sh. R. Venugoopal, New Delhi. |
| 7.  | 9,10 Aug.<br>91                 | All India organisation of<br>Employers                                | 16th Industrial Relations<br>Conference   | Sh. R.K. Bhakt, New Delhi                                   |
| 8.  | 28, 29,<br>30 Aug, 91.          | Asia Pacific Regional<br>Conference safety,<br>Health and Environment | Participiation forums in<br>Health & safety   | Sh. R.D. Joshi, Indore<br>(also to preside on 29th)         |
| 9.  | 9-13, Dec.<br>1991              | ILO - EEC Project<br>(Preliminary Meeting Held<br>on 22.7.91)         | Prevention of drugs &<br>Alcohol Relation   | Sh. R.P. Mishra,<br>New Delhi.                              |
| 10. | 10,11<br>Sept. 92               | FICCI Federation of Indian<br>Chamber and Commerce,                   | Economic Changes, Emp-<br>loyment & Industrial Relations  | Sh. P. L. Bery, N. Delhi                                    |
| 11. | 23-25<br>Sept. 91               | Gandhi Labour Institute<br>Ahmedabad (Gujarat)                        | Towards Right to work in<br>India   | Sh. Deepak Bhai Pandya<br>Ahmedabad, Gujarat.               |
| 12. | 28 Sept.<br>to 2nd Oct.<br>1991 | Institute for Indian Labour,<br>Calcutta                              | 68th Seminar  | Sh. R.B. Moitra, Calcutta.                                  |
| 13. | 16-18 Nov.<br>1991              | National Seminar on Project<br>Design & Evaluation, N.Delhi.          |   |   |
| 14. | 28 Oct. to<br>2 Nov. 91         | Through Ministry of Labour,<br>Govt. of India ILO                     | Training workshop on safety,<br>Health & Welfare in Construction<br>Industry.   |   |

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|-----|--------------------|--|---|--|
| 15. | 23-26<br>Oct. 91   | ILO New Delhi Office   | Socio-Economic Develop-<br>ment of Plantation Workers                     | Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala,<br>Tamilnadu.   |
| 16. | 2-4 Dec.<br>1991   | ILO New Delhi Office   | Workshop on Role of<br>Employment Service in 2001                         | Sh.S.D. Kulkarni,  |
| 17. | 11-12 Dec.<br>1991 | ILO New Delhi Office   | Tripartite Workshop on Social<br>Dimensions of structural<br>Adjustments. | Sh. R.K. Bhakta<br>New Delhi.  |
| 18. | Dec.<br>91         | Gandhi Labour Institute,<br>Ahmedabad  |   | Sh. Haribhai Hirani, Ahmedabad.  |
| 19. | 28-30<br>Nov.91    | Institute for Miners' &<br>Metalworkers' Education,<br>Calcutta.                   | National Workshop<br>On Workers' education<br>Material                    | Sh.M.S.Gore,Pune.  |
| 20. | 11 Dec.<br>1991    | N.P.C.C.Employees Joint<br>Forum   | Role of Employees<br>Collective will in turn around of<br>Public Sector   | Sh. K.L.Pathela, New Delhi.  |
| 21. | 9-11 Dec.<br>91    | Use of Economic Data by<br>Labour Administration,for<br>Labour Policy Formulation. | N.L.I.,Noida  | Sh. Manas Kr Mukher Jee,<br>Telecom Federation,N.Delhi.  |
| 22. | 3-5 Feb.<br>1992   | Workers' Education & the<br>Environment T.U. Role in<br>Environmental Protection   | I.L.O.  | - Sh.Haribhai Hirani, Ahmedabad.<br>- C.K. Sazzi Narayan,<br>- K.S. Katoch,<br>- M.P. Patwardhan, Bombay |
| 23. | 11-12 Dec.<br>1991 | Tripartite Workshop<br>on social Dimensions<br>of Structural Adjustments.          | I.L.O.  | -Sh. Suresh Sharma<br>-Sh. R.K.Bhakt, New Delhi.   |

24.	25-30 Nov. 1991	Workshop at Udaipur on Workers' Education Material	Institute of Mines & Metalworkers' Organisation	-Sh.M.S.Gore, Pune.
25.	7-8 Dec. 1991	Role of Workers in Labour Field at Trade Unions & rural Workers	Gandhi Labour Insti- tute, Ahmedabad	- Sh. Vishwambhar Waghmare, Buldhana - Sh..Kanak Prakash, Bihar Shariff.
26.	12-14 Dec. 1991	Law on Social Security in India	Natioanl Labour Law Association	- Sh. S.M.Dharap, Bombay
27.	23-25 Sep. 1991	B-45 Dimension	Gandhi Labour Institute Ahmedabad-I.I. Mangement	-Sh.Haribhai Hirani, Ahamedabad.
28.	28.1.92		Shram Kalyan Mandal, Bhopal	-Sh. R. Venugopal, N. Delhi.
29.	9-13 Dec. 1992	Prevention of Alcohol & Drug Related Problems at Workplace	N.I.of Social Defence, Labour welfare Ministry	-Sh.R. Venugopal, N. Deelhi.
30.	30-31 Jan 92.	Pay, Performance, Cassev Progression, Productivity in Public Sector Enterprises	National Productivity Council	-Sh. MN Jha, Haridwar. -Sh.BL Narasimhan, Hyderabad.
31.	3-6 Feb. 1992	National Tripartite Seminar- cum-Training Workshop on International Labour Students	N.L.I.,Nodia	-Sh.P.L.Bery, New Delhi.
32.	21-22 April, 1992	Response to structural adjust- ment role of voluntary action	Vani	Sh. R. Venugopal, N.Delhi.
33.	15.2.92	A Labour Perspective Panel Discussion	Rotract FMS (D.U.)	Sh. Kashikar,



34.	11. 2.92	National Symposium on Sick Industries, Re-deployment of Labour Worker Co-op.	Business India Group	M.N. Jha, Haridwar.
35.	8-6 May, 92	Present Economic Policies of Govt. of India & the Role of Trade Union	Calcutta FCI Emp. Union	Two Persons from Calcutta Sh. R. B. Moitra -Speaker
36.	23.3.92	Apex Level Meet on Role of Trade Unions in Productivity Improvement in the context of New Industrial Policy and Economic Liberalisation	National Productivity Council	Sh. Prabhakar, N.Delhi. Sh, O.P. Aghi, N. Delhi
37.	21-24 Sept. 92	Symposium on Labour Management Co-operation-Privatisation and Industrial relations	Top Management Forum on Labour Management	Sh. W.K. Khedkar, Nagpur.
38.		ILO Project for workers Trg. Material	I.L.O.	Sh. Haribhai, Hirani, Ahmedabad
39.	17-20 Aug. 92	ILO/FES National Workshop on New Industrial Policy & Structural Adjustment issues for Trade Unions	ILO Sh. Shashikant Deodhar,	Sh. G. Prabhakar, N.Delhi. - Dr. H. N. Tripathy
40.	25-26 Sep. 92	Workshop on Labour Administration	National Labour Law	Sh. R. K.Bhakt, New Delhi.
41.	22-26 Sept.	Seminar on Drug & Alcohol related	ILO - Govt. Joint Seminar	Sh. R. Venugopal, N. Delhi

42.	29-9 to 1-10, 92	Workshop on Trade Unions Role in Promoting <i>Environmental Protection At New Delhi.</i>	ILO	Sh. Haribhai Hirani, Ahmedabad Sh. C. K. Saji Narayan, Sh. K.S. Katoch,
43.	25-26 Sept. 92	Workshop on Labour Administration	National Labour Law Association	Sh. Manas Kr. Mukherjee, N. Delhi
44.	11-12 Dec.	Two Day Workshop on Workers Participation.	do	Sh. G. Prabhakar, N. Delhi.
45.	2-4 Jan. 1993	34th Labour Economic Conference	School of Social Sciences J.N.U, Delhi.	Sh. P.D. Vaze, Pune.
46.	27-29 Jan. 1993	National Workshop on Employ- ment, Equality & Impact of Economic reform	ILO	Smt. Geeta Jayant Gokhale, Mumbai
47.	22-23 Feb. 1993	Annual Conference of Nepal T.U. Congress		- Sh. Ramdeo Prasad, Bihar,
48.	27-29 Jan. 1993	Seminar on Management & Administration of socio- Economic Activities of Rural Workers	Centrel for Agraian Studies, Hyderabad Sh, Aghiji as observer	Sh. Vishwabbhar Waghmare, Sh. Dinesh Chandra Srivastava, Smt. Kumari Bai Vizekar,
49.	13.1.93	Annual Conference of Social Security Association of India	S.S. Association, Delhi	Sh. R.K. Bhakt, New Delhi.
50.	1 & 2 Feb. 1993	Migration Statisitcs & Information Networking in India	ARTEP - Asian Emp. programme, N.Delhi	Sh Ram Lubhaya Bawa, Amritsar.
51.	12-15 Dec. 1993	ILO & Indian Workers, Puri	Institute for Miners & Metal Workers	Sh. Ras Behari Moitra, Calcutta Sh. Saroj Kumar Mitra, Cuttack
52.	28.2.93	74th National Seminar on Political Parties and Trade Union Movement	Institute for Indian Labour	Sh. R.N. Srivastava

# Central Borads & Committees - Reconstituted

S.N.	Committee/Board	BMS Representative (S)
1.	<b>Tripartite Committee on safety</b>	<b>Sh. R.B. Joshi</b>
2.	<b>Central Advisory Committe &amp; State Advisory Committee for</b>	<b>Smt. Mayabe Deep,</b>
3.	<b>Central Advisory Committee for Lime stone &amp; Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund</b>	<b>Balaghat.</b> <b>Smt. Hira dayal, Ko</b>
4.	<b>Central Advisory Committee on Beedi Workers Welfare Fund</b>	<b>Smt. Vijaya Kadgi, Pune</b>
5.	<b>Central Advisory Board for Cotract Labour</b>	<b>S. Laxmati Ravinder Singh,</b> <b>Jammu.</b>
6.	<b>Triparite National Committee on Family Welfare Planning</b>	<b>Sh. R.K. Gupta, Delhi.</b>
7.	<b>Central Advisory Board on Mica Mines - Labour Welfare Fund</b>	<b>Sh. Suresh Pd. Sinha, Patna</b>
8.	<b>Central Advisory Committee under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976</b>	<b>Smt. Sunita V. Padole</b> <b>Nagpur</b>
9.	<b>General Council of IAMR Institute of Appllied Manpower &amp; Research (Planning Commission)</b>	<b>R.K. Bhakt</b>

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 10. | J.B.C.C Wage Negotiations etc.<br>of Coal Industry   | Dr. B. K. Roy,<br>Sh. M.S, Rawal<br>Sh. Kumar Arjun Singh.   |
| 11. | Industrial Committee on Elec-<br>tricity Generation & Distribution<br>Industry<br>Sh. Prahlad S. Awana | Sh. S. N. Deshpande<br>Sh. Akhtar Hussain<br>Sh. Banarsi Das |
| 12. | J.B.C.C. on National Thermal<br>Power Corporation  | Sh. M.N Jha  |
| 13. | Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar<br>& National Safety Awards   | Sh. R.L. Bawa  |
| 14. | Tripartite Industrial Committee<br>on cotton Textile Industry  | Sh. V.A. Satam   |
| 15. | Tripartite Industrial Committee<br>on Cotton Textile Industry  | Sh. B.N. Rai   |
| 16. | Tripartite Industrial Committee<br>on Engineering Industry   | Sh. Ramdeo Prasad, Patna<br>sh. Laxmi Narayan                |
| 17. | Tripartite Industrial Committee<br>on Chemical Industry  | Sh. BL Narsimhan, Hyd.<br>Sh. Ramulu.                        |
| 18. | Industrial Committee on Road<br>Transport Industry   | Sh. W.R. Khedkar, Nagpur<br>Sh. Rishiraj Sharma              |
| 19. | Tripartite Committee on Employees<br>Participation in Management                                       | Sh. MN. Jha<br>Sh. AN. Dogra                                 |

- |     |   |                            |
|-----|---|----------------------------|
| 20. | Governing council of NPC<br>Sh. Suresh Pd Sinha.                            | Sh. Uday Patwardhan        |
| 21. | Minimum Wages Advisory Board<br>under Section 7 of M.W. Act 1948            | Sh. SS Kulkarni.           |
| 22. | National Council of Vocational<br>Training (NCVT) for 3 yrs.                | Sh. Sarvotam Rao.          |
| 23. | Minimum Wages Advisory Board<br>(under Sec.) of Act                         | Sh. S.S. Kulkarni          |
| 24. | Board of Trustees (Cmpt) Coal   | Sh. B.K. Rai, Parasia.     |
| 25. | Committee for<br>Retirement Benefit Schheme (30.3 93)                       | Sh. B.K.Rai, Parasia       |
| 26. | A Sub-Committee to review the<br>Implementation of Labour Laws<br>(10.4.93) | Sh. G. Prabhakar, N.Delhi. |
| 27. | Sub-Committee on Insurance Fund<br>for Empolyees (22.4.93)                  | Sh. G. Prabhakar, NDelhi.  |
| 28. | Mecical Benefit Committee of ESI<br>(12.5.93)                               | Sh. Saroj Kr Mitra.        |
| 29. | ESI Standing Committee (12.5.93)  | Dr. H. H. Gautam.          |
| 30. | National Bipartite Committee in<br>Power Grid (8.6.93)                      | Sh. MN Jha                 |
| 31. | Vishwakarma Shram Puraskar  | Sh. Laxman Ravinder Singh  |

- Safety Awards (2.8.93)**
32. **Sub-Committee of the consultative  
Committee for Ministry of Labour  
(for OF & ESI dues) (24.8.93)**
33. **Tripartite Industrial Committee  
on Engineering Industry  
(22.9.93)**
34. **Tripartite National Committee  
on Family welfare  
(21.10.93)**

**Sh. Mangilal Rastogi, Delhi**  
**Sh. B. K. Jaggi, N. Delhi.**

**Sh. Ramdeo Prasad,**  
**Sh. Laxmi Narayan, Aligarh**  
**Sh. Ram Ashrelal**  
**Shrivastava, Calcutta.**  
**Sh. RP Mishra, N.Delhi.**

# B. M. S Periodicals

## **Vishwakarma Sanket**

(English Monthly)

Ram Naresh Bhavan

Tilak Gali Paharganj

New Delhi 110 055

## **Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh**

Samachar (Hindi Pakshik)

2, Navin Marker

Kanpur 208 001

## **Bharatiya Mazdoor Chronicle**

(Hindi Pakshik)

44/26, Dakshin Tatyapa Tope Nagar

Bhopal 462 003

## **Mazdoor Bharti**

(Malayalam Monthly)

Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh

Kallai Road Calcutta - 2.

## **Mazdoor Samvad (Bangla)**

10, Kiran Shankar Rai Road

Calcutta 700 001

## **Mazdoor Varta**

(Marathi Pakshik)

185, Sanivar Peth

Pune 411 030

## **Mazdoor Chetna**

(Gujarati Monthly)

Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh

Div Chembar,

Dhebar Bhai Road

Rajkot 360 001

## **BMS Sedi (Tamil)**

1, Devarajulu Naidu

St. Aynavaram,

Madras - 600 023.

## **Tietech**

(English Monthly)

T-15 Atul Grove Road.

New Delhi 110 001.

## **Telephone Bharati**

(English Monthly)

49, Sailesh Society

Hingane, Pune 411 029

## **Postal Bharati**

(English Monthly)

12, Lamsdon Square

Scindia Road

New Delhi 110 001

## **Vahutuk Varta**

(Marathi Monthly)

Maharashtra Motor Kamgar

Federation

Butti Building Ke Samne

Sitabardi,

Nagpur 440 030

## **Door Sanchar Mahasangh**

(English Hindi)

T- 15, Atul Grove Road

New Delhi 110 001

## **ED VANI**

(English & Hindi)

T-15, Atul Grove Road

New Delhi- 110001

## **Railway Shramik Varta**

VRKU, Tilak Gali,

Paharganj, New Delhi 110059

## **Sanchar Vani**

T-15 Atul Grove Road.

New Delhi -110001

# Membership Verification - 1989

**Statement Showing the Particulars of  
Claimed Unions and their total of claimed membership  
of all CTUO s as on 31.12.1989,  
including of agricultural Sector**

**Note : These are the claimed figures of each organisation and not the final figures after verification.**

No.	CTUO	No. Unions	Membership
1.	INTUC	4428	54,35,705
2.	HMS	1248	43,56,034
3.	BMS	2888	41,05,655
4.	AITUC	2996	29,73,933
5.	CITU	3018	24,07,406
6.	HMKP	82	15,60,730
7.	UTUC (L.S)	231	11,97,607
8.	ICL	24	8,45,670
9.	UTUC	413	7,84,695
10.	NFITU	132	7,61,014
11.	NLO	356	6,61,213
12.	IFFTU	26	5,14,770
13.	TUCC	198	5,13,420



**Claims of Agricultural Workers unions and their Membership (included in the total) are separately shown here.**

No.	CTUO	No. Unions	Membership
1.	INTUC	118	9, 03, 951
2.	HMS		6, 81, 793
3.	BMS	90	4, 02, 272
4.	AITUC	7	12, 150
5.	CITU	80	93, 348
6.	HMKP	2	5, 63, 782
7.	UTUC (L.S)	10	6,21, 399
8.	ICL	1	5,50, 000
9.	UTUC	12	3, 14, 389
10.	NLO	12	1, 66, 739
11.	IFFTU	1	12,000
12.	TUCC	4	2, 29, 969

# VISITS TO CENTRAL OFFICE BY DIGNITORIES

S.N.	Name & address of the visitors	Country	Purpose	Visited on
1.	Mr. Vladimir V. Mariy First Secretary Soviet Embassy, N.Delhi.	USSR	Courtesy vist	14.2.91
2.	Mr. Hermann Vinke, Art Studio Hornfunk, Schadowstrasse-6, 108,Berlin (West Germany)	W. Germany	General	2.3.91
3.	Sh.Gopewshwar, Genl. Secy. INTUC, N.Delhi	India	Friendly	6.4.91
4.	Sh. N. M. Aadyantaya, President, Karnatak INTUC	India	Friendly	24.6.91
5.	Sh.James Ehrman, Labor Attacha, American Embassy	America	To discuss Present Economic Crisis etc.	26.7.91
6.	Sh. Srinivasan, Labour Attache, American embassy	India	To discuss Present Economic Crisis etc.	26.7.91

- |     |  |          |
|-----|--|----------|
| 7.  | Sh. Sanjoeva Reddy, Vice<br>President INTUC  | India    |
| 8.  | Sh. Dharamraj Kumar,<br>M.P. Karnataka, Mangalore,   | India    |
| 9.  | Sh. Mallikarjunaiah, M.P.<br>From Karnataka  |          |
| 10. | Sh. Kamewshwar Paswan,<br>M.P. from Bihar.   | India    |
| 11. | Sh. Srivastava, Tatanagar.   |          |
| 12. | Sh. Elias Mabere,<br>Director ILO, N. Delhi.   | Tanzania |
| 13. | Sh. Sunil Gaha,<br>Outgoing Director, ILO, N. Delhi  | India    |
| 14. | Sh. Sven Eric Starner,<br>Regional Advisor for Workers'<br>Activities in Asia &<br>Pacific (ILO) | Sweden   |
| 15. | Sh. Charles de Jassinet,<br>A. Square, Champs Elysees Place<br>Paris, France                     | France   |
| 16. | Sh. ...  | USA      |

**Friendly**

**31.7.91**

**2.8.91**

**Introductory  
Visit**

**13.9.91**

**To Familiarise**

**7.10.91**

**7.10.91**

**Research Work**

**7.10.91**

**Labing Attack**

**17.1.92**

# List of Publications of BMS from 1991

## English

No.	Title	Author	Publication	Price
1.	Search for Alternative	G. Prabhakar	BMS	4.00
2.	Labourisation Need of the hour	B. N. Rai	BMS	6.00
3.	Ninth all India Conference	BMS		5.00
4.	Story of New Central Jute Mill	B.N. Rai	Bharatiya Shram Shodh Mandal, Pune	5.00
5.	BMS Memorandum to President of India		BMS	2.00
6.	Pension Scheme of Provident fund	A. Venkataram	Karnataka BMS	7.50
7.	National Debate, Public Vs. Private Sector	B.N. Rai		3.00
8.	Agony and Hope The Indian Agricultural Labour	M.G. Dongre	Bharatiya Shram Shodh Mandal, Pune	120.00

## Hindi

1.	Shramikikaran	Baij Nath Rai	BMS	3.00
2.	Karyakarta Ki Manobhoomika	D. B. Thengadi	Vishwakarma Shramik Shiksha Sanstha Nagpur	7.00
3.	Rashtra Ki Asmita	R. P. Mishra	BMS	5.00
4.	Dunkal Prastav	R.P. Mishra		5.00
5.	Rashtrapati Mangpatra		BMS	2.00
6.	Rajya Parivahan Dikhava Evam Vastavikata		Parivahan Mazdoor Maha sa.	

## Reprinis

1.	Sanket Rekha			60.00
2.	Kalpavrikshha			50.00
3.	Lakshya Aur Karya			30.00
4.	Dunkal Prastav			5.00

# वन्दे मातरम्

वन्दे मातरम्

सुजलाम् सुफलाम् मलयज शीतलाम्  
शस्य श्यामलाम् मातरम् ॥ वन्दे मातरम् ॥१॥

शुभ्र ज्योत्स्नां पुलकित यामिनीम्  
फुल्ल कुसुमित द्रुमदल शोभिनीम्  
सुहासिनीम् सुमधुर भाषिणीम्  
सुखदाम् वरदाम् मातरम् ॥ वन्दे मातरम् ॥२॥

कोटि-कोटि कंठ कलकल निनाद कराले  
कोटि-कोटि भुजैर्धृत खरकरवाले  
के बोले मा तुमि अबले  
बहुबल धारिणीम् नमामि तारिणीम्  
रिपुदल वारिणीम् मातरम् ॥ वन्दे मातरम् ॥३॥

तुमि विद्या तुमि धर्म  
तुमि हृदि तुमि मर्म  
त्वं हि प्राणाः शरीरे  
बाहु ते तुमि मा शक्ति  
हृदये तुमि मा भक्ति  
तोमारि प्रतिमा गडि मन्दिरे मन्दिरे ॥ वन्दे मातरम् ॥४॥

त्वं हि दुर्गा दशप्रहरणधारिणी  
कमला कमलदलविहारिणी  
वाणी विद्यादायिनी, नमामि त्वां, नमामि कमलाम्  
अमलाम्, अतुलाम्, सुजलाम्, सुफलाम्, मातरम् ॥ वन्दे मातरम् ॥५॥

श्यामलाम्, सरलाम्, सुस्मिताम्, भूषिताम्  
धरणीम्, भरणीम्, मातरम् ॥ वन्दे मातरम् ॥६॥