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ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, Canning Lane, NEW DELHI-110001

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SUBJECT Amritsar Conference

1997

YEAR _____



**36th Session
of
All India Trade
Union Congress**

**Diary of
Important Trade Union
Struggles/Campaigns**

(After 35th Session of AITUC in Patna in March, 94)

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Diary of Important Trade Union

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Diary of Important Trade Union Struggles/Campaigns

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April, 5 1994 : March to Parliament organised by National Platform of Mass organisations against the New Economic and Industrial policies of Narsimha Roa's Govt. Dunkel Proposals. Several lakh workers, Kisans, Students and women participated. Permission for holding rally at Boat Club refused. March started on Ring Road behind Red Fort. Police laid the seige and then charged near Raj Ghat to prevent the march to Parliament Declaration read & adopted on Ring Road. Several hurt and many more arrested.

April 15, 1994 : Black Day observed against GATT accord and to observe protest against denying permission to hold rally on 5th April and subsequent police repression against the rallyists. In Delhi Jantar Mantar was the venue of the Rally organised by AITUC and other left trade unions. Effigies of Dunkel and Narsimha Rao burnt.

Black Day observed in Chhatisgarh area against MNC's entry in the mining. Rail Roko for 3 hours at Maha Samund.

8th April, 1994 : Bank and Insurance sector strike. Officers of these sectors also joined the strike against Govt.

- policy of privatisation of banks and Insurance.
- 1st May, 1994 : May Day observed demanding reversal of retrograde economic and Industrial policies of the Govt., defeat of communal and fundamentalist forces and for defence of public sector.
- 4th April, 1994 : Road Transport workers' Dharna at Jantar Mantar, Delhi against privatisation of Road Transport. Organised by All India Co-ordination Committee of Road Transport Workers (AITUC, CITU & HMS affiliated unions).
- 1-7 May, 94 : Save Railways" week observed by All India Railwaymen Federation to oppose and halt the move of privatising Indian Railways.
- 3rd May, 94 : Observed as Demands Day by Port and Dock Workers against negative attitude of the management for settling their demands.
- 21st April, 94 : Start of indefinite Dharna by FCI palledars of FCI headquarters in Delhi demanding ending contract system in FCI and regularisation of workers.
- 5th May, 1994 : National Convention of Textile workers at Delhi for an integrated textile policy and Implementation of revival plan of NTC mills. Organised jointly by AITUC, INTUC, HMS, CITU & BMS under the banner of Joint Action Committee of textile workers.
- 11th May, 1994 : Bank employees strike against privatisation. Organised jointly by

AIBEA, AIBOA and BEFI.

KTC workers rally in Goa's capital on demands of transport workers.

- 10th May, 1994 : GIC employees submit petition to parliament against serious repercussions of Malhotra Committee report.
- May 16-17, 94 : Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) workers struck work from midnight of May 16, 94. ESMA imposed, more than 1400 workers arrested. The strike continued for 16 days and ended in victory of the workers.
- May 24, 94 : General strike in Kerala against wage freeze and for DA etc. in solidarity with the struggle for KSRTC workers.
- June 5, 94 : Enron-Virodhi mass rally at Sringtal village (Maharashtra), the centre of the area where Enron Power Project was to be located. The rally was organised by the MSEB Workers Federation in the course of Enron Virodhi Dabhol Abhiyan. Constituents of other left CTUOs participated.
- June 14, 94 : Tamilnadu Transport Workers Dharna and massive demonstration of the headquarters of Transport Corporation for protection of service conditions on formation of several transport corporations in the State.
- June 21, 94 : National Convention of Platform of Mass Organisations at

Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi
Further action programme decided against Govt's economic policies and Govt signing of Dunkel Draft.

- June 22, 94 : Public Sector Workers Dharna at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi under the leadership of coordination committee of CPSTU, demanding settlement of demands and revival of sick units.
- 14th July, 94 : Public sector workers strike to protest against delay in settlement of their demands. The strike was successful inspite of withdrawal of INTUC. Officers also joined the strike.
- July 94 : Andhra Road Transport Workers' Dharna for payment of ex-gratia.
- July 94 : Dharna before Vidhan Bhavan, Bombay by various trade unions and social organisations against allowing Enron to install power station at Dabhol.
- 14 August, 94 : The convention in Jamshedpur against NEP and GATT treaty
- 30th August, 94 : Bata Shoe workers' hunger strike at Faridabad against management's arrogance over increase in rate of DA.
- 29th August, 94 : Massive rallies of workers of Tamilnadu civil supply corporation and leaders of District headquarters in Cauvery Delta Area for continuation of state's monopoly in paddy procurement and issuing of 20 kilos of rice per month

to a family.

- 2nd August, 94 : One day strike by more than one lakh workers of Bihar state over increase in minimum wage and other demands. The call for strike was given by Shram Sangathan Manch comprising of AITUC and other central trade unions.
- August, 94 : 3000 transport workers of Punjab demonstrate in front of the office of the Transport Commissioner against the terms of reference for the pay commission set up by the state Govt.
- 5-9-94 : Beedi Workers in thousands stage demonstration at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi on minimum wage, DA and social security benefits.
- Sept 94 : A march to the Secretariat organised by Kerala thengu Kayatta Thozilali Federation (AITUC) in Thiruvananthapuram demanding a Welfare Fund & Pension..
- 20th Sept, 94 : Rail Roko Action programme at many centers against Govt economic policies and surrender to GATT.
- 29th Sept, 94 : All India Industrial Strike against NEP on the call of the National Platform of Mass Organisations against NEP & GATT treaty. About 20 million workers participated in the strike action .
- 12th Sept. 94 : Oil India workers held demonstration in Dalia Jan, Assam. Implementation of revised minimum wage, regularisation of work

charged employees were major demands .

- Oct, 31,94 : Launching of AITUC Platinum Jubilee year celebrations at Bombay with a meeting at Ravindra Natalaya Bombay. Leaders of all CTUOs while greeting the AITUC gave a call for wider unity of the working class.
- October,94 : 5000 mine workers demonstrate for their demands under the leadership of Sanyukata Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Nandini Mines.
- October, 94 : Relay hunger strike of forest workers of Andaman continues. The relay hunger strike started on 23-9-94. Demands included withdrawl of transfer orders, etc.
- 15th Dec., 94 : 10 thousand textile workers marched to Parliament demanding revival of sick textile mills and formulation of integrated textile policy.
- Nov.-Dec., 94 : WCL workers launch wide agitation. Demonstration before General Managers Offices of respective units. Chain hunger strike. Demand converting old loaders from piece-rate to time rate, reinstatement of some workers, etc.
- 7th Dec., 94 : Conclusion of fast unto death at Ambala by the leader of All India Defence Workers Federation over demands of MES workers.
- 16th Nov., 94 : Textile Workers of Kerala went on indefinite strike for wage revision. 30,000 workers of 30 mills joined

- the strike at the call of action council comprising of unions of AITUC and other Central Trade Unions.
- Dec. 23, 94 : Jute workers Dharna & hunger strike on the call of FCMU for revival of jute mills, payment of statutory dues, etc.
- January, 95 : Central Govt employees Dharna for granting interim relief and merger of 97% of DA with pay.
- 26th Jan., 95 : Save Democracy Day Mass Rally in Amritsar by Textile Mazdoor Ekta union.
- 16th Febr., 95 : Daylong strike by Insurance workers against privatisation .
- 22nd Jan., 95 : A huge rally at Kullam, Kerala. 50 thousand workers participated.
- 7th Feb, 95 : Dharna by workers and affected cultivators in Balasore for repairing of pumpsets and machine
- 9th Feb., 95 : Relay Hunger strike & demonstration by workers by Gold Mining Industry in Karnataka. Widows of victims of accidents in Hatti Gold Mines participated in the hunger strike.
- 25-27th Feb. 95 : All India Convention of Women Bank Employees at Bombay. Resolve to fight against NEP.
- March 15, 95 : 20 thousand employees of A.P. Electricity Board took out procession in Hyderabad against privatisation in electricity Industry. The call for the demonstration was given by AIFEE, EEFI and INTUC

- Federation.
- March 2, 95 : A massive rally held by the workers of Mandovi Pellets Ltd. at Panjim against lay off.
- 27th March, 97 : The first march of jute workers to parliament demanding revival of jute mills and framing comprehensive jute policy. The delegation met the PM, TM and LM.
- 23rd March, 95 : District Council AITUC of Bhiwani (Haryana) paid homage to martyrdom of Bhagat Singh Rajguru and Shukhdev. Rural, Bhatta workers, leather & Bank employees participated.
- 31st March, 95 : All India strike by Insurance workers against privatisation of Insurance Industry.
- March 22-24, 95 : AITUC-ILO Workshop on Economic Policies, Development & Social Justice.
- March 10, 95 : Mass Dharna against liquidation of public sector at MAMC, Durgapur.
- March, 95 : Massive protest rally at Goindwal (Punjab) against the management of Bawa Shoe Factory and in support of struggling workers.
- April, 95 : Dharna in front of Labour office, Gurgaon to protest against large scale victimisation of trade union activists.
- 22nd April, 95 : Bawa Shoes Ltd. Workers 27 days agitation concludes with an amicable settlement.

- April, 95 : Ropar District Council of AITUC staged protest Dharna at Mohali to protest against pro-employer attitude of the Labour Department of Punjab Govt.
- May 9-10, 95 : Mass Dharna by Joint Action Committee of textile workers at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi demanding implementation of revival plan of NTC mills.
- May 5, 95 : 15 thousand strong Anganwadi workers Rally before the Parliament against privatisation of ICDS and treating the employees as Govt. employees. The rally was organised jointly by AITUC and other CTUOs.
- 31st May, 95 : Central Govt employees stage massive demonstration demanding immediate release of Pay Commission Report.
- 2nd May, 95 : Over one lakh Insurance employees stage Human Chain programme in Bombay & Delhi.
- 5th June, 95 : Big demonstration at Bombay against Enron by Enron Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti.
- June, 95 : Day long Dharna by employees of Bhakra Management Board to press for their demands.
- 11th June, 95 : All India Convention of Contract Workers at Durgapur, West Bengal on the problems of contract workers. Organised by CPSTU.
- June, 95 : Himachal Forest workers' rally at Churah forest circle office to press for implementation of Su-

- preme Court order regarding daily wagers etc.
- 19th June, 95 : Delhi Workers protest demonstration at American Embassy against US Energy Secretary's threat to stop aid to India if Enorn project was stopped.
- 15th July, 95 : National Convention of Mass Organisations against NEP. Action programme chalked out.
- 10-13 July, 95 : Air Force union stages 3 days Dharna at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi over demands of workers.
- 19th July, 95 : A daylong Dharna by DTC Workers to protest against move of the Central Transport Minister and CM of Delhi to wind up DTC.
- 18th July, 95 : 24 Hours mass hunger strike organised in Delhi against move of the Govt to transfer 11-B Bailadila mine.
- 17th July, 95 : Over 20,000 Anganwadi Workers held demonstration in front of Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, organised by federations of AITUC and HMKP and an independent federation. The rally was organised to oppose privatisation of services rendered by Anganwadis.
- 17th July, 95 : Hundreds of workers of Mancheswar Industrial Estate stage daylong Dharna before Orissa State Assembly against lock-outs, closures, etc.
- 7th July, 95 : Dharna by Damodar Vally Mazdoors against corruption of the management

- 21st July, 95 : All India Textile Workers' Convention at Calcutta, over Govt apathy towards revival of sick mills.
- 25th July, 95. : Gramin Bank employees observed strike. 70 thousand employees participated in the strike for new wage scales.
- 9th Aug. 95 : 50th anniversary of holocaust of Hiroshima & Nagasaki observed in Delhi. Public meeting organised by AITUC, CITU, INTUC, BMS & HMS.
- 6-9 Aug, 95 : 3 days Dharna by MES Workers in Punjab, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh protesting against Govt ban on fresh recruitments and contracting out of defence work.
- Aug. 4, 95 : Thousands of DTC employees staged a rally of Parliament House demanding revival of DTC.
- 11 Aug., 1995 : Rally at DTC headquarters demanding payment of wages and deposit of PF.
- 28th Aug., 1995 : DTC employees braving heavy rains staged massive rally at CMD office.
- Aug., 95 : Seminar organised by Bhopal City trade union council against Bailadila deal.
- 9-12 Aug., 95 : Workers of Orissa Panchayat & Municipal Samiti stage demonstration and Dharna.
- 31st Aug, 95 : Banking service brought to standstill by strike of employees in response to joint call of AIBEA, NCBE, BEFI and INBEF.

- Sept. 26-27., 95 : Bank employees again strike work.
- 21st Sept. 95 : Beedi Workers' all India strike at the call of All India Beedi Cigar & Tobacco Workers' Federation. The Strike was against Govt. policy of giving concession to MNCs. 50 lakh beedi workers responded to the call.
- 18th Sept., 95 : March organised by Sangli Zila Arogya Rakshak Parichar Sangathana demanding fair deal for volunteers engaged in the scheme.
- 28th Sept., 95 : Employees of LIC and GIC observed all india strike demanding early settlement of overdue wage revision.
- 17th Oct., 95 : Massive Dharna at Jantar Mantar by defence employees. Major demands included filling up of vacant posts, abolishing new system of engaging manpower through contractors.
- 16th Oct., 1995 : Hunger strike by KSRTC leaders at Bangalore demanding implementation of MOU dated 10-5-1993.
- Oct., 1995 : About 500 Women Beedi Workers demonstrated against Mini Cigarette manufacturing licences given to MNC in Madras. Mini cigarette effigy burnt.
- 31st Oct., 95 : Concluding function at Hyderabad marking the termination of AITUC Platinum Jubilee Year Celebrations.

- Nov., 95 : 20,000 Beedi workers' massive demonstration before the Parliament demanding ban on manufacture and sale of mini cigarettes and assurance for protection of beedi industry.
- 16th Nov., 95 : Joint Trade Unions Convention backing bank employees struggle against privatisation.
- 15th Nov., 95 : Joint Inter-state solidarity meet of Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Goa for workers of Indo-Swiss Jewel Ltd., Goa.
- 23rd Nov., 95 : Delhi Industrial workers' strike for revision of minimum wages. Strike organised jointly by AITUC and other CTUOs.
- Nov., 1995 : Demonstration by TN Civil Supplies Corporation employees and loadmen of Thanjavur against abolishing monopoly procurement of food grains by the State.
- 11th Nov., 95 : National Convention of Fish Workers held at Cochin jointly by AITUC, CITU, BMS, INTUC and NFF.
- 27th Nov., 95 : Protest Day observed by holding demonstration in front of American Centre in Delhi against Continued blockade of Cuba by USA.
- 21st Dec., 95 : 7540 men and 475 Women textile Workers Court arrest before the Parliament for revival of NTC mills.
- 15th Dec., 95 : Massive Dharna against NEP by the workers, peasants, women and students as per call given by the NPMOs.

- 29-30 Nov., 95 : Two days token strike by NPC workers demanding revision of wages.
- 18 Dec., 95 : "Amend the Pension Scheme" day observed by staging Dharnas and demonstrations.
- December 15, 95 : Dharna before Secretariat building, Bangalore against NEP. Memorandum submitted to Governor of Karnataka State. Massive rally at Thanjavur against NEP.
- 22 Dec., 95 : Thousands of Power workers of Punjab stage massive rally at Ropar protesting against NEP, privatisation.
- 18 Dec., 95 : On 35th anniversary of Goa Liberation Day Jaya Jyoti padyatra by Goa workers demanding abolition of contract labour system, midnight the Goa Police arrested several leaders and activists.
- 11 Dec., 95 : Dharna by Muzzaffarpur IDPL workers against proposed privatisation of IDPL.
- 12 Dec., 95 : Beawar textile workers observe day's strike for running of NTC mills.
- 15 Jan., 96 : DTC workers stage hunger strike at Corporation headquarters demanding revival of DTC, payment of DA and depositing of PF dues, etc.
- 18 Jan., 96 : Fishermen all over India strike work demanding cancellation of licences given to foreign fishing vessels. All CTUOs supported the strike. The strike call was given

- by National Fisheries Action Committee against Joint Ventures.
- January, 96 : Tamilnadu State Transport Corporation employees stage fast against Govt. policies.
- 29 Feb., 96 : Save Kumara Swamy, Save NDMC day observed by Bellari District Council of AITUC.
- 23 Jan., 96 : Homage paid to Netaji Subash Chandra Bose at Balassore, his birth place. Netaji was former President of AITUC.
- 20-21 Feb., 96 : Two days Kerala State workshop of textile workers on new technology & workers' participation.
- 1 March, 96 : Thousands stage Dharna at Parliament demanding improvement in Pension Scheme. Dharna was organised by AITUC, HMS, BMS, TUCC, NLO, and NFITU.
- 12 March, 96 : Textile workers Dharna before the Parliament demanding writting off the loans to NTC subsidiaries by the Govt.
- March, 96 : Punjab Roadways workers two days strike against privatisation of road transport.
- March, 96 : Hunger strike organised by NPCC employees Federation at NPCC headquarters at Faridabad.
- 29 March, 96 : 30 thousand strong rally in Bangalore to oppose privatisation and to protect unorganised.
- April, 1996 : Delhi Municipal workers' demonstration for removal of discrimination in pay scales and payment

- to muster roll employees as per Supreme Court order.
- 27-6-1996 : Indefinite fast by Central Govt. employees for release of another instalment of Interim Relief.
- June, 96 : Bellary Anganwadi workers demonstration against corruption.
- 4 July, 96 : Over 10,000 textile workers of Gujrat protested against closure of GSTC mills.
- 2 August, 96 : Protest demonstration by workers of Atlantic Spinning & Weaving Mills before Govt. Secretariat, Panjim.
- 5-7 August, 96 : Coal mine workers protest demanding implementation of Pension Scheme.
- 29 August, 96 : Dharna by workers of Scooter India, Lucknow, demanding inclusion of cost of revision of wages in the revival plan.
- 15 August, 96 : Mass meeting at Amritsar welcoming introduction of employees pension scheme.
- 16 August, 96 : Gaya District trade union coordination committee organised rally in support of striking municipal employees.
- August 29,96 : West Bengal engineering workers struck work to protest against adamant attitude of employers towards settling the demands.
- 9 Sept., 96 : 10 thousand insurance employees protest demonstration before the Parliament against entry of foreign and private companies

into insurance sector.

Reserve Bank employees strike against corruption.

12 Sept., 96

Massive demonstration by Maruti Udyog employees before the Parliament demanding settlement of long pending demands and revoking of suspension orders of office-bearers of the union.

September, 96

: Strike by Forest workers of Andamand Nicobar, which started on 2nd Aug,96 continues.

9 Sept., 96

: Rally of Jute workers and peasants in Calcutta for protection of their interests.

30 Sept., 96

: KSRTC workers Dharna before central office of KSRTC against bifurcation and privatisation of KSRTC.

30 Sept., 96

: Thousands of Central Govt. employees stage protest demonstration demanding early submission of Pay Commission Report.

25 Nov., 96

: Demands Day observed by Singareni Collieries workers.

28 Nov., 96

: Several thousands Anganwadi workers and helpers marched to Parliament demanding their regularisation as government employees.

5-6 Dec., 96

: Extended meeting of Committee of Public Sector Unions against NEP.

10 Dec., 96

: IDPL workers held demonstration at Jantar Mantar demanding revival of IDPL.

- 17, Dec., 96 : Demonstration by Khetri Copper Complex workers at Parliament in defence of HCL.
- 30 Dec., 96 : Textile workers carried out Rail Roko programme at major textile centres. This was to protest against Govt.'s negative attitude towards revival of NTC mills.
- 31 Jan., 97 : One day strike by Anganwadi workers against privatisation of ICDS.
- 25-26 Jan., 97 : IDPL workers' Dharna and courting of arrest at Jantar Mantar.
- 25 Feb., 97 : Textile workers court mass arrests at Udyog Bhavan protesting against Govt. apathy towards revival of sick mills.
- 25 Feb., 97 : Mass Dharnas all over the country against Govt's NEP. Call given by Platform of Mass Organisations.
- 27-27 Feb., 97 : 3 days relay hunger strike by Singareni coal workers for their demands.
- 12 March, 97 : Agricultural workers rally before Parliament demanding law for their employment conditions and social security cover.
- March, 97 : Rally of Cashew Workers of Kerala and picketing in front of Quilon collectorate.
- 19 March, 97 : Massive demonstration by mine workers at Keonjhar against closure of mines.
- 12 April, 97 : MES workers protest rally at MES Power House, Delhi.

- 27 March, 97 : Rasta Roko agitation programme at Bombay. Over 10000 courted arrest protesting against rising prices, unemployment and economic policies.
- 26 March, 97 : Massive morcha in Panjim of Panchayat workers demanding status of govt. employees.
- 2 April, 97 : Protest expression by wearing black badges by WCL workers against proposed privatisation of coal mines.
- 3 June, 97 : 3 lakh Jute workers struck work demanding implementation of Jute Packaging Material Act.
- 10 June, 97 : Thousands of Central Secretariat and Allied Offices employees held demonstration at the office of the Finance Minister demanding negotiated settlement on the report of the Vth pay commission.
- 20 June, 97 : Tamilnadu State Transport Corporation workers flash strike when a police officer ran amock at Tirunellveli.
- 24-30 June, 97 : Protest Day observed at many places as per decision of the Working Committee of AITUC.
- 4 July, 97 : Bankmen's strike demanding withdrawal of decision to set up local area private banks & against privatisation in general.
- July, 97 : Rasta Roko at five places in Bombay by Enron Virodhi Sangarsh Samiti.
- 7 July, 97 : One lakh twenty thousand em-

ployees of MSEB observed total strike against Govt. move to privatise MSEB.

23 July, 97 : Thousands of textile workers stage rally in Delhi demanding revival of sick textile mills of NTC and BIC.

29 July, 97 : Mammoth procession of Bombay workers from Azad Maidan to Mantralaya against privatisation.

29 July, 97 : Delhi Municipal workers demonstrate at Town Hall, Delhi for time-scale promotions and payment of wages to muster roll employees at par with regular employees.

28-29 August, 97 : Two days strike by bankmen against privatisation and pension scheme for private banks.

20-21 August, 97 : Sugar workers stage two days Dharna before Parliament demanding setting up of tripartite negotiating committee on workers' demands and revival of sick mills.

12 August, 97 : Ten thousand industrial workers of Gurgaon stage rally before Parliament demanding observance of labour laws, etc.

21 August, 97 : Goa State TUC Secretary ends 14 day's fast over demand of lifting of lock out in Atlantic Spinning & Weaving Mill in Quepein, Goa.

36th Conference
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A.I.T.U.C.

COMMISSION REPORT
ON
WORKING WOMEN
AND
CHILD LABOUR

16th to 20th OCTOBER, 1997

AMRITSAR, (PUNJAB)

36th Conference

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A.L.T.U.C.

COMMISSION REPORT

ON

WORKING WOMEN

AND

CHILD LABOUR

1937

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Commission on
Working Women & Child Labour
Problems of Working Women & Our
Tasks in Post Beijing Conference

Since 35th conference at Patna, AITUC centre has made extensive efforts to enhance our activities among working women in different sectors.

The efforts were made to popularise the agenda of 4th World Conference on women held in Beijing and a Working women convention was held at Delhi, with the same theme, inaugurated by Deputy Director ILO India Office. After that three more working women regional conventions were organised. One at Calcutta with participation from West Bengal, Bihar & Manipur. Another at Bombay with participation from Maharashtra, Goa & Gujrat. And the next one was at Madras with participation from Tamilnadu and Kerala. In these conventions many of the states who were invited to different conventions according to the regional placing did not respond. That shows we have still to cross many miles before the issues of working women pick-up serious attention of our trade-unions.

AITUC centre also attempted during this period to organise leadership training workshops of working women, organised in collaboration with Common-Wealth Trade Union Congress (CTUC).

First workshop was organised at NLI, Noida with participation from Delhi, Gujrat, Tamilnadu and Manipur. This was followed with state workshops, One held for Punjab, two of the next workshops, were held in Goa. And then one workshop organised at Gauhati with participation of women from Assam & Manipur. Some more are on the anvil. During this period, the activities on Anganwadi Workers front increased. Two major demonstrations at Delhi had AITUC affiliated unions' participation as the major and biggest of all.

Some new state units have come-up & All India Conferences scheduled for 26 to 28 Oct, 97 will be held at Nagpur.

In the meanwhile with the New Economic policies and Structural Adjustment Programmes in progress initiated

during previous Govt. but continuing in some forms, the women are losers in big way.

Impact of women due to the Introduction of Modern Technology

Women workers are the first to be affected by the increasing mechanisation and automation in all sectors of production. In general it is seen that the concentration of women is at the low skilled, lower level of employment. As modern capital intensive technology is introduced many women are being displaced from their jobs as men are preferred to operate these machines. Moreover the statutes of working on machines and the lack of access for women to train themselves for working on machines has increased the tendency to keep women out of such jobs and industries or limit their employment in a few jobs or departments like packing, assembling etc. The more skilled and better paying skills are reserved for men. The Labour Bureau studies have also shown that many women have lost their jobs in textile industries owing to rationalization and introduction of modern technology.

So the problems of working women are on the increase and unionisation becoming more difficult but most necessary for the advancement & strengthening of the trade unions.

Let us gloss over the whole issue to understand the urgent need to act in a desired manner. For that we have to look at the question from the point of view of resistance which women face in all sphere of her life due to patriarchal value system.

Referring to the attitude of our society to women Dr. B. Regina Papa observes that Indian Society is a gender segregated patriarchal society. "A patriarchal society consists of systems in which men by force, direct pressure, or through ritual, tradition, law and language, customs, etiquette, education and division of labour determine what part women shall or shall not play, and in which female is every where subsumed under the male". The power of patriarchy has become all pervasive for the past three thousand years, she adds.

And what an police officer has to say?. R. Srilekha, Additional Inspector General of Police and first woman IPS Officer of Kerala State observes that men still could not come to grips with the fact that their female colleagues were part of the

force and entitled to all professional rights which they enjoyed. Painting a grim picture of equality in the force she said many junior colleagues did not even bother to salute their senior Women officers, "Take my case. When I travel through Thiruvananthapuram city, traffic staff on duty do not salute me even if they are not busy. If this is the case with a high ranking officer like me, what will be the condition of the women staff in lower ranks?" She asked addressing a seminar on human rights awareness campaign in police, organised by Alappuzha Unit of the Kerala Police Officers' Association "Like charity human rights awareness should begin at home" she added.

The traditional concepts that woman's place is in the house and that her role is limited to domestic activities like cooking, bearing and rearing children etc. are changing. But there is no change as how to share the responsibilities with her in the domestic chores. Though women in India still continue to be in a disadvantaged position in the labour market there is a growing realisation and appreciation about their role in the socio-economic development of our country and the need to integrate women in the work force.

Change and improvement in the employment status of women in India is not possible without a major change in the traditional dominating attitude of men towards women in our society. Men should realise that women workers are no longer a secondary labour force whose income is simply a complement to the family unit, and that both men and women as equal members of the society have the right to equality of opportunity and treatment. In the case of working women, men should realise and appreciate the plurality of roles women have to play as house-wives and as economic contributors. In such families men should come forward to lessen the burden of double work load of their women by assuming greater responsibility in domestic matters and extending a helping hand in day-to-day household activities.

Women and men as equal members of the society have the right to the equality of opportunities and treatment. The right to support oneself and to contribute to the economic well-being of one's family is as important for women as men. In fact majority of women want and need to work, and their income earning capacity is essential for their own survival

and that of their families.

Women work longer hours and are paid on average 25 percent less than men, but have made significant gains in entering formerly male-dominated jobs in the global labour force, says a new report by the International Labour Organization.

"The bottom line is that while more and more women are working, the great majority of them are simply swelling the ranks of the working poor," says Ms. Lin Lim, author of the ILO report. "Women's economic activities remain highly concentrated in low-wage, low-productivity and precarious forms of employment."

Women make up nearly 70 percent of the world's poor and 65 percent of the world's illiterate.

Women will participate in the labour force in about the same percentage rates as men in many industrialized countries by the year 2000. In developing countries, women make up just 31 percent of the labour force, much less than in industrialized countries, but their participation is rising.

The survey also finds that much of the growth in the women's labour force in industrialized nations has come in part-time employment. Women make up between 65 percent and 90 percent of all part-timers in OECD countries.

Women Workers in India

- The rate of women workers in the total worker population in urban and rural areas is respectively 9.73% and 27.06%.
- The work participation rate of women continues to be lesser than that of men, but it has significantly increased, compared to the two earlier census periods.
- Majority of women workers are in rural areas and 87% of them are employed in agriculture as cultivators and labourers.
- Amongst the women workers in urban areas about 80% are employed in sectors other than agriculture—largely in the industries, petty trades and services, building construction, etc.

In the organised sector labour participation of women is 10% in factories, 8% in mines and 51% in plantations.

The 1981 Census Classification of Women by occupation categories shows that women are engaged in a wide range of occupations numbering over hundred. However, a high degree of women workers is observed in a few occupations.

Types of Work Done by Women

The type of work done by women in India can be classified into the following categories:

1. Wage and Salaried employment.
2. Self-employment outside the household for profit.
3. Self-employment in cultivation and household industry for profit.
4. Self-employment in cultivation for own consumption.
5. Other subsistence activities in all allied sectors like dairying, other livestock rearing such as poultry, goats, pigs, etc. and fishing, hunting and cultivation of fruit and vegetable gardens.
6. Activities related to domestic work such as fetching fuel, fodder, water, forest produce, repairing of dwellings, making cow-dung cakes, food presentation. etc.
7. Domestic work such as cooking, cleaning, care of children, the aged and the sick.

In Urban Areas

Majority of the women workers in the urban work force are employed as nurses, midwives, and health visitors, clerks and stenographers, factory workers, teachers etc. in the formal sector. A large section of the women workers in urban areas are engaged in informal sector activities. Women in the urban informal sector work as retail traders, merchants and shopkeepers, street vendors, hotel and restaurant keepers, domestic servants, sweepers, cleaners and related workers, laundry/washer women and dhobis, dry cleaners and pressers, livestock farmers, dairy farmers, poultry farmers, agricultural labour, other farm workers, spinning and wind-

ing workers, knitters, food preservers and canners, bidi makers, tailors and dress makers, sewers and embroiders, potters and clay workers, rubber and plastic makers, paper and paper board makers, basket weavers and brush makers, production & related workers, construction workers, packers, labourers and related workers.

87 per cent of the rural women workers are employed in agriculture as cultivators and labourers. Besides growing food for their families women produce cash crops like potatoes, apples, peas, mushrooms, ginger and medical plants. In Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kashmir and Kerala women do the work of transplanting, weeding, harvesting, and threshing the paddy. In Gujarat they perform similar tasks in the tobacco, cotton and groundnut fields. In UP, Bihar, and Gujarat they tend, weed, harvest and thresh pulses. A large number of women work in plantations. Other occupations in the informal sector in rural areas with high concentration of women are land based occupations like forestry, dairying and small animal husbandry, fishery (fish procession, fish vending and net making); home-based occupations like handloom weaving and spinning, coir and fibre work; handicrafts like broom and basket making, leaf plates and bowl making, tailoring and garment making, food processing, vending and hawking, construction work etc.

GENERAL PROBLEMS OF WORKING WOMEN

It is estimated that the invisible work of housewives contribute nearly one-third of India's GNP. The household activities of women are not considered as economic activity and therefore not counted as employment. Women's work in the production of goods and services in the family for own consumption is not considered in arriving at national income. Women's work even in the production of goods and services for the market do not get computed in the market oriented concepts of income and employment due to its being seasonal, intermittent, casual and subsidiary to their household work.

Women are often restricted to family and domestic tasks reducing the importance of their economic role. This result in women being considered a secondary labour force whose income is simply a compliment to the family unit. Women

infact remain an underutilised human resource and our society is yet to recognise them as an economic participant and contributor equal to their male counterparts.

Women usually face a double work day. They normally work on an average 4 to 5 hours a day at home fulfilling their traditional domestic responsibilities as wife, carer of children, elderly and aged, home managers, cook etc. in addition to their economic activity. This leads to an unequal workload between the sexes as well as imposing limitations on the ability of women to compete on equal terms with men in the labour market.

Many women cope up with their multiple roles making their career secondary to domestic life, refusing promotions, foregoing training opportunities and availing all possible leaves. This, however, is often mistaken by the employers as 'not interested' in the job. Contribution of men in domestic work is hardly five to ten per cent. It is generally observed that in families where wife is educated, husband helps her in domestic activities whereas husband's involvement is less or nill at all in families where woman is illiterate or less educated. In more families wife's demand on husband for sharing domestic responsibilities ends up in conflicts. The affluent, however, may manage the affairs by appointing domestic servants.

It is a pity that very few people seem to realise that women have a right to leisure.

In our society people expect women to be inferior and submissive at home, at work place to bosses and to those who are powerful. Women are expected to be physically weak and docile. If women resist or react to men's domination it will be considered to be not becoming of gentle women. Similarly, women's needs have to be subservient to the needs of others. For example, at the time of children's examination, illness of any member of the family etc it is the wife who has to take leave and manage the affairs. Care of children is often considered to be women's priority. Unfortunately every time women let in go their priorities to that of others.

Women are Lagging Behind

- in entry to gainful employment in public and private sector; in promotion and advancement to

- senior and executive positions,
- in formal education and vocational training;
- in participation in decision making;

The percentage of regular employees on wage/salary basic among women workers is around 7% in India. The public sector which accounts for over 70 per cent of the organised sector employment, has women as 12 per cent of its work force.

As per statistics (1991)

- "Women administrators, Senior Managers number only 994 as against 15,993 men in similar jobs (6.21 %)
- There are only 21 women officers in the Indian Police Service as against 2418 men (9%).
- In the Indian Administrative Service women are only 7.5% i.e. 339 women against 4209 men."

They are weak force in the power structures, is quite evident.

Now let us examine the media, portrayal of women and status of women in it.

Women are portrayed in an extremely negative manner, both in and outside the family. The media reinforces the image of women as laid down by ancient law-givers, depicting women inferior to men. They are rarely portrayed as professionals and are packaged as attractive, demure, passive and submissive, as mothers, wives, daughters and daughter-in-laws. There is an absence of serious, factual reporting on women's lives. The vast majority of working women are missing. The wage labourer, the bonded labourer, the farm hand, the worker in the factory, the piece-rated home worker, the home maker, the child rearer whose industry, production and reproduction keep the economy going rarely figure in the media.

It is true that the stereotype images of women which the media projects arise from beliefs widespread in society itself, still it is a matter of concern that by repeatedly and consistently depicting women in stereotyped roles, the woman is confined to that frame work. On the other hand media's portrayal of any deviation from these stereotypes is very negative rather

than positive. Thus media actually works against the potentially transforming effects of deviation from the stereotypes.

This logically brings us to the question - how can this distortion be removed. How to get women issues enough air time/column inches in the so-called serious sections of the media so that they get the same weight as politics? More basically, it is recognition of the fact that it is not news about women but about changing society in fundamental ways.

While it is extremely difficult to link women's employment in the media to changes in the nature of media out-put, still the contribution of women media professionals in defining news and expanding its range to include newsworthy stories on women, health, family and child care, sexual harassment and discrimination, rape, dowry deaths, quality of life etc. has been recognised by many an editor.

The female reporter may not be an oddity today, still their presence in the media is marginal all over the world. Nowhere are they 50 per cent of the media workforce. In most cases outside Europe they are well below 30 per cent. Their percentage in 1993-94 in India is an abysmal 7.9 per cent in the print medium and 12.2 percent in Radio and TV!

While women's participation in the media workforce has remained a neglected area of research in India, the available data shows that while women are present at the lower rungs the real decision-making power within the media remains largely a male monopoly. Women's share of top jobs in the media is still disproportionately small.

In a recent study on 'Gender Differences in Employment Patterns of Doordarshan and AIR' the two state-owned media, it was noticed that only 12-15 per cent of women are permanent employees. A majority of them are at the lower levels of organisational hierarchy. Only a few women have succeeded in reaching senior and middle level positions in these media organisations.

Women & Wage

There is gap in remuneration between men and women, based to a large degree on occupational segregation but which also involves discrepancies in remuneration for work of equal nature. The wages fixed for female work i.e. work exclusively done by women is often lower than those fixed for male work.

A familiar complaint of women workers in the unorganised sector is that labour contractors cheat them out of their legitimate wages. And there is nothing they can do about it. If they protest to employers or complain to the labour department, the women lose their jobs. The incidence of underpayment often goes unnoticed by the enforcement authorities mainly because the victims rarely voice their grievances during inspections.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual exploitation of women by employers, contractors, middle-men, forest guard etc. is another serious issue related to working women. Such instances are more in the informal sector. Women workers in domestic service, fish processing and drying units, forest produce collection etc. are more vulnerable to sexual harassment. Those working under the control of contractors and middle-men, especially those working far away from home are sometimes, tortured/threatened, trapped or forced to submit to the lust of the contractor or his men. Instances of sexual harassment, though not widespread, are found in the organised sector also. Ill-treatment, threat of transfer to distant places etc. are the other forms of harassment in the organised sector.

Exclusion from Social Security Benefits.

It is estimated that more than half of the women in the formal labour force are excluded from social security benefits available to permanent workers. Women workers appointed as casuals or on daily wages or on piece rates are practically denied all social security benefits available to permanent workers. Social security schemes are non-existent or if existing, insignificant, ill conceived, delayed or simply not implemented for the unorganised sector women workers.

Despite the fact that women work with land, cattle, looms, fish, textiles etc. they have very limited access to market space, work space, licences, training, markets and their products—all things which would improve their economic future. Then there are the daily necessities to which many Indian women devote major portions of their time and energy acquiring fuel, fodder, food and water. Drinking water crisis in dry and drought prone areas or hill areas have the worst impact on women's economic and personal lives. Walking 3-4 kms. to fetch water is common.

Land is rarely on women's name. They have limited access to credit facilities. Banking and other credit institutions hesitate to give loans to women without sufficient security without the signature of men. As a result many of them have to depend on money-lenders or contractors or middle-men.

In many families, women who earn, even the salaried class, seldom have the freedom to decide how the money earned by self is to be spent. Economic decisions are usually taken by the husband or male head of the family. Some working women have to depend on, or atleast take approval from husbands even for their personal expenses on dress, health-care etc. However, this is not the case with male workers. Most women have hardly any control over the money earned by male workers. In many families, women, even though they are earning, have little say in economic decisions.

In some families woman is the only earning member and the entire family depends on her income. There are at least one third house holds where woman is the only bread winner. There are several instances of such women getting married late or even remaining spinsters throughout their lives in their effort to sustain the family. There are also working women who, after toiling for the whole day, have to suffer the torture from their drug or alcohol addicted husbands usually for money for drinking.

Health Problems

Working women in all sectors of employment are exposed to several health hazards. The hazards may be chemical, physical, biological or even psychological. The extent and gravity of the hazard depends upon the nature of their work and their exposure to harmful conditions.

Most women in the informal sector by virtue of being poor face a number of health problems like malnutrition anaemia, multiple pregnancies etc. Working women normally cannot avail the health services without taking leave or foregoing a day's work and wages. Many kinds of restrictions limit women's access to timely medical treatment.

Laws for Working Women

Though we have many legislations, concerning workers, the laws made specifically for women workers are only a few.

Women workers have a lot of issues in common with their male colleagues, such as, wages, service conditions, workload, other facilities like housing, transport, etc. The few laws that deal with women specifically are those that make certain protective provisions like health care and other facilities.

Two legislations, which were made specially for women are the Maternity Benefits Act, 1961 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

The Maternity Benefits Act is available only to the organised sector. The Act provides for protection of employment when a woman is pregnant and entitles her to 12 weeks of leave with wages. It also provides for women labour to be given nursing time to feed the child at regular intervals until the child becomes 15 months old. Violation of any of these provisions is made penal. Women employees who are covered by the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 will get the benefit from the E.S.I. Corporation, to which of course both the employer and the employees have to contribute. There has been a move by the Government to curtail the benefit to two pregnancies alone in the name of population control. Women's movement had made a concerted effort to thwart any such change.

The only other special legislation relating to women is the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. The said Act was enacted in the wake of the International Women's Year, 1975. The employer is obliged to pay equal remuneration to men and women workers for 'same work' or 'work of a similar nature'. The Act has further placed restrictions on the employer in making any discrimination while recruiting men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature. The Act has provided for a forum to claim the non-payment of wages and also to make complaints. Penal consequence will result in contravention of the Act.

Apart from these two legislations there are various other Labour Legislations like Factories Act, Plantations Labour Act, Beedi & Cigar Workers Act, etc. in which employing women during night shifts is prohibited. Further, those legislations have also made some provisions regarding welfare and health aspects of women's employment. They have

provided for separate washing facilities, latrines for women. Creches will have to be maintained in case substantial number of women are employed.

In unorganised industries the workers are non-unionised, and they can hardly complain regarding any breach. The performance of the enforcement machineries are dismal and very often there are collusions between the employers and the inspecting authorities. The power of prosecution of erring employers vests with the Government and affected individuals can never resort to making private complaints in Judicial Courts.

Even the so called progressive laws like the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 has gender bias. Under the Act, when the Government gives relief for rehabilitation, it is given to the 'head' of the family, who is only a male and not the woman, though she works with him in bondage.

The New Economic Policy and the Structural Adjustment Programme of the Government is pushing more and more women into the unorganised sector because of non-availability of employment due to various factors. The Government, the largest employer of women, has imposed a ban on recruitment. There are cut-backs on community service projects in which the Anganwadi Workers and midwives are employed. Protective legislation is virtually suspended in export oriented industries which employ a large number of women work-force as cheap labour. Several industries like garment, leather etc. are resoring to employing women through contractors. They have to work under highly exploitative conditions to get a pittance of Rs. 10-12 a day, which is not even the minimum wage.

Women participations in Trade Union

Women's participation in trade unions and their representation in trade union leadership are not proportionate to their number in labour force. There has been gross neglect in unionising women and training cadres from among them. Women's empowerment in trade unions will go a long way in addressing issues related to their employment. The trade unions should adopt deliberate policies and measures to empower women in trade unions and end any practices of gender discrimination in terms of employment. The trade unions need to adopt specific strategies on the following line:

- * Establish special section in trade unions at all levels to address women's issues and also to ensure women's participation and involvement in trade union activities.
- * Instead of casual and occasional involvement of women workers during strikes and demonstrations only, promote their participation at all levels of the union. Reserve seats for women on elected positions. More women members are to be co-opted into committees at all levels upto the highest level of leadership. Develop cadre of women activists providing them training in trade unionism and leadership.
- * In order to ensure greater participation of women in trade union activities there should be flexibilities in forms of activities, timings and places of meetings, arrangement for transport and other facilities etc. The trade unions should give sufficient attention to women's issues also in their agenda.
- * Unionisation of women workers, particularly of those in the informal sector, should be given special focus in trade union agenda. Specific strategies and measures for enrolling more women workers to trade unions should be worked out.
- * Keep record of the data on women's participation in trade union activities and monitor the change.
- * Sensitize the male trade unionists to women's issues and bring about a change in their social attitudes so as to make trade union activities free from any gender discrimination.
- * Establish alliances with women's organisations, groups and coalitions for mutual support.
- * Protect women workers against any sort of victimization for taking part in union activities.
- * Study the impact of liberalisation and globalisation on employment of women, and take steps to safeguard their employment.

As trade unions we have to fight for the women's rights from the managements and Governments.

We demand from government -

- * to make an intensive drive to improve the literacy level and general education of women.
- * to introduce job reservation for women wherever possible. There should be reservation for women in education, vocational training, professional courses and in all developmental activities
- * to generate new avenues of non-discriminatory employment.
- * to since the majority of women workers are engaged in agriculture to get amendment the land laws in such a way that women can get ownership rights of agricultural lands.
- * to encourage women cooperatives.
- * to provide more opportunities and facilities for self-employment of women providing financial assistance and other support services like marketing, access to material etc.
- * to develop more support facilities like working women's hostels, creches, day care centres, special trains or buses for women etc.
- * to pay more attention to vocational guidance, vocational training, retraining and skill development of women.
- * to co-ordinate various governmental and non-governmental development programmes.
- * to introduce a system to punish those who engage in discriminatory practices against women.
- * to ensure that scientific and technological progress, rationalisation, automation, modernisation and structural adjustment programmes do not adversely affect employment of women. Both men and women workers are to be protected against the risk of being rendered surplus while introducing changes in the light of the new economic scenario.

- * to extend all labour rights/ maternity and other social security benefits to all categories of working women, particularly in the informal sector.
- * to ensure strict implementation of existing legislations and policies regarding employment of women. Eliminate all 'atypical' forms of employment-particularly those affecting working women -such as contract system, temporary, seasonal, part time and home work. They marginalise women's work.
- * to use the mass media to sensitize the public against gender discrimination and to highlight economic contribution of women in the society and their right to equality of opportunity in employment.
- * to ratify and apply all relevant UN and ILO - Conventions and other international instruments concerning women workers and ensure their compliance.

We have to put pressure on the managements so that they -

- * Comply with the policies and legislation regarding employment of women and desist from any discriminatory practices against their employment.
- * Adopt and implement policies to end gender based job-segregation and to ensure that women move to skilled and non-traditional jobs, supervisory and executive positions.
- * Effect Modernisation and rationalisation planned manner and carry out in such a way that they do not adversely affect women's employment.
- * Pay special attention to training and retraining of women workers to improve their productivity and to diversify their skills. Sponsor them for various training programmes in and outside the company.
- * Provide better leave facilities and medical services to women during pregnancy and after child birth.

- * Provide more support facilities to women such as day care centres, accommodation, transport, canteens near work place, rest rooms, toilets etc.
- * Recognise the right of women to be treated on equal terms with men in terms of their employment and conditions of employment.

Annexure 1

ILO Standards for Women Workers

The ILO's major contribution to women workers is the adoption of several international instruments laying down minimum labour standards particularly those relating to women. There are 22 ILO conventions and 20 recommendations which are relevant to women workers. They are of two major types-protective and promotional. The former are concerned with providing women workers with special protection they were considered to require because of both physiological and social factors, especially in relation to conditions of work which may entail risks for maternity. The latter are designed to secure for women the same rights and treatment as those enjoyed by men or in other words to guarantee equality of opportunity and treatment in access to training, employment, promotion, organisation and decision making, as well as securing equal conditions of remuneration, benefits, social security and welfare services provided in connection with employment.

Three Principal ILO Conventions cover this subject:

1. The Equal Remuneration Convention 1951 (No.100) supplemented by the Equal Remuneration Recommendation 1951 (No.90) provides for equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal nature.
2. The Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958 (No. 111) supplemented by Recommendation No. 111 of the same title promotes equality of rights between men and women in the work place. (It also covers discrimination on grounds other than sex).
3. The workers with Family Responsibilities Convention 1981 (No.156) which aims to create effective

equality of opportunity and treatment for men and women workers with family responsibilities.

The following are the major ILO Conventions relevant to women workers:

1. Maternity Protection Convention (No.3), 1919 - (Revised in 1952 by Convention No. 103)
2. Night Work (women) Convention (No.4) 1919 (Revised in 1934 by Convention No.41 and in 1948 by Convention No.89)
3. Night Work (Bakeries) Convention (No.20) 1925.
4. Night Work (women) Convention (Revised) (No.41) 1934.
5. Underground Work (women) Convention (No.45) 1935.
6. Night Work(women) Convention (Revised) (No.89),1948.
7. Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100),1951.
8. Maternity Protection Convention (Revised) (No.103) 1952.
9. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No.111), 1958.
10. Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention (No.118), 1962.
11. Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention (No.156), 1981.
12. Night work Convention (No.171), 1990.

Besides these, ILO sessions passed Convention on dominant industries like plantations, construction, hotels and restaurants.

India, a member country of the I.L.O since 1919 has ratified the following Conventions:

1. Night work (Women) Convention (No.4) 1919.
2. Underground work (women) Convention (No.45) 1935
3. Night work (women) Convention (Revised) (No.89) 1948.

4. Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100) 1951.
5. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No. 111) 1958.
6. Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention (No.118), 1962.

Indian Constitution and Women

The Constitution of India contains a number of provisions regarding equal treatment to men and women in the field of economic activity. It not only provides equal rights and privileges for women and men, but also make special provision for women.

Right to Equality

The Preamble of the Constitution of India in one of its objectives secures to all its citizens social, economic and political justice, freedom of thought, expression, faith and worship and equality of status and opportunity. Thus the Constitution of India confers to all its citizens certain fundamental rights which cannot be taken away or abridged by any law. The right to equality is one such right. Article 14-says: "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the Territory of India", The Article does not make any gender bias.

Prohibition or discrimination on the grounds of sex etc.:

Article 15(1) says " The State shall not discriminate against citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Article 15 (3) empowers the State to make special provisions for women and children. Article 15(3) states that "nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children."

Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment:

Article 16(1) states that "There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment or any office under the State" 16(2) "No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, residence or any of them be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State.

Right to Freedom

Article 19: Protects the right of every citizen to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Right Against Exploitation

Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour: The Constitution also prohibits the social evil of trafficking of women and similar forms of forced labour and makes it punishable under Article 23.

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not justiciable, provide certain directions for the policies which the State should pursue. Articles 39 (a), (d) and (e) embody the principle of social justice.

Article 39 states "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing

- (a) that the citizens; men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood,
- (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;
- (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age and strength."

Article 42 further directs the States to make provision for securing just and human conditions of work and to provide maternity relief.

Child Labour and our Task

AITUC in its 35th Conference at Patna in March 94 had in the earnest need addressed the issue of Child Labour in a separate commission on Women & Child Labour. The centre paid serious attention to the subject and after Patna session one of the secretary was given specific responsibility to deal with work accordingly.

AITUC centre has ably represented our view point evolved in the course of time at different foras. Beginning from preparing & then organisation of Child Labour exhibition to the design & procurement of project with ILO on Child Labour & then its implementation in phases has brought AITUC more credibility & respect. We organised in this period about 30 workshops, National & States (in eleven States) with participants from our trade unions, NGO's, Govt. officials, persons from academics, judiciary, other professionals & some places students & women organisations. But it is just a begining to grip the issue and we need to work very hard for bringing the problem of Child labour to the centre-stage in all societal concerns.

Let us have a little glance through the existing situation in regard to Child Labour for the benefit of the participants of this commission for fruitful discussions & outcome for action.

The issue of Child Labour has assumed extreme importance in the recent times nationally & internationally due to various reasons genuine as well as dubious. Nonetheless the fact that children are denied their basic rights of being children, who could play, enjoy, study, and be masters of their own innocent ventures. It is a matter of deep-concern & calls for immediate attention & action to free these children from the shackles they are in.

The following articles of the Constitution reflect the national concern to eradicate child labour.

Article 23 : Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour-

(1) Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Article 24 : Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.-

No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

Article 39 (e) & (f) : Certain principles of policy to be followed by state-

The state shall, in particular, direct its policy securing-

- (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength.
- (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Article 45 : Provision for free and compulsory education for children-

The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

Article 51(c) : Promotion of international peace and security-

The State shall endeavour to-

- (c) faster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another.

The written Constitution and the various labour acts remain as decorative papers, but in reality, the unwritten constitution which is followed by a few vested-interests is executed. No legislation so far, has struck at the root cause of the problem.

Despite the gravity of the problem, apathetic & indifferent attitude of the public is a matter of great concern. Blossoms of innocence are plucked off to satisfy the profit lust of rich men. Children are undernourished, underpaid & dehumanized.

There have been different definitions of Child Labour AITUC accepts the definition as follows "Child Labour includes children prematurely leading adult lives, working with or without wages, under conditions damaging to their physical, social, emotional and spiritual development, denying them their basic rights to education, health and development. This includes children working in any sector, occupation or process, including the formal and non-formal, organised and unorganised, within or outside the family.

The scale of the problem

The ILO estimates according to its latest report that of the 250 million (25 crore) working children in the world between the ages of 5 and 14 nearly 120 million (12 crore) work full time and at least one-third work in hazardous occupations. By far the vast majority of child labourers are found in rural areas and in small, often family-run businesses. Contrary to public perceptions, the modern export sector plays only a minor role in absorbing child labour. Large concentrations of child labourers are rare. children are scattered around in many different workplaces, making them harder to identify and reach.

The problems of Child Labour is not confined to developing countries alone. The phenomenon exists even in industrialised countries including Italy, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. The recent developments in Eastern Europe have added a new dimension to the existence of child labour in these countries that are in transition to a market economy.

India has the largest number of child labourers in the world. The official estimate placed child labour near 20 million (2 crore) as announced, by Labour Minister in 1994. The unofficial estimates of Non Government Organisation researches suggest that the Child Labour population in India ranges between 44 million (4 crore 40 lakh) to 110 million (11 crores).

The estimates by the Government fall short of the actual figure for a number of reasons

- * Multiplicity of definitions.
- * Different methods of computation.

- * Diverse sources of data.
- * Lack of information on the vast unorganised sector of the economy which, in fact, employs the most children.
- * Non-inclusion of domestic workers.

Recent estimates are based on the number of families living below the poverty line:

- * 111 million (11 crore) : The Balai Data Bank, Manila. If nearly half of India's over 800 million population lives in poverty, the number of working children in India is likely to be over 100 million.
- * 77 million (7 crore 7 lakh) : Commission on Labour Standards and International Trade. Government of India, 1995. Estimate computed on the basis of families living below the poverty line.

The laws cover 15% of the child labour force who are in the formal, industrial sector, in occupations identified as "hazardous" under the law and working on plantations.

Children in the match industry of Tamil Nadu, aged between three-and-a-half and 15, work in dark and grimy sheds, in a crouched position, handling dangerous and poisonous chemicals. They are carried in buses from their villages to the work sites from 3 am to 5 am and returned home between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m. During the busy season a weekly day off is denied. Children are exposed to numerous hazards which include, the possibility of getting burnt while handling the matches, inhaling lungfulls of toxic fumes, high degrees of intense heat and the risk of serious injury in fire accidents.

Children in the carpet industry work for 12 hours daily, sitting on their haunches or with legs dangling down pits to get close to the thread. Unventilated workplaces ruin their eyes, they get lung diseases from inhaling wool fluff, knotting makes their hand joints stiff and arthritic, by the age of 30, they are unemployed.

Industries like zari-weaving, glass manufacture, lock-making, gem-polishing, rag-picking, cleaning sewers, and many others are "non-hazardous" by law, but are in reality highly harmful.

The most hazardous job for children is to carry the molten glass on a long rod. They have to run at a fast speed on a floor which is strewn with glass pieces and naked wires so that the molten material does not get cold. Children sit on the floor for hours in front of the flaming furnaces, melting and fastening glass bangles and beads. No worker wears protective equipment. There are estimates of 40,000 to 70,000 children working.

The workers have to constantly inhale toxic fumes emanating from the boiling glass, the colouring substances, and the coal furnaces which damage the lungs, liver and other vital organs. Prolonged exposure to the extraordinary heat leads to various grades of skin burn and irreversible visual damage. Children also suffer mental retardation and genetic damage.

Children in Marakapur in A.P. & Mandsaur in M.P. Slate Mines, between the age group 6 to 14 years comprise about 30 to 40 of the labour force, working 8 to 10 hours in 30 to 60 feet deep mines without any stipulated protections under law, sometimes being crippled due to accidents & loosing their life without any compensation to parents. They are affected by silicoses, T.B. & other problems.

Children working in Beedi sector start working from the age 4 years onwards and most of them become T.B. patients if they continue on in this profession for quite few years. They are not treated as workers but just helpers in the family. Similarly, children working in brass-ware, tannery, gem & diamond cutting are exposed to chemicals telling on their health etc.etc. The list can go on with gory details.

Existing legislation do not cover the majority of child labour who are to be found in:

(a) The unorganised, rural sector of Agriculture and allied activities which employs 86.4% of child labour according to the 1981 Census.

Girls are primarily engaged in:

- Collecting fuel / fodder
- Weeding
- Food processing
- Fetching drinking water
- Poultry keeping

Boys are primarily engaged in:

- Ploughing / Digging
- Threshing / Harvesting

- Grazing Cattle
- Carrying goods
- Tool-related activities
- Purchase / Sale in markets

The vast unorganised sector manage to evade all laws (such as the Factories Act . of 1948) and regulations covering such industries because of the small size of the units or by falsification of records. Many of these units or industries, in spite of their apparent unorganised status, are highly organised or have direct links in a vastly organised system. Exploitation of child labour in these units is actually perpetuated by the involvement of the bigger and formal sector.

The list of occupations in the informal, unorganised sector given below is not exhaustive.

- Construction Labour
- Couriers
- Domestic workers
- Sweepers and waste re-cyclers
- Factories/Workshops (e.g)
- Beedi - rolling
- Sub-assembling
- Incense making
- Paper - bag making
- Plastic flower making
- Grain cleaning
- Tanneries
- Vendors
- Helpers in restaurants, shops, canteens, garages
- Porters-shiners
- Forced in sex trade
- hosiery units
- Papad - making
- Block - making
- Bindi making
- Gem polishing
- Cotton - pod shelling
- Zari and Embroidery

Bondage is enslaving, it enables the employer to assume ownership rights over the child. The child is "sold" for a small amount of money, borrowed for various purposes. Once sold, he/she loses all basic rights. Rural indebtedness is one of the most important causes of child labour in India. Children are bonded with families to work on farms of landlords to pay off debt or as domestics and menial labour for moneylenders as repayment of loans. Children may be pledged by parents to factory owners or their agents or middlemen in exchange for small consumption loans. Children may be sold off and

lured into prostitution, pornography, begging, illicit liquor / drug peddling, petty crime.

A 1981 study of the agricultural sector conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute in 10 states estimated that out of India's 2-6 million (20 to 60 lakh) bonded labourers, 8.1% were children.

Upto 73% of child labourers are mortgaged into work by their own parents or guardians.

The girl child requires special mention in the context of child labour. She is a child, a girl and labourer and she faces discrimination on all counts. In almost all areas, rural and urban, where children are employed, the percentage of girls is higher than boys, according to the 1981 Census. Besides, in both urban and rural India, girls are also often engaged in caring for younger siblings, cooking, cleaning, fetching water, fodder and fuel. These activities deprive them of several rights but are often not considered labour because they are non-remunerative.

Street children working as waste re-cyclers, hotel workers, vendors, couriers, shoe-shiners, garage and petrol pump assistants fall in this category as also bonded children.

It is estimated that there are 314, 700 street children in Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Kanpur, Bangalore and Hyderabad (IPER, 1991) and 100, 000 in New Delhi (Nangia and Panicker-Pinto, 1988).

Working in garbage is extremely destructive to self-worth. It is also obviously unhygienic. Rag-pickers are exposed to skin infections, cuts from glass and metal bits in the scraps and possible tetanus, intestinal diseases due to eating leftovers found in the garbage, physical and sexual abuse, drug addiction. And all this with absolutely no prospect of medical or any other form of assistance.

Tender physique and biology of children are vulnerable to the hazardous tasks performed by them. Table given below shows the adverse effect of hard work to which the child is vulnerable.

Vulnerability**Adverse Effect**

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Body of Child | - | Greater risks of injuries from tools and machines. |
| 2. | Bones | - | Skeletal deformities, fractures dislocation of bones.
Disfigurement of body and in posture. |
| 3. | Brain and Nerves System | - | Susceptibility to diseases affecting nerves.
Intermittent pain along the course of nerve.
Nerve debility. |
| 4. | Kidney, genitals and urinary organs | - | Susceptibility to diseases affecting kidney and urinary system. |
| 5. | Skin | - | Skin diseases, susceptible to skin cancer. |
| 6. | Cells and their growth | - | Fast aging and general debility
Susceptible to cancer. |
| 7. | Eyes, ears, | - | Impairment in the capacity of respiratory systems, hearing and in vision leads to deafness and loss of vision. |
| | | - | Damage of respiratory systems |
| | | - | Low fertility in adult-hood. |

Causes of Child Labour

No single cause can be isolated for the prevalence of child labour. It is inherent in the cycle of poverty, unemployment, underemployment and low wages, caused by inequitable distribution of resources, unleashed by a lopsided economy, the backward nature of agriculture, illiteracy, ignorance, myths about benefits of child-working, weak laws, insensitive and corrupt law enforcement machinery, cultural roots of social acceptance of this evil practise etc. etc.

Bargaining power among working children is perpetually non-existent because children are voiceless against such a cruel exploitation. Since children do not form vote-bank, so most of the vote-mongering politicians pay hardly any attention for their welfare & rights.

It would be worthwhile here to take a look at the other side of the picture. Why is there no child labour in for instance, the match industry in Kerala? A study conducted by the Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation of Tamil Nadu Limited for the United Nations Children's Fund cited the following reasons:

- a higher level of wages for adults and consequently of family income as compared to Tamil Nadu.
- implementation of land reforms.
- better availability of social services such as the public distribution system, health and housing.
- smaller family size
- an excellent educational infrastructure and low drop-out rate.
- vigilant trade union, political and NGO action ensuring implementation of labour laws.
- higher literacy among parents, with greater aspirations for their children.
- a socio-political environment that frowns on child labour.

The absence of the above mentioned factors contributes to the prevalence of child labour in India.

In addition to this, a major factor is that children constitute a cheap, non-unionised, compliant work force for profit hungry employers. This is what creates the demand for child labour. In fact, employers greed is the single most important reason for the prevalence of child labour. The persistence of child labour depresses & contributes to adult unemployment.

At the same time, it perpetuates child Labour as children groom up into unskilled, desilitated adults, not even employed in the industry where they worked earlier.

Among the various justifications put forward for child labour is the argument that children gain skills on the job. In reality it has been found that children do routine, repetitive jobs that do not, in any way enhance their skills at the same time depriving them of any chance to upgrade these through education or training.

The prevalence of child labour also raises the moral issue of parental responsibility. This is more starkly highlighted in cases where children are working and partially supporting an alcoholic or unemployed father or where children are sold or pledged in exchange of loans. While the economic compulsions of the family cannot be - ignored the issue of the child's right must also be raised here.

With many a legislations still the legal frame work operates from the paradigm of regulating child labour & has procedural & legal loopholes. Further poor implementation of legislation results in continuing exploitation of child labourers. Public indifference & apathy is another reason for the perpetuation of child labour.

The new Economic policies with its market dominated paradigm has further led to deregulation of labour laws, accelerated retrenchment, caused depression in adult wages & greater inflation, processing the families to compel their children to enter the labour force.

The Child Labour is thus both a cause & effect of illiteracy & of ignorance, of poor standards of living & levels of family & community life & cultural attitudes.

The issue of child labour is thus inextricably linked with the need for overall social & political land reforms & alternative development models change. However, the children cannot wait and there is a need for immediate action together with long term action for social change.

The first necessary alternative is the implementation of free, relevant, quality, compulsory elementary education for all children under 14 years.

Ongoing efforts need to address development issues of the communities from where children come into employment. Initiatives for child labour eradication must be combined with community development and social mobilisation.

A comprehensive, integrated approach is required to address sector specific issues, rural / urban / tribal, regional and cultural specificity. This necessitates the active participation of civil society and a synergy between the various government programmes which are dealing separately with aspects that impinge on child labour. Local self government

should be activated and have the central responsibility in the elimination of child labour. Strict implementation of existing laws backed by political will can serve as an important preventive measure.

Public opinion should move towards abolition rather than regulation. Child labour cannot be legitimised in any circumstances and eradication of child labour should be the basic goal.

Strategies can cover the following areas:

- ◆ Free, relevant, quality, compulsory, elementary education
- ◆ Enforcement of Legislation
- ◆ Supporting Community Development
- ◆ Awareness Building and Sensitization
- ◆ Advocacy
- ◆ Networking with various organisations and institutions
- ◆ Land reforms
- ◆ Sustainable development
- ◆ Adult employment generation-
- ◆ Adult literacy
- ◆ Non-formal education as transition to mainstreaming into formal education.

The basic rights of the family and community to live in security, dignity and peace must be assured. These rights include:

- Access to land and environmental resources and usufructory rights to them.
- Access to housing and basic amenities.
- Access to the Public Distribution System for households and children separated from their families.
- Access to employment, fair working conditions and equal pay for comparable work for women and men.
- Access to credit on easy terms.
- Access to ameliorative schemes of the government for poverty alleviation, housing, employment credit, health and other welfare services.

Awareness Building

A nationwide multi-media information campaign on the issue of child labour and further campaigns at state and local levels addressing local specifically are required.

AITUC activists must initiate different kinds of activities emerging out of the strategy frame-work in mobilising public opinion against this social evil to make it a social stigmas for those who exploit & employ children. It should be important component of our day to day activities. The work initiated by AITUC centre & some states should be now extended to other states also. Follow-up activities in the states where the work has been initiated must be strengthened in the coming days.

Annexure 1

History of Child Labour Legislation Since Independence

The history of legislation on child labour is for almost 100 years now beginning from the last century from 1881 onwards. Let us look into it since independence till date.

- 1948:** The Factories Act, 1948
raised minimum age of employment in factories to 14 years.
- 1949:** Employment of Children (Amendment) Act, 1949
raised the minimum age to 14 years for employment) Act, 1949 governed by that Act.
- 1951:** Employment of Children (Amendment) Act, 1951
(as a result of the ILO Convention relating to 1951 prohibited the employment of children between 15 and 17 years at night in railways and ports and also provided for requirement of maintaining register for children under 17 years.
- 1951:** The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 prohibited the employment of children under 12 years in plantations.
- 1952:** The Mines Act, 1952
prohibited the employment of children under 15 years in mines. The Act stipulates two conditions for underground work:

- (i) requirement to have completed 16 years of age; and
 - (ii) requirement to obtain a certificate of physical fitness from a surgeon.
- 1954:** The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1954 included prohibition of employment of persons under 17 years at night ("Night" was defined as a period of 12 consecutive hours and which included hours between 10pm to 7am).
- 1958:** The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 prohibits children under 15, to be engaged to work in any capacity in any ship, except in certain specified cases.
- 1961:** The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 prohibits the employment of children under 15 years in any motor transport undertaking.
- 1961:** The Apprentices Act, 1961 prohibits the apprenticeship/training of a person under 14 years.
- 1966:** The Bèedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 prohibits:
- (i) the employment of children under 14 years in any industrial premises manufacturing beedis or cigars;
 - (ii) persons between 14 and 18 years to work at night between 7 pm and 6 am.
- 1978:** Employment of Children (Amendment) Act, 1978 prohibits employment of a child below 15 years in occupations in railway premises such as cinder-picking or clearing of ash pit or building operations, in catering establishment and in any other work which is carried on in close proximity to or between the railway lines.
- 1986:** The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
The Act prohibits the employment in seven occupations and eighteen processes-which have been

listed out in Part A & B of the Schedule of the Act-
of any person who has not completed his four-
teen years of age.

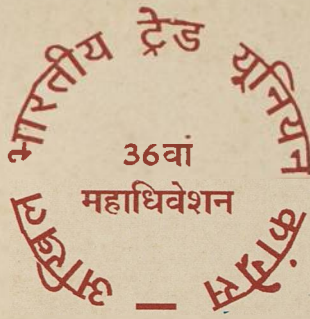
Annexure 2

The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

The Act prohibits the employment in seven occupations and eighteen processes-which have been listed out in Part A & B of the Schedule of the Act-of any person who has not completed his fourteen years of age.

Except in the process of family based work or recognised school based activities, children are not permitted to work in occupations concerned with-

- ☆ Passenger, goods, mail transport by Railway
- ☆ Carpet weaving
- ☆ Cinder picking, cleaning of ash pits
- ☆ Cement manufacturing
- ☆ Building operation, construction
- ☆ Cloth printing
- ☆ Dyeing, weaving
- ☆ Manufacturing of matches, explosives, fireworks.
- ☆ Catering establishments in railway premises or port limits.
- ☆ Beedi making
- ☆ Mica cutting, splitting
- ☆ Abattoirs
- ☆ Wool cleaning
- ☆ 'Hazardous Process' and 'Dangerous Operation' as defined and notified in Section 2 (cb) & Section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 respectively.
- ☆ Printing as defined in Section 2 (k) of the Factories Act, 1948.
- ☆ Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing.
- ☆ Soldering processes in electronic industries.



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यूनियन कांग्रेस
का
36वां महाधिवेशन

16-20 अक्टूबर, 1997, अमृतसर, पंजाब

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अध्यक्षमण्डल के सदस्य गण, भ्रातृ प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों में सम्मिलित साथियो तथा साथियो, आज हम लाला लाजपत राय नगर में अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के 36वें महाधिवेशन के अवसर पर एकत्रित हुए हैं, इस नगर का जामकरण पंजाब केसरी लाला लाजपत राय के नाम पर किया गया है जो हमारे संगठन के स्थापना सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष थे। हम अमृतसर के उस स्थान पर एकत्रित हुए हैं जहां ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद द्वारा जलियांवाला बाग में निहत्थे जन गण का बर्बर संहार किया गया था। हम उस समय यहां एकत्रित हुए हैं, जब देश अपनी स्वतंत्रता की पचासवीं वर्षगांठ मना रहा है। इस स्वतंत्रता को प्राप्त करने के लिये सैकड़ों भारतीयों ने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, अनेकानेक लोगों को अपने शरीर पर भीषण लाठीचार्जों के प्रहार झेलने पड़े और लाखों की संख्या में हमारे देशवासी जेलों की काल कोठरियों में बंद हुए। मैं उन सभी शहीदों को अपने श्रद्धासुमन अर्पित करता हूं। इसके साथ ही उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के समक्ष नतमस्तक होता हूं, उन्हें अपना सलाम कहता हूं जिनके बलिदानों के कारण हम एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र बना सके हैं; एक ऐसा स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र जिसने अपने लिये स्वतंत्र आर्थिक विकास का मार्ग चुना है। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के समय हमने अपने संघर्ष को साम्राज्यवाद के विरुद्ध विश्वव्यापी संघर्ष का एक भाग माना था और विश्व में साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी शक्तियों के साथ गठबंधन किया था। राष्ट्र ने अपने लक्ष्य के रूप में लोकतंत्र, धर्म निर्पेक्षता तथा समाजवाद का वरण किया था।

आज, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पचास वर्षों के पश्चात् हमें विश्व की नयी स्थिति का समाना करना पड़ रहा है। विश्व के अधिकांश भागों में प्रत्यक्ष औपनिवेशिक शासन का अंत हो चुका है; किन्तु साम्राज्यवादी तथा नव-उपनिवेशवादी शक्तियां इस समय भी सक्रिय हैं, वे आर्थिक रूप से उत्पादन तथा व्यापार दोनों क्षेत्रों में अपना बर्चस्व स्थापित करने का प्रयास कर रही है; वे अपनी राजनीतिक शर्तें लाद रही हैं और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी में आई क्रांति के माध्यम से सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में भी घुसपैठ करने के लिये हाथ-पांव मार रही हैं।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति

सोवियत संघ का विखण्डन होने तथा पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों में समाजवाद का पराभव होने के पश्चात् साम्राज्यवादियों ने प्रचार अभियान चलाया था कि पूंजीवाद ही एक

मात्र मार्ग है। अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियों ने अपनी आर्थिक नीतियां दूसरे देशों पर लादने के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष तथा विश्व बैंक का उपयोग किया। विश्व में शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति हो चुकी है, किन्तु इस पर भी अमरीका में सशस्त्र सेनाओं पर अत्याधिक धन का व्यय किया जाता है। साम्राज्यवादियों ने विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में अपनी सेनाएं तैनात कर रखी हैं। वर्ष 1999 तक पोलैंड, हंगरी, चैकोस्लोवाकिया तथा रोमानिया को नाटो में सम्मिलित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ताकि अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद अपने लगभग 1,40,000 सैनिक बलों को केन्द्रिय युरोप में रख सके और यह सुनिश्चित बनाया जा सके कि ये देश पूंजीवाद को नहीं छोड़ेंगे। रूसी महासंघ नाटो के विस्तार का विरोध कर रहा है। अमरीकी सेनाएं राष्ट्रीय हितों अर्थात् "रक्षा के हित" में मध्य पूर्व तथा दूर पूर्व में कैरेबियन में डेरा डाले बैठी हैं।

साम्राज्यवादी भूमण्डलीय करण तथा नव-उदारवाद की नीतियां लागू कर रहे हैं; इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन तथा व्यापार कुछ बहुराष्ट्रीयों में ही सिमट कर रह जाएगा अर्थात् उनके हाथों में ही उनका केन्द्रीयकरण हो जाएगा। विकासशील देशों को गैट समझौता स्वीकार करने के लिये बाध्य किया गया जिसके चलते उनके बाजार बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों के लिये खोल दिये गए और वित्त एवं सामग्री के मुक्त प्रवाह की अनुमति दे दी गई है। बौद्धिक सम्पदा अधिकारों के लिये भी प्रावधान रखा गया है। इसके अन्तर्गत वित्तीय क्षेत्र जैसे बैंक तथा बीमा इत्यादि के किवाड़ भी बहुराष्ट्रीयों के लिये खोल दिये जाएंगे।

इस्राइल तथा फलस्तीन के मध्य एक समझौता हुआ। इस समझौते की मध्यस्थता अमरीका ने की थी। समझौते के अन्तर्गत इस्राइल के नियंत्रण वाले पश्चिमी गाज़ा पट्टी में स्थित सबसे बड़े शहर से यहूदियों को निकाल जाएगा। किन्तु इस्राइल की नयी सरकार ने वहां बड़ी-बड़ी इस्राइली बस्तियों का निर्माण करना शुरू कर दिया है तथा उसने और अधिक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी अपना नियंत्रण स्थापित कर लिया है। इसके दुष्परिणामस्वरूप वहां हिंसक झड़पें हो रही हैं। युरोप द्वारा प्रायोजित एक प्रस्ताव में पूर्वी येरुशलम में मकानों का निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी इस्राइली योजना की निंदा की गई किन्तु अमरीका ने यह कह कर उस प्रस्ताव को वीटो कर दिया कि इससे समझौता वार्ता में व्यावधान उत्पन्न हो जाएगा। अमरीका नहीं चाहता कि फलस्तीनी जनता को उनकी मातृभूमि प्राप्त हो।

अमरीका हेल्मस बर्टन कानून के अन्तर्गत क्यूबा की आर्थिक नाकाबंदी को निरंतर जारी रहा है। वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा इस संबंध में पारित किये गए प्रस्तावों की धज्जियां उड़ा रहा है। क्योंकि युरोपीय सरकारों ने हेल्मस-बर्टन कानून को चुनौती दी थी इसलिये विश्व व्यापार संगठन ने न्यायाधीशों की एक पीठ गठन किया है। किन्तु क्लिंटन प्रशासन इसे "राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा" का मामला करार देकर न्यायपीठ के समक्ष

उपस्थित होने से इंकार कर रहा है। इस प्रकार अमरीका न संयुक्त राष्ट्र और न ही विश्व व्यापार संगठन के प्रति सम्मान का प्रदर्शन कर रहा है।

अमरीका ने कोरिया जनवादी लोक गणराज्य को भयभीत करने के उद्देश्य से दक्षिणी कोरिया के साथ मिल कर कोरियाई महासागर में युद्धाभ्यास किया था। अमरीका ने इस क्षेत्र में अपने सैनिक अड्डों का उपयोग किसी भी देश के विरुद्ध करने का प्रावधान है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि दोनों देशों के मध्य इस सम्बन्ध में वार्ता जारी है, इसके अन्तर्गत जापान अमरीका द्वारा अपने "राष्ट्रीय हितों" को बढ़ावा देने के लिये छेड़े गए किसी भी युद्ध में सहयोग देने के लिये बाध्य होगा।

खाड़ी युद्ध के पश्चात् कूदों की रक्षा करने के नाम पर इराक पर पुनः धावा बोला गया। इराकी धरती का उपयोग नये शस्त्रों के लिये परीक्षण-स्थल के रूप में किया जा रहा है। इसका प्रमुख कारण अथवा निहितार्थ अमरीका के तेल इजारेदारों द्वारा अरब की तेल सम्पदा की लूट मचाना है। आर्थिक नाकाबंदी के चलते इराक की जनता विशेष रूप से महिलाओं तथा बच्चों को घोर कष्ट झेलने पड़ रहे हैं।

अफगानिस्तान में अमरीका पाकिस्तान के माध्यम से प्रतिक्रियावादी तालिबान का समर्थन कर रहा है ताकि वह केन्द्रीय एशिया में अपने पांव जमा सके। नागरिकों की रक्षा करने के नाम पर अमरीकी सेनाएं जायरे में डेरा डाले बैठी हैं। अफरीका के अन्य भागों में फ्रांस तथा ब्रिटेन की सेनाएं भी विद्यमान हैं।

भूमण्डलीय करण तथा नव-उदारवादी नीतियों और लाभ बढ़ाने के लिये नयी प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करने के दुष्प्रभावों के विरुद्ध जनता में बढ़ते असंतोष के कारण युरोप के अनेक देशों में हाल ही में सम्पन्न चुनावों में सामाजिक जनवादियों (सोशल डेमोक्रेट्स) तथा वामपक्षी दलों द्वारा समर्थित सरकारों को विजयश्री मिली है।

पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत समस्याओं का समाधान ढूँढ निकालने के प्रयासों के दुष्प्रभावों का अवलोकन अधोलिखित तथ्यों के आधार पर किया जा सकता है:

100 से अधिक देशों में प्रगति नहीं हो रही। केवल 15 विकसित देशों में आर्थिक विकास हुआ है। साम्राज्यवादी इसी विकास की दुहाई देकर नव-उदारवाद की सफलता को प्रमाणित कर रहे हैं। यू एन डी पी द्वारा कराए गए एक अध्ययन के अनुसार 1.6 अरब लोगों की दशा उससे भी कहीं अधिक खराब हो चुकी है जो 15 वर्ष पूर्व थी, विश्व में 1.3 अरब लोग एक डालर प्रतिदिन की आय पर निर्वाह करते हैं और विश्व की जनसंख्या का 60% भाग दो डालर प्रतिदिन की आय पर अपना काम चलता है। घोर दरिद्रता की ऐसी स्थिति इस समय विश्व में बनी हुई है।

अमरीका में कहीं अधिक व्यापक स्तर पर सम्पदा का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के अनुमानों के अनुसार पिछले 20 वर्षों में समृद्धतम 20% की आय में 97% की वृद्धि हुई जबकि वर्ष 1973 से आनुपतिक प्रति घण्टा वेतनों में गिरावट आ रही है और 20 वर्ष पूर्व की स्थिति की तुलना में वास्तविक पारिवारिक आय कम हुई

है अब अमरीका की 70% सम्पदा पर शीर्ष 10% का नियंत्रण है। हाल ही में प्रकाशित एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार करों का भुगतान करने के पश्चात् सबसे बड़े अमरीकी निगमों को हुआ लाभ इस प्रकार है: दी फाच्यून 500- 29.3% से बढ़ कर 301 अरब डालर की चौका देने वाली सीमा तक वृद्धि।

व्यापार एवं विकास पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र आयोग द्वारा हाल ही में जारी की गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों ने अपने मूल अर्थात् पैत्रिक देशों के बाहर कुल 5.5 अरब डालर की सम्पदा अर्जित की है। यह निर्यातों के कुल मूल्य से अधिक है। वर्तमान में बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों ने विश्व में निजी क्षेत्र की एक तिहाई परिसम्पत्तियों को अपने नियंत्रण में लिया हुआ है। विश्व भर में बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों की परिसम्पत्तियां वर्तमान में 20 खरब डालर मूल्य से भी अधिक की हैं।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 1993 में विश्व के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का अनमान 230 खरब डालर था। उसमें से 180 खरब डालर का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद विकसित देशों के नियंत्रण में था जबकि केवल 50 खरब डालर की परिसम्पत्तियों का स्वामित्व दरिद्र देशों के पास था। यद्यपि इन देशों में विश्व की 50% जनसंख्या रहती है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानव विकास रिपोर्ट इंगित करती है कि-

- लगभग 1.70 करोड़ लोग प्रति वर्ष डायरिया, मलेरिया तथा तपेदिक जैसे संक्रामक रोगों से पीड़ित होकर इस संसार को विदा कह कर चले जाते हैं।
- विश्व भर में 1.80 करोड़ लोग एच आइ वी (अर्थात् एडस) से पीड़ित हैं। उनमें से 90% प्रतिशत लोग विकासशील देशों में रहते हैं।
- 15 करोड़ बच्चे केवल प्राथमिक स्तर तक शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं उसके पश्चात् वे पाठशालाओं को छोड़ देने के लिये विवश होते हैं।
- 103 अरब अथवा विश्व की एक तिहाई जन संख्या घोर दरिद्रता में अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रही है।
- प्रति वर्ष लगभग 2 करोड़ हैक्टेयर भूमि में स्थित ऊष्ण कटिबंधीय वनों का घोर निम्नीकरण किया जाता है।
- वर्ष 1994 के अंत में विश्व भर में 1.10 करोड़ लोग शरणार्थी बन चुके थे।

ये आंकड़े साम्राज्यवादी लूट तथा साम्राज्यवादियों के आधिपत्य वाली पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के चलते उत्पन्न अत्यंत अमानवीय स्थितियों को दर्शाते हैं।

कोपेनहेगन के वैकल्पिक घोषणा पत्र में कहा गया है, "इस व्यवस्था के दुष्परिणामस्वरूप आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, प्रौद्योगिकीय तथा संस्थगत शक्ति का पहले से कहीं अधिक केन्द्रीयकरण हुआ है और खाद्य एवं अन्य अत्यंत आवश्यक संसाधन विदेशी निगमों तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों के हाथों में चले गए हैं। यह व्यवस्था जो मानव कल्याण सहित अन्य सभी लक्ष्यों से अधिक विकास कर रही है, अर्थव्यवस्थाओं का पुनर्सृजन करने

के स्थान पर उन्हें छिन्न-भिन्न कर रही है और महिलाओं के समय, श्रम तथा लिंग का शोषण कर रही है। यह पूंजीपतियों के लिये सामाजिक एवं पर्यावरणीय मूल्यों को ताक पर रख कर प्रोत्साहन उपलब्ध कराने वाली व्यवस्था है। यह व्यवस्था रोजगार विहीन विकास का सृजन करती है, श्रमिकों के अधिकारों की प्रतिष्ठा कम करती है, श्रमिक संघों की भूमिका को दुर्बल बनाती है और अन्ततः यह व्यवस्था देशों के मध्य एवं भीतर संसाधनों के उपयोग के मामले में असमान वितरण की ओर ले जाती है और सामाजिक जाति भेद का सृजन करती है तथा जाति भेद, नागरिक अशांति एवं युद्ध को बढ़ावा देती है और महिलाओं तथा स्थानीय जनता के अधिकारों को समाप्त करती है।”

इजारेदारों के समूहीकरण का प्रभाव बहुत बढ़ा है। भूमण्डलीय अर्थ व्यवस्था में बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों के मध्य सम्पत्ति का भारी केन्द्रीयकरण होने के साथ-साथ जबरदस्त उत्पादन क्षमता का अंतरण वित्तीय सट्टेबाजी (वर्तमान में 450 खरब डालर) और शस्त्रों की दौड़ (हाल ही में 700 अरब डालर) के रूप में हो गया है। वर्ष 1992 में आइ एल ओ सम्मेलन में प्रस्तुत संयुक्त राष्ट्र के आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि विश्व की सम्पदा 153 परिवारों के पास है जबकि विश्व में एक अरब से अधिक लोग रोजगार विहीन अथवा अर्ध रोजगार प्राप्त हैं। अतः समृद्ध और समृद्ध तथा दरिद्र और दरिद्र होते चले जा रहे हैं।

जर्मनी में बेरोजगारी नयी बुलदियों को छू रही है। पश्चिमी जर्मनी में 41 लाख से अधिक अर्थात् 9.6% और पूर्वी जर्मनी में 15.9% लोग बेरोजगार हैं। पूर्वी जर्मनी में अ-उद्योगीकरण हो गया है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानव विकास रिपोर्ट 1997 का अनुमान है कि व्यापार, श्रम तथा वित्त तक असमान पहुँच होने के कारण विकासशील देशों को होने वाली वार्षिक वित्तीय क्षति 500 अरब अमरीकी डालर तक पहुँच चुकी है। यह क्षति उनके द्वारा प्राप्त विदेशी ऋण से दस गुणा अधिक है।

अब पता चला है कि हाल ही के वर्षों में विकासशील देशों में दो तिहाई विदेशी निवेश केवल आठ विकासशील देशों में किये गए हैं।

अंकटाड की रिपोर्ट ने 100 शीर्ष विदेशी बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों की सूची दी है। उसमें से एक या दो निगम दक्षिणी कोरिया, हांगकांग तथा सिंगापुर के हैं। रिपोर्ट में अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 1995 में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश का प्रवाह लगभग 235 अरब डालर रहा। उसमें से केवल 84 अरब डालर का निवेश विकासशील देशों में किया गया। चीन में 34 अरब डालर तथा 12 विकासशील देशों में 50 अरब डालर। प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश का 63% भाग विकसित पूंजीपति देशों में बना रहा। इसके चलते 1995 में विश्व के प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफ डी आइ) का भण्डार 2600 अरब डालर तक पहुँच गया।

अमरीका के तो दोनों ही हाथों में लड्डू हैं। एक ओर वह जहां सबसे बड़ा विदेशी निवेशक बना हुआ है वहीं दूसरी ओर वह सबसे अधिक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश प्राप्त करने वाला देश भी है। वर्ष 1994 में उसके निवेश का बहिर्वाह 40 अरब डालर तथा अन्तर्वाह 49 अरब डालर था।

अतः भूमण्डलीय करण के लिये उदारिकरण तथा निजीकरण किये जाने पर भी बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों ने विकासशील देशों में अत्यंत अल्प धन का निवेश किया है। एशिया के शेर के सम्बन्ध में साम्राज्यवादी प्रचार होने पर भी ऐसा हो रहा है।

जर्मनी में रोजगार विहीनता की स्थिति बनी हुई है। कोयला खदानों तथा बैंकों के कर्मचारियों ने सरकार द्वारा सामाजिक व्यय में कटौती करना बंद नहीं किये जाने पर हड़ताल करने की चेतावनी दी है। इटली में 30,000 श्रमिकों द्वारा प्रदर्शन किया गया; वे सरकार से रोजगारों का सर्जन करने की मांग कर रहे थे क्योंकि देश में इस समय 28.20 लाख लोग बेरोजगार हैं। वर्तमान में युरोपीय संघ के देशों में 1.80 करोड़ लोगों के पास रोजगार नहीं है। युरोप के नीति निर्माताओं को चिंता है कि श्रमिकों के प्रदर्शन शीघ्र ही अधिक गंभीर प्रकृति की सामाजिक अशांति में परिवर्तित हो जाएंगे। यदि वहां बेरोजगारी बनी रहती है और समाजिक व्यय में कटौती जारी रहती है तो हिंसा भी भड़क सकती है।

फ्रांस में आम चुनावों से पूर्व 1 मई को परिवहन श्रमिकों द्वारा हड़ताल की गई। इससे सड़क, रेल तथा स्वदेशी वायु सेवा सभी प्रकार का यातायात प्रभावित हुआ। अस्पतालों तथा बैंकों के कर्मचारियों ने भी हड़ताल में भाग लिया था।

ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार बेरोजगारों की संख्या 18 लाख है, किन्तु उनकी वास्तविक संख्या तो उससे तीन गुणा अधिक बताई जाती है।

रूस में वित्त मंत्री ने घोषणा की थी कि इस वर्ष बजट को संतुलित बनाने के लिये सरकार खर्चों में कटौती करेगी और निजीकरण तथा बहुमूल्य धातुओं की बिक्री करके 5 अरब अमरीकी डालर जुटाएगी। इसके विरोध में 27 मार्च 1997 को दो करोड़ से श्रमिक सड़कों पर आ गए थे। 70 लाख श्रमिक हड़ताल में सम्मिलित हुए। 25 लाख अध्यापकों तथा शिक्षा विदों द्वारा विरोध की कार्यवाहियां की गईं।

बुलगारियों में ज्यों ही सरकार राज्य के स्वामित्व वाली सर्वश्रेष्ठ कम्पनियों को बेच डालेगी और दिवालिया कम्पनियों के किवाड़ बंद कर देगी त्यों ही दसियों हजार श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे।

एशियाई शेरों में से एक दक्षिणी कोरिया के श्रमिकों ने नये श्रम कानूनों के विरोध में पिछले 45 वर्षों में सबसे बड़ी हड़ताल की है। सरकार ने 10 मार्च को श्रम कानूनों में संशोधन किया। नये कानून में 26 दिसम्बर के कानून के प्रावधानों राजनीतिक कोष में अंशदान देने के लिये श्रमिक संघों पर प्रतिबंध इत्यादि को बनाए रखा गया। रेलवे, सड़क परिवहन, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं तथा बैंकों को अनिवार्य सेवाओं के रूप में वर्गीकृत

किया गया है; उन्हें अनिवार्य रूप से पंचाट का निर्णय स्वीकार करना होगा तथा उन्हें किसी प्रकार की सामूहिक कार्यवाई करने की अनुमति नहीं होगी। अध्यापकों तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को श्रम अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं होंगे। आस्ट्रेलिया तथा न्यूजीलैंड में सामूहिक सौदेबाजी तथा यूनियन अधिकारों पर हमले किये जा रहे हैं; जापान तथा कैंनेडा में श्रमिकों की पेंशन में कटौती कर दी गई है; श्री लंका की सरकार ने श्रमिक अधिकारों सम्बन्धी मांग पत्र को स्वीकार करने तथा श्रम शक्ति विधेयक में संशोधन करने से इन्कार कर दिया है; इंडोनेशिया में सरकार ने हड़ताल करने के श्रमिकों के अधिकार को प्रतिबंधित कर दिया है, 1990 के दशक में कुछ अधिकारों को उलट दिया गया था।

वर्तमान में ये संघर्ष अलग-अलग किये जा रहे हैं तथा इनमें बिखराव सा है। श्रमिक उच्चतर वेतनों की मांग नहीं कर रहे अपित वे निजीकरण, सामाजिक सुरक्षा पर हमलों, रोजगार की कटौती तथा कामबंदी के विरुद्ध संघर्षरत हैं। ये संघर्ष प्रतिरक्षात्मक हैं। श्रमिक अपने वेतन लाभों, रोजगार सुरक्षा तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा इत्यादि को बनाए रखने के लिये संघर्ष कर रहे हैं।

हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गतिविधियां

इस अवधि में कामरेड ए.बी.बर्धन ने कोपेनहेगन में आयोजित विश्व सामाजिक शिखर सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। उन्होंने इटली तथा फ्रांस के श्रमिक संघों के सम्मेलनों में भी भाग लिया। कामरेड एच महादेवन ने सी जी टी के मैटल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग फेडरेशन के सम्मेलन में भाग लिया; उन्होंने चीनी श्रमिक संघों के नियंत्रण पर चीन की यात्रा भी की और दोनों ही देशों में आयोजित संगोष्ठियों में भाग लिया। कामरेड गया सिंह ने हनोई में आयोजित क्यूबा के साथ विश्व सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। कामरेड बी डी जोशी तथा कामरेड पाराशर ने उजबेक श्रमिक संघों के सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। कामरेड ए बी बर्धन ने जियोफॉट (जी ई एफ ओ एन टी) द्वारा काठमण्डु में आयोजित श्रमिक संघों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। कामरेड के एल महेन्द्रा ने काठमण्डु में आयोजित दक्षिण एशिया श्रमिक मंच तथा मास्को में सम्पन्न ट्रेड यूनियन सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। कामरेड विजयन कुन्नीसरी ने हनोई निर्माण श्रमिकों की टी यू आई बैठक में में भाग लिया।

हवाना में क्यूबा की टी यू सी ने पहल कदमी की और कोसाटू, सी जी टी, सी आई टी यू तथा कुछ अन्य श्रमिक संगठनों के साथ तैयारी सम्बन्धी बैठक करके भूमडलीय करण तथा नवउदारवाद पर श्रमिक संघों के एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन कर डाला। इस सम्मेलन में डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू के साथ सम्बद्ध श्रमिक संघों तथा अनेक अन्य संगठनों ने भाग लिया। लातिनी अमरीका के देशों, चीन, भारत, वियतनाम, सीरिया तथा अन्य देशों का प्रतिनिधित्व सम्मेलन में हुआ। कामरेड के.एल. महेन्द्रा, ए आई बी ई ए के कामरेड कारंथ तथा कर्नाटक के कामरेड पाटिल ने उस

में भाग लिया। जहां एक घोषणा पत्र जारी किया गया और अगला सम्मेलन वर्ष 1999 में ब्राजील में करने का निर्णय लिया गया। एटक को प्रायोजन समिति में सम्मिलित किया गया। इस समिति की पहली बैठक फरवरी, 1998 को क्यूबा में होगी। आइ सी एफ टी यू के कुछ प्रतिनिधियों ने भी सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। यद्यपि उनका नेतृत्व अपनी-अपनी सरकारों द्वारा अपनाई गई नीतियों का समर्थन कर रहा है तथापि निचले स्तर पर कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष तथा विश्व बैंक की आलोचनाएं की जा रही हैं और ये आलोचनाएं उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं।

इसी अवधि में हमने एटक कार्यालय में चीन, इटली, सी जी टी, रूसी तेल यूनियन, कामन वेल्थ ट्रेड यूनियन्स, बंगला देश तथा श्री लंका के प्रतिनिधिमंडलों का स्वागत किया। दक्षिण एशिया में परिवहन श्रमिकों के संघों के एक सम्मेलन का आयोजन एटक, सी आइ टी यू तथा एच एम एस के साथ सम्बद्ध सड़क श्रमिकों के संघों की समन्वय समिति की ओर से दिल्ली में किया गया। उस सम्मेलन में पाकिस्तान, बंगला देश तथा श्री लंका के प्रतिनिधिमंडलों ने भाग लिया।

दक्षिण एशियाई श्रमिक संघों की एक बैठक ढाका में आयोजित की गई और उस में दक्षिण एशियाई श्रमिक संघों के सम्मेलन का आयोजन नयी दिल्ली में करने का निर्णय लिया गया।

एटक ने अन्य देशों के श्रमिक संघों के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध सुदृढ़ बनाए हैं। उसकी ओर से रूस के श्रमिकों और दक्षिणी कोरिया के श्रमिकों को उस समय एकजुटता संदेश भेजे गए जब वे हड़ताल की कार्रवाई कर रहे थे। उसने (एटक ने) क्यूबा को अपने राष्ट्रीय नायकों की कृतियों का प्रकाशन करने के लिये अंशदान दिया था।

एटक हिंद महासागरीय देशों के सम्मेलन की आयोजन समिति में सम्मिलित हुआ जिसके लिये आस्ट्रेलिया के कुछ श्रमिक संघों, दक्षिण अमरीका के कुछ श्रमिक संघों और सी आइ टी यू ने पहलकदमी की थी। दुर्भाग्यवश आस्ट्रेलिया के प्रतिनिधियों ने पहले एटक तथा सी आइ टी यू के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों का विरोध किया और उन्हें स्वीकार कर लिये जाने पर भी अंतिम चरण के प्रस्ताव में जोड़ा नहीं गया। इससे पता चलता है कि कुछ विशेष नीतियों पर इन श्रमिक संघों में झिझक है।

जो भी हो, हमने सदैव भूमण्डलीय करण, नव-उदारवाद और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, विश्व बैंक एवं डब्ल्यू टी ओ के हथकण्डों के विरुद्ध जारी संघर्ष में श्रमिक वर्ग में विशाल एकता लाने का प्रयास किया है और हमारा यह प्रयास जारी रहेगा।

कामरेड के एल महेन्द्रा ने सरकारी प्रतिनिधिमण्डल में एक पर्यवेक्षक के रूप में जिनेवा में आयोजित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के सम्मेलन में भाग लिया था। जिनेवा में ही श्रमिकों की भर्ती पर शुल्क की वसूली के प्रश्न पर एक कन्वेंशन पारित किया गया। कामरेड के एल महेन्द्रा को उस आयोग में सम्मिलित किया गया। एक और आयोग में सविदा श्रम (अर्थात् ठेका मजदूरी) पर पहले चक्र की वार्ता की गई और

उसके अगले सत्र में उस विषय पर एक कन्वेंशन (एक प्रकार का प्रस्ताव) पारित किया गया।

महानिदेशक ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया कि विश्व व्यापार संगठन ने अपनी सिंगापुर बैठक में निर्णय लिया है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन सामाजिक मानकों के कार्यान्वयन का निरीक्षण करेगा; इन्हें व्यापार के साथ जोड़ा जाना चाहिये। अतः उन्होंने प्रस्तावित किया कि प्रत्येक देश में गैर सरकारी संगठनों को इसका निरीक्षण करने के लिये अधिकारित किया जाएगा और उनकी ओर से उत्पादों पर इस आशय के लेबल चिपकाए जाएंगे कि इन्हें तैयार करने में सामाजिक मानकों का पूरा ध्यान रखा गया है और संचालन समिति इसे अंतिम रूप दे देगी। इसलिये बाजार में लेबर लगे और बिना लेबर लगे दोनों प्रकार के उत्पाद उपलब्ध होंगे। 113 देशों ने एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत करके स्पष्ट किया कि विश्व व्यापार संगठन में बैठक कर रहे मंत्रियों को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन को निर्देश दें और आइ एल ओ स्वयं अपने ही नियमों के प्रतिकूल आचरण नहीं कर सकता।

भारत की ओर से एटक, सी आइ टी यू तथा बी एम एस ने इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया। ईरान, अफरीकी ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस तथा मोराक्को ने उनका अनुसरण किया। महानिदेशक ने अपने समापन भाषण में प्रस्ताव को संशोधित रूप में प्रस्तुत किया और कहा कि दिसम्बर में संचालन समिति एक प्रारूप तैयार करेगी जिसे अगले सम्मेलन में प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। हमारे सजग रहने के कारण ही विकासशील देशों के श्रमिक संघों द्वारा इस मनोरथ को पूरा नहीं होने दिया गया।

कलकत्ता में हिन्द महासागरीय देशों के सम्मेलन के समय दक्षिण एशियाई देशों के प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक हुई थी। उसी बैठक में सहमति हुई थी कि भारत बातचीत के द्वारा समस्याओं का समाधान करने और दक्षिणी एशिया में परस्पर निकट सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने तथा एकजुटता लाने के लिये मित्रवत सम्बन्धों को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से दक्षिणी एशियाई देशों के श्रमिक संघों के एक सम्मेलन का आयोजन करे।

दक्षिण एशिया श्रमिक मंच ने एक बैठक का आयोजन किया था। उस बैठक में पाकिस्तान तथा श्री लंका के प्रतिनिधि भी सम्मिलित हुए थी। कामरेड के एल महेन्द्रा, एच. महादेवन, डी एल सचदेव तथा कुछ उद्योगों में सक्रिय एटक के अन्य साथियों ने इस बैठक में भाग लिया था।

दक्षिण एशिया श्रमिक मंच ने भारत तथा पाकिस्तान की जेलों में बंद मछुआरों को रिहा करने की मांग को उठाया। इन मछुआरों को एक दूसरे देश की जल सीमाओं को पार कर लेने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया गया था। एक दल जिसमें एटक के प्रतिनिधि भी सम्मिलित थे, ने गुजरात में जेलों तथा मछुआरों के क्षेत्रों का भ्रमण किया। उस दल ने एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट बना कर सरकार को प्रस्तुत की ताकि वह इसके विभिन्न पक्षों पर नीतिगत निर्णय ले सके। अधिकांश मछुआरों को रिहा कर दिया गया है जबकि जेलों में बंद शेष मछुआरों को रिहा कराने के लिये प्रयास जारी हैं।

राष्ट्रीय स्थिति

पिछले महाधिवेशन के पश्चात् देश के राजनीतिक क्षितिज में अनेक परिवर्तन आए हैं। यह पूरी अवधि घोटालों, हवाला घोटालों, टेलीकाम घोटाले, स्टाक मार्केट घोटाले से परिपूर्ण रही है। इन सभी घोटालों में मंत्री, कांग्रेस नेता, उच्च अधिकारी तथा कुछ अन्य लोग संलिप्त हैं। यह हवाला का मामला ही है जिसमें अनेक मंत्री संलिप्त पाए गए, बाबरी मसजिद का विध्वंस होने के कारण भी कांग्रेस सरकार का पतन हुआ। स्वयं नरसिम्हां राव भ्रष्टाचार के कुछ मामलों में संलिप्त थे।

संसद के चुनावों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी लोक सभा में सबसे बड़ा दल बन कर उभरी और कांग्रेस को केवल 145 स्थान प्राप्त हुए। भाजपा सरकार संसद में विश्वास का मत प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी क्योंकि कोई भी धर्म निर्पेक्ष दल उसका समर्थन करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हुआ।

13 दलों के एक संयुक्त मोर्चे का गठन हुआ। उसने सामान्य न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम बनाया और इस प्रकार वह सत्ता में आ गया। यह समझौते का कार्यक्रम था और इसलिये उसमें नकारात्मक तथा धनात्मक दोनों प्रकार के बिन्दु विद्यमान है। यह कार्यक्रम राज्यों को अधिक शक्तियां प्रदान करता था; जन वितरण प्रणाली को और सुदृढ़ बनाता था; उस में संसद तथा विधान सभाओं में महिलाओं के आरक्षण, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बीमार उपक्रमों की सहायता करने, गुप्त मतदान के द्वारा श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि संगठनों को मान्यता देने, प्रबंधन में श्रमिकों की सहभागिता इत्यादि बातें भी समाहित की गई हैं। इसके साथ ही उसमें बीमा क्षेत्र के निजीकरण, आधारभूत और गैर आधारभूत दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में पूंजी के विनिवेश, आधारभूत क्षेत्रों के किवाड़ निजी निवेश के लिये खोल देने और आयातों का उदारीकरण जैसी बातें भी समाहित की गई हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हमारे उद्योगों पर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा है। सरकार ने अनेक उद्योगों को 51% प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश के लिये खोल दिया है। वर्ष 1956 के औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव में संशोधन करके अनेक ऐसे उद्योगों को जो पहले सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिये आरक्षित थे, निजी निवेश के लिये खोल दिया गया है।

वर्तमान परिदृश्य को देख कर ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हम गठबंधन सरकारों के चरण में से निकल रहे हैं। भाजपा ने पंजाब में अकालियों, महाराष्ट्र में शिव सेना, उत्तर प्रदेश में बी एस पी, आंध्र प्रदेश में तेलगू देशम के पार्वती गुट तथा बिहार में समता पार्टी के साथ गठबंधन कर रखा है।

कांग्रेस जो बाहर से संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार का समर्थन करती थी, ने अचानक अपना समर्थन वापस ले लिया जिसके फलस्वरूप देवेगौड़ा मंत्रिमंडल का पतन हो गया। तत्पश्चात् कांग्रेस संयुक्त मोर्चा की गुजराल सरकार का बाहर से समर्थन करने पर सहमत हो गई। जहां सभी वाम पक्षी दल संयुक्त मोर्चा में सम्मिलित हैं। वहीं अकेली सी पी आइ ही सरकार में शामिल हुई है और शेष अन्य वामपक्षी दल बाहर रह कर सरकार का समर्थन कर रहे हैं।

श्रमिक संगठनों को श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये और उदारिकरण के प्रभावों, नव-उदारवाद तथा संरचनात्मक समायोजन कार्यक्रम के विरुद्ध अपना संघर्ष जारी रखना होगा। यद्यपि हम चाहते हैं कि यह सरकार बनी रहे।

संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्धों में सुधार लाने का प्रयास कर रही है; उसने राज्यों को अधिक आर्थिक अधिकार प्रदान किये हैं; औद्योगिक विवादों अथवा जन कार्रवाईयों और यहां तक कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संघर्षों में कोई दमनात्मक कार्रवाई नहीं की गई; जन वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार लाया गया है किन्तु इसकी परिधि में अभी उन क्षेत्रों को भी लाया जाना शेष है जिनके सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया गया था। अतः संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार की कुछ धनात्मक उपलब्धियां भी हैं। किन्तु सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियों के कारण उत्पन्न नकारात्मक पक्षों का प्रतिकार करना होगा।

जहां एटक चाहता है कि संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार बनी रहे वहीं वह सी एम पी में उल्लिखित दरिद्रजन के समर्थन कार्यक्रम को कार्यरूप दिलाने के लिये आंदोलन चलाएगा और आर्थिक नीतियों के कारण उत्पन्न श्रमिक वर्ग विरोधी नीतियों तथा जन विरोधी नीतियों के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष को निरंतर जारी रखेगा।

साम्प्रदायिकता का खतरा

भाजपा संसद में सबसे बड़े एक मात्र दल के रूप में उभर कर सामने आई थी। कांग्रेस सरकार के विरुद्ध उत्पन्न जन असंतोष को भाजपा द्वारा भुनाया गया। भाजपा भ्रमण्डलीय करण तथा नव-उदारवाद की नीतियों के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध है और वह साम्प्रदायिक भी है। उसने इतिहास को तोड़-मरोड़ कर प्रस्तुत किया है और हिन्दुत्व को राष्ट्रवाद के समान स्तर पर ला खड़ा किया है। वह संघ परिवार जो एक अधिनायकवादी सत्ता अथवा राज्य का पक्षधर है, का ही एक अंग है। हाल ही में भाजपा अपनी पहली छवि के विपरीत स्वयं को अधिक उदार दर्शाने का प्रयास कर रही है किन्तु राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के अन्य विंग अर्थात् बजरंग दल तथा विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के जुझारू तेवर पूर्वतः बने हुए हैं। आर एस एस का नेतृत्व अनुभव करता है कि अपनी नीतियों को नर्म बनाने से उसकी (भाजपा की) स्थिति दुर्बल हो जाएगी, इसलिये वह चाहता है कि भाजपा और अधिक आक्रमक रुख अपनाए।

साम्प्रदायिकता के साथ-साथ जातिवाद भी बढ़ रहा है। कमजोर वर्गों की रक्षा, उनका उत्थान अथवा उन्हें शक्तिशाली बनाना आवश्यक है, किन्तु जातिवाद श्रमिक वर्ग की एकता और स्वयं जनवादी आंदोलन को ही खतरे में डाल रहा है। देश के कुछ विशेष भागों में जातिवादी दंगे हुए हैं जबकि कुछ अन्य भागों में अनुसूचित जातियों पर हमले किये गए।

सभी धर्म निर्पेक्ष शक्तियों में एकता लाना और साम्प्रदायिक एवं जातिवादी शक्तियों के विरुद्ध राजनीतिक तथा विचारधारक दोनों प्रकार के संघर्ष करना तथा उन्हें परास्त करना श्रमिक वर्ग का कर्त्तव्य बन जाता है।

आर्थिक परिदृश्य

सरकार ने मुद्रा स्फीति को 5 से 7 प्रतिशत के मध्य एकल अंक में रखने का प्रयास किया है, किन्तु अनिवार्य उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है। निर्वाह व्यय का सूचकांक अनिवार्य वस्तुओं मुख्यतया गेहूँ के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है और खेत मजदूरों के लिये निर्वाह व्यय का सूचकांक 9.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। जबकि मुद्रास्फीति की दर 7 प्रतिशत के गिर्द चक्कर काट रही है।

रोजगार के लिये लोगों के आवेदन पत्रों की भरमार तो है किन्तु रोजगार कार्यालय के रजिस्टर बेरोजगारी की वृद्धि को गुप्त रख रहे हैं क्योंकि रोजगार कार्यालयों के रजिस्टर को 36000 तक की संख्या तक स्थिर रखा गया है। यह नीति 1991 से जारी है जब नयी आर्थिक नीति लागू हुई थी।

सकल घरेलू पूंजी के गठन जैसा कि जी डी पी के प्रतिशत दर्शाते हैं, में थोड़ी वृद्धि हुई। यह वर्ष 1990-91 में 25.9 प्रतिशत तथा 1995-96 में 27.1 प्रतिशत वर्ष 1980-81 के मूल्यों के अनुसार थी।

निवेशों में अत्यंत मंदगति से वृद्धि हुई है। इसे इस तथ्य के आलोक में देखा जा सकता है कि वर्ष 1995-96 में बचतें जी डी पी का 25.6 प्रतिशत थीं जबकि 1990-91 वे 24.3 प्रतिशत थीं। सकल घरेलू निवेश 1990-91 में जी डी पी का 27.4 प्रतिशत था और 1995-96 में वह गिर कर 27.4 प्रतिशत तक जा पहुंचा।

अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रगति भौतिक संरचना पर निर्भर करती है और ऊर्जा उद्योग तथा कृषि दोनों के लिये ही भारी महत्व रखती है। जहां 1994-95 में वास्तव में बिजली की उत्पादन क्षमता 2598.5 थी वहीं वह 1995-96 में कम होकर केवल 2123 रह गई। राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को 1994-95 में कुल हानि 4646.5 करोड़ रुपये की हुई। इस हानि का एक प्रमुख कारण सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सब्सिडी की दरें थी जिनकी भरपाई राज्य कोष से नहीं की गई। पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया गया और दोषपूर्ण योजनाबन्दी तथा उपयोग में लाई जाने वाली प्रौद्योगिकी के कारण ट्रांसमिशन क्षति भी होती है। बिजली का गैर कानूनी उपयोग होने के कारण भी विद्युत बोर्डों को हानि झेलनी पड़ती है। सरकार ने एनरों को भारी सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं जिनमें काऊंटर गारंटी भी सम्मिलित है और इस प्रकार अन्य बहुराष्ट्रीय निगम भी बिजली के मूल्यों में वृद्धि कर देंगे।

औद्योगिक उत्पादन की सूचकांक संख्या दर्शाती है कि उसकी वृद्धि भी स्थायी नहीं है। वर्ष 1994-95 में यह 9.4% थी, वर्ष 1995-96 में यह 11.8% तथा

1996-97 में केवल 6.6% थी। निर्माता (अर्थात् मैनुफेक्चरिंग) क्षेत्र में वृद्धि 1995-96 में 13.1% तथा 1996-97 में 7.9% थी।

निर्यातों के क्षेत्र में भी वर्ष 1997-98 में गिरावट आई है और वे 8 अरब, 13 करोड़, 50 लाख डालर मूल्य के रह गए हैं जबकि इसके विपरीत 1996-97 में वे 8 अरब, 25 करोड़, 30 लाख डालर मूल्य के थे। इसके विपरीत इसी अवधि में आयात 9 अरब, 29 करोड़ डालर से बढ़ कर 9 अरब, 53 करोड़, 20 लाख डालर तक पहुंच गए। अतः भुगतान संतुलन पूर्वतः प्रतिकूल बना रहा और भारत को भुगतान संतुलन का समायोजन करने के लिये निरंतर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष पर निर्भर करना पड़ रहा है।

लघु उद्योगों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 1991-92 में 20.82 लाख इकाईयां थी जबकि 1995-96 में इनकी संख्या बढ़ कर 27.24 लाख इकाईयां हो गई। वर्ष 1990-91 में उत्पादन 1,78,699 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 1995-96 में 35621 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया और इसी अवधि में रोजगार 129.80 लाख से बढ़ कर 152.61 लाख हो गया है।

सरकार आर्थिक विकास के लिये विदेशी निवेशों पर निर्भर करने लगी है। वर्ष 1991 से 1996 तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफ डी आई) 5 अरब, 69 करोड़ डालर का रहा। उद्योग मंत्री ने कहा था कि सरकार चाहेगी कि देश में प्रति वर्ष 10 अरब डालर के समान राशि का विदेशी निवेश हो। तथापि एशिया के छोटे देशों तथाकथित एशियाई शेरों की तुलना में भारत में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश कम है।

प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश जो 1993-94 4.2 में अरब डालर था अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1996 के मध्य बढ़ कर 4.3 अरब डालर हो गया। उसका अन्तर्वाह बढ़ कर 4.3 अरब डालर हो गया है।

विश्व बाजार में भारतीय शेयर जो वर्ष 1950 में 1.78% वर्ष 1994 में भूमंडलीकरण की अवधि में गिर कर 0.61% हो गया।

सामान्य न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम होने पर भी जन वितरण प्रणाली में अधिक सुधार नहीं हुआ है। अप्रैल-दिसम्बर में 11.31 मिलियन टन गेहूं का आबंटन किया गया, किन्तु कुल खरीद केवल .29 मिलियन टन गेहूं की हुई। चावल का आबंटन 14.61 मिलियन टन था किन्तु उसकी कुल खरीद केवल 9.46 मिलियन टन की थी। उत्तरवर्ती अवधि में स्थिति में अधिक सुधार नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सरकारों की ओर से समुचित वितरण व्यवस्था नहीं किये जाने के कारण ऐसा हुआ। कुछेक राज्यों में ही वितरण की समुचित व्यवस्था की गई।

कृषि क्षेत्र में विशेष रूप से बैंकों की कुल ऋण राशि में कमी हुई है। वर्ष 1996-97 में यह राशि 2775 करोड़ रुपये से कम होकर 846 करोड़ रुपये रह गई थी।

इसी प्रकार लघु उद्योगों के लिये बैंकों की ऋण राशि वर्ष 1996-97 में 5021 करोड़ रुपये से कम होकर 1010 करोड़ रुपये रह गई।

वित्तीय घाटा वर्ष 1990-91 में 41451 करोड़ रुपये था। यह घाटा वर्ष 1996-97 में बढ़ कर 59805 करोड़ रुपये हो गया।

आंतरिक तथा बाहरी ऋणों पर ब्याज की सकल राशि का भुगतान वर्ष 1995-96 में बढ़ कर 52000 करोड़ रुपये तक चला गया जबकि 1990-91 में यह भुगतान 21498 करोड़ रुपये का रहा था।

उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक 1992-93 में 214 अंक (1980=100) था और 1995-96 में यह बढ़कर 313 अंक हो गया अर्थात् तीन वर्षों की अवधि में उसमें 30% की वृद्धि हुई। इसके चलते सर्वाधिक दुष्प्रभाव लघु उद्योगों, असंगठित क्षेत्र तथा घरेलू काम धंधों में लगे श्रमिकों पर पड़ा है क्योंकि उन्हें कोई महंगाई भत्ता नहीं मिलता। अनिवार्य उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में अत्याधिक वृद्धि होने के कारण गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले श्रमिक सर्वाधिक पीड़ित हो रहे हैं।

पटना महाधिवेशन के पश्चात् नरसिम्हा राव सरकार ने अर्थ व्यवस्था के किवाड़ बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों के लिये खोलने शुरू कर दिये थे। एनरॉ को स्वायत्ता की गारंटी दिये जाने के विरुद्ध राष्ट्र व्यापी आंदोलन चलाया गया। यह जानते हुए भी कि एनरॉ वर्तमान में देश में विद्यमान दरों से भी कहीं अधिक ऊँची दरों पर बिजली की आपूर्ति करेगा, सरकार ने उसे 16 प्रतिशत पूंजी की वापसी की गारंटी दी है। आयात शुल्क कम किये गए और बहुराष्ट्रीयों को छूट देने की घोषणा की गई।

संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार ने 25 और उद्योगों को 51% विदेशी निवेश के लिये खोल दिया है। इन उद्योगों में कपड़ा, चीनी, लौह अयस्क, बाक्साइट, स्वास्थ्य तथा शिक्षा इत्यादि सम्मिलित हैं। उन्हें इसके लिये लायसेंस लेने की आवश्यकता भी नहीं है। संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार ने उद्योग को सामाजिक, आधारभूत क्षेत्र तथा गैर-आधारभूत क्षेत्र में विभक्त कर दिया है। उसने गैर-सामाजिक तथा गैर-आधारभूत क्षेत्र में 74% तथा और आधारभूत क्षेत्र में 49% तक पूंजी का विनिवेश करने की घोषणा की है। पूंजी विनिवेश में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिये विनिवेश आयोग का गठन किया गया है। पूंजी विनिवेश वस्तुतः निजीकरण ही है। वास्तव में उद्योग को अपने (निजी) नियंत्रण में लाने के लिये 40% शेयरों का होना पर्याप्त है और इसलिये समय व्यतीत होने के साथ-साथ आधारभूत क्षेत्र का नियंत्रण भी निजी क्षेत्र के हाथों में चला जाएगा। आयात शुल्क में कमी होने के कारण हमारे अनेक उद्योग बीमार हो गए हैं। यह सारी कार्रवाई प्रतिस्पर्धा तथा बाजार अर्थ व्यवस्था के नाम पर की जा रही है। सरकार ने डम्पिंग के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है।

जहां तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बीमार उपक्रमों का सम्बन्ध है श्रमिक संघों तथा राजनीतिक दलों के एक भाग की ओर से दबाव डाले जाने के परिणामस्वरूप एच ई सी, स्कूटर्स इंडिया, आइ डी पी एल, जेंसोप, एच पी एफ इत्यादि 12 उद्योगों के लिये पुनरुद्धार पैकेज को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। कुछ अन्य उपक्रमों की समीक्षा भी की

जा रही है। किन्तु इस समय देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की 100 से अधिक इकाईयां बीमार हैं। वर्ष 1994 में सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की 79 कपड़ा मिलों के पुनरुद्धार सम्बन्धी एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे, उस समझौते के आधार पर अतिरिक्त भूमि को बेच कर लगभग 2000 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त होंगे। किन्तु महाराष्ट्र में भाजपा-शिव सेना की सरकार ने यह रुख अपनाया है कि वह केवल एक तिहाई अतिरिक्त भूमि की बिक्री होने देगी जिससे केवल 600 करोड़ रुपये की राशि प्राप्त होगी। भारत सरकार शेष राशि का निवेश करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है और उनके पुनरुद्धार के लिये अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया। प्रधानमंत्री ने श्रमिक संघों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ अपनी पिछली बैठक में कहा था कि सरकार के पास सभी मिलों का पुनरुद्धार करने के लिये संसाधन नहीं है और इस संबंध में एक मास के भीतर निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा।

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, भारतीय सीमेंट निगम तथा अनेक अन्य उद्योगों के लिये पुनरुद्धार योजनाएं अभी बनाई जानी है। वित्त मंत्री ने यह रुख अपनाया है कि बजट सहायता नहीं दी जाएगी और उनका यह रुख सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बीमार उपक्रमों के पुनरुद्धार के मार्ग में बड़ी बाधा बन गया है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की 244 इकाईयों में से 109 इकाईयां घाटे पर चल रही है; 90 इकाईयों को बीमार घोषित किया जा चुका है और 60 इकाईयों के मामले में बी आइ एफ आर को सौंप दिये गए हैं। आठ इकाईयों के बिस्तर गोल कर देने के आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं। उनमें से कुछेक मामलों में उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा स्थगन आदेश जारी किये गए हैं। सरकार ने प्रोन्नक बनने से इन्कार कर दिया है। बी आइ एफ आर में कुछ ऐसी ही स्थिति बनी हुई है। आइ डी पी एल की पुनरुद्धार योजना को श्रमिक संघों तथा राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा दबाव डाले जाने पर ही स्वीकृति दी गई है।

सरकार को सामान्य न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम में दिये गये आश्वासन के अनुरूप जहां तक सम्भव हो सके अधिकाधिक बीमार कम्पनियों का पुनरुद्धार करने की विधियां अपनानी चाहियें। सामान्य न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम में उसने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने का आश्वासन दिया था।

राज्यों में राज्य क्षेत्र के उद्यम भारी संख्या में बंद पड़े हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल तथा केरल में ऐसे उपक्रमों अर्थात् उद्यमों का पुनरुद्धार करने के लिये कुछ प्रयास किये गए हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश में आल्तेन्स, रिपब्लिक फोज जैसी इकाईयां तथा यहां तक कि सहकारी चीनी मिलें भी बंद पड़ी हैं और उनका पुनरुद्धार करने के लिये प्रयास ही नहीं किये जा रहे। श्रमिक संघ इसके लिये आंदोलन चला रहे हैं।

डाक्टर मनमोहन सिंह ने वित्त मंत्री रहते समय एक बार कहा था कि राज्य सरकारों को भी नयी आर्थिक नीतियों का अनुसरण करना चाहिये। इसके परिणामस्वरूप हरियाणा में बस परिवहन के कुछ विशेष मार्गों का निजीकरण कर दिया गया था।

वर्तमान में आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार भी राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड को तीन भागों में विभक्त करके विद्युत उत्पादन, ट्रांसमिशन (संप्रेषण) तथा वितरण के लिये तीन अलग-अलग निगम बना देना चाहती है। आंध्र प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों द्वारा इसके विरुद्ध दो दिन हड़ताल की गई। कर्नाटक में हमारे महासंघ द्वारा आंदोलन किये जाने पर भी के एस आर टी सी को दो भागों में विभक्त कर दिया गया है। अन्य राज्यों में भी राज्य क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को इसी प्रकार की स्थिति से दो-चार होना पड़ रहा है, किन्तु सूचनाओं का अभाव होने के कारण हम उनका विवरण दे पाने में असमर्थ हैं।

विद्युत आपूर्ति के अभाव के कारण सरकार ने निजी क्षेत्र को ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं में पदार्पण करने की अनुमति दी थी। बहुत कम औद्योगिक गृह इन परियोजनाओं में धन लगाने के लिये आगे आए। कुछ छोटे पूंजीपति 700 से 800 करोड़ रुपये तक का निवेश करने के लिये आगे तो आए किन्तु इससे स्थिति की मांग को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकेगा।

कोयला पर चारी समिति की रिपोर्ट में कोयले का उत्पादन निजी क्षेत्र में करने तथा नवीं एवं दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोयला उत्पादन की कमी को दूर करने के लिये कोयले का आयात करने की संस्तुति दी थी। इससे पूर्व ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं को अनुमति दी गई थी कि वे कुछ कोयला खदानों को अपने लिये आरक्षित रखें और इस उद्देश्य हेतु 70 ब्लॉकों की पहचान की गई थी।

पांच केंद्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों ने कोयला उद्योग के किवाड़ निजी क्षेत्र के लिये खोले जाने का विरोध किया था। उन्होंने इसके विरोध में 28 से 30 अगस्त 1997 को हड़ताल करने का निर्णय लिया था। प्रधानमंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में बैठक बुलाई और सरकार ने दो मास का समय मांगा है। उसके पश्चात् वह इस प्रश्न पर श्रमिक संघों के साथ विचार विमर्श करेगी। हड़ताल स्थागित कर दी गई है।

पूँजी विनिवेश

वर्ष 1990-91 से ही सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों का पूंजी विनिवेश आरम्भ हो गया था। यहां तक कि सामान्य न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम में भी पूंजी विनिवेश में पारदर्शिता लाने तथा उससे प्राप्त धन का उपयोग शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य जैसे सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में करने और केवल 10% राशि बीमार उद्योगों के पुनरुद्धार पर खर्च करने का आश्वासन दिया था। पूंजी विनिवेश आयोग ने टिप्पणी की थी कि बजट सहायता देने से इन्कार करने की नीति ठीक नहीं है। उसने कहा था कि सरकार एक बार बीमार इकाईयों में धन का निवेश करे ताकि उन्हें पूंजी विनिवेश के लिये आकर्षक बनाया जा सके। उसने विचार व्यक्त किया था कि पूंजी निवेश होने से ही पूंजी विनिवेश के माध्यम से अच्छे धन की वापसी हो सकेगी।

वर्तमान में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की लाभ अर्जित करने वाली 40 इकाईयों के मामले पूंजी विनिवेश आयोग को सौंप दिये गए हैं। पूंजी विनिवेश आयोग की ओर से एक

संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया था। कामरेड के एल महेन्द्रा को उसमें भाग लेने के लिये आमंत्रित किया गया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि पूंजी विनिवेश वस्तुतः निजीकरण ही है और उससे प्राप्त धन को पूंजीगत खाते में से राजस्व खाते में अंतरित जा रहा है। इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई केवल बड़े-बड़े सामंतों द्वारा अपने अंतिम दिनों में अपनी झूठी शान को बनाए रखने के लिये की जाती थी। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर श्री रंग राजन ने बम्बई में आयोजित एक संगोष्ठी में कहा था कि यह कार्रवाई पारिवारिक सम्पदा को बेचने की नहीं अपितु उसे एक खाते में से निकाल कर दूसरे खाते में अंतरित करने की है।

यह कार्रवाई करने तथा सार्वजनिक इकाइयों के परिसमापन के लिये बीमार औद्योगिक कम्पनियों सम्बन्धी अधिनियम में भी संशोधन किया जा रहा है। ये संशोधन बीमार उद्योगों का पुनरुद्धार करने के उद्देश्य से नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। एटक ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत ज्ञापन दिया है।

एटक ने ज्ञापन में स्पष्ट किया है कि क्योंकि सरकार स्वयं प्रोन्नक है, इसलिये उसे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बीमार इकाइयों के मामले बी आई एफ आर को सौंपने नहीं चाहिये। विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति श्रमिक संघों, प्रबंधन तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों के साथ विचार विमर्श करके पुनरुद्धार योजना बनाए। सरकार को इस प्रश्न पर श्रमिक संघों के साथ विचार विमर्श करना तथा पुनरुद्धार योजना को अंतिम रूप देना चाहिए।

सरकार ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की लाभ पर चलने वाली तथा महत्वपूर्ण 9 इकाइयों को नव रत्न घोषित किया है और उन्हें विश्व की विशालकाय कम्पनियों के रूप में विकसित किया जाएगा। इसका तात्पर्य केवल यही है कि इन्हें भारतीय बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के रूप में विकसित किया जाना है वे। किसी के साथ भी सहयोग कर सकती है, निजी पूंजी को आमंत्रित कर सकती हैं और उन्हें पूर्ण स्वायत्ता प्राप्त होगी। किन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में एक ही दिन में तीन परिपत्र जारी किये गए। इन परिपत्रों में स्वायत्ता की भिन्न-भिन्न व्याख्याएं की गई हैं। श्रमिकों को भी उनमें अपने शेर रखने की अनुमति होगी। किन्तु प्रमुख बल उन्हें विश्व की विशालकाय कम्पनियां बनाने पर दिया गया है इसके फलस्वरूप आत्म निर्भरता तथा देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को विकसित करने में किस प्रकार की सहायता मिलेगी, यह एक अलग प्रश्न है।

सरकार ने बीमा क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र के अनुप्रवेश तथा ग्रामीण बैंकों को निजी क्षेत्र में खोलने की अनुमति देने का निश्चय किया है। यहीं पर बस नहीं, सरकार संसद के आगामी सत्र में बीमा नियमन प्राधिकरण विधेयक प्रस्तुत करना चाहती है जबकि पिछले सत्र में उसे वापस ले लिया गया था।

इसी अवधि में बैंक कर्मचारियों की ओर से अपनी मांगों के लिये हड़ताल की गई। बीमा कर्मचारियों ने अगस्त, 97 में निजीकरण के विरुद्ध हड़ताल की थी और बैंकों में दो दिन हड़ताल की गई। यह हड़ताल पूर्ण रही क्योंकि सभी कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों के संगठनों ने एकजुट होकर हड़ताल की यह कार्रवाई की थी।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये पांचवां वेतन आयोग

पांचवें केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की संस्तुतियों को यदि कर्मचारी विरोधी तथा आई ए एस समर्थक कहा जाए तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। आयोग ने 31/2 लाख रिक्त पदों को समाप्त करने, दस वर्ष की अवधि में 30% श्रम शक्ति कम करने, रोजगार का संविदाकरण करने तथा कम्प्यूटीकरण करने जैसे सुझाव दिये हैं। उसने वर्ष 1986 से मूल्य वृद्धि के शत प्रतिशत निष्प्रभावन का भुगतान करने तथा उसे तत्काल अधिकारियों के वेतनों में मिला देने और न्यूनतम स्तर पर 240 रुपये की वृद्धि देने की संस्तुति दी है। वेतन आयोग की ओर से दोहरे मानदण्ड अपनाए गए हैं। अधिकारियों के लिये वेतन आवश्यकता पर आधारित जबकि स्टाफ के लिये दस वर्षों की अपेक्षा पिछले आठ वर्षों में एन एन पी में वृद्धि के आधार पर वेतन देने की बात कही गई है। वेतन आयोग ने वेतन पर अधिकतम आवास किराया भत्ता देने की संस्तुति दी है।

सरकार ने पहली बार वेतन को भविष्य प्रभावी बनाने तथा वास्तविक वेतन पर आवास किराया भत्ता देने का निर्णय लिया है। उच्चतम स्तर पर वृद्धि की दर 3% जबकि अन्य स्तरों पर उससे कम रखी गई है। वेतन निर्धारण तथा पात्रता फार्मूले में अनेक विसंगतियां पाई जाती हैं जिनके चलते कुछ कर्मचारियों को उससे कम वेतन मिलेगा जो वे वर्तमान में ले रहे हैं।

सैक्रेटेरिएट अधिकारियों की ओर से 4 सितम्बर को हड़ताल की गई थी। कर्मचारी 24 सितम्बर को हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। रेलवे कर्मचारियों की विशाल बहुसंख्या ने गुप्त मतदान के द्वारा हड़ताल करने के पक्ष में अपना निर्णय दिया था। हड़ताल का नोटिस 4 सितम्बर को दिया गया।

जे सी एम नेताओं तथा कामरेड इंद्रजीत गुप्त के नेतृत्व में मंत्रियों के एक दल के मध्य जबरदस्त तथा लम्बी वार्ताएं हुईं।

इसी मध्य एटक ने अन्य केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों के साथ मिल कर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संघर्ष का पूर्ण समर्थन किया। उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री से इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने का अनुरोध किया ताकि दोनों पक्षों में समझौता हो सके और कर्मचारियों की मांगें मान ली जाएं।

अंततः 11 सितम्बर, 1997 को सरकार तथा जे सी एम नेताओं के मध्य समझौता हो गया; वेतन में 40 प्रतिशत वृद्धि, निर्धारण फार्मूले में सुधार लाने, बकाया राशियों का नगद भुगतान करने, निचले वेतन मानों में वृद्धि की दर बढ़ाने, बोनस के लिये पात्रता सीमा समाप्त करने, 3.5 लाख रिक्त स्थानों को समाप्त करने तथा श्रम शक्ति में धीरे-धीरे 30% कमी लाने जैसी वेतन आयोग की संस्तुतियों की नये सिरे से समीक्षा करने की मांगें स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं। दोनों पक्षों में कुछ विशेष मुद्दों पर तत्काल विचार किये जाने पर भी सहमति हो गई है।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की एकता तथा दृढ़ निश्चय और उसके साथ-साथ अंतिम वार्ता के समय मंत्रियों के दल द्वारा दर्शाए गए धनात्मक दृष्टिकोण के कारण ही 11 सितम्बर को संतोषजनक समझौता सम्पन्न हो सका। इस प्रकार 24 सितम्बर, 1997 की शुरु होने वाली अनिश्चितकालीन हड़ताल का नोटिस भी वापस ले लिया गया।

पेंशन योजना

पेंशन योजना लागू करने की मांग करने वाला एटक पहला संगठन था। भविष्य निधि पेंशन योजना कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधि अंशदान के एक भाग का 1.4.1993 से अंतरण करके शुरु की गई। एटक ने पेंशन का भुगतान करने वाली इस योजना का स्वागत किया। किन्तु इसके साथ ही उसने प्रस्तावित योजना में अनेक संशोधन करने का सुझाव भी दिया। उदाहरणार्थ लड़कियों को 25 वर्ष की आयु तक पेंशन दी जाए, भले ही वे इस अवधि में विवाह कराए जा नहीं कराएं; योजना की प्रत्येक वर्ष समीक्षा की जाए; सरकार का 1.16% का अंशदान जारी रखा जाए इत्यादि।

किन्तु सरकार ने अभी तक 11,000 करोड़ रुपये के संग्रह पर 81/2% की अपेक्षा राज्य सरकारी धरोहरों पर देय 113/2% ब्याज की उच्चतम दर का भुगतान करने की मांग स्वीकार नहीं की है। यह राशि लगभग 500 रुपये करोड़ वार्षिक है। यह श्रमिकों के धन की लूट है और एटक इसे बढ़ा कर न्यूनतम 131/2% करने के लिये आंदोलन कर रही है। यदि इस मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है तो पेंशन को निर्वाह सूचकांक के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है।

एटक, इंटक, एच एम एस तथा बी एम एस पेंशन योजना को लागू करने पर सहमत हो गए हैं। उन्होंने उसमें संशोधन करने की मांग की है। एटक ने यह सुझाव भी दिया है कि उन कम्पनियों के लिये अलग पेंशन योजना बनाई जानी चाहिये जो प्रबंधन तथा कर्मचारियों दोनों की ओर से अतिरिक्त 3% के आधार पर भुगतान करने और उसमें परिवार पेंशन के 2.67% को जोड़ने की स्थिति में हैं। 5000 रुपये तथा उससे अधिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी सहजता पूर्वक यह अंशदान कर सकते हैं। दिल्ली की मदर डेयरी जहां एटक की युनियन सक्रिय है, ने कर्मचारियों तथा नियोजकों के 4% अंशदान के आधार पर अपनी पेंशन योजना बनाई है। एन एम डी सी योजना में श्रमिकों की ओर से 6.1/4%, नियोजकों की ओर से 2% तथा सरकार की ओर से 1.16% प्रतिशत अंशदान की व्यवस्था है और इस योजना में भविष्य निधि को छुआ तक नहीं गया है।

कोयला उद्योग के संदर्भ में विधेयक तो पारित हो चुका है, किन्तु सरकार ने योजना को अभी तक अपनी स्वीकृति नहीं दी है।

इस्पात उद्योग में श्रमिक इसके लिये आंदोलन चला रहे हैं जबकि श्रमिक तथा प्रबंधन प्रत्येक 2% भाग का अंशदान करते हैं और कोई व्यवहार्य योजना बनाई नहीं गई है।

ई एस आइ तथा भविष्य निधि का प्रशासन

सरकार 3000 से लेकर 6500 रुपये मासिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों एवं श्रमिकों को भी ई एस आइ की परिधि में ले आई है। उनमें से कुछेक तो ई एस आइ से भी अच्छे लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उन्हें चिकित्सा व्यय का भुगतान होता है और संस्थानों द्वारा अपने स्तर पर अस्पताल की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं।

राज्य सरकारों से ई एस आइ अस्पतालों को चलाने तथा चिकित्सकीय सुविधाओं की देखरेख करने और 12% अंशदान देने की अपेक्षा की जाती थी किन्तु अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने इस योजना की अनदेखी कर दी है। सरकार के नये निर्णय का विरोध किया जा रहा है। हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि अस्पताल सीधे निगम द्वारा चलाए जाएं आर जिन संस्थानों के कर्मचारियों को उससे अच्छी चिकित्सकीय सुविधाएं प्राप्त होती हैं उन्हें छूट प्रदान की जाए। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की केन्द्रीय इकाईयों की ओर भविष्य निधि तथा ई एस आइ के लगभग 1,000 करोड़ रुपये का विधायी बकाया है।

सूचकांक श्रृंखला

श्रमिक आंदोलन ने सामान्य रूप से 1982 को आधार मान कर बनाई गई सूचकांक श्रृंखला को रद्द कर दिया है। नयी श्रृंखला में रथ समिति की संस्तुतियों को माना नहीं गया है। यहीं पर बस नहीं इसका चुनाव करने तथा इसे भारित (वेटेज) करने के समय श्रमिक संघों की सेवाएं प्राप्त नहीं की गईं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप श्रृंखला मूल्यों में वास्तविक वृद्धि को प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं करती।

धोखादेही वाली सूचकांक श्रृंखला के कारण श्रमिकों को उनकी बकाया राशियों तथा लाभ में उनके भाग से वंचित रखने में नियोजकों को सहायता मिली है।

एटक ने सरकार से मांग की है कि पारिवारिक बजट बनाने के चरण से ही श्रमिक संघों को इसकी प्रक्रिया में सम्मिलित किया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है और सरकार ने श्रमिक संघों से कहा है कि वे बाजार के संबंध में अपने सुझाव दें जहां से सूचनाएं सक्रित की जा सकें, किन्तु उसने परिवार बजट बनाने की प्रक्रिया में श्रमिक संघों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया है।

ग्रैच्युटी सीमा

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये 1.4.95 से ग्रैच्युटी सीमा बढ़ा कर 2 1/2 लाख रुपये कर दी गई है और अब पांचवें केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग ने इस सीमा को 3 1/1 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ा दिया है। श्रमिक संघों की ओर से आंदोलन किये जाने पर वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण में घोषणा की थी कि यह सीमा 2 1/2 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाई जाएगी। वर्तमान में श्रम मंत्री ने कहा है कि इसे 3 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाया जाएगा। एटक के एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने प्रधानमंत्री के साथ भेंट करके ग्रैच्युटी सीमा बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में अध्यादेश जारी करने की मांग की है।

बोनस तथा भविष्य निधि

वर्ष 1996 में दूर संचार कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने बोनस सीमा समाप्त करने की मांग को लेकर हड़ताल की थी। पलिस बल का उपयोग नहीं किया गया; कर्मचारियों के हाथों में आरोप पत्र भी धमाएं नहीं गए और सरकार ने एक वर्ष के लिये बोनस सीमा को समाप्त कर दिया। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र तथा निजी क्षेत्र के कुछ प्रमुख उद्योगों के श्रमिक इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बोनस पाने के पात्र नहीं हैं क्योंकि उनमें से लगभग सभी 3500 रुपये या उससे अधिक मासिक वेतन प्राप्त करते हैं। इसलिये श्रमिक संघों ने बोनस सीमा को समाप्त करने की मांग की। एटक ने 3 सितम्बर 1997 को प्रधान मंत्री से मांग की थी कि बोनस सीमा समाप्त करने के लिये अध्यादेश जारी किया जाए।

भविष्य निधि में अंशदान की दर 10% से बढ़ाकर 81/3% कर दी गई है। किन्तु अंशदान को 10% से बढ़ा कर 12% करने के उद्देश्य से इस अधिनियम में संशोधन नहीं किया गया है।

निर्माण श्रमिकों के लिये कल्याण अधिनियम

निर्माण श्रमिकों के लिये कल्याण अधिनियम पारित किया जा चुका है, किन्तु श्रम शक्ति की आपूर्ति तथा भुगतान एकत्रित करने वाले बोर्डों के गठन सम्बन्धी श्रमिक संघों के प्रस्ताव को पारित नहीं किया गया। केवल ये बोर्ड ही सैस की समुचित वसूली को सुनिश्चित बना सकते हैं और इनके द्वारा अधिनियम को लागू किया जाना भी सुनिश्चित बनाया जा सकता है। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री ने न्यायमूर्ति कृष्णा अय्यर के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल को इस अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का आश्वासन दिया था, किन्तु अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में वेतन संशोधन

सरकार ने सार्वजनिक उद्यमों सम्बन्धी विभाग (डी पी ई) द्वारा जारी दिशा निदेशों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के पिछले वेतन संशोधन को विलम्बित कर दिया था। वस्तुतः डी पी ई वेतन जाम करना चाहता था। इससे सम्बन्धित पिछले समझौतों की अवधि दिसम्बर 1989 में समाप्त हो गई थी। पिछला वेतन संशोधन 1994 में हुआ था। इसी प्रकार 3500 रुपये तक निष्प्रभावन के लिये महंगाई भत्ता शत प्रतिशत और उससे ऊपर वेतन के लिये 80 तथा 60 प्रतिशत देना स्वीकार कर लिया गया था। किन्तु वर्तमान में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये सभी स्तरों पर शत प्रतिशत निष्प्रभावन दिया जाता है।

सी पी एस टी यू द्वारा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों का आंदोलन चलाया गया। उसकी ओर से समय-समय पर सम्मेलनों एवं सभाओं का आयोजन किया गया।

पिछले वेतन संशोधन की अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है, कोयला उद्योग के लिये जून 1996 में और अन्यो के लिये दिसम्बर 1996 में।

पिछले वेतन संशोधन का लाभ एच एम टी के अतिरिक्त घाटे पर चलने वाली सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की अन्य इकाईयों के श्रमिकों को नहीं दिया गया था। एच एम टी ने आवश्यकता पड़ने पर संयुक्त उद्यम की स्थापना करने का कार्यक्रम स्वीकार कर लिया था। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कुछ इकाईयों ने संशोधित महंगाई भत्ता फार्मुले तक भी लागू नहीं किया। यद्यपि वह 1989 के समझौते का एक भाग था।

दुर्भाग्य तो इस बात का है कि जिन कर्मचारियों को संशोधित वेतन मिले हैं, वे बीमार इकाईयों के पुनरुद्धार हेतु अथवा वेतन संशोधन अथवा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बीमार इकाईयों में महंगाई भत्ते का नया फार्मुला लागू करने हेतु किये जाने वाले संघर्षों में भाग नहीं लेते।

सी पी एस टी यू की ओर से बंगलौर में वेतन कर्मशाला तथा बीमार उद्योगों की मांगों के पक्ष में धरने का आयोजन किया गया, किन्तु धरने को कर्मचारियों का प्रतियुत्तर बहुत कम मिला 12 अप्रैल को हड़ताल करने सम्बन्धी आह्वान को वापस लेना पड़ा क्योंकि कांग्रेस ने संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार को अपना समर्थन वापस लेकर देश में राजनतिक संकट खड़ा कर दिया था। सी पी एस टी यू ने हाल ही में संघर्ष का भावी कार्यक्रम निश्चित करने के लिये 19-20 सितम्बर, 1997 को अपनी विस्तारित बैठक का आयोजन किया था।

बहुराष्ट्रीयों को मशीनीकृत ट्रालर्स को उपयोग में लाने की अनुमति दिये जाने के विरुद्ध मछुआरों द्वारा देश भर में एक दिवसीय हड़ताल की गई। बहुराष्ट्रीयों को मशीनीकृत ट्रालर्स को उपयोग में लाने के लिये अनुमति दिये जाने के दुष्परिणामस्वरूप लाखों-लाख मछुआरों की आजीविका पर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है क्योंकि ये मछुआरे मछलियां पकड़ने के लिये परम्परागत विधियां अपनाते हैं। कुछ संगठनों ने संयुक्त रूप से हड़ताल का आह्वान किया था।

एटक ने बेलाडिया लौह अयस्क खदानों के निजीकरण के विरोध में एक बड़ा आंदोलन चलाया था। उसे भारी समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ। क्षेत्र की जन जातीय जनता तथा श्रमिकों ने व्यापक स्तर पर संयुक्त रूप से इस आंदोलन में भाग लिया।

एटक ने भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन में स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत केवल भुगतान करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण कोष का उपयोग किये जाने की आलोचना की थी। मूल प्रस्ताव इस कोष का धन श्रमिकों के पुनर्प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनर्नियुक्ति के लिये खर्च करने का था। वस्तुतः इस दिशा में बहुत कम काम किया गया है।

सरकार ने घोषित किया था कि भविष्य में रोजगार कार्यालय रोजगार के लिये स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं कराएंगे अपितु वे स्वः रोजगार के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने वाले

परामर्श केंद्रों के रूप में काम करेंगे। इसके आगे चल कर सरकार न आइ एल सा में घोषणा की कि निचले स्तर से वेतन गरीबी की रेखा के ऊपर की आय अर्थात् 1995 के मूल्यों पर 35 रुपये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और 39 रुपये शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिये निर्धारित किये जाएंगे और इन्हें निर्वाह सूचकांक के मूल्य के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा जबकि यूनियनों ने 50 रुपये प्रति दिन के वेतन की मांग की थी। किन्तु अधिकांश राज्यों में सरकार द्वारा घोषित वेतनों को भी लागू नहीं किया गया है।

आइ एल सी ने ट्रेड यूनियन अधिनियम, आइ डी अधिनियम, श्रमिक संघों के पुनर्गठन तथा प्रबंधन में श्रमिकों की सहभागिता इत्यादि में सुधार लाने एवं संशोधन करने के संस्तुति देने के उद्देश्य से एक द्विपक्षीय समिति का गठन किया था। किन्तु समिति इस पर अपना कोई विचार नहीं बना सकी क्योंकि नियोजक रामानुजम समिति के सर्वसम्मत निष्कर्षों को भी स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं थे।

श्रमिक संघों, किसानों, खेत मजदूर यूनियनों, युवाओं, महिलाओं तथा छात्रों के संगठनों को एकजुट करके राष्ट्रीय जन संगठन मंच का गठन किया गया और उसके एक सम्मेलन का आयोजन भी किया गया।

संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने, संसद तथा विधान सभाओं में महिलाओं के लिये 30% आरक्षण, खेत मजदूरों के लिये व्यापक कानून बनाने, शिक्षा के व्यवसायीकरण तथा भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध कदम उठाने जैसे अपने आश्वासनों को पूर्ण नहीं किया है।

भ्रष्टाचार इस सीमा तक बढ़ चुका है कि नरसिम्हा राव मंत्रिमंडल के अनेक मंत्रियों जिनसे स्वयं नरसिम्हा राव भी सम्मिलित हैं, आडवाणी तथा प्रतिपक्ष के कुछ अन्य नेताओं पर भी भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगे। सुख राम तथा कल्पनाथ राय सबसे अधिक भ्रष्ट पाए गए। लालू प्रसाद यादव तथा जगन्नाथ मिश्र पर बिहार में कई करोड़ रुपये के पशु चारा घोटाले में संलिप्त होने का आरोप है। लालू प्रसाद को इसके चलते अपना पद त्याग करना पड़ा और इस समय वह न्यायिक हिरासत में हैं।

जन संगठन मंच ने भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध और खेत मजदूरों के लिये व्यापक कानून बनाने संबंधी विधेयक पारित करने एवं महिलाओं के लिये संसद तथा विधान सभाओं में आरक्षण प्रदान करने जैसी मांगों के पक्ष में आंदोलन करने की योजना बनाई है।

संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार सामान्य न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम में दिए गए स्वयं अपने ही आश्वासनों को पूर्ण करने में विफल रही है।

मंच की ओर से 29 अगस्त को स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया गया। उसने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के समय आंदोलन की विभिन्न धाराओं पर प्रकाश डाला। इन धाराओं में श्रमिक वर्ग, किसानों, युवाओं, छात्रों तथा महिलाओं की भूमिका भी सम्मिलित है। इस जन सभा में भूमंडलीय करण तथा नव-उदारवाद के दुष्प्रभावों के विरुद्ध चेतावनी भी दी गई।

मंच ने 9 दिसम्बर, 1997 को संसद के समक्ष धरने का आयोजन करने का निर्णय भी लिया।

उच्चतम न्यायालय ने संविदा श्रम पर दो निर्णयादेश दिये हैं। न्यायालय ने कहा है कि सस्ती मजदूरी प्राप्त करने के लिये संविदा श्रम को प्रभावी बनाया जा रहा है। उसने कहा है कि अनेक मामलों में संविदा श्रम व्यवस्था गलत है और यदि संविदा श्रमिक स्थायी प्रकृति का काम करते हैं तो उन्हें स्थायी किया जाना चाहिये। सरकार उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णयदेशों के आलोक में संविदा श्रम अधिनियम में संशोधन करने में विफल रही है।

उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय दिया है कि बाल मजदूरी की व्यवस्था को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। काम करने वाले बच्चों को पाठशालाओं में भेजा जाए और नियोजक को उसकी शिक्षा तथा देखभाल के लिये 25,000 रुपये का भुगतान करना होगा। सरकार ने इसके लिये कोष बनाने का आश्वासन दिया था, किन्तु उसे अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया।

उच्चतम न्यायालय ने दिल्ली के आवासीय क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित कारखानों को बंद करने का निदेश दिया था। उसने व्यवस्था दी थी कि यदि नियोजक अन्यत्र काम शुरू करने तथा अपने श्रमिकों को नये स्थान पर रोजगार सुलभ कराने में विफल रहता है तो उसे उन्हें (श्रमिकों को) क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में छः वर्ष का वेतन देना होगा।

उच्चतम न्यायालय ने पूर्ण अनुभूति लिये बिना वन क्षेत्र में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के साथ सम्बन्ध रखने वाली किसी भी गतिविधि पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है। इससे लकड़ी उद्योग तथा गैर कानूनी खनन इत्यादि पर प्रभाव पड़ा है, किन्तु इसके फलस्वरूप पर्यावरण से सम्बन्धित कानून को और अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया जा सकेगा। इन मामलों में एटक एक पक्ष बना और उसने श्रमिकों को कुछ राहत दिलाई।

हाल ही में उपभोक्ता अदालत ने महाराष्ट्र में टाटाओं द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं के रूप में उठाई गई क्षति के लिये भुगतान करने का आदेश दिया क्योंकि सिर पर बोझ उठाने वाले अर्थात् हैडलोड श्रमिकों द्वारा की गई हड़ताल को गैर कानूनी घोषित कर दिया गया था। यही नहीं, केरल उच्च न्यायालय ने बंद के समय परिवहन तथा अन्य अनिवार्य सेवाएं बंद करने की कार्रवाई को गैर कानूनी करार दिया। न्यायालय ने इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई के साथ कानून के अनुसार निपटने का आदेश दिया है।

ये प्रतिगामी निर्णयादेश श्रमिकों के सामूहिक सौदेबाजी के अधिकार पर आक्रमण हैं। श्रमिकों को ये अधिकार आइ एल ओ कन्वेंशनों के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त हुए हैं। बंद के प्रत्येक आह्वान में बिजली, जल, दूध की आपूर्ति और अस्पतालों जैसी अनिवार्य सेवाओं को मुक्त रखा जाता है।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण के नाम पर ये निर्णयादेश नियोजकों की रक्षा करते हैं। जब नियोजक श्रमिकों को उनके कानूनी रूप से देय न्यूनतम वेतन देने से इन्कार करते हैं

और इससे सम्बन्धित कानूनी प्रावधानों को पांवों तले रौंद देते हैं तो उस स्थिति में उपभोक्ता श्रमिकों की सहायता नहीं कर सकते। उपभोक्ता नियोजकों का सामना नहीं कर सकते और अपनी मांगों को स्वीकार कराने के लिये श्रमिकों को सामूहिक कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार है।

एटक ने मांग की है कि सरकार इन निर्णयदेशों को बदलने के लिये कार्रवाई करे अथवा कानून में इस ढंग से संशोधन लाए जिससे श्रमिकों का सामूहिक सौदेबाजी करने का अधिकार प्रभावित नहीं हो।

श्रमिक आंदोलन को भूमण्डलीय करण, निजीकरण तथा बेरोजगारी एवं दरिद्रता में वृद्धि के दुष्प्रभावों का प्रतिकार करने के लिये संघर्ष करने होंगे। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये आवश्यक है कि श्रमिक संघ अपनी विचारधारा तथा सांगठनिक मतभेदों से ऊपर उठ कर एकजुट हों। वामपक्षी श्रमिक संघों का एक सामान्य मंच है। इस मंच को श्रमिक संघों की प्रायोजन समिति के नाम से जाना जाता है। कभी-कभार मुद्दों पर विशाल एकता लाई जा सकती है। उदाहरणार्थ एन टी सी मिलों के पुनरुद्धार के लिये अथवा इस्को के निजीकरण के विरोध में सभी केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठन एकजुट हैं। गुट निर्पेक्ष देशों के श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के समय सभी आठों केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों ने एक ज्ञापन जारी किया था; उस ज्ञापन में श्रम मंत्रियों से सामाजिक मानकों के साथ व्यापार को जोड़ने का विरोध करने का अनुरोध किया गया था क्योंकि यह विकसित देशों की नान - टैरिफ संरक्षणवादी कार्रवाई है।

भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन में सभी श्रमिक संघों ने एकजुट रुख अपनाया था कि पहले वर्षों में श्रम को जो महत्व दिया जाता था वह वर्तमान में नहीं दिया जाता; जहां पहले वित्त तथा अन्य मंत्री प्रायः भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन में भाग लेते थे वहीं वर्तमान में श्रम मंत्री को काबिन अर्थात् पूर्ण मंत्री का दर्जा भी नहीं दिया गया; सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इकाईयों पर विशेष त्रिपक्षीय समितियां काम नहीं कर रहीं। श्रमिकों की ज्वलंत समस्याओं का समाधान ढूँढ निकालने की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा इत्यादि इत्यादि।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र तथा श्रमिक वर्ग के विरुद्ध संरचनात्मक समायोजन कार्यक्रम के हमले हो रहे हैं। इसलिये श्रमिक वर्ग की एकता और भी आवश्यक हो जाती है। आईये, हम श्रमिक वर्ग की पंक्तियों में विशाल एकता लाने के लिये काम करें।

आंगनवाड़ी

इस अवधि में महाराष्ट्र तथा कर्नाटक के अतिरिक्त बिहार, तमिलनाडु, केरल तथा राजस्थान में भी आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं को एटक के झण्डे तले संगठित किया गया है। एटक की ओर से दायर किये गए एक मामले में कर्नाटक एपीलेट ट्राइपुरल (अर्थात् प्राधिकरण) ने निर्णय दिया है कि आंगवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता सरकारी कर्मचारी है, किन्तु राज्य सरकार ने उसके इस निर्णय को उच्चतम न्यायालय में चुनौती दे डाली है।

सदस्यता की पृष्टि

पटना महाधिवेशन के तत्काल पश्चात् वेरिफिकेशन (सदस्यता की पृष्टि) के अंतरिम परिणाम घोषित किये गए। उसमें देखा गया कि बी एम एस पहले स्थान पर आ गया है क्योंकि सदस्यता की पृष्टि करने की प्रक्रिया में बोगस सदस्यता को स्वीकार कर लिया गया था। यह इसकी एक प्रमुख दुर्बलता थी। कुछ विशेष अधिकारियों की बी एम एस के साथ मिली भुगत थी। एटक द्वारा पूरा विवरण दिया गया था कि उसके विशेष केन्द्र किस प्रकार केवल कर्मशालाओं के रूप में ही काम करते हैं और ये केन्द्र झूठा रिकार्ड उपलब्ध कराते हैं। यह एक तथ्य है, किन्तु इस पर भी अधिकारियों ने उसकी अनदेखी कर डाली। सदस्यता की पुष्टि कामकाजी स्थलों पर जाकर नहीं की गई अपितु कार्यालयों में बैठ कर की गई थी। उन्होंने दुकानों में काम करने वाले लाखों कर्मचारियों तथा घरों में काम करने वाले नौकरों को भी अपने सदस्यों के रूप में दर्शाया। इसकी पुष्टि कर पाना कठिन था। आपत्तियां किये जाने पर भी सरकार ने उन्हें निरस्त कर डाला। इसकी प्रक्रिया मंत्री स्तर पर आयोजित बैठक में निश्चित की गई थी और परिणामों की घोषणा करने की विधि भी ऐसी ही थी।

सदस्यता की पृष्टि से हमारी अपनी दुर्बलताएं भी उभर कर सामने आई हैं। हमारी अनेक यूनियनों ने अपने रिकार्ड ही प्रस्तुत नहीं किये। कुछ बड़ी यूनियनों के पास यूनियन मुख्यालयों में सदस्यों के नामों की सूचियां भी नहीं थीं। इस प्रकार की सूचियां जिला तथ मण्डल स्तर पर सुलभ थीं। अनेक यूनियनों ने समुचित ढंग से अपने रिकार्ड नहीं रखे थे। दुर्भाग्यवश सदस्यता की पुष्टि की उसी अवधि अर्थात् 1992 में कामरेड के एल महेन्द्रा अस्पताल में भर्ती थे, उनके स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति गम्भीर थी और कामरेड होमी दाजी बीमार पड़ गए थे। इसलिये उस समय हमारा केन्द्र बहुत कमजोर था।

सदस्यता की उपरोक्त पुष्टि के परिणामों के अनुसार एटक को राष्ट्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन केन्द्रों में पांचवां स्थान दिया गया है। हम वर्ष 1996 की सदस्य संख्या के आधार पर नये सिरे से सदस्यता की पुष्टि अर्थात् वेरिफिकेशन कराने पर बल देते रहे हैं क्योंकि पिछली वेरिफिकेशन 1989 की सदस्य संख्या के आधार पर की गई थी। हम चाहते थे कि सदस्यता की पुष्टि अर्थात् वेरिफिकेशन की प्रक्रिया में संशोधन लाया जाय।

घरों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक

एटक ने घरों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों पर आइ एल ओ कन्वेंशन बनाने की मांग का समर्थन किया था। वर्ष 1995 में आइ एल ओ कन्वेंशन पारित की गई और भारत सरकार ने उसका समर्थन किया है।

असंगठित क्षेत्र

बंगलौर महाधिवेशन में असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को संगठित करने का आह्वान किया गया था। यह आह्वान परवर्ती महाधिवेशनों में भी दोहराया जाता रहा है।

पटना महाधिवेशन के पश्चात् सैक्रेटैरिस्ट ने अनुभव किया कि हमें आंगनवाड़ी, बीड़ी तथा निर्माण श्रमिकों पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिये। वे वर्तमान में अच्छे ढंग से संगठित हैं किन्तु कुछेक राज्यों में उनमें से किसी एक अथवा दूसरे की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा।

असंगठित क्षेत्र अत्यंत व्यापक है। वर्तमान में घरों में काम करने वाले (अथवा घरेलू काम धंधे में लगे) श्रमिकों की संख्या आधुनिक उद्योग में भी बढ़ रही है। पापड़ तथा अगरबत्ती बनाने वाले श्रमिक उनके अतिरिक्त हैं। वर्तमान में सिले-सिलाए वस्त्रों के उद्योग, जूता बनाने तथा यहां तक कि इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग में भी घरेलू काम धंधों पर लगे श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं।

श्रमिकों की अधिकतम संख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले श्रमिकों की है और ये श्रमिक खेत मजदूरों के अतिरिक्त हैं। हथकरघा एवं विद्युत करघा (पावर लूम) श्रमिक, मछुआरे, ताड़ी निकालने वाले, वन श्रमिक, खनन कार्य करने वाले, छोटी खदानों तथा भट्टों पर काम करने वाले श्रमिक इत्यादि इन श्रमिकों की श्रेणी में आ जाते हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त श्रमिकों की बहुसंख्या का उपयोग इस्पात, बी एच ई एल, कोयला, खदानों इत्यादि में ठेका मजदूरों (संविदा श्रमिकों) के रूप में किया जाता है।

असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों का नेतृत्व करने वाले साथी अनुभव करते हैं कि उनके मुद्दों पर कार्य समिति की बैठकों में विचार नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि बहस प्रमुख रूप से नयी आर्थिक नीति, निजीकरण, औद्योगिक बीमारी जैसे विषयों की धुरी के गिर्द ही घूमती रहती है। जून 1997 में सम्पन्न कार्य समिति की बैठक में एक उप समिति का गठन किया गया था। उस समिति की एक बैठक हुई। साथियों को न्यूनतम वेतन तथा कल्याण योजनाओं की समस्याओं को लेना चाहिये। केरल में असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की 16 श्रेणियों के लिये कल्याण योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं।

इन लाखों-लाख श्रमिकों को संगठित करने के लिये पूर्णकालिक संगठनकर्ता उपलब्ध कराए जाने की आवश्यकता है। संगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिक संघों को कम से कम दो वर्षों के लिये इन संगठनकर्ता साथियों को वित्तीय सहायता देनी चाहिये। उसके पश्चात् वे आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएंगे।

राज्य समितियों को कांडर उपलब्ध कराने तथा उसे वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर विस्तार पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये और उन्हें और विलम्ब किये बिना इस क्षेत्र में अपनी गतिविधियों का प्रसार करना होगा।

असंगठितों को संगठित करने का आह्वान ठीक था, किन्तु उसका अनुपालन नहीं किया गया और न ही किसी स्तर पर सांगठनिक दृष्टि से ठोस कदम इस सम्बन्ध में उठाए गए हैं।

हमें इस दुर्बलता को दूर करना होगा और असंगठित क्षेत्र में अपनी गतिविधियों का प्रसार करने की योजना बनानी होगी।

इसी प्रकार नये उभर रहे उद्योगों, लघु एवं बड़े, औद्योगिक एस्टेट्स, नये जोन्स इत्यादि के चलते एटक यूनियनों को संगठित करने के लिये ऐसी ही विधियां अपनानी होंगी।

आइ एल ओ

वर्ष 1995 में तत्कालीन कांग्रेस सरकार ने आइ एल ओ सम्मेलन के लिये एटक तथा सी आइ टी यू के प्रतिनिधियों को पर्यवेक्षकों के रूप में सम्मिलित नहीं किया था। संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार ने इसकी स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी किन्तु इससे सम्बन्धित आदेश विलम्ब से प्राप्त हुए। इस पर भी कामरेड बी डी जोशी ने आइ एल ओ सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। वर्ष 1996 में पांच राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों को भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमण्डल में सम्मिलित किया गया।

बाल मजदूरी

बाल मजदूरी उन्मूलन हेतु आइ एल ओ - आइ पी ई सी सहायता प्राप्त करने वाला एटक अंतिम संगठन था। तथापि राज्यों में ग्यारह तथा उद्योग में ग्यारह कर्मशालाओं का आयोजन किया गया; प्रदर्शनियां लगाई गईं तथा सुन्दर पोस्टर प्रकाशित कराए गए। पत्थर खदानों, मुरादाबाद में बर्तनों के कारखानों इत्यादि में काम करने वाले बाल मजदूरों के चित्र लिये गए। कृछ गति तथा नुक्कड़ कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया। इन कर्मशालाओं में आइ पी ई सी के प्रतिनिधियों, बाल कल्याण बोर्ड तथा स्थानीय प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों को सम्मिलित किया गया। एटक की सचिव कामरेड अमरजीत कौर द्वारा किये कार्यों की सर्वत्र भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की गई। उन्हें परियोजना के सम्पूर्ण कार्यों की समीक्षा करने के लिये समीक्षा समिति की सदस्य के रूप में मनोनीत किया गया। कामकाजी बच्चों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रेरित करने के उद्देश्य से 24 पाठशालाएं लगाई गईं।

कामकाजी महिलाएं

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिये छह केन्द्रों में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिये कर्मशालाओं का आयोजन किया गया। इन कर्मशालाओं में अध्यापकों, बैंक कर्मचारियों, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं, दूर संचार तथा अस्पताल कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया। ये कर्मशालाएं कामनवेल्थ ट्रेड यूनियन कौंसिल के सहयोग से लगाई गईं।

स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा एवं पर्यावरण

सी टी यू सी के सहयोग से स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा तथा पर्यावरण पर कर्मशालाओं का आयोजन किया गया और इसी अवधि में कृछ और कर्मशालाओं का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। कामरेड महादेवन इन कर्मशालाओं का आयोजन कर रहे हैं। कार्य समिति तथा महा परिषद (जनरल कौंसिल) में सम्पन्न बहस के आधार पर एटक ने अपनी यूनियनों तथा फेडरेशनों को स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा तथा पर्यावरण के मुद्दों पर समझौते के एक माडल के साथ-साथ सामान्य दिशा निर्देश भेजे हैं।

आइ एल ओ - एटक कर्मशालाएं

आइ एल ओ की सहायता से नयी आर्थिक नीति पर एक कर्मशाला का आयोजन किया गया। इस कर्मशाला में प्रख्यात अर्थ शास्त्रियों, फिक्की, सी आइ आइ के अध्यक्षों अन्य विशेषज्ञों ने भाग लिया तथा अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये। एटक के केन्द्र तथा राज्य स्तरी नेताओं ने भी इसमें भाग लिया। कर्मशाला में दिये गए भाषणों को पुस्तक के रूप में प्रकाशित किया गया है।

एटक के सुझाव पर भारतीय खेत मजदूर यूनियन ने खेत मजदूरों, उनकी आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक समस्याओं पर आइ एल ओ की सहायता से एक कर्मशाला का आयोजन किया।

अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा ने भी एटक के सुझाव पर आइ एल ओ की सहायता से छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों पर एक कर्मशाला का आयोजन किया। दोनों कर्मशालाओं में प्रस्तुत आलेख-पत्रों को प्रकाशित किया गया है।

वर्ष 1997 में एटक ने भारतीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा संघ की सहायता से आइ एल ओ के साथ मिल कर सामाजिक सुरक्षा पर एक कर्मशाला का आयोजन किया। विशेषज्ञों ने अपने आलेख पत्र प्रस्तुत किये जिन्हें पुस्तक के रूप में प्रकाशित कराया गया है। इस कर्मशाला के निष्कर्ष अमृतसर (पंजाब) में आयोजित एटक के 36वें माहाधिवेशन में आयोग की बहस का एक भाग बन सकते हैं।

एटक की हीरक जयंति

एटक ने अपने जीवन के 75 वर्ष पूर्ण कर लिये हैं। बम्बई में एक भव्य समारोह के साथ जयंति वर्ष का शुभारम्भ हुआ और उसका समापन हैदराबाद में एक विराट जनसभा के आयोजन के साथ हुआ।

हीरक जयंति समारोहों का शुभारम्भ 31 अक्तूबर, 1994 को मुम्बई में उस स्थान पर हुआ जहां वर्ष 1920 में उसका स्थापना सम्मेलन हुआ था। इस समारोह का उद्घाटन मुम्बई के महापौर ने किया। इंटक, सी आइ टी यू, एच एम एस, बी एम एस इत्यादि केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों के नेताओं ने इस अवसर पर कार्यकर्ताओं का अभिनन्दन किया। प्रत्येक वक्ता ने भाषण देते समय ट्रेड यूनियन एकता की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया। एक जन सभा का आयोजन भी किया गया।

एटक के अग्रगण्य एवं प्रमुख नेताओं एवं कार्यकर्ताओं को एटक के उपाध्यक्ष कामरेड इंद्रजीत गुप्त ने सम्मानित किया। एटक के महासचिव कामरेड ए.बी.बर्धन ने महा परिषद (जनरल कौंसल) में भाषण देते हुए अनुरोध किया कि एटक के सांगठनिक ढांचे का नवीकरण किया जाए, संगठन में नयी सफूर्ति एवं उत्साह का संचार किया जाए और उसकी सदस्य संख्या बढ़ा कर दो गुणा की जाए।

31 अक्तूबर 1995 को हैदराबाद में समारोहों का आयोजन किया जाए। शहर के चारों ओर एक बड़ी रैली निकाली गई जिसका समापन के एक जनसभा के रूप में

हुआ। सान्ध्य बेला में एक उत्सव का आयोजन किया गया। इस समारोह में एटक के तत्कालीन महासचिव कामरेड ए बी बर्धन के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन संगठनों के अन्य नेताओं ने भी भाषण दिये।

संगठन

कामरेड बर्धन ने मुम्बई जनरल कौंसिल बैठक में एटक का नवीकरण करने तथा अगले तीन वर्ष में इसकी सदस्य संख्या में दो गुणा वृद्धि करने का आह्वान किया था।

पटना महाधिवेशन में पदाधिकारियों का नया दल चुना गया। कुछ युवाओं को भी उनमें सम्मिलित किया गया था। प्रत्येक मास सैक्रेटेरिएट की बैठक नियमित रूप से होती है और आय-व्यय का पूरा विवरण उस बैठक में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। कार्यालय का आधुनिकीकरण किया गया; उसमें फेक्स, कम्प्यूटर जैसी सुविधाएं जोड़ी गईं। एक कम्प्यूटर सी टी यू सी की सहायता से लगाया गया। सैक्रेटेरिएट सदस्यों के मध्य कार्य का विभाजन किया गया। किन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश कामरेड एम के कृष्णन रुग्ण हो गए और इसके दुष्परिणामस्वरूप वह बोलने तथा लिखने की शक्ति खो बैठे। कामरेड गोबिन करार के लिये केन्द्र में रह कर काम करना कठिन था। अतः उन्हें पूर्वी क्षेत्र में संगठन का कार्यभार दे दिया गया। एक वर्ष के पश्चात् कामरेड टी ए फ्रांसिस ने केन्द्र में रह कर काम करना बंद कर दिया। नवम्बर 1996 में कामरेड ए बी बर्धन ने महासचिव के पद से त्यागपत्र दे दिया और वह उपाध्यक्ष चुन लिये गए। वह केन्द्रीय कार्यों के लिये उपलब्ध नहीं है। कामरेड एम एस कृष्णन ने स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं होने के कारण अध्यक्ष पद से त्यागपत्र दे दिया। नवम्बर, 1996 में सम्पन्न महापरिषद (जनरल कौंसिल) की बैठक में कामरेड बी डी जोशी अध्यक्ष तथा कामरेड के एल महेन्द्रा महासचिव चुन लिये गए। एक बार पुनः दुर्भाग्यवश कामरेड बी डी जोशी अध्यक्ष चुने जाने के मात्र एक मास पश्चात् बीमार पड़ गए और वह इस पूरी अवधि में काम करने के लिये व्यावहारिक रूप से केन्द्र में उपलब्ध नहीं रहे। शेष बची टीम अथवा पदाधिकारी पिछले एक वर्ष से केन्द्र में काम का संचालन कर रहे हैं। हाल ही में अर्थात् 9 जुलाई को बिहार के साथी कामरेड सत्यनारायण ठाकुर को असंगठित क्षेत्र को देखने के लिये केन्द्र में लाया गया है।

नवम्बर 1996 के पश्चात् सैक्रेटेरिस्ट के सदस्यों ने सांगठनिक स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिये राज्यों का भ्रमण किया। उन्होंने राज्यों के साथियों पर बल दिया है कि वे यूनियनों के आय-व्यय के हिसाब तथा रजिस्टर ठीक रखें और समय पर वार्षिक विवरणियां भेजें। सदस्यता पुष्टि अर्थात् वेरिफिकेशन के समय पाई गई दुर्बलताएं उन्हें समझाई गईं।

हमारा अनुभव है कि राज्य केन्द्रों को इस अवधि में अनेक परिपत्र भेजे गए हैं किन्तु न सभी केन्द्रों की ओर से उनका प्रत्युत्तर दिया गया और न ही उन्हें सभी सम्बद्ध यूनियनों के पास भेजा गया। इसलिये प्रकाशित नोट्स (सामग्री) यूनियनों को सीधे भेजी

गई है और वर्ष 1989 के पश्चात् सम्बद्धता शुल्क का भुगतान नहीं करने वाली यूनियनों की सम्बद्धता रद्द कर दी गई है और उन्हें पिछला बकाया सम्बद्धता शुल्क जमा कराने के लिये कहा गया है। ऐसा नहीं करने पर उन्हें असम्बद्ध घोषित कर दिया जाएगा और उनके प्रतिनिधियों को सम्मेलन में भाग लेने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। यूनियनों के रिकार्ड को समुचित ढंग से रखने के उद्देश्य से सम्बद्ध यूनियनों के नाम तथा उनके द्वारा जमा कराए गए सम्बद्धता शुल्क का विवरण लगभग एक मास पूर्व कम्प्यूटर में फीड किया गया है।

हमें शिकायतें मिली हैं कि ट्रेड यूनियन रिकार्ड का शुल्क जमा कराने वाले अनेक साथियों को ट्रेड यूनियन रिकार्ड नहीं मिलता। भविष्य में इस प्रकार की शिकायत उत्पन्न ही न हो, इसके लिये इस कार्य का भी कम्प्यूटरीकरण कर दिया गया है।

राज्यों की यात्रा करने से पता चला है कि कुछ महत्वपूर्ण राज्यों में महासचिव श्रमिक आंदोलन के लिये केवल अंश कालिक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में काम करते हैं। कुछ राज्यों में काम करने वाले साथी उपलब्ध तो हैं किन्तु उनके मध्य कार्यों का विभाजन नहीं किया गया। महासचिव सभी समितियों में सम्मिलित होते हैं किन्तु वे उनका काम नहीं कर पाते। इसके परिणामस्वरूप अन्य साथियों में मेधा एवं कार्य दक्षता का विकास नहीं हो पाता।

कुछ राज्य समितियों के पास अपने साथ सम्बद्ध यूनियनों के पूर्ण विवरण विद्यमान हैं, वे सम्बद्धता शुल्क का संग्रह करती हैं और केन्द्र को भेज देती है। कुछ अन्यो ने इस कार्य को सम्बन्धित यूनियनों के ऊपर छोड़ रखा है, इसके परिणामस्वरूप यूनियनों की भारी संख्या नियमित रूप से अपने सम्बद्धता शुल्क नहीं भेजती है। वे प्रायः महाधिवेशन के समय एक वर्ष का सम्बद्धता शुल्क भेज कर अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री मान लेती हैं ताकि उनके प्रतिनिधि महाधिवेशन में भाग ले सकें।

यूनियनों की भारी संख्या अपनी वार्षिक विवरणियां (रिटर्न्स) नहीं भेजती अथवा अपनी सदस्य संख्या केवल 200 दर्शाती हैं जबकि उनकी सदस्य संख्या दो-तीन हजार होती है। ऐसा वे लेखा जांच तथा सम्बद्धता शुल्क के भुगतान को टालने के लिये करती हैं। ऐसी यूनियनें भी हैं जिन्होंने सम्बद्धता शुल्क का भुगतान तो कर दिया है किन्तु सम्बद्धता के लिये आवेदन नहीं दिया। ऐसी यूनियनें भी हैं जो एटक के साथ सम्बद्ध होने का दावा करती हैं, सक्रिय रूप से काम करती हैं किन्तु वर्षों से उन्हें सम्बद्धता प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

कुछ औद्योगिक महासंघों की बैठकें नियमित रूप से नहीं होती; वे केवल वेतन वार्ताओं इत्यादि के समय सक्रिय होती है। गैर-कोयला महासंघों को कोयला महासंघों से पृथक करने का निर्णय लिया गया था, किन्तु उसे अभी तक कार्यरूप नहीं दिया गया। कुछ महासंघों ने दीर्घावधि से अपने सम्मेलन नहीं किये हैं जबकि कुछ महासंघ निश्चित अवधि में सक्रिय होते हैं।

अधिकांश राज्यों में दीर्घावधि से ट्रेड यूनियन कक्षाएं नहीं लगाई गईं। केन्द्र ने हाल ही में नवीकृत पाठ्यक्रम प्रकाशित किया है और उसकी ओर से अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये अंग्रेजी में पांच दिवसीय पाठशाला का हैदराबाद में आयोजन किया गया ताकि वे राज्यों में कक्षाएं ले सकें। हिन्दी कक्षाएं लगाने का कार्यक्रम भी था, किन्तु उसे स्थगित कर दिया गया। महाधिवेशन के पश्चात् हिन्दी के पाठ्यक्रम का अनुवाद प्रकाशित कराया जाएगा और कक्षाएं ली जाएंगी।

कुछ राज्यों विशेष रूप से तमिलनाडु तथा महाराष्ट्र ने श्रमिक शिक्षण के लिये केन्द्रीय बोर्ड द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सुविधाओं से लाभ उठाया है। कोयला तथा परिवहन उद्योग के लिये उच्चतर (उन्नत) प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया था, किन्तु इसमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकी।

आगामी महाधिवेशन में केन्द्रीय पदाधिकारियों के दल (अर्थात् टीम) को सुदृढ़ बनाना आवश्यक है। एक आयोग विस्तार में सभी स्तरों पर सांगठनिक समस्याओं पर विचार करेगा और संगठन में सुधार लाने तथा नये-नये क्षेत्रों में एटक की गतिविधियों का प्रसार करने के लिये भावी कार्यक्रम का निर्धारण करेगा।

असंगठित श्रमिकों की विराट संख्या जैसे ताड़ी निकालने वाले; वन कर्मचारी; भट्टों, खनन कार्यों तथा गैर कोयला खदानों के श्रमिक इत्यादि को संगठित करना होगा।

संविदा श्रमिकों तथा घरेलू काम धंधों में कार्यरत श्रमिकों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। असंगठित क्षेत्र की श्रमिकों की इस विराट संख्या के अतिरिक्त लघु उद्योगों तथा आधुनिक उद्योगों में कार्यरत असंगठित श्रमिकों की श्रेणी भी उभर रही है और लाल ध्वज अभी तक उनके हाथों में नहीं पहुंचा है।

राज्य समितियों को विशेष बैठकों का आयोजन करके इसकी सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाना होगा और उन्हें संगठित करने के काम में कार्यकर्ताओं को लगाना होगा।

केवल इसी ढंग से हम एटक की शक्ति को बढ़ा सकते हैं और उसकी सांगठनिक स्थिति में सुधार ला सकते हैं। वर्तमान में विद्यमान युनियनों एवं उनके कार्यों को देख कर ही संतुष्ट हो जाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। हमें अपनी सांगठनिक शक्ति को बढ़ाना होगा तथा उसे और संगठित करना होगा।

राज्य समितियों को कार्य समिति तथा महापरिषद (जनरल कौंसल) की बैठकें बुलानी होंगी। उन बैठकों की विशिष्ट कार्यसूची असंगठितों को संगठित करना तथा नये उद्योगों में संगठन का प्रसार करना हो।

जिला परिषदें (कौंसल)

जिला परिषदें नियमित रूप से अपना काम करें, यह अत्यावश्यक है। इससे दिन-प्रतिदिन के कार्यों का निरीक्षण करने, सम्बद्धता शुल्क के भुगतान, राज्य अथवा केन्द्र के आह्वान पर तथा एकजुटता कार्रवाईयों के लिये श्रमिकों को लामबंद करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

एकजुटा कार्रवाईयों के प्रति श्रमिकों में उतनी जागरूकता नहीं है, जितनी होनी चाहिये। सामान्य रूप से चलते उद्योगों के श्रमिक बीमार उद्योगों के पुनरुद्धार की समस्या पर कार्रवाई नहीं करते। स्थायी श्रमिकों की यूनियन से वादाओं के लिये सौदेबाजी तो करती हैं किन्तु वे संविदा श्रम (ठेका मजदूरी) व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने तथा संविदा श्रमिकों को स्थायी सेवा में लेने जैसी मांगों पर बल नहीं देतीं। जब पड़ोसी कारखाने के श्रमिक आंदोलन कर रहे होते हैं तो दूसरे कारखाने में कार्यरत श्रमिक उस पर न अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करते हैं और न ही एकजुटा का प्रदर्शन करते हैं।

वित्तीय स्थिति

कछ यूनियनों की वित्तीय स्थिति अच्छी है, किन्तु वे राज्य तथा अखिल भारतीय केन्द्र को अपना पर्याप्त अंशदान नहीं देती है। कुछ अन्य यूनियन शताब्दियों पुरानी प्रथा का पालन कर रही हैं अर्थात् वे 3 रुपये वार्षिक का सदस्यता शुल्क का संग्रह करके अपना काम चलाती हैं। इस प्रकार कोई भी यूनियन काम नहीं कर सकती। ऐसी यूनियन बोनस, वेतन संशोधन के समय दान का संग्रह करती हैं और कभी-कभार उस राशि को व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपयोग में लाती हैं।

महापरिषद (जनरल काँसल) ने वर्ष 1997 से 1.00 रुपया सम्बद्धता शुल्क एकत्रित करने का निर्णय लिया था। तब भी उसमें से 50 पैसे राज्यों के पास चले जाएंगे। एटक केन्द्र के मासिक खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये यह सम्बद्धता शुल्क पर्याप्त नहीं है।

जहां संगठन की वित्तीय स्थिति सामान्य कामकाजी व्यवस्था को चलाने के लिये ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं वहीं साथी अपेक्षा करते हैं कि एटक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठनों तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मलेनों में भाग लेने के लिये उनके विदेश भ्रमण का खर्च वहन करे।

अतीत में एटक साथियों की सहायता करता रहा है किन्तु वर्तमान में स्थिति पूर्णतया बदल चुकी है और हमें नियमित रूप से डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू को अपना सम्बद्धता शुल्क भेजना पड़ता है।

यदि साथी इस परिवर्तित स्थिति को अनुभव नहीं करते तो न हमारा केन्द्र सूदृढ़ हो सकेगा और न ही अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्पर्कों को बनाए रखा जा सकेगा। हाल ही में हवाना में सम्पन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के लिये सी आइ टी यू की ओर से 15 प्रतिनिधि भेजे गए थे। इसके विपरीत एटक की ओर से कामरेड महेन्द्रा अत्यंत कठिनाई से वहां जा सके थे। एटक के प्रतिनिधिमण्डल में बैंक कर्मचारियों के नेता कामरेड कारंथ तथा कर्नाटक से कामरेड पाटिल सम्मिलित हुए। ये दोनों साथी अपने-अपने खर्च पर हवाना गए।

सी टी सी ने एक नयी विधि अनाई है अर्थात् प्रत्येक प्रतिनिधि अपनी यात्रा तथा रहने एवं खाने के खर्चों को वहन करे और पंजीकरण शुल्क के रूप में 30 पौंड का

भुगतान करे। वे दिन अब लद चुके जब सोवियत संघ तथा पूर्वी युरोप के समाजवादी देश डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू को धन देते थे और विकासशील देशों को सब्सिडी देते थे।

साथियों को हमें नयी स्थिति की अनुभूति होनी चाहिये। उन्हें एटक के राज्य तथा केन्द्र को सृष्टि बनाने की विधियों का पता लगाना तथा साधनों को जुटाना चाहिये।

बंगलौर में अनेक श्रमिक संघ प्रति मास 5 रुपये प्रति सदस्य एकत्रित करते हैं और उसके थोड़े से भाग का अंशदान जिला परिषद को करते हैं। डब्ल्यू सी एल 72 रुपये वार्षिक एकत्रित करती है और इस प्रकार की यूनियनों पूरी योग्यता से काम करती हैं और ठीक ढंग से चलती हैं।

सांगठनिक आयोग को इन सभी पक्षों पर विचार करना चाहिये।

ट्रेड यूनियन एकता

एटक तथा एच एम एस कार्य समितियों की एक संयुक्त बैठक का आयोजन किया गया। पश्चिम बंगाल तथा महाराष्ट्र में समन्वय समितियों का गठन किया गया है। उन्होंने संयुक्त सभाओं का आयोजन किया है जिसे दोनों संगठनों के नेताओं ने सम्बोधित किया। कामरेड डी एल सचदेव तथा कामरेड मित्तल को राज्य स्तरों पर सभाओं का आयोजन करने के लिये अधिकृत किया गया है। केन्द्रीय नेता भी इन सभाओं में भाग लेंगे।

एटक ने स्पष्ट कर दिया था कि एकीकृत संगठन आइ सी एफ टी यू अथवा डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू में से किसी भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के साथ सम्बद्ध नहीं होगा, किन्तु वह आमंत्रित किये जाने पर उनकी बैठकों में भाग अवश्य लेगा। श्रमिकों के महासंघ दो तिहाई बहुसंख्या के निर्णय के आधार पर किसी भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संगठन में सम्मिलित हो सकते हैं। एच एम एस की परिवहन श्रमिकों की यूनियनों पहले ही आइ टी एफ के साथ सम्बद्ध है और उनकी इंजीनियरिंग यूनियन की सम्बद्धता आइ एम एफ के साथ है। एच एम एस के एक नेता ने एक बार सुझाव दिया था कि इस प्रकार के निर्णय एकीकृत संगठन की बहुसंख्या पर छोड़ दिये जाने चाहियें। इससे असहमति के अंकुर उनका एकीकरण होने के पूर्व ही फुटने लग जाएंगे। इसलिये हमें यह सुझाव स्वीकार्य नहीं है।

झण्डे तथा नाम के प्रश्न पर कोई मतभेद नहीं है।

एच एम एस की कार्यसमिति ने एटक के साथ बातचीत करने के लिये उच्च शक्तियां प्राप्त समिति का गठन किया है, किन्तु नेतृत्व पहले पांचवे केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग तथा उसके पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संघर्ष में व्यस्त रहा।

सी आइ टी यू ने केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों की समन्वय समिति बनाने के लिये इंटक के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित किया था, एटक पहले ही इस पर अपनी सहमति दे चुका था। केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों के नेतृत्व की एक बैठक 16 सितम्बर 1997 को हुई थी।

आइ एल सी

श्रम मंत्रालय ने स्थायी श्रम समिति का पुनर्गठन किया है; उसमें प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय संगठन के एक प्रतिनिधि को लिया गया; यदि वहां किसी प्रश्न पर मतदान होता है तो वह उसकी सदस्य संख्या जिसकी पुष्टि हो चुकी हो, के अनुसार समानुपातिक होना चाहिए; उसमें कोई सलाहकार नहीं होगा और आइ एल सी द्वारा नियुक्त समीक्षा समिति को भंग कर दिया गया। सभी केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों ने उपरोक्त निर्णय पर आपत्ति की थी और मांग की थी कि इन मुद्दों पर एस एल सी में भी विचार किया जाए और इस पर निर्णय लिया जाए।

ट्रेड यूनियन रिकार्ड

ट्रेड यूनियन रिकार्ड अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है और उसमें ट्रेड यूनियन नेताओं के लिये आवश्यक नवीतनतम सूचनाएं दी जाती हैं। उसका एक सम्पादक मण्डल है; अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी टी यू आर दोनों के पूर्ण कालिक सम्पादक हैं। पिछले महासम्मेलन के पश्चात् ट्रेड यूनियन रिकार्ड के विशेषांक निकाले गए थे। ये विशेषांक एटक की हीरक जयंति, 15 अगस्त तथा 26 जनवरी के अवसर पर निकाले गए। इन अंकों के लिये विज्ञापन एकत्रित किये गए जिनके फलस्वरूप ये अंक स्वाबलम्बी रहे। किन्तु हमारे अनेक साथी ने विज्ञापन एकत्रित करने में कोई रुचि नहीं लेते, यद्यपि वे इसके लिये विज्ञापन जुटा सकते हैं। यदि साथी मिल कर प्रयास करें तो ट्रेड यूनियन रिकार्ड पूर्णतया स्वाबलम्बी हो सकता है और उसकी गुणवत्ता में भी सुधार लाया जा सकता है।

प्रकाशन

केन्द्र की ओर से अनेक पुस्तिकाओं का प्रकाशन किया गया। साथियों ने उनकी बिक्री करने का प्रयास किया। इसके फलस्वरूप यह बिक्री पिछले दस वर्षों की बिक्री से अष्टिक रही। वेतन समझौते पर एक संदर्भ पुस्तक का वर्ष 1995 में प्रकाशन किया गया था। यह पुस्तक पूरी की पूरी बिक चुकी है। पेंशन योजना पर एक पुस्तिका का प्रकाशन करके उसे बेचा गया और अब उसका संशोधित संस्करण प्रकाशित किया गया है।

संविदा श्रम पर उच्चतम न्यायालयों के निर्णयों, ट्रेड यूनियन आंदोलन का इतिहास पहला तथा दूसरा संस्करण, श्रमिक आंदोलन में महिलाओं की भूमिका तथा चीन के सम्बन्ध में प्रभावों एवं आर्थिक संगोष्ठियों के आलेख-पत्रों और उनके साथ-साथ सामाजिक सुरक्षा पर कर्मशाला पर आलेख-पत्र प्रकाशित किया गया है। पटना महाधिवेशन के पश्चात् डेढ़ लाख रुपये का साहित्य बेचा गया है।

ट्रेड यूनियन शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम हाल ही में प्रकाशित किये गए हैं और हिन्दी भाषा में पाठ्यक्रम का प्रकाशन इस महाधिवेशन के पश्चात् किया जाएगा। राज्य के नेताओं को यूनियनों की बैठकों में जाते समय यह साहित्य अपने साथ ले जाना चाहिये ताकि वे उसे वहां बेच सकें। इससे श्रमिक वर्ग की जागरूकता के स्तर को ऊँचा करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू

डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू वित्तीय संकट में है। अतीत में सोवियत संघ तथा पूर्वी युरोपीय श्रमिक संगठन इतना अधिक अंशदान देते थे कि वह अपनी वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति एवं सामान्य कार्यों का निष्पादन करने के साथ-साथ विकासशील देशों को सब्सिडी भी देता था। आइ सी एफ टी यू को अमरीका तथा युरोपीय देशों से धन मिलता है। वह विकासशील देशों में अपने साथ सम्बद्ध श्रमिक संघों के आंदोलन को वित्तीय सहायता देने तथा उनके यात्रा व्यय को पूर्ण करने की स्थिति में है।

डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू के लिये अब वैसी स्थिति नहीं रही। उसके पास धन नहीं है और इसके लिये उसे अपने साथ सम्बद्ध संगठनों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। एटक को अपना सम्बद्धता शुल्क जमा कराना पड़ता है। पहले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संघों के सदस्यों, सम्मेलन के प्रतिनिधियों अथवा प्रमुख व्यक्तियों को निशुल्क यात्रा एवं निशुल्क ठहरने तथा खाने की सुविधाएं सुलभ कराने की परिपाटी थी। हवाना में आयोजित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के प्रतिनिधियों को अपनी यात्रा, ठहरने तथा खाने इत्यादि पर स्वयं खर्च करना पड़ा और पंजीकरण के लिये 30 डालर देने पड़े। यहां तक कि चाय तथा स्नैक्स इत्यादि के लिये भी उन्हें अपनी जेब से खर्च करना पड़ा।

डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू के पास अपने एक मास का खर्च चलाने के लिये भी धन नहीं है। कार्यालय के मकान मालिकों ने डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू से कह दिया है कि या तो मकान खाली कर दे और या उसे खाली कर दे।

हवाना में अध्यक्षीय परिषद ने साइप्रस में होटल के अपने शेयर तथा बुडापोस्ट में अपने भवन को बेच देने का निर्णय लिया है ताकि उस राशि से प्राग में डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू के लिये कार्यालय खरीदा जा सके। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर किसी मित्र संगठन अथवा बैंक से कार्यालय को खरीदने के लिये ऋण भी लिया जा सकता है। डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों को धन देने के लिये एक-एक डालर के बांड बेच देने, डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू के प्रतीक चिन्ह वाली टीपियां तथा शर्ट बेचने का सुझाव भी दिया गया है। इससे प्राप्त धन का उपयोग डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों को धन देने के लिये किया जाएगा।

डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू की क्षेत्रीय समिति को काम करने की स्थिति में लाना होगा। महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उप क्षेत्रीय समिति की बैठकें बुलाई जा सकती हैं और दस्तावेजों का आदान-प्रदान किया जा सकता है। हमारे दृष्टिकोण में प्रमुख स्थान विदेश भ्रमण को नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये अपितु एकजुटता की कार्रवाईयों, संयुक्त कार्रवाईयों तथा घटनाक्रम के समुचित अध्ययन को दिया जाना श्रेयस्कर होगा। सूचनाओं के आदान-प्रदान तथा एकजुटता कार्रवाईयों ने महत्व प्राप्त कर लिया है। विकसित देशों तथा बहुराष्ट्रीयों के हथकण्डों के विरुद्ध एक समान रुख का अपनाया जाना आवश्यक है।

यदि डब्ल्यू एफ टी यू को सक्रिय किया जाता है और विकासशील देशों के श्रमिक संघों को गतिशील, सजीव एवं कम्पायमान संगठन बनाया जाता है तो व्यापार को सामाजिक अनुच्छेद के साथ जोड़ने जैसे कुत्सित प्रयासों के विरुद्ध जन लामबंदी की जा सकेगी।

निष्कर्ष

नयी आर्थिक नीतियों के चलते निजी करण, रोजगार क्षति, औद्योगिक बीमारी में वृद्धि, कामबंदी तथा श्रमिक वर्ग पर आक्रमणों में वृद्धि हो रही है। हमारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अनुभव दर्शाता है कि भूमण्डलीय करण तथा उदारीकरण के फलस्वरूप जहां एक ओर धन का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है वहीं दूसरी ओर दरिद्रता में अपार वृद्धि हो रही है।

एटक चाहता है कि राष्ट्रीय विकास, आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक हितों की रक्षा की जाए; सब के लिये रोजगार, सब के लिये स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा हो और इनकी रक्षा करने के साथ-साथ इन्हें और बढ़ाया जाए।

जहां कुछ विशेष क्षेत्रों के लिये आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी की अत्यावश्यकता है वहीं सभी लोगों के लिये रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के प्रयास किये जाने चाहियें। भूमि सुधारों को लागू करने, कृषि तथा डेयरी फार्म, मुर्गी पालन, मत्स्य (मछली) पालन इत्यादि सहायक उद्योगों के लिये आसान शर्तों पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराने से ही इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा। इसी प्रकार छोटे एवं लघु उद्योग जैसे हस्तशिल्प इत्यादि के लिये भी आसान शर्तों पर ऋण एवं विपणन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहियें।

कार्य:

- * निजीकरण तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को दुर्बल बनाने के प्रयासों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष किया जाना चाहिये। निर्गम नीति लागू करने के प्रयासों का विरोध किया जाए। बीमार उद्योगों का पुनरुद्धार किया जाए और उनका परिसमापन सरकार का लक्ष्य नहीं होना चाहिये।
- * सविदा श्रम प्रणाली (ठेका मजदूरी) के विरुद्ध तथा अस्थायी श्रमिकों को स्थायी एवं नियमित करने की मांग के लिये संघर्ष किये जाएं।
- * भारी संख्या में नये उद्योग उभरे हैं और उनकी यूनियनों को सरकार की श्रमिक विरोधी नीतियों के विरुद्ध तथा समान मांगों के लिये जारी संयुक्त संघर्षों में लाना चाहिये।
- * असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों, कामकाजी महिलाओं तथा घरेलू काम धंधों में लगे श्रमिकों को संगठित किया जाए और न्यूनतम वेतन, सेवा सुरक्षा, सामाजिक सुरक्षा अथवा कल्याण योजनाओं के लिये संघर्ष किया जाना चाहिये।
- * भविष्य निधि पेशन को निर्वाह सूचकांक के साथ जोड़ने के लिये संघर्ष किया जाना चाहिये।

- ★ श्रमिक वर्ग में एकजुटता लाने के लिये सायास प्रयास किया जाए। संगठित श्रमिक असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के साथ एकजुट होकर काम करें। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जागरूकता बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये क्योंकि सर्वत्र श्रमिक भूमण्डलीय करण तथा नव-उदारवाद के हमलों को झेल रहे हैं। उनका संघर्ष विश्व व्यापी संघर्ष है। इसलिये श्रमिक वर्ग की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एकता परम आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर श्रमिकों में संघर्ष की एकता की आवश्यकता पहले से कहीं अधिक है।
- ★ पूंजीवादी विकास की चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिये एटक का विस्तार करने के साथ-साथ उसे और सुदृढ़ बनाया जाना चाहिये। नये उद्योगों में उसका विस्तार करना होगा और असंगठितों को संगठित करना होगा।
- ★ ठीक नीति की सफलता के लिये संगठन का होना आवश्यक है और संगठन की सुदृढ़ता कार्यकर्ताओं पर निर्भर करती है। प्रत्येक जिले में नये कार्यकर्ताओं को संगठन की पंक्तियों में सम्मिलित किया जाए; श्रमिकों की नयी श्रेणियों को संगठित किया जाए और श्रमिकों के पहले संगठन अर्थात् एटक जो पिछले 75 वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से श्रमिक वर्ग का नेतृत्व कर रहा है, को सुदृढ़ बनाया जाए।
- ★ इन कार्यों को सम्पूर्ण करने के लिये एटक केन्द्र को सुदृढ़ बनाईये, राज्य केन्द्र को सुदृढ़ बनाईये, औद्योगिक महासंघों तथा एटक की जिला परिषदों को गतिशील बनाईये।



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Union Congress**

16th - 20th October, 1997, Amritsar, Punjab

Report of the General Secretary

36th Conference of All India Trade Union Congress

16th - 20th October, 1997, Amritsar, Punjab

Comrades of the presidium, Comrade fraternal delegates and Comrades, today we are meeting in the 36th Conference of the AITUC at Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar named after the Lion of Punjab and the President of our foundation Conference. We are meeting at Amritsar where the most brutal massacre of the unarmed people was committed at Jalianwala Bagh by the British imperialist. We are meeting in the fiftieth year of independence which was achieved after hundreds of people were martyred, thousands suffered lathi charge and lakhs went to jails. I pay my respectful homage to the martyrs and salute the freedom-fighters because of whose sacrifices we are an independent nation that adopted a path of independent economic development. During the freedom struggle we considered our struggle as a part of the world-wide struggle against imperialism and forged alliance with the world-anti imperialist forces. The nation accepted democracy, secularism and socialism as its goal.

Today after fifty years of independence we are faced with a new world situation. The direct colonial rule has ended in most part of the world, but the forces of imperialism and neo colonialism continue their efforts to dominate economically both production and trade, dictate political terms and make efforts at cultural penetration through the revolution in information technology.

International Situation

After the collapse of Soviet Union and Socialism in east European countries the imperialists started the campaign that capitalism is the only way out. The U.S. imperialists use the IMF and World Bank for dictating economic policies. Now there is no cold war yet the expenditure on armed forces in the U.S. is very high. The imperialists have posted their military in various parts of the world. There is a move to include Poland, Hungary, Czechoslova-

kia and Romania in the NATO by 1999 so that the U.S. imperialists can station about 1,40,000 forces in Central Europe to ensure that there is no going back from capitalism. The Russian federation is opposed to extension of NATO. The U.S. forces are stationed in the far east in Caribbean in Middle east etc. all in the "interest of defence" of national interest.

The imperialists have come out with the policies of globalisation and neo liberalism which has only led to concentration of production and trade in some of the multinationals. The developing countries were pressurised into acceptance of GATT agreement by which the markets are to be opened up and free flow of finances and goods should be allowed and provision made for intellectual property rights. It envisages opening up of the financial sector such as Banks and Insurance for the Multinationals.

Israel and Palestine reached an agreement with U.S. mediation that 80% of Hebson will be vacated from the biggest city in Israeli occupied West Bank of Palestine. But the new Israeli Govt. started constructing large Israeli settlements and also occupied more rural areas too. This resulted in clashes. A European sponsored resolution criticising Israeli plan to construct houses in Eastern Jerusalem was vetoed by US on the plea that it will jeopardise a negotiated settlement. The U.S. doesn't want a home land for Palestine.

The Economic blockade of Cuba by the U.S. continues under the Helms Burton Law, inspite of the resolutions by the United Nations. The W.T.O. has appointed a panel of judges as the European Governments have challenged the Helms Burton Law. But the Clinton administration is refusing to appear on the plea that it is connected with "national security". Thus USA cares neither for UNO nor for W.T.O.

The United States conducts joint military exercises in Korean waters with South Korea with a view to pressurise democratic republic of Korea. The U.S. keeps its military base in this area so as to pressurise Japan, China and Russia.

The U.S. bases in Japan were fully utilised in their war against Iraq. The Japan U.S. security treaty provides that these bases can

be used against any country. It seems negotiations are under way by which Japan will be bound to cooperate unconditionally in any war that U.S. may start in furthering "its national interest".

After the gulf war Iraq has been again attacked under the plea of giving protection to K̄hurds. Iraqi soil is being used as a testing ground for new weapons. The main reason is to plunder the Arabian oil wealth by the U.S. oil cartels. Due to economic blockade the people of Iraq specially women and children are put to extreme hardships.

In Afghanistan U.S. is backing the reactionary Taliban through Pakistan as it wants a foot hold in Central Asia. The U.S. imperialists have their forces in Zaire on the plea of protecting its citizens. The French and the British also have their forces in another part of Africa.

In Europe in a number of countries the social democrats or Governments supported by the left have won the recent elections because of the growing discontent against the effects of gobalisation and neo-liberal policies and use of new technology to amass profits.

The effect of efforts to solve the problems within the capitalist system can be seen from the following facts.

There has been no growth in more than 100 countries. There has been economic development in only 15 developing countries which are used by the imperialists to prove the success of neo-liberalism. According to the study by UNDP 1.6 billion people are worse off than 15 years ago. 1.3 billion people in the world live on an income of one dollar a day and sixty percent of the world population lives on two dollars a day. Such is the appalling poverty.

The concentration of wealth is at a much higher scale in the United States. According to UN estimates over the past 20 years 97% of income increase went to the wealthiest 20% while average hourly wages have been falling since 1973 and real family income is less than 20 years ago. The top 10% now control almost 70% of the wealth of United States. The recently reported after tax profits in the biggest U.S. Corporations - the FORTUNE 500 - rose by 23.3 % a staggering 301 billion dollars.

According to a recent report by the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development, the total sales generated by the MNCs outside their country of origin totalled \$5.5 billion. This is more than the total value of exports. MNCs today control one third of the world's private sector assets. The total foreign holdings of the MNCs all over the world now exceed \$ 2 trillion.

According to United Nations statistics in 1993 global GDP as estimated at \$ 23 trillion out of which developed countries accounted for \$ 18 trillion leaving only \$ 5 trillion to the poorer countries though they constitute 80% of the world's population.

The U.N. human development report points out that -

- Around 17 million people die each year from infectious diseases such as Diarrhea, Malaria, and Tuberculosis.
- Of the world's 18 million HIV (AIDS) infected more than 90% live in developing countries.
- 150 million children at the primary level and 275 million at the secondary level are out of school.
- 1.3 billion or almost a third of world's population lives in poverty.
- Every year some 20 million hectares of tropical forests are grossly degraded.
- At the end of 1994 there were more than 11 million refugees in the world.

These statistics depict the most inhuman conditions existing due to the imperialist loot and the capitalist system which is eulogized by the imperialists.

The alternative Copenhagen declaration states, "This system has also resulted in an ever greater concentration of economic, political, technological and institutional power and control over food and other critical resources in the hands of a relatively few transnational corporations and financial institutions. A system that places growth above all other goals including human well being, wrecks economies rather than regenerates them exploiting women's time, labour and sex. It creates incentives for capital to exter-

nalise social and environmental costs. It generates jobless growth, derogates the rights of workers, undermines the role of trade unions finally it leads to an unequal distribution in the use of resources between and within countries and generates social apartheid, encourages racism, civil strife and war and undermines the rights of women and indigenous people.

There is a great incidence of grouping into cartels. Amongst MNCs in the global economy alongwith the diversion of immense production potential into huge financial speculation (now amounting to 45 trillion dollars) and into the arms race currently accounting for \$700 billion. United Nations Data produced for the ILO-1992 Conference showed that the wealth of the world lies in the hands of 153 families, while more than a billion people in the world are jobless or under-employed. Thus, the rich are growing richer and the poor, poorer.

In Germany mass unemployment reached record hieghts. Over 4.1 million i.e. 9.6% in West Germany and 15.9% in East Germany. A deindustrialisation was brought about in East Germany.

The U.N. Human Development Report 1997 has estimated that the annual losses to developing countries from unequal access to trade, labour and finance amounts to as much as 500 billion US dollars that is ten times what they receive in foreign aid.

It is now revealed that two third of foreign investments in the developing countries in recent years has gone to only eight developing countries.

The report of UNCTAD has given a list of 100 top TNCs out of which one or two are from South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore. The report estimates that flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in 1995 to be around 235 billion dollars out of which only 84 billion dollars have been invested in the developing countries. 34 billion dollars in China and 50 billion dollars in 12 developing countries. 63% of the FDI was in the developed capitalist countries. This brings the World FDI stock to 2600 billion dollars in 1995.

The U.S. remains both the biggest overseas investor and the largest recipient of foreign direct investment with out-flow of 40 billion dollars and inflow of 49 billion dollars in 1994.

Thus inspite of liberalisation, and privatisation for globalisation there is only a meagre investment by the Multinationals in the developing countries inspite of the imperialist propaganda about the Asian tigers.

In Germany there are jobless and trade unions in coal mines and Banking have threatened cat call strikes if the Govt. does not stop the cut in social spending. In Italy 30000 workers demonstrated demanding that the Govt. should create jobs as 2.82 million are unemployed. At present European union countries have 18 million jobless. Policy makers in Europe are worried that workers demonstrations could soon turn into more serious forms of social unrest. There may be violence if unemployment increases and social spending cuts persist.

Just before general elections in France on 1st May the Transport workers went on strike. All transport by road rail and domestic air services were affected and hospitals, and bank employees also joined the strike.

In Great Britain the official figures of unemployed are 1.8 million but the actual figure is three times more.

In Russia the Finance Minister announced that in order to balance the budget this year the Govt. will cut spending and raise 5 billion US dollars through privatisation and sale of precious metals. 20 million workers took to the streets on 27th March'97 in Russia. Seven million workers joined the strike. 2.5 million teachers besides academicians joined the protest action.

Tens of thousands of workers will loose their jobs in Bulgaria as the Govt. will sell the best state owned companies and close the insolvent ones.

The workers of South Korea one of the Asian tigers went on the biggest strike in the last 45 years to fight against the new labour laws. On 10th March the Govt. passed the reformed labour laws. The new law retains provisions of the December 26 law such as prohibition on trade unions contributing to political fund. Railways, Road Transport, Health services and Banks are classified as essential services and subject to compulsory arbitration, disallowing

any type of collective action. No labour rights to teachers and civil servants. The attack on collective bargaining and union rights in Australia and New Zealand, the reduction in workers pension in Japan and Canada, the refusal of the Sri Lankan Govt. to adopt a Labour Rights charter and the revision of the manpower bill in Indonesia restricting the workers right to strike are just a few of the reversals in 1990s.

Today, conflicts are disparate and fragmental, not demanding higher salary but against privatisation, against attacks on social security, shut downs, and job cuts. These are defensive battles to retain the gains in wages, security of service and social security etc.

Our International activities

During this period Comrade A.B.Bardhan attended at Copenhagen The World Social Summit. He attended the Conference of the Italian and the French trade unions, Comrade H.Mahadevan attended the Conference of Metal & Engineering Federation of CGT, and visited China at the invitation of the Chinese T.U.s. and attended International symposium in both in countries Comrade Gaya Singh attended the World Solidarity with CUBA Conference at Hanoi, Comrade B.D.Joshi and Comrade Parashar attended the Conference of the Uzbek Trade Unions. Comrade A.B.Bardhan attended the international T.U. meet convened by GEFONT at Kathmandu. K.L.Mahendra attended the South Asian Labour Forum at Kathmandu and also the Trade Union Conference of the Russian Federation at Moscow. Comrade Vijayan Kunissery attended the construction Workers T.U.I. meeting at Hanoi.

At Havana the Cuban T.U.C. took the initiative and after a preparatory meeting with COSATO, CGT, CITU and some others convened an international conference of the trade unions on Globalisation & Neo Liberalism. The affiliates of WFTU and several others attended the Conference. The countries of Latin America, China, India, Vietnam, Syria and others were represented. Comrade K.L.Mahendra, Comrade Karanth of AIBEA and Comrade Patil of Karnataka attended the same where a declaration was adopted and it was decided to have the next Conference at Brazil in 1999. The AITUC has joined the Sponsoring Committee and its first meeting

will be held in February, 1998, at Cuba. Some of the delegates came from ICFTU affiliates. Though their leadership is taking a position of supporting policies persuaded by their Governments, in the ranks criticism against World Bank and IMF is growing.

During the same period we have received delegation from China, Italy, CGT, Russian Oil Union, Commonwealth Trade Unions, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in the AITUC Office. A Convention of transport workers' unions in South Asia convened by the Coordination Committee of Road Transport Workers with unions affiliated to AITUC, CITU and H.M.S. was held in Delhi. Delegates from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal participated.

A South Asian Trade Union meeting was held at Dacca, and it was decided to hold a South Asia Trade Union Conference in New Delhi.

Thus AITUC has been strengthening the relations with trade unions in other countries. It sent messages of solidarity to the workers of Russia, and to the workers of South Korea when they were on strike. It gave a donation to Cuba for publishing the works of its national hero.

The AITUC joined the Preparatory Committee for the India Ocean Conference for which the initiative was taken by some Australian Trade Unions, some South African Trade Unions and the CITU. Unfortunately the delegates from Australia first resisted amendments proposed by the AITUC and CITU delegates and even after accepting them didn't incorporate in the final stage. It shows that there are hesitations on certain policies.

Anyway our effort to build up wide unity in the struggle against globalisation, neo liberalism, and against the mechanisation of IMF - World Bank and WTO will continue.

Comrade K.L. Mahendra attended the ILO Conference at Geneva as an observer in the Govt. delegation. At Geneva the convention for fee charging labour recruitment was adopted and K.L. Mahendra was in that Commission. Another Commission had first round of discussion on contract labour and the convention on the same will be adopted in the next Session.

The Director General in his report stated that the WTO at its Singapore meeting has decided that the ILO should supervise the implementation of social standards; These should be linked to trade. Hence he proposed that NGOs in every country will be authorised to supervise and place labels stating that social standards are observed and governing body will finalise. Thus in the market both labelled and unlabelled goods will be available. 113 developing countries submitted a memorandum that the meeting of Ministers at WTO had no authority to direct ILO and ILO cannot go against its own rules.

From India AITUC, CITU, and B.M.S. opposed the proposal followed by the delegate from Iran, African Trade Union Congress and Morocco. In the concluding speech the Director General modified and said that in December the Governing body will prepare a draft and place it before the next Conference. Our vigilance has provided line to see that the trade unions from the developing countries defeat their designs.

At Calcutta during the Indian Ocean Conference the delegates from South Asian Countries met and it was agreed that India should host a Conference of the South Asian Trade Unions to develop friendly relations for resolving the issues through negotiations and for developing closer relations and solidarity in South Asia.

The South Asia Labour Forum organised a meeting in which delegates from Pakistan and Sri Lanka were present. Comrades K.L.Mahendra, H.Mahadevan, D.L.Sachdev and also AITUC comrades from some industries attended the meeting.

The South Asia Labour Forum took up the demand for release of fishermen both in India and Pakistan languishing in jails for having crossed the maritime borders. A team including AITUC rep visited the jails and fishermen areas in Gujarat and prepared a detailed report and presented to the Govt. for taking policy decisions on various aspects. Most of them are released and further efforts are on.

NATIONAL SITUATION

Since the last Conference there have been several political changes in the country and the whole period has been full of scams

the Hawala scam, the Telecom scam the Stock market scam and in all these ministers, Congress leaders, officials and some others were involved. It is the Hawala scam in which several ministers were involved added to the impact of demolition of Babri Masjid that led to the down fall of the Congress. Narasimha Rao himself was involved in some cases of corruption.

In the elections to the Parliament BJP emerged as the largest party and the Congress has only 145 seats. The BJP Govt. could not gain vote of confidence in Parliament as no secular party was prepared to support it.

A United Front of 13 parties was formed which adopted a Common Minimum Programme and came to power. It was a programme of compromise and hence there are both positive and negative points in it. It provided for more powers to states, strengthening of PD System, reservation for women in Parliament and assemblies, assistance to sick public sector undertakings, recognition by secret ballot, workers participation in management etc. It provided for privatisation of Insurance sector, disinvestment in both core and non-core sectors opening up of even core sector for private investment and liberalization of imports hitting our industry. The Govt. has then opened up a number of industries for 51% foreign direct investment. The 1956 industrial policy resolution is amended and opened up a number of industries for private investment which were earlier reserved for public sector.

Looking at the present scenario it seems we are passing through a phase of coalitions. The BJP is having alliance with Akalis in Punjab, Shiv Sena in Maharashtra, BSP in UP., Telugu Desham Parvati Group in Andhra and Samta Party in Bihar.

The Congress which was supporting the U.F. Govt. from outside suddenly withdrew its support leading to the fall of Deve Gowda Ministry. The Congress later agreed to support Gujral Govt. of U.F. from outside. While all the left parties are in the U.F., CPI alone has joined the Govt. and others support from outside.

The Trade Unions have to carry on struggles in defence of the workers and the impact of globalisation, neo liberalism, and the structural adjustment programme, though we want this Government to continue.

The U.F. Govt. is making efforts to improve relations with neighbours, gave more economic powers to the States, no repression is let loose in industrial disputes or mass actions of even the Govt. employess, PDS Scheme has improved but it has to cover the areas that were decided. Hence there are some positive achievements of the U.F. Govt. But the negative features arising out of the economic policies have got to be resisted.

While the AITUC wants the U.F. Govt. to continue it will organise movement for the pro-poor programme in the CMP and against the anti-working class and anti-people policies arising out of the economic policies.

The Danger of Communalism

The BJP has emerged as the single largest party in the Parliament. The discontent against the Congress was utilised by BJP which is committed to the policies of globalisation and neo liberalism and is also communal. It distorts history and equates Hindutva with nationalism. It is a part of the Sangh Parivar which stands for an authoritarian State. The recently is BJP trying to pose itself as more liberal than its earlier image but the militancy is now by another wing of the RSS, i.e. the Bajrang Dal and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. The RSS leadership feels that dilution of its policies is leading to its weakening and hence would like BJP to adopt more aggressive postures.

Along with communalism is also growing castism. Defence of the weaker sections and their upliftment or empowerment is necessary but castism is endangering the unity of the working class and the democratic movement itself. In certain parts of the country there have been caste riots while in some other parts there have been attacks on the scheduled castes.

It is the duty of the working class to unite with all secular forces and fight both politically and ideologically against the forces of communalism and castism and defeat them.

Economic Scenario

The Govt. has made efforts to keep the inflation under single digit ranging between 5 to 7 percent but the prices of essential commodities have been rising. The cost of living index reflects the

rise in the prices of essential items mainly food and the cost of living index for the agricultural workers shows a rise of 9.0 percent while the rate of inflation is hovering around 7 percent.

The applications on the live registers of the employment exchanges conceal the growth of unemployment as the number in the employment exchange registers is pegged at 36000 and odd right from 1991 when the NEP was introduced.

The Gross Domestic capital formation as percent of GDP shows little increase with 25.9 percent in 1990-91 and 27.1 percent in 1995-96 at 1980-81 prices.

There is very slow growth of investments, which can be seen from the fact that savings in 1995-96 were 25.6 percent of GDP while they were 24.3 percent in 1990-91. The gross domestic investment was 27.7 percent of GDP in 1990-91 and came down to 27.4 percent in 1995-96.

The growth of the economy depends on the physical infrastructure and power is very important for both industry and agriculture. While the actual addition to generating capacity was 2598.5 in 1994-95 it was only 2123 in 1995-96. The total losses suffered by State Electricity Boards are Rs.4646.5 crores in 1994-95 and one of the main cause was the subsidised rates fixed by the Govt. which are not reimbursed from the treasury. The full capacity is not utilised and there are transmission losses due to the technology used and defective planning. There are losses due to illegal utilisation too. The Govt. gave lot of concessions to Enron including counter guarantee and other MNCs will increase the cost of power.

The index number of industrial production reveals that the growth is not stable. In 1994-95 it was 9.4% in 1995-96 it was 11.8% and in 1996-97 only 6.6%. The increase in the manufacturing sector was 13.1% in 1995-96 and 7.9% in 1996-97.

The exports in 1997-98 came down to \$8135 million as against \$8253 million in 1996-97 while imports increased during the same period from \$ 9290 millions to \$9532 millions. Thus the balance of payment remains infavourable and India continues to remain dependent on IMF for adjusting the balance of payment.

The small scale industries increased from 20.82 lakh units in 1991-92 to 27.24 lakh units in 1995-96. The output increased from Rs.1,78,699 crores in 1990-91 to Rs.356213 crores in 1995-96 and the employment increased from 129.80 lakhs to 152.61 lakhs during the same period.

The Govt. depended on foreign investments for economic development. The total FDI from 1991 to 1996 is \$5690 million. The Minister for Industries has said that the Govt. would like to get FDI equal to \$ 10 billion every year. The FDI is lower compared to the small countries of Asia the so-called Asian tigers.

The FDI which was \$4.2 billion in 1993-94 rose to \$4.3 billion and during April-December 1996 the inflow rose to \$ 4.3 billion.

Indian share in world trade has gone down from 1.78% in 1950 to 0.61% in 1994 in a period of globalisation.

Inspite of the CMP the PDS doesn't seem to have improved much. In April - December, the allocation of wheat was 11.31 million tones and the offtake was only .29 million tones and the allocation of rice was 14.61 million tones and the drawals were only 9.46 million tones. The position has not much improved in the subsequent period. This is so because the State Governments have not made arrangement of proper distribution system. Only a few States have got the proper distribution system.

The gross bank credit has been going down and specially it has gone down from Rs.2775 crores for agriculture to Rs.846 crores in 1996-97.

Similarly for small scale industry from Rs.5021 crores to 1010 crores in 1996-97.

The fiscal deficit has increased from Rs.41451 crores in 1990-91 to Rs.59805 crores in 1996-97.

The gross interest payment on the external and internal debts has gone upto Rs.52000 crores in 1995-96 as against Rs.21498 crores in 1990-91.

The Consumer Price Index has increased from 240(1980=100) in 1992-93 to 313 in 1995-96 i.e. 30% increase in three years pe-

riod. The workers in the small scale industry, in the unorganised sector and home workers are the worst sufferers as they do not get any Dearness Allowance. Those below the povertyline suffer the most as the index of essential commodities rises much higher.

Since Patna Conference the Narsimha Rao Government started opening up of the economy to the Multinationals and nationwide agitation was conducted against the Sovereign guarantee given to Enron for 16 percent return on capital knowing fully well that the rate of supply of electricity will be much higher than the domestic rates at present. The import duties were reduced and concessions announced for the multinationals.

The United Front Govt. has opened up 25 more industries including textiles, sugar, iron ore, bauxite, health and education for foreign investment upto 51% for which no licence will be required. The U.F. Govt. has divided the industry into strategic, core sector and non-core sector. It announced that disinvestment upto 74% can take place in non-strategic and non-core sectors and upto 49% in the core-sector. A Disinvestment Commission has been set up for transparency in disinvestment. Disinvestment is virtually privatisation. It is sufficient to hold 40% share for virtual control of industry and hence even the core sector will be controlled by the private sector in course of time. Because of the reduction of import duty a number of our industries have become sick. All this is being done on the plea of competitiveness and market economy. The Govt. has taken no steps against dumping.

As far sick public sector undertakings are concerned because of the pressure of trade unions and sections of political parties so far revival packages of 12 industries including HEC, Scooter India, IDPL, Jessop, HPF etc. have been approved. Some others are now being reviewed. But there are more than 100 sick PSUs. In 1994 an agreement was signed by the Govt. for the revival of 79 sick NTC Mills; on the basis that the sale of surplus land will give about Rs.2000 crores. But the Govt. of BJP - Shiv-Sena in Maharashtra has taken a position that they will give only one third of the proceeds of sale of land which amounts to about Rs.600 crores only. Govt. of India is not prepared to invest the rest of the amount and no decision has yet been taken for revival. In the last

meeting with the delegation of Trade Unions the Prime Minister said that the Govt. has no resources to revive all the mills and a decision will be taken within a month or so.

The revival plans for the Fertiliser Corporation of India, Cement Corporation of India, and several other industries are still to be worked out. The Finance Ministry has taken a position that there shall be no budgetary support, which has become a big hurdle in the revival of sick PSUs. Out of 244 PSUs 109 units are loss making and 90 have been declared sick and 60 have been referred to BIFR. Winding up orders have already been issued in eight cases some of which have been stayed by High Courts. Government refuses to be the promoter. While such is the position in BIFR, I.D.P.L. revival plan has been approved under pressure from trade unions and the political parties.

Government should evolve methods for revival of as many as possible as it is promised in CMP that public sector shall be strengthened.

In the State large number of State sector undertakings are closed. In West Bengal and Kerala there are some efforts of revival. In Andhra Pradesh units like Allwyns, Republic Forge and even Cooperative Sugar mills are lying closed and there is no effort for revival. The trade unions are agitating.

Manmohan Singh had said when he was Finance Minister that the State Govts. should also fall in line with the new economic policies with the result that in Haryana certain routes of Bus Transport were privatised; in Delhi private buses were permitted to ply on the nationalised routes etc. Now the Andhra Pradesh Govt. wants to trifurcate the State Electricity Board into three corporations, for generation, transmission, and distribution. The employees of the A.P. Electricity Board went on two days strike. In Karnataka bifurcation of KSRTC is done despite agitation by our Federation. In other states also the state sector undertakings are facing similar prospects but we do not have enough information.

Because of the shortage in power supply, Govt. permitted private sector to step in to set up power projects. Very few industrial houses have come forward for investment. Some smaller capital-

ists have come forward to put up plants at Rs.700 to 800 crores investment. This will not meet the requirement of the situation.

The Chari Committee report on coal recommended to produce coal in private sector and to fill up the gap of requirement in the 9th and 10th plan coal should also be imported. Earlier the power projects were permitted to have captive mines and 70 blocks were identified for the purpose.

The five Central Trade Union organisations opposing the opening up of coal industry for private sector decided to go on strike on 28th to 30th August'97. The Prime Minister held a meeting and the Govt. has asked for two months time after which they will negotiate with the trade unions. The strike has been postponed.

Disinvestment

Right from 1990-91 disinvestment from the public sector industries has begun. Even the CMP has promised disinvestment with transparency and using the proceeds for the social sector like education and health and only 10% to be invested for revival of sick industries. The Disinvestment Commission has commented that the policy to refuse budgetary support is not correct. It states that Govt. should make one time investment so that it becomes attractive for disinvestment, that is investment so as to get better returns through disinvestment.

Now 40 profit making PSUs have been referred to Disinvestment Commission. The Disinvestment Commission organised a seminar to which K.L.Mahendra was invited. He pointed out that disinvestment is virtual privatisation and the proceeds are being transferred from the capital account to the revenue account which only the feudal lords did in their last days to keep up their false glory. Shri Rangarajan, Governor of Reserve Bank stated at the Bombay Seminar that it is not selling family silver but transferring from one account to another account.

There is a move to amend the SICA with a view to expedite the proceedings and facilitate liquidation. The amendments are not with a view to revive the sick industries. The AITUC has submitted a detailed memorandum.

The AITUC has submitted that since Govt. itself is the promoter it should not refer the sick PSUs to BIFR. An Experts Committee should prepare a revival plan in consultation with the unions, management and the financial institutions. Govt. should hold the discussions with the unions and finalise the revival plan.

The Govt. has declared that 9 profit making and important PSUs are the Navratnas and shall be developed as world giants. This only means that they have to be developed as Indian Multinationals. They can enter into collaboration, invite private capital and have autonomy for it. But there are three circulars issued on the same date giving different versions of what autonomy means. The workers will also be allowed shares in them. But the main thrust is to make them world giants. Which way it helps self reliance or country's economy is a different matter.

The Govt. proposes to permit entry of private sector in insurance sector and permit Rural Banks in the private sector. Further the Govt. proposes to introduce the insurance regulatory authority in the coming session of the Parliament, having withdrawn in the last session.

During this period the Bank employees went on strike on their demands. The insurance employees went on strike against privatisation and in August 97 the Banks went on strike for two days and the strike was complete because all the employees and officers organisations had unitedly gone into action.

5th Pay Commission for Central Govt. employees

The recommendations of the 5th Pay Commission to say the least was anti employees and pro IAS. The Commission has proposed abolition of 31/2 lakhs of posts, and reduction of 30% strength over a period of ten years, contractorisation, computerisation etc. It has recommended payment of hundred percent neutralisation notionally since 1986 and merge the same for officers immediately and increase of Rs.240 at the minimum level. Dual standards were adopted. For officers the pay is need based and for the staff on the basis of increase in NNP during last eight years instead of ten years. The Pay Commission recommended House Rent on the maximum of pay.

The Govt. for the first time has decided to give prospective effect and the House Rent on actual pay. The incremental rate at higher levels is 3% while on other levels it is lower. There are anomalies in fixation and the fitment formula is such that some will get less than their present pay.

The Secretariat officers have gone on strike on 4th September. The employees are to go on strike from 24th September. The Railway employees in the ballot have overwhelmingly voted for strike. The strike notice has been served on 4th September.

Hectic and prolonged negotiations took place between the JCM leaders and the group of ministers, lead by Com. Indrajit Gupta, Home Minister.

In the meanwhile AITUC along with other national centres extended support to the Govt employees and urged the Prime Minister to intervene so as to reach the settlement, conceding the demands to the employees.

Finally at the wee hours on the 11th Sept. 97, the settlement between the Govt and the JCM leaders was reached, conceding many demands such as 40% increase in pay, improvement of fixation formula, payment of arrears in cash, enhancement of the rate of increments at the lower scales, removal of eligibility ceiling on Bonus, further review of the recommendation of the pay commission on abolition of 3.5 lakh vacant posts and rejection of reduction of staff strength by 30% etc. It was also agreed to consider certain other issues subsequently.

Because of the unity and determination of the Govt employees as well as the positive approach shown by the group of ministers during the final negotiations, the satisfactory settlement was reached on the 11th Sept and the notices of indefinite strike from 24th Sept 97 were withdrawn.

Pension Scheme

The AITUC was the first to demand introduction of Pension Scheme. The P.F. Pension Scheme on the basis of portion of employers P.F. contribution being transferred from 1.4.93 was introduced. The AITUC welcomed the scheme for payment of pen-

sion but suggested a number of amendments. For instance girl child should also get pension upto 25 years of age irrespective of marriage, review every year, Govt. contribution of 1.16% to continue etc.

But the Govt. has not yet accepted to pay higher rate of interest i.e. 131/2 % given on State Govt. securities instead of 81/2% on the corpus of Rs.11,000 crores which will work out to about Rs.500 crores annually. It is loot of the workers money and AITUC has been agitating for increase of interest to atleast 131/2% If this is conceded the pension can be linked to cost of living index.

The AITUC, I.N.T.U.C., H.M.S. and B.M.S. agreed for implementation and urged for amendments. The AITUC further suggested that a separate scheme be worked out for the companies that can afford to pay on the basis of extra 3% from both management and employees, add it to 2.67% of Family Pension and a scheme be worked out. Those drawing Rs.5000 and more can easily afford it. The Mother Dairy of Delhi where AITUC union exist, has worked out on the basis of 4 percent contribution by both the employers and workers. NMDC scheme provides for 6 1/4 % contribution by workers, 2 percent by employers and 1.16% by the Government without touching the P.F.

In coal the legislation has been passed but the scheme is not yet approved by the Govt.

In Steel the workers are agitated as the workers and managements are contributing 2% each and no viable scheme could be worked out.

Administration of ESI and P.F.

The Govt. has increased the coverage of ESI from those drawing Rs.3000 to Rs.6500. Some of them were getting benefits better than ESI as they had the benefit of medical reimbursement or having their own hospital facilities.

The State Governments are expected to run the ESI hospitals and look after medical facilities and have to pay only 12%. But most of the State Governments neglected the scheme. On the new decision of the Govt. there were protests. We urged on the

Govt. that the Corporation should directly run the hospitals and exempt those who have better facilities. The Central PSUs owe about Rs.1000 crore statutory dues to P.F. and ESI. The AITUC has demanded that the Govt. should pay these dues.

Index Series

The trade union movement in general had rejected the index series worked out on 1982 as base. The new series did not take into account the recommendations of Rath Committee; further the trade unions were not associated while selecting of basket or giving of weightages with the result the the real rise in prices is not reflected in the index.

The fraudulent index series have helped the employers to deprive the workers of their due and added to their profits.

The AITUC has urged on the Govt. to associate the trade unions from the stage of preparing family budget. The survey has commenced and the Govt. has asked the T.U. Centres to suggest the markets from where information should be collected, but did not associate the trade unions in preparing the family budget

Gratuity Ceiling

The Gratuity ceiling for the Govt. employees was raised to Rs.2¹/₂ lakhs from 1.4.95 and now Vth Pay Commission has raised it to Rs.3¹/₂ lakhs. On agitation by trade unions Finance Minister in his budget speech has announced that the ceiling will be raised to Rs.2¹/₂ lakhs. Now the Labour Minister stated that it will be raised to Rs.3 lakhs. The AITUC delegation has urged on the Prime Minister to issue ordinance raising the Gratuity ceiling.

Bonus & PF

In 1996 the Telecom employees and other Govt. employees went on strike for abolition of ceiling on Bonus. Police force was not used, no charge sheet was issued and the Govt. removed the ceiling for one year. The workers of public sector and major private sector industries are not eligible to get Bonus under the Act because almost all are drawing a pay of Rs.3500 and more. Hence the trade unions demanded removal of ceiling. The AITUC urged

the Prime Minister on 3rd September'97 that an ordinance be issued removing the ceiling.

The rate of contribution to P.F. has been increased to 10% from 8 1/3 %. But the Act is not yet amended increasing the contribution to 12% from 10%.

Construction Workers Welfare Act

The Construction Workers Welfare Act has been passed but the proposal of the trade unions for formation of Boards who will supply labour and collect the payment has not been passed. The Boards alone can ensure proper collection of cess and ensure implementation of the Act. The former Prime Minister had promised a delegation led by Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer that the Act will be amended but it has not been done so far.

Public Sector Wage revision

The public sector workers last Wage revision was delayed by the Govt. due to the guidelines issued by the D.P.E. which virtually wanted a wage freeze though the earlier agreements were over by December 1989. The wage revision took place in 1994. Similarly the Dearness Allowance formula for neutralisation upto Rs.3500 at hundred percent and 80 and 60 percent above that was conceded. But now 100 percent neutralisation at all levels is provided for the Govt. employees.

The agitation of the public sector employees was conducted by CPSTU which held meetings and conventions from time to time.

The period of last wage revision ended, for coal in June'96 and for others in December'96.

The last wage revision was not given to loss making PSUs except for HMT where the union accepted joint venture if required. Some of the PSUs did not implement even the revised DA formula though it formed part of the 1989 agreement.

The unfortunate position is that those who get wage revision do not participate in the struggles for revival of the sick units or for wage revision or implementation of new DA formula in the sick PSUs.

The CPSTU conducted a wage workshop at Bangalore and organised a Dharna on the demands of sick industries, but the response for the Dharna was poor. The call for the strike on 2nd April was withdrawn because of the political crises created by the withdrawal of support by the Congress to the U.F. Govt. The CPSTU recently decided to conduct an extended meeting in Sept 97 and chalk out a programme of action.

The fishermen throughout the country went on a days strike against permission granted to Multinationals for using mechanised trawlers which affected the livelihood of lakhs of fisherman who used traditional methods. The call was given unitedly by some organisations.

The AITUC conducted a big agitation against efforts to privatise Bailadila Iron Ore Mines and got a wide support. The tribal people in the area and the workers joined the agitation in a big way.

In the Indian Labour Conference the AITUC criticised the use of National Renewal Fund for only payment of Voluntary Retirement. The original proposal was to use the fund for retraining and redeployment. Actually very little was done in this direction.

The Govt. has declared that in future employment exchanges will not be for providing placements but will be counseling centres to encourage self employment. Further the Govt. announced in the ILC that floor level wages shall be fixed on povertyline income i.e. Rs.35 for rural areas and Rs.39 for urban areas on 1995 prices and shall be linked to cost of living index, while the unions demanded Rs.50 per day. But even this is not being implemented in most of the States.

The ILC appointed a Bipartite Committee to recommend a comprehensive labour legislation for amending the T.U. Act, ID Act, recognition of trade unions and workers' participation in management etc. But the Committee could not come to any understanding as the employers were not prepared to accept even the unanimous conclusions of the Ramanujam Committee.

The Platform of Mass Organisations including trade unions, peasants and agricultural labour unions, women, youth and students organisations was formed and a convention held.

The U.F. Govt. has not fulfilled the promises made in the CMP such as strengthening of public sector, 30% reservation for women in the Parliament and legislatures, comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers, against commercialisation of education and against corruption.

Corruption has gone to such an extent that large number of ministers in Narsimha Rao, Govt., including Narsimha Rao himself and Advani and some other opposition leaders were charged for corruption. Sukh Ram and , Kalpnath Rai were found to be the most corrupt. Laloo Prasad and Jagannath Mishra are charged with involvement in the multi-crore animal husbandry corruption case in Bihar. Laloo Prasad had to resign and was placed in custody.

The Platform of Mass Organisations has planned to carry on agitation against corruption, and on the other demands such as passing of the comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers, providing reservation for women in Parliament and legislature etc.

The United Front Govt. has failed to implement its own commitments given in the Common Minimum Programme.

The Platform has observed Independence Day Jubilee on 29th August and focused on the various streams of movements during the freedom struggle, the role of the working class, peasantry, youth, students and women. The meeting warned against the effect of globalisation and neo-liberalisation.

The Platform has decided to organise Dharna on 9th December'97 in front of Parliament.

The Supreme Court has given two judgements on contract labour and , characterised it as effort to get cheap labour and observed that in many cases the contract system is fake and that if the job is permanent contract workers should be deemed to be permanent. Govt. has failed to amend the Contract Labour Act in the light of Supreme Court judgements.

The Supreme Court has given a judgement that child labour system should be abolished. The children working should be sent to school and the employer should be required to pay Rs.25000 for

his/her education and maintenance. Govt. has promised to constitute a fund but it is not done so far.

The Supreme Court ordered the closure of factories in residential areas in Delhi and provided that if the employer fails to start business elsewhere and provide work he should pay six years wages as compensation.

In connection with environment protection the Supreme Court has prohibited any activity in the forest area without prior permission. This has affected wood industry and illegal mining etc. but it will lead to more effective implementation of law regarding environment. In these cases AITUC became a party and got some relief to the workers.

Recently the Consumer Court in Maharashtra has ordered payment for the losses suffered by Tatas as consumers because of the strike by the headload workers which is alleged to be illegal. Further the High Court in Kerala has ruled that stoppage of Transport and other essential services during Bandh is illegal and should be dealt with accordingly.

These retrograde judgements are an attack on the right to collective bargaining available under the ILO Conventions. In every call for Bandh essential services like electricity, water works, supply of milk and hospitals etc are exempted.

Under the plea of protecting the consumer the judgement protects the employers. The consumers cannot help the workers when even the legal provisions are violated or Statutory Minimum wages are not paid by the employers. Consumer cannot force the employers, and workers have the right to collective action to get the demands conceded.

AITUC has urged that it is the responsibility of the Govt. to see that these judgements are reversed or amend the law in such a way that the right to collective bargaining is not affected.

The trade union movement has to conduct struggles to resist the impact of globalisation, privatisation and growth in unemployment and poverty. To fulfill these it is necessary that trade unions

unite irrespective of ideology and organisational differences. The left trade unions have a common platform known as Sponsoring Committee of trade unions. Sometime on issues wider unity is achieved. For instance for revival of NTC mills or against privatisation of IISCO all the Central Trade Unions are united. During the Non-aligned Labour Ministers' Conference all the eight trade union centres circulated a memorandum appealing to them to oppose the linkage of trade with social standards as it is a non-tariff protectionist measure by the developed countries.

In the Indian Labour Conference all the trade unions took a common stand that importance attached to labour in early years is not being carried on; While Finance and other ministers used to attend the Indian Labour Conference now the Labour Minister does not have even the Cabinet rank; The Spl. Tripartite Committee on PSUs and the Tripartite Committees for various industries are not working. The burning problems of workers are not attended to, etc., etc.

The offensive of the Structural Adjustment Programme is against the public sector and the working class. Hence unity and more unity is required. Let us make efforts to have the widest unity on issues.

Anganwadi

During this period Anganwadi workers have been organised under the banner of AITUC apart from Maharashtra and Karnataka in Bihar, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Rajasthan. In the case filed by the AITUC the Karnataka Appellate Tribunal has given a decision that the Anganwadi Workers are Govt employees and this has been challenged by the State Govt in the Supreme Court.

Verification

The provisional results of verification were announced immediately after the Patna Conference and it was found that B.M.S. became first because of bogus membership being accepted as the procedure for verification had lacuna. Certain officials colluded with B.M.S. to accept all their bogus and false claims in spite of the fact that the AITUC had given details of how certain centres worked

only as workshops to produce false records. The verification was done in offices and not in work place. They claimed lakhs of shop employees and domestic servants as members which was difficult to verify. In spite of objections the Govt. over-ruled the procedure laid down in a meeting at the ministerial level and declared the results.

The verification has also revealed our weaknesses. Several unions did not submit the records. Some of the big unions did not have membership list at the union headquarters; The lists were available in Districts or Divisions. Number of unions did not maintain proper records. Unfortunately during the period of verification in 1992 K.L. Mahendra was hospitalised in a serious condition and Com. Homi Daji fell sick and hence the centre was very weak.

In view of the above verification AITUC is shown as fifth National Trade Union Centre. We have been pressing for fresh verification on the basis of 1996 membership as the last verification was on the basis of 1989 membership. We wanted the procedure of verification to be amended.

Home Workers

The AITUC supported the demand of home workers for an ILO Convention. The 1995 ILO convention was adopted and the Govt. of India supported it.

Unorganised

At the Bangalore Conference a call was given to organise the unorganised. The call was repeated in subsequent conferences.

After Patna the Secretariat felt that we should concentrate on Anganwadi, Beedi and Construction workers. They are today better organised but some States have not paid attention to one or the other of these.

The field of the unorganised is very wide. Today the number of home workers is increasing even in modern industry apart from the traditional workers like papad making, agarbatti etc. Now in garment industry, in shoe making and even for electronic industry home workers are engaged.

As the maximum number of unorganised is in rural areas apart from the agriculture workers, there are the handloom and powerloom workers, the fisherman, the toddy tapper, forest workers, workers in quarries, in small mines, brick kiln and so on. Apart from these a large number of contract labour is utilised in steel, BHEL, coal mines etc.

The comrades leading the unorganised felt that their issues are not discussed in the Working Committee as the main discussion is around new economic policy, privatisation, sickness etc. In the Working Committee held in June 1997 a Sub-committee was constituted and it held one meeting. Comrades should take up the problems of Minimum Wage and also welfare schemes. In Kerala there are welfare schemes for 16 categories of workers in unorganised sector.

It is necessary that wholetime organisers are provided to organise such millions of workers. The organised sector trade unions should provide financial assistance to these organisers atleast for two years, after which they will be self sustained.

The State Committees should discuss in details about providing cadre and finances and plan expansion of activity in this sector without further delay.

The call to organise the unorganised was correct but was not followed by concrete organisational steps at any level.

We should overcome this weakness and plan to expand in the unorganised sector.

Similarly methods shall have to be found to organise AITUC following in the new, upcoming industries, small and big, industrial estates, new zones etc.

ILO

In 1995 the then Congress Govt. did not include the representatives of AITUC and CITU as observers to the ILO Conference. The United Front Govt. sanctioned their representation but the orders got delayed. Yet at the last stage Comrade B.D.Joshi attended the ILO Conference. In 1996, five National Centres were included in the Indian delegation.

Child Labour

The AITUC was the last to take ILO - IPEC assistance for child labour eradication. However, eleven workshops were held in States and eleven in industry. Exhibitions were organised and beautiful posters printed. Photos of child labour working in Stone quarries, manufacture of Moradabad utensils etc. were taken. Some songs and street plays were organised. In the workshops the representatives of IPEC, Child Welfare Board and local prominent persons were involved. The work done by AITUC Secretary, Comrade Amarjeet Kaur was appreciated all round and she was nominated as a member of Review Committee to review the whole functioning of the project. 24 schools were conducted to motivate the working children to go for education.

Working Women

Workshops for working women were organised at six centres for different regions in which teachers, bank employees, anganwadi workers, telecom and hospital employees participated. The workshops were organised in cooperation with the Commonwealth Trade Union Council.

Health, Safety and Environment

Workshops on health, safety and environment were organised with the assistance of CTUC and some more are being organised during the period. Comrade Mahadevan is organising these workshops. Based on the discussions in our Working Committees and General Council, AITUC has issued general guidelines to our unions and federations on safety, health and environmental issues, besides a model agreement.

ILO - AITUC Workshops

A workshop on New Economic Policy was organised assisted by ILO in which prominent economists, Presidents of FICCI and CII and other experts spoke. The AITUC leaders both from the Centre and States participated. The lectures delivered in the workshops were printed in a Book form.

On recommendation of AITUC the Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union organised a workshop on agricultural labourers, their economic and social problems with the assistance from ILO.

The All India Kisan Sabha organised a workshop on small and marginal farmers with ILO assistance on the recommendations of AITUC. The papers presented in both the workshops have been published.

In 1997 the AITUC organised a workshop on Social Security along with ILO assisted by the Social Security Association of India. Papers were presented by experts which are printed in a book form. The conclusions of the workshop shall form the basis of discussion by a Commission at the 36th Session of AITUC at Amritsar, Punjab. An important paper was on welfare funds for unorganised workers in Kerala.

AITUC Platinum Jubilee

The AITUC completed 75 years of its formation. The jubilee year was commenced with a grand function at Bombay and closed with a rally at Hyderabad.

Beginning of the Platinum Jubilee celebrations was celebrated on 31st October, 1994, at Mumbai, the place where the foundation Conference was held in 1920. The Mayor of Mumbai inaugurated the function and leaders of the Central Trade Union Organisations I.N.T.U.C., CITU, HMS., BMS, etc. greeted the occasion. Everyone spoke on the need for trade union unity. A public rally was held.

The veterans of AITUC were honoured by Comrade Indrajit Gupta, Vice President of AITUC. Comrade A.B. Bardhan addressing the General Council meeting appealed that the AITUC should be renewed, organisation should be streamlined and membership should be doubled.

On 31st October 1995, the celebrations were held at Hyderabad. A big rally went round the city and ended in a public meeting. In the evening a gala function was held in which leaders of the Central Trade Union Organisations addressed apart from the then General Secretary of AITUC Comrade A.B. Bardhan.

ORGANISATION

At the Bombay General Council Comrade Bardhan gave the call for renewal of AITUC and to double its membership during next three years.

At Patna congress a new team was elected and some youngsters were inducted. The Secretariat met regularly every month and accounts were also presented. In the General Council accounts were presented. The office was modernised with introduction of fax, computer and later a computer was installed with the help of CTUC. Work was divided amongst the members of the Secretariat. But unfortunately President Comrade M.S. Krishnan suffered a stroke and lost his power of speech and writing. Comrade Gobin Karar found it difficult to work at the Centre and hence was allotted to look after the eastern region. After one year Comrade T.A. Francis stopped functioning at the Centre. In November'96 Comrade A.B. Bardhan resigned from General Secretary post and was elected as Vice-President, and was not available for the Central work. Comrade M.S. Krishnan resigned as President because of his health. In November'96 Council meeting Comrade B.D. Joshi was elected as President and Comrade K.L. Mahendra was elected as General Secretary. Again unfortunately Comrade B.D. Joshi fell sick within a month of his election as President and was not available for work at the Centre for practically the whole period. The remaining depleted team is managing the Centre for the last one year. Recently i.e. on July 9 Comrade Satyanarayan Thakur from Bihar has been inducted at the Centre to look after the unorganised sector.

After November'96 the members of the Secretariat went round the States to discuss the organisation position and also to stress that the accounts and registers of the unions should be maintained properly and annual returns submitted in time. The defects noted during verification were pointed out.

It is the experience that many circulars sent to State Centres are invariably not responded nor reach all the affiliated unions. Hence printed notices were directly sent to the unions cancelling affiliation of those that have not paid affiliation fees after 1989 and

asking the rest to pay the affiliation dues with arrears failing which they will be disaffiliated and delegates will not be allowed to attend the Conference. With a view to keep the records proper the list of affiliated unions and the affiliation fees paid etc. have been computerised about a month back.

There were complaints that some of those who have paid subscription for TUR are not getting TUR. This has been computerised so as to avoid such complaints in future.

In the tours to the States it is noted that in some important States the General Secretaries give only part time to trade union movement. In some States inspite of Comrade at the State level being available, there is no division of job, General Secretary is in all Committees but cannot attend and the result is that other comrades are not able to develop initiative.

Some State Committees have the full details of their unions, collect the affiliation fees and send. Some others leave it to the individual unions with the result that a large number do not send affiliation fees regularly. They used to pay one year affiliation fee at the time of the Conference so that their delegates can attend.

Large number of unions do not submit their annual returns or show only 200 membership inspite of having two to three thousand so as to avoid audit and payment of full affiliation fees. There are even unions which have paid affiliation fees but have not applied for affiliation. There are unions that claim to be affiliated, actively working and use the name and banner of AITUC but do not get affiliated for years.

There are industrial federations some of whom do not meet regularly, are active only at the time of negotiations for wages etc. It was decided to separate non-coal federation from coal federation but so far it has not been done. Some of the federations have not held their conference for long, while some federations were activated during the term.

Most of the States have not organised trade union classes for long. The Centre has recently published updated syllabus and organised a Central school in English for 5 days in Hyderabad for

training of teachers, so that they can conduct classes in the States. The Hindi classes were proposed to be held but were postponed; the syllabus are translated in Hindi and the classes will be held after the Conference.

Some States specially Tamilnadu and Maharashtra take advantage of the facilities provided by the Central Board for Workers' Education. Advance training was arranged for coal and transport industries. This year the programme for steel and BHEL did not succeed.

In the coming Conference it is necessary to strengthen the Central team. A Commission will discuss the organisational problems at all levels in detail and chalk out a programme to improve the organisation and expand the AITUC activities in new areas.

Large sections of unorganised workers have to be organised, like the Toddy Tappers, the Forest workers, the workers in Brick kiln, Quarrying, and in non-Coal mines. The number of contract labour and home workers is increasing. Apart from these unorganised large number of small industries and modern industries have come up where the red flag has not gone into.

The State Committees at a special meeting will have to assess these possibilities and induct cadres to organise them.

This way alone we can improve the strength of AITUC. No use remaining satisfied with the existing unions and functioning them. We should increase our strength and improve our image.

The State Committee should hold special Executive and Council Meetings with specific agenda to organise the unorganised and expand in new industries.

District Councils

It is necessary to function the District Councils of AITUC which will help in checking up the day to day functioning, payment of affiliation, mobilisation during State or Central calls and also solidarity actions.

The solidarity consciousness is not there to the extent required. Normally the workers in functioning industries do not act on the problem of revival of sick industries. The unions of permanent workers try to bargain hard even on fringe benefits but do not press the demand for abolition of contract system and absorption of contract labour etc. When workers in the neighbourhood are in struggle others do not react and do not express solidarity.

Financial Position

Financial position of some of the unions is good but they do not contribute to the required extent to the State and All India Centre. Some other unions still live in age old system of collection of Rs.3/- as membership fees per annum. No union can function so. In such unions they collect donations at the time of Bonus, payment or wage revision and this is sometimes used personally.

The General Council decided to collect Re1.00 affiliation fees from 1997. Even then 50 paise will go to the State and affiliation fees is not sufficient to meet the monthly expenditure of AITUC Centre.

While finances are not sufficient for normal functioning, comrades expect that AITUC should pay for foreign travel to attend the meetings of TUIs or other international meets.

In the past AITUC used to help the comrades but the situation is completely changed and we have to regularly pay the affiliation fee to WFTU.

If comrades do not realise the change, neither the Centre can be strengthened nor international contact can be maintained. Recently for the international Conference at Havana CITU sent 15 delegates. From AITUC with difficulty Comrade Mahendra could go and in the AITUC delegation were Bank employees leader Comrade Karanth and Comrade Patil from Karnataka, both on their own expenses.

CTC adopted a new method i.e. everyone has to meet his travel expenses, boarding and lodging expenses and also pay \$30 as registration fees. Gone are the days when the Soviet Union and

East European socialist countries financed the WFTU and the developing countries were subsidised.

Comrades should realise this and find ways and means to strengthen the finances of the State and Centre of AITUC.

Many unions in Bangalore collect a minimum of Rs.5/- every month, and contribute partly to Dist council. The W.C.L. collects Rs.72 annually and such unions also function efficiently.

The organisation commission should discuss all these aspects.

TRADE UNION UNITY

The joint meeting of the Working Committees of AITUC and H.M.S. was held. In West Bengal and Maharashtra Coordination Committees were formed and also held joint rallies that were addressed by leaders of both the organisations. Comrade D.L.Sachdev and Comrade Mittal were authorised to organise meetings at State levels and Central leaders would attend.

It was made clear by AITUC on day one that the unified organisation shall not remain affiliated to either ICFTU or WFTU but will participate in their meetings if invited. The trade federations can join the trade union international as decided by two third majority. Already the transport unions of H.M.S. are affiliated to ITF and their engineering unions with IMF. One leader of HMS once proposed why not leave it to the majority of the unified organisation; That will sow the seeds of dissension even before unification and hence not acceptable.

On the question of name and flag there is no problem.

The Working Committee of H.M.S. has appointed a High Powered Committee to negotiate with AITUC but the leadership was busy with Vth Pay Commission and aftermath of the Central Govt. employees.

The CITU approached I.N.T.U.C. for formation of a Coordination Committee of Central Trade Union organisations for which

AITUC had already consented. A meeting of the Central Trade Union Organisations' leadership was held on 16th September 1997.

ILC

The Labour Ministry has reconstituted the Standing Labour Committee with one representative for each central organisation; if there is voting it shall be proportionate to the verified membership; there shall be no advisor and the Review Committee appointed by the ILC has been dissolved. All the Central organisations have taken objection to the above decisions and demanded that the issues be discussed in the SLC itself and decisions taken.

Trade Union Record

The Trade Union Record in both English and Hindi are being published regularly and carry the latest information necessary for the trade unions leaders. There is an editorial board and whole time editors both for English and Hindi TUR. Since the last Conference special issues were brought out on the occasions of jubilee and on 15th August and 26th January. Advertisements are mobilised and it has made these journals near self sufficient. But several of our comrades do not mobilise advertisements though they can. In case all try their best the TUR can become completely self sufficient and the quality can be further improved.

PUBLICATION

The Centre brought out a number of publications and with efforts the sales have been more than the sales of previous ten years. The Reference book on Wage Agreement published in 1995 is completely sold out. The Pension Scheme was sold out and a revised edition is published.

The papers of economic seminar, impressions about China, Supreme Court judgements on contract labour, history of trade union movement first and second edition, women's role in T.U. movement, the papers of the workshop on social security have been published. The sales since Patna are about one and a half lakh rupees.

The education syllabus series are recently published and syllabus in Hindi will be published after the Conference. The State leaders should take these publications when they go to the union meetings and sell them. That will help to raise the consciousness.

WFTU

The WFTU is in financial crisis. Earlier the Soviet Union and the East European trade unions contributed so much that apart from normal functioning they could give subsidy to developing countries. The ICFTU gets funds from USA, and European countries and is in a position to financially help the movements of their affiliates in the developing countries and also meet their travel expenses.

The situation for WFTU has changed. It has no money and has to depend on affiliates. AITUC has to pay affiliation fees. Further it was a practice that the members of the TUI, the delegates to the Conferences, or the leading persons were given free travel, and free boarding and lodging. At Havana for the International Conference delegates had to meet their travel charges, boarding and lodging charges and \$30 for registration. Even tea and snacks had to be purchased.

The WFTU doesn't have money to meet the expenses for more than a month. The owners of the office at has asked WFTU to purchase it or vacate it.

The presidential council at Havana has decided to sell the shares in the hotel at Cyprus, and the building in Budapest and to purchase the WFTU office at Prague. If necessary it may take loan from a friendly organisation or Bank for the purchase of office. To strengthen the finances of WFTU the suggestions are sale of one dollar bonds, sale of 'T' shirts and caps with WFTU emblem and sale proceeds to be utilised for strengthening WFTU and the regional centres finances.

The Regional Committee of the WFTU should be made to function. Sub-regional meetings can be organised on important issues and documents exchanged. The main approach should not be on tours, but on solidarity actions, joint actions and proper studies of the developments. Exchange of information and solidarity action

have assumed importance. Common stand against machinations of the developed countries and the Multinationals is essential.

The mobilisation against the linkage of trade with social clauses is possible only if the WFTU gets activated and moves the trade unions of developing countries.

CONCLUSION

The new economic policies lead to privatisation, loss of jobs, increasing in sickness, closure of industries and attacks on the working class. The international experience is that globalisation and liberalisation has led to concentration of wealth on the one hand and increasing poverty on the other.

The AITUC wants that the interest of national development, economic and social, employment for all, health for all and security of service and social security should be protected and expanded.

While modern technology is necessary in certain areas, efforts should be made to achieve employment for all. This can be achieved if land reforms are implemented, easy credit is provided for agriculture and allied trades like dairy farming, pisciculture, poultry farming etc. Similarly the small and tiny industries i.e. handicrafts should be provided easy credit and marketing facilities.

TASKS

- * Struggles should be conducted against privatisation and weakening of public sector. The effort to introduce exit policy should be resisted. Revival of sick industries and no liquidation should be the goal.
- * Struggles should be conducted against contract system and for regularisation.
- * Large number of new industries have come up and their unions should be drawn into united movement against the policies of the Govt. which are anti worker and on common demands.
- * The workers in the unorganised sector, women and home workers should be organised and struggles conducted for

- minimum wage, security of service and social security or welfare schemes.
- * Struggles should be conducted for linkage of P.F. pension to cost of living index.
 - * Conscious efforts should be made to mobilise solidarity. The organised workers should act in solidarity with the workers of unorganised sector. International consciousness should be developed as workers everywhere are facing the onslaught of globalisation and neo-liberalism. The struggle is world wide struggle. Hence international unity of the working class is essential. At the national level unity of the workers in action is required more than at any time before.
 - * The AITUC should be expanded and strengthened to face the challenges posed by capitalist development. Expand in new industries, organise the unorganised.
 - * Success of a correct policy depends on necessary organisation and the strength of the organisation depends on cadre. Draw new cadre in every district, organise new sections of workers and strengthen AITUC, the premier trade union organisation of the workers. leading the working class for over 75 years.
 - * To achieve these tasks strengthen the AITUC Centre, strengthen the State Centre, function the industrial federations and the district councils of AITUC.

मंत्री,
स्वागत समिति,
३६ वां महाधिवेशन,
ग्रामिण भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
एकता भवन, पुतलोघर,
अमृतसर - १४३००१



प्रिय साथी,

ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० तथा आपके परिपत्र के अनुसार
वांछित सूचनाएं भेज रहा हूँ।

(१) गया जिला बिहार से का० शम्भूनाथ वनर्जी, का० नन्दकेश्वर
सिंह, का० कृष्णदेव यादव, का० देवदत्त पांडेय, का० सुरेन्द्र सिंह
'सुरेन्द्र', का० जानकीपासवान, का० देवेन्द्र यादव, का० अमृत
प्रसाद, का० सोताराम यादव, अनिल कुमार श्रोवास्तव एवं का० बासुदेव
भटा सम्मेलन में प्रतिनिधि के हिसाब से भाग लेंगे।

इनके अलावा और कई साथियों को जाने की संभावना है।
पता इनल लिस्ट स्टक कार्यालय, दिल्ली से ^{संप्रदाय शुल्क} जमा करने
को रसोद मिलने पर ही भेज सकूंगा। कुछ नामों में परिवर्तन
होने की संभावना है।

(२) का० शम्भूनाथ वनर्जी, का० कृष्णदेव यादव एवं का०
देवदत्त पांडेय अपने परिवार के साथ सम्मेलन में भाग लेंगे। इन
सदस्यों में भोक्कु अन्तिम समय तक प्रतिनिधि चुने जा सकते हैं।
क्योंकि ये लोग सभी राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता हैं। ये लोग भी
प्रतिनिधियों के साथ ही रहना पसन्द करेंगे।

(२)

(३) का० शम्भू नाथ वनर्जी के अलावा सभी प्रतिनिधि
१४ अक्टूबर ६७ को दिन एक बजे पुरुषोत्तम एक्सप्रेस से
रवाना होकर दिल्ली के दूसरे बिक्र रास्ते दूसरे दिन
करीब दिन १ बजे अमृतसर पहुँचेंगे । का० वनर्जी १५ अक्टूबर
६७ को रवाना होकर जालंधार के रास्ते अमृतसर पहुँचेंगे ।
सा प्रमिवा दन ।

आपका साथी,

Subangshu 1379/97
(शम्भू नाथ वनर्जी)

copy to

A.S.T.h.c.
New Delhi

महापत्रो ।
गया जिला कमिटी
एटक (बिहार) ।

BATA WORKERS UNION, MOKAMEHGAT

At & P. O. HATHIDAH [803301] PATNA (Bihar)

President- MD. ABBAS (282)

General Secretary- M. R. P. SINGH

Ref. No.

25 SEP 1997

A. I. T. U. C.

24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi

Date. 19-9-1997

To,
The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

Dear Comrade,

We are sending herewith the details in the proforma as asked by you vide circular dated 25-7-1997 for the delegate of 36th session of AITUC being held at Amritsar (Punjab) from 16th to 20th. Oct, 1997:-

36TH SESSION OF ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS ; DELEGATE FORM;

1. Name of the union : Bata Worker's union, Mokamehghat.
2. Full Address : At & P.O.Hathidah-803301, Dist-Patna (Bihar).
3. Date of formation of union : 5th. January, 1946.
4. Number and date of Registration : No.88 of 26th. July, 1946.
5. Date of affiliation and Affiliation number : No.116BHR dated 9-7-1972.
6. Total number of workers employed in the enterprise/industry: 411 (Four hundred eleven only).
7. Membership of the union as on 31st. December, 1996. 411 (Four hundred eleven only).
8. Name of the delegate : Com.RATNESHWAR PRASAD SINGH .
9. Affiliation fee for the year 1994, 1995 and 1996.

YEAR	AMOUNT	RECEIPT NO.	DATE	TOTAL NOS. OF MEMBERS
1993	217.00	2260	24-12-93	434
1994	223.00	3999	28-12-94	447
1995	217.00	5061	20-12-95	434
1996	206.00	6112	18-12-96	411

With all due regards.

C.C. for information & necessary action.

1. General Secretary,
Bihar State Committee (AITUC)
Kedar Bhawan, Amarnath Road,
Patna - 800001.

(MD. ABBAS)

PRESIDENT
BATA WORKER'S UNION, MKG.

Yours faithfully,

(RATNESHWAR PRASAD SINGH)
GENERAL SECRETARY
BATA WORKER'S UNION, MKG.

Bata Workers Union
At & P. O. Hathidah (Patna)

REGD. No. 88.

Sadow Asom Bolsobi Karmi Santha

Head Office : SOHEL NIWAS : CHATTRIBARI : GUWAHATI-781001

Regd. No. K/40/81

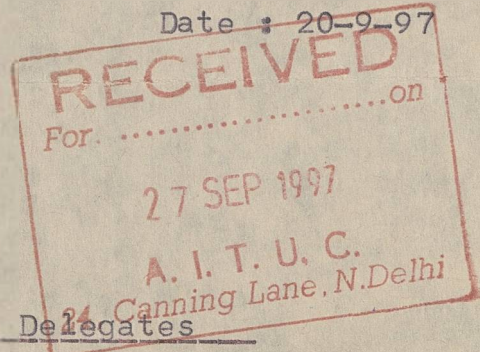
সদৌ অসম বোলছবি কৰ্মী সন্থা

সোহেল নিবাস, ছাত্ৰীবাড়ী, গুৱাহাটী-১

Date : 20-9-97

To

The General Secretary,
AITUC,
24, Canning Lane,
NEW DELHI 110 001.



Sub: A.I.T.U.C. Delegates

Ref: Our last Money Receipt No. 7025
Date 24-5-97 and Regn.No. 40/81

Dear Comrade,

Two delegates from the following panel of three delegates will attend the next Amritsar Congress of the AITUC and they were elected in an extended CEC meeting held at Guwahati on 14-9-97 under the Presidency on Shri Raghbir Singh, President of the Association.

Names of Delegates:

1. Shri Raghbir Singh, President of SABKS
2. Shri Kanakeshwar Dey, General Secretary of SABKS
3. Shri J.M. Biswas, Vice-President of SABKS

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Sadow Asom Bolsobi Karmi Santha

Head Office : SOHEL NIWAS : CHATTRIBARI : GUWAHATI-781001

Regd. No. K/40/81

সদৌ অসম বোলছবি কৰ্মী সন্থা

সোহেল নিবাস, ছাত্ৰীবাড়ী, গুৱাহাটী-১

To

The General Secretary,
AITUC,
24, Canning Lane,

~~GUWAHATI~~, New Delhi

Sub: Report for inclusion in the General
Secretary's Report in the next AITUC
Congress to be held at Amritsar

Dear Sir,

The Cinema Hall Workers of Assam are very downtrodden section in the State as they do not get the Minimum Wages, rest, holidays, O.T. etc. as per provision of the Minimum Wages Act, Shops and Establishment Act etc. and this was/is going from 1976. The management filed litigations in the Courts against the revision of Minimum Wages by the Govt. The Govt. did/do not move to prosecute the defaulting managements as per provisions of the Acts as a result Cinema Workers are harassed economically. They do not get service security if they come forward to lodge protest against the anit-workers managements. The Labour Department is always silence. spectators to this heinous crime of the management.

Even the workers are getting the wages @Rs.300/- to Rs.500/- p in important towns like Nowgaon, Jorhat etc. The last settlement with EIMPA and SABKS has not yet been implemented though this should have been implemented before Durga Puja of 1996.

Yours faithfully,

Raybar Singh

(PRESIDENT)
SABKS

खेतड़ी ताम्बा श्रमिक संघ
KHETRI TAMBA SHRAMIK SANGH
Affiliated to AITUC

President :

Parvati Krishnan

Secretary AITUC

General Secretary :

P. S. Parmar

RECOGNISED**मान्यता प्राप्त**

Head Office :

D-I, Sector II B,

P. O KHETRI NAGAR

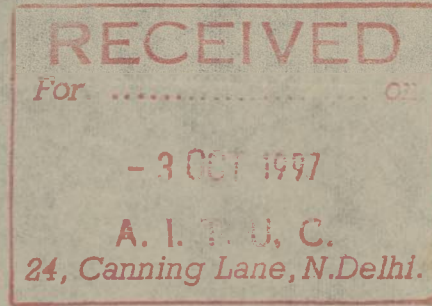
(Rajasthan)

PIN - 333504

Ref. No.

Date.....27.09.1997.....

महासचिव,
 आल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस,
 24, कैनिंग लेन, नई दिल्ली



विषय:- डेलीगेटों के नाम

आपके परिपत्र के सन्दर्भ में हम हमारी यूनियन से एटक अधिवेशन में सम्मिलित होने वाले डेलीगेट साधियों के नामों की सूची भेज रहे :-

नाम	यूनियन में पद
1. काठ गणेश नारायण	उपाध्यक्ष
2. " पी.एस. परमार	महामंत्री
3. " बिरदु राम जैनी	सचिव
4. " बी.के. उपाध्याय	सचिव
5. " निरंजन लाल	सचिव
6. " दे.आर. डाका	संगठन सचिव
7. " सुल्तान सिंह	प्रचार सचिव
8. " लक्ष्मण मोगा	अयुक्त सचिव
9. " जगदीश	सचिव ४ वाँदमारी शाखा ४
10. " मंगल सिंह	उपाध्यक्ष ४ कोलिहान शाखा ४
11. " जागीर सिंह	उपाध्यक्ष ४ कोलिहान शाखा ४

: 2 :

12. का० राम निवास

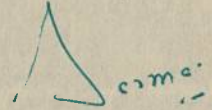
उपाध्यक्ष

क्रान्तिकारी अभिनन्दन के साथ ।

प्रतिलिपि:-

महासचिव, एटक राज. राज्य कौंसिल

भवदीय,



॥ पी०एस० परमार ॥

महामंत्री

KALIACHAK MOTBAHI MAZDUR UNION

A. I. T. U. C.

P.O KALIACHAK, DIST. MALDA (W.B.)

Recd. No. - 17549

The General Secretary
W.B. Committee, AITUC,
144, Lenin Sagar, Calcutta - 13.

RECEIVED
For.....on

- 4 OCT 1997

A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi.

23.9.97.

Re: Election of Delegate to The
All India Conference of AITUC.

Dear Comrade,

We enclose a letter dt. 21.9.97 addressed to you in regard to the above-mentioned Subject.

In this connection we may inform you that the former Secretary Com. A. Majid has somehow managed to procure the signature of the undersigned, and I apprehend, he may utilise it to put aside the decision of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union held on 21.9.97 and read some other picture in the name of the Union. The English version of the adopted resolution of the said meeting is given below. Com. Majid is also a party to the resolution by making his presence in the said meeting. Still, if Com. Majid send something other than what is stated in the resolution, it may please be ignored.

We may let you know that Com. Majid is now a mere member of the Executive Committee. For he has not the ~~good~~ courtesy to hand over Books, Papers, Register, Files, Certificates etc. of the Union to the undersigned as yet.

Copy of the Resolution

"The Secretary of the Union Com. Shafiq Sheikh be elected delegate to the All India Conference of AITUC. If he cannot go to attend the Conference for unavoidable reasons, the President of the Union Com. Saiful Choudhury will replace him.

Yours Comradely,

23/9/97

Secretary

21-31-97

Copy forwarded to Com. K.L. Mukherjee, Gen. Secy, AITUC, for information & necessary reply. Shafiq Choudhury, President

P. A. RAMASWAMI
TRUCHY. 1

8.10.97
TRUCHY. 1



To. The General Secretary,
AITUC,
New Delhi - 1

Dear Comrade,

I am herewith enclosing a draft
Rs 225/- (Two Hundred and Twenty Five) only. for the
affiliation fees of Dheeran chinnamalai
Transport Workers Union. (DHEERAN CHINNA-
MALAI TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION) the year
of 1996.

Please accept this draft and send the
receipt to us ~~early~~ very soon.
Thanking you.

Yours Comradely,
P. A. SWAMI
(P. A. RAMASWAMI)

ADDRESS

P. A. RAMASWAMI,
DIST PRESIDENT, AITUC,
T. A. PERIYA MILAGU PARAI,
TRUCHY. 620001
T. N.

INDIAN OVERSEAS
BANK.
DD. 389937
& 110197-
Rs. 225/-
R

Namakkal Taluk
Lorry Driver, Cleaner Association.
Opp. Murugan Kovil — Salem Road — NAMAKKAL-637 001.
Rajaji (Dist) Tamilnadu.

Affiliated To A.I.T.U.C. No 87 TND Dr 7.6.90

நாமக்கல் தாலுகா லாரி டிரைவர், கிளினர் சங்கம்.

Date 9.10.97.

மெறுதல்

தோடர். K.L. லக்ஷ்மீரா சிங்கர்
AITU சின்ன இந்தியப் பொதுச் சேவலாளர்,
சின்ன இந்திய தொழில் சங்கக் கிளினர்.
24. சன்னிங் லேன்
4து டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட், 110001.

தோடர்,
இப்படி சங்கம் சங்கம் சங்கம் உடனில்
இணைப்பில் சன்னிதம் இதுவரை சங்கங்களுக்கு
கிடைக்க உண்டை. AITU சங்கம் நாடுகேடு மலகறை
கிடைக்க சங்கம் இதுவரை சங்கங்களுக்கு மலகல்
இணைப்பில் சன்னிதம் உடனில் சங்கம் உண்டை,
இது கிடைக்க சன்னிதம் சங்கம் இணைப்பில்
சன்னிதம் சங்கம் சங்கம் சங்கம் சங்கம் சங்கம்.
இணைப்பில் சன்னிதம் No 87 TND Dr 7-6-90.

இப்படி சங்கம்
தோடர்,
சங்கம் சங்கம்
S. Somanah
9/10/97.

RECEIVED
Foron
13 OCT 1997
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N.Delhi.

From:- Nanda Dulal
Srivani
West Bengal.
Calcutta.

Date 13.10.97

10
Com. K. L. Mahendra.
General Secretary.
A.I.T.U.C.
24. Canning Lane
New Delhi 1.

Dear Com., Re:- 36th Conference of the A.I.T.U.C.
to be held at Amritsar from
16th to 20th October 1997.

This is to inform you that due to sudden indisposed position of my health, I am not in a position to attend and participate in the Working Committee, General Council and in 36th Session of the Conference of A.I.T.U.C. to be held at Amritsar, Punjab between 16th to 20th October, 1997. I am very much sorry for this unavoidable absence.

Please condone my absence and record in the proceedings accordingly.

With Comradely greetings,

Yours

Nanda Dulal Srivani
Member
Working Committee

Greaves Cotton & Allied Companies' Employees' Union

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

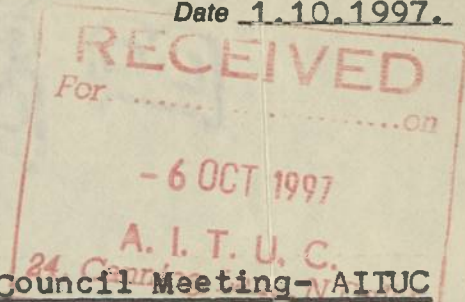
PHONE : 2046430

*Conference
K...
2/10*

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

Date 1.10.1997.

The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
NEW DELHI 110 001.



Dear Comrade,

Sub: General Council Meeting-AITUC

I have received notice of the General Council Meeting on 16th October, at Amritsar. I regret due to illness I am not able to make the trip to Amritsar and therefore I am unable to attend the General Council Meeting.

Similarly I am not be able to ~~be~~ attending the working committee meeting at Amritsar.

Kindly grant me leave of absence from these meetings.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

T.N. Ram Rao

T.N. Ram Rao,
Vice president,
AITUC



खदान मजदूर संघ (एटक)

[अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेस से संबंधित]
पाथाखेड़ा क्षेत्र जिला बैतूल [म. प्र.] 460449
रजि. नं. 2760

पंचम सूर्यवंशी
(महामंत्री)



कृष्णा मोदी
(अध्यक्ष)

पत्र क्रमांक - पाथा. /एटक/ 97/181

A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi

दिनांक 01.10.97

प्रति,

साथी महामंत्री महोदय,
अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेस,
24 कैनिंग लेन-नई दिल्ली

विषय:- अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेस के 35 वें सम्मेलन अमृतसर के लिये प्रतिनिधि बाबद ।

प्रिय साथी,

उपरोक्त सम्मेलन में खदान मजदूर संघ, पाथाखेड़ा से पाँच साथी भाग लेंगे, जिसकी सूची साथी कृष्णा मोदी के जरिये भेजी जा रही है ।

"धन्यवाद"

प्रतिलिपि:- सूचना हेतु

1. साथी महामंत्री,
अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेस
अमृत-सर

आपका साथी
पं. सूर्यवंशी

॥ पंचम सूर्यवंशी ॥
महामंत्री

खदान मजदूर संघ एटक
पाथाखेड़ा क्षेत्र
जिला-बैतूल म.प्र.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(A. I. T. U. C.)

DISTRICT COUNCIL, KOTTAYAM

PALACE ROAD, KOTTAYAM - 1

PRESIDENT:
KANAM RAJENDRANSECRETARY
P. K. KRISHNAN

Ref. No.

Date: 21/10/97



To

The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24-Canning Lane,
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

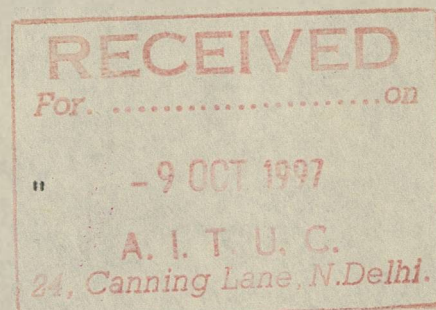
I am enclosing herewith the list of Delegates elected to the XXXVIth conference of AITUC to be held at Amritsar on 16th to 20th October 1997.

Name of UnionName of Delegate

1. a) TRAVANCORE CEMENTS WORKERS
UNION, Reg. No. 51/51 -
Afl. No. KRL - 187
Membership 86
Affiliation Receipt
No. 7249 dtd 18/8/97

KANAM RAJENDRAN
PRESIDENT

b) CHANGANACHERRY TALUK
CONSTRUCTION WORKERS UNION
Reg. No. 05-15/88
Affl. No. KRL 157
Affiliation Receipt
No. 7253 dtd 18/8/97
Membership - 245



(Contd....2.)

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(A. I. T. U. C.)

DISTRICT COUNCIL, KOTTAYAM

PALACE ROAD, KOTTAYAM - 1

PRESIDENT:
KANAM RAJENDRAN

SECRETARY
P. K. KRISHNAN

Ref. No

Date

: 2 :

2. a) KOTTAYAM CHETHUTHOZHILALI UNION
REG. No. 187/80 Afl. No. KRL 390
Affiliation Receipt No. 7417
dtd 18/8/97
Membership - 79

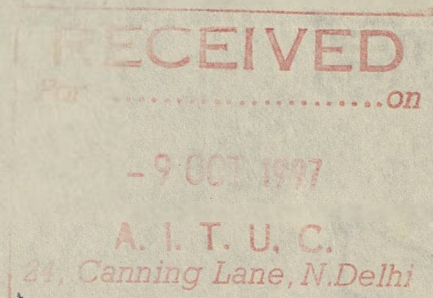
P. K. KRISHNAN
PRESIDENT

b) Kottayam Jilla Madhyashop
Staff Union
Reg. No. 340/81 Afl. No. KRL 8
Affiliation Receipt No. 7416
dtd 18/8/97
Membership - 147

"

c) Kottayam Taluk Shops and
Establishment Employees Union
Reg. No. 61/69
Afl. No. 1172,
Affl. Receipt No. 7300
dated 18/8/97
Membership - 66

GENERAL SECRETARY



P. K. KRISHNAN
(SECRETARY)



Phone : (0816) - 70231.

ಆಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಟ್ರೇಡ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್
ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಿತಿ

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
Tumkur District Committee

ನಂ. 1/1409, ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಎನ್. ಕೃಪ, 11ನೇ ಕ್ರಾಸ್, ಎಸ್. ಐ. ಟಿ. ಬಜಾರ್,
(ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಹಿಂಬಾಗ) ತುಮಕೂರು - 572 102.

No. 1/1409, S L N Krupa, 11th Cross, S I T Extension,
(Behind Police Quarters) TUMKUR - 572 102. KARNATAKA STATE



The President,
All India Trade Union Congress,
No. 24, Canning Lane,
NEW DELHI - 110001.

ತಾರೀಖು : 04-10-97.
Date :

Amritsar
Conference
N.S.

Dear Comrade,

I am extremely happy to bring it to your notice that 4 of our Freedom Fighters who are very close to our movements expressed their desire to participate in our 36th Congress of AITUC to be held at Amritsar. In fact they have already reserved their Railway tickets. Since the following freedom fighters are close to our movement & helpful to our activities in the district, I request you to kindly treat them as invitees & allow them to participate in the Conference. Hope you will consider our request & sorry for the inconvenience caused in this regard.

- ① Com. T.R. Revanna.
- ② Com. S. Sathyanarayana.
- ③ Com. T.P. Narasimhamurthy
- ④ Com. T.V. Sheshappa.

With Warm Greetings

Yours fraternally

N. SHIVANNA
President.



N. Shivanna

प्रधान कार्यालय
नन्दिनी माइन्स
जिला-दुर्ग (म० प्र०)

संयुक्त खदान मजदूर संघ

रस्ट्रेशन नं०- ४१२

Conf

कुटेश्वर लाइम स्टोन माइन्स
पोस्ट-बरही जिला-जबलपुर (म० प्र०)
(सम्बन्धित ए० आई० टी० यू० सी०)

क्रमांक.....

दिनांक 30.9.97

To
The Secretary
24, Kanning Lane
New Dehki



Sir,

We are in the opinion to send our
two delegate to participate in AIC of AITCC
to be held at Amritsar as listed below:-

1. Com. R. K. Sharma, Secretary
2. Com M. Kanka Rao, Asstt. Secretary.

Thanking you,

yours faithfully
[Signature]

Mun mun Lal
Jt. Secretary

Camp: State Conference
of M.P. AITUC
Camp-Guna

पोयशा स्टाफ एसोसिएशन गाजियाबाद

कार्यालय : पुरानी चुंगी, मेरठ रोड, गाजियाबाद

POYSHA STAFF ASSOCIATION GHAZIABAD

Office : PURANI CHUNGI, MEERUT ROAD, GHAZIABAD.

Ref. No.....

RECEIVED Dated... 10 अक्टूबर 1997
For..... on
10 OCT 1997
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi

सेवा में;
श्री मान महा मन्त्री,
काल इन्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांसेस (सर्वक))
24 - कैनिंग लाइन, नई दिल्ली

विषय :- यूनियन को रैपिड लेशन फीस माफ करने के संदर्भ में

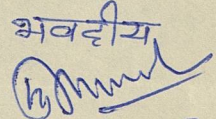
महोदय;
जैसा कि आपको विदित है M/S पोयशा इन्डस्ट्रीयल कं० लि, मेरठ रोड गाजियाबाद 1 मई 1994 से बन्द है जिससे प्रभावित मजदूरों का वेतन एवं अन्य देय धनराशि का भुगतान भी अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। जिससे लगभग 600 श्रमिक जो यूनियन के सदस्य थे पूर्णतया बेरोजगारी से प्रभावित हैं। इन्हीं कारणों वस यूनियन का किसी भी प्रकार का खर्च नहीं किया जा सका है।

पोयशा स्टाफ एसोसिएशन ने गाजियाबाद मजदूर कान्फेडरेशन में विशेष भूमिका निभाते हुए मजदूरों के कान्फेडरेशन को मजबूती प्रदान की थी जिसका उपरोक्त उपरोक्त कारणों वस संवर्द्धता शुल्क भी जमा नहीं किया जा सका है।


अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि उक्त यूनियन के विषय में विचार करके सम्बन्धता शुल्क माफ करने का कष्ट करें।

सधन्यवाद !

पुनश्चा-
कारखाना खुलते ही या श्रमिकों को
उनके देयों को प्राप्त के फौरन बाद
रैपिड लेशन फीस बकाया सहित
चुकाता वर ही जायेगी।

भवदीय

(सखबीर त्यागी)
सभापति

Fee paid upto 1993


16/10

Tellicherry Taluk Beedi Cigar Workers Union

(A I T U C)

Reg. No.

O. V. Road, TELlicherry - 670 101.

Date 4 OCT 97

THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
A I T U C CANNING LANE,
NEW DELHI

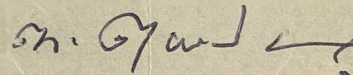
Dear Comrade,

I, K. Sreedharan, President of Tellicherry Taluk Beedi Cigar Workers Union, hereby inform you that our Union elected Com: M. Govi, as Delegate for the 36th National Conference of A.I.T.U.C. at Amritsar in Punjab.

We had submitted the Annual Return to the Registrar of Trade Unions. Affiliation Fee had been paid to A.I.T.U.C. and accompanied the document with the delegate.

Please take proper arrangements.

Yours faithfully,



(K. SREEDHARAN)
President



(M. GOVI)
Secretary



*Conference
file
- 6/10/97*

0 : 5 6 2 9 3 5

విశాఖపట్నం హార్బర్ & పోర్టు వర్కర్స్ యూనియన్, విశాఖపట్నం.

THE VISAKHAPATNAM HARBOUR & PORT WORKERS' UNION

(Regd. No. 65 of 1938, dated 10-1-1938)

is a branch of the All India Trade Union Congress & the Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers Federation of India)

*Copy
to
A/C*

V. V. RAMA RAO
Genl. President

D. No: 25-26-27
Harbour Approach Road
VISAKHAPATNAM-530 001

Our Ref. No. HPW/AITUC/A-23/97/

Date 08-10-1997.

To

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

(FAX: 01-11-3386427)

Sir,

Sub: Delegates for the 36th Session of AITUC to be held
from 16th to 20th October, 1997 - Reg.

Ref: Your Circular dated 25-7-97.

With reference to your Circular cited, the following
delegates have been attending to the 36th Session of AITUC
to be held from 16th to 20th October '97 at Amritsar from our
Union. The names of the delegates are furnished hereunder.

- 1) Sri V.V. Rama Rao
- 2) Sri K. Trinadha Rao
- 3) Sri K. Ramanelah
- 4) Sri N. Subba Rao
- 5) Sri E. Rama Rao
- 6) Sri D. Appa Rao
- 7) Sri Ebi Naresinga Rao
- 8) Sri L. Sree Ramulu
- 9) Sri P.S. Prekasa Rao
- 10) Sri E. Lakshmana Rao
- 11) Sri B. Suryanarayana
- 12) Sri A. Trinadha Rao

Common address of the above delegates are V H & P. W
Union, D.No.26-26-27, Harbour Approach Road, Visakhapatnam-530 001,
Phone No.562935/564235.

All the above delegates are reaching Amritsar on 15th
October '97 by Train No.6237, necessary arrangements for accommo-
dation may please be arranged.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
(B. CH. MASEN)
GENERAL SECRETARY

CALCUTTA PORT & DOCK WORKERS UNION

Regd No. 5020

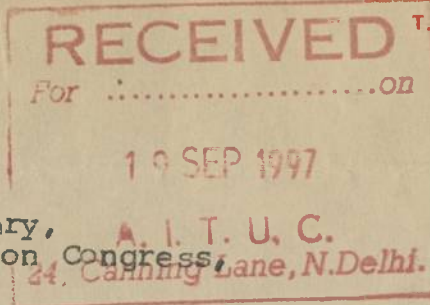
Phone: ~~XXXXXX~~
459-6714

7B, KARL MARX SARANI, CALCUTTA-23

President : **INDRAJIT GUPTA, M. P.**

Affiliated with ;
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
WATERFRONT WORKERS FEDERATION OF INDIA
T.U.I. TRANSPORT & FISHERY WORKERS'
(W. F. T. U.)

Ref. No. PDU|.....



Dated.....16. 9.19897

To
The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

*File
Compend
2/9*

Dear Comrade,

Sub : List of Delegates from our Union to the
36th Session of AITUC.

I like to inform you that the Union has decided to enlist the following Comrades as delegates on order of priority from our union to the 36th Session of AITUC to be held in Amritsar from 16th Oct. to 20th Oct. 1997. Our Union is entitled to have eight (8) delegates as per Annual Returns submitted for the year 1996. But we have paid Affiliation Fee of Rs. 1500/- (Fifteen hundred) only for six (6) Delegates. If so happens that some comrades agree to join the AITUC conference as delegates in addition to the list appended below, we will pay the requisite affiliation fee at the Conference Venue.

With regards and greetings.

List of Delegates.

1. Com. Indrajit Gupta, M.P. President
2. Com. Safi Ahmed. Jt. General Secretary
3. Com. R. C. Nandy - GO -
4. Com. S. Ahsan/Md. Sabir Treasurer/Vice President
5. Com. J. P. Pandey Asst. Secy.
6. Com. Ranajit Guha Org. Secy.
7. Com. Swadesh Chanda Org. Secy.
8. Com. Sk. Nasiruddin Asst. Secy.
9. Com. Md. Hossain Asst. Secy.
10. Com. S. B. Roy. W. C. M.

Thanking you,

Comradely Yours

Safmed

(Safi Ahmed)
Joint General Secretary.



Rajasthan State Roadways Employees Union

(REGISTERED & RECOGNISED)

PROVINCIAL OFFICE :

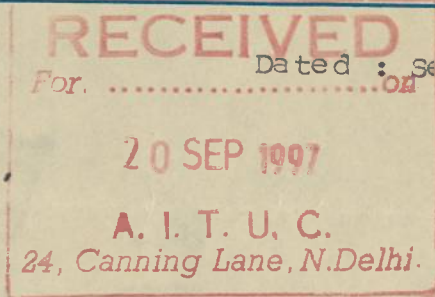
OPPOSITE SINDHI CAMP BUS STAND, JAIPUR - 302 006

Provincial President : M. L. YADAV

Executive President : HARIOM CHUGH

General Secretary : HARGOVIND SHARMA

No. F:260



*File
Compendium
21/9*

The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
NEW DELHI - 110 001

Subject: Regarding delegates to the 36th Session of the AITUC.


Dear Comrade,

With reference to your Circular dated July 25, 1997 this is to state you that the membership of our Union for the year 1996 is 17,024. The number of delegates workout to 17.

Accordingly 17 delegates of our union will be participating in 36th session of the AITUC to be held at Amritsar from October 16, 1997 to October 20, 1997. The affiliation fee for the year 1996 has already been paid by our union vide DD No.494267 dated April 10, 1997, which was sent vide our letter no. F:170 dated April 10, 1997.

With regards,

Yours Comradely,


(HAR GOVIND SHARMA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

BEEDI & CIGAR WORKERS' UNION

(A. I. T. U. C.) Regd. No. 441/71

GOPAL STREET, KANNUR-670 001.

Ref: _____

Date 4/10/97

THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
A I T U S
CANNING LANE,
NEW DELHI

Dear Comrade,

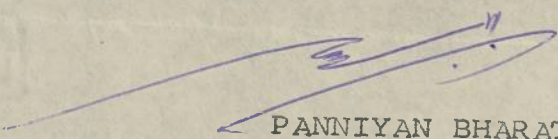
I, Panniyam Bharathan, President of Beedi Cigar Workers Union, hereby inform you that Beedi & Cigar Workers' Union, Lorry Parcel Workers Union and Shop & Establishment Workers Union are jointly met here, and elected Com: C.H.RAGHAVAN and Com.M.SHASHEENDRAN, as the Delegates for the 36th National Conference of A.I.T.U.C at Amritsar in Punjab.

We had submitted the Annual Returns to The Registrar of Trade Unions Affiliation Fee paid to A I T U C.

And Accompanied the documents with the delegates.

Please take proper arrangements.

Yours faithfully,


PANNIYAN BHARATHAN
President


C.H.RAGHAVAN
Secretary

Phone : 514661

THE MADRAS PRESS LABOUR UNION

FOUNDED IN 1937 - REGISTRATION No. 87

(AFFILIATED WITH A.I.T.U.C. & W.F.T.U.)

President :

S. Ramaswamy, M.A., B.L.,

BHAGAT HOUSE,
204, PRAKASAM SALAI,
BROADWAY, CHENNAI - 600 108.

Vice-President :

G. Mani

A. Radhakrishnan

Ref. No.

Date.....7.10.97.....199 .

General Secretary :

A. Govindaswamy

To,

Secretaries :

S. Kuppan

T. A. Ramaiah

The Gen. Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110 001.

Treasurer :

A. K. Mohan

Dear Comrade,

Office Secretary :

G. Nandakumar

We are enclosing herewith the affiliation form duly filled in with all the particulars and the names of the delegates attending the conference.

With greetings,

Yours faithfully,

Copy to:-

The Gen. Secretary,
Tamilnadu A.I.T.U.C.,
25, Kovurvaidyanathan st.,
Madras-600 002. for information.


General Secretary

36th SESSION OF ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

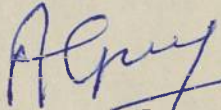
16-20, OCTOBER 1997, AMRITAR, PUNJAB.

DELEGATES FORM
(TAMIL NADU)

1. Name of the Union : The Madras Press Labour Union,
204, Prakasam Salai,
2. Full Address : Broadway, Madras-108.
3. Date of formation : 31-7-1997.
4. Number of date of registration: No.87- dt. 26-4-8 1938
5. Date of affiliation and
affiliation number : No.22 dt. 1-1-1959.
6. Total number of workers,
Employees employed in the
enterprise/industry : 20,000
7. Membership of the Union
as on 31 December 1996 : 1802
8. Names of the delegates : 1. A. Radhakrishnan
2. G. Mani
3. R. Shanmugam
4. E. Gopala krishnan
9. Affiliation fees Year Amount Receipt No. Date
 1994 863.00 5066 25.12.95
 1995 869.00 6053 5.12.96
 1996 901.00 7168 13.8.97

Recommended

General Secretary, AITUC, Tamil Nadu.


7/10/97
Signature of President/
General Secretary of the Union.

THE MADRAS PRESS LABOUR UNION,
BHAGAT HOUSE
204 PRAKASAM SALAI,
BROADWAY, MADRAS-600 108.



अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

शहर कमेटी, देहरादून।

City Council, Dehra Dun.

RECEIVED
For.....

10 OCT 1997

कार्यालय :

84, पल्टन बाजार, देहरादून

A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi

क्रमांक/Ref, No. 210 /AITUC/ 97-1

दिनांक/Date : 2 अक्टूबर 1997

समस्त कौंसिल के सदस्यों/ब्रान्च संयोजकों के नाम :-

समस्त यूनियनों के अध्यक्षों/मन्त्रियों के नाम :-

विषय: दिनांक 28-9-97 को जिला कौंसिल की बैठक में लिये गये निर्णयों की सूचना।

प्रिय साथीयों,

आपको सूचित करना है कि दिनांक 28-9-97 को जिला कौंसिल की बैठक हुई जिसमें उ०प्र० ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के प्रान्तीय सम्मेलन जो कि हरिद्वार में हुआ उसकी रिपोर्टिंग महामन्त्री द्वारा की गई। जिसमें सभी साथीयों ने अपने विचार भी व्यक्त किये और कहा कि सम्मेलन में प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था तो अच्छी थी लेकिन जो संदेश इस सम्मेलन से मजदूरों के मध्य आन्दोलन का जाना चाहिये था वह नहीं गया और बी०एच०ई०एल० की सी०एफ०एफ०पी० यूनियन का जो विवाद था वह भी न सुलझने के कारण अच्छा असर नहीं पडा। दिनांक 22/9/97 को अमर उजाला में जो गलत रिपोर्टिंग उक्त यूनियन के पदाधिकारी श्री वाई०पी० सिंह के द्वारा की गई वह उचित नहीं थी और इसका छाण्डन केन्द्रिय नेतृत्व द्वारा न किया जाना एव बी०एच०ई०एल० यूनियन के अन्य पदाधिकारीयों एव सम्मेलन के आयोजकों के द्वारा भी छाण्डन नहीं किया गया। इससे अच्छा संदेश आम मेहनतकार के अन्दर नहीं गया। सम्मेलन में जो कार्यवाही हुई उस पर कौंसिल ने संतोष व्यक्त किया। कौंसिल ने कौंसिल के अन्दर देहरादून के चार साथीयों, एव कार्यकारिणी में दो साथीयों जिसमें का०मुन्शिवर पाण्डे, के०आर०कश्यप, अखिलेश्वर श्रीवास्तव एव राम नरेश त्यागी का अभिनन्दन किया और प्रान्तीय मन्त्री के रूप में देहरादून से का० के०आर०कश्यप के चुने जाने पर कौंसिल ने स्वागत किया। सम्मेलन में पारित प्रस्तावों की जानकारी भी कौंसिल को दी गई।

कौंसिल ने राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन जो अमृतसर में दिनांक 16 अक्टूबर से होने जा रहा है उसमें संविधान के अनुसार निम्न प्रतिनिधितय किये :-

- 1- ओ०एन०जी०सी०वर्क्स यूनियन सदस्यता 1360 प्रतिनिधि 3
- 2- होटल वर्क्स यूनियन सदस्यता 400 प्रतिनिधि 1
- 3- कालेज एव स्कूल कर्मचारी यूनियन सदस्यता 200 प्रतिनिधि 1
- 4- लकडी एव प्लाईवुड वर्क्स यूनियन सदस्यता 125 प्रतिनिधि 1
- 5- शूगर मिल कर्मचारी यूनियन सदस्यता 143 औसत प्रतिनिधि 1
- 6- आई०डी०पी०एल०वर्क्स यूनियन सदस्यता 175 औसत प्रतिनिधि 1

125 सदस्यता रखने वाली यूनियनों को मिला कर एक-एक प्रतिनिधि दिया गया है। जिसमें लकडी एव प्लाईवुड मजदूर यूनियन से का० अशोक शर्मा आई०डी०पी०एल०वर्क्स यूनियन के का० दिगम्बर उनियाल, बिजली से का० के०आर०कश्यप एव का०के०एस०नेगी, होटल वर्क्स यूनियन से का०समर भाण्डारी का नाम तय किया गया। बिजली के नाम उनकी केन्द्रिय कमेटी के द्वारा ही तय किये गये है। ओ०एन०जी०सी०वर्क्स यूनियन के साथीयों ने नाम नहीं तय किये जो वह शीघ्र ही तय कर महामन्त्री एटक को अवगत करायेगे। इसी के साथ यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि होटल वर्क्स यूनियन, चाय बागान मजदूर सभा, लकडी एव प्लाईवुड मजदूर यूनियन अपनी यूनियनों का सम्बद्धता शूल्क वर्ष 1996 का शीघ्र जमा करा देगी तभी उन्हें प्रतिनिधित्व मिल पायेगा।

2- यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि होटलवर्क्स यूनियन, वाय बागान मजदूर सभा, लकडी एंव प्लाईवुड मजदूर यूनियन, एंव कालेज एंव स्कूल कर्मचारी यूनियन का रिटर्न भी अविलम्ब रजिस्ट्रार को भेजा जाये। तथा इसकी सूचना जिला महामन्त्री को तुरन्त दी जाये। यह कार्य 10 अक्टूबर तक निपटा लिया जाये।

3- आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत बनाने के लिये 15 दिसम्बर तक 5/50, 10/-, के कूपन छपवाये जाये तथा असंगठित क्षेत्र में 5/- के एंव संगठित क्षेत्र में 10/- के कूपन से पैसा उठाया जाये तथा उद्देश्य कूपन के पीछे छाप दिये जाये। अगली बैठक में धान एकत्र करने के लिये विस्तार से कार्यक्रम पर चर्चा कर कार्यक्रम तय किया जाये। यह कार्य जनवरी माह में आरम्भ कर दिया जाये।

4- बैठक में यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि आईडीपीएल0 बचाओं कार्यक्रम के तहत नवम्बर माह के प्रथम सप्ताह में एटक पांच दिवसीय क्रमिक अज्ञान चलाये। इसकी तिथि की सूचना आईडीपीएल0 के साथी जिला को देगे। और इस आन्दोलन में राज्य/केन्द्र से नेतागणों को बुलाया जाये।

5- यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि एटक के छाता संख्या 598 को अपरेट करने के लिये नवनिर्वाचित पदाधिकारियों में से अध्यक्ष, महामन्त्री एंव कोषाध्यक्ष को अधिकृत किया गया है। इनमें से कोई दो पदाधिकारी हस्ताक्षर कर धान निकालने का कार्य कर सकते है। यह पदाधिकारी का०जीस सिंह, अध्यक्ष, का० के०आर०क्षयप महामन्त्री, एंव का० आ०क कण्डवाल कोषाध्यक्ष है। इसका प्रस्ताव प्रजाब नेशनल बैंक, 18-ई०सी०रोड, देहरादून को भेज दिया जाये।

6- यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि अगली बैठक कौंसिल की श्रुतिवैश्या में रछाी जाये।

7- कार्यों की जिम्मेदारी पर काफी विचार विमर्श के बाद निर्णय लिया गया कि विस्तृत कार्यों का बंटवारा अगली बैठक में किया जायेगा। लेकिन कुछ कार्यों की जिम्मेदारी कुछ साथियों को दी गई।

1- का०जीस सिंह, अध्यक्ष: शहर ब्रान्च के गठन की जिम्मेदारी, समन्वय बनाने का कार्य वह स्वयं करेगे। इसमें इनका सहयोग का० हरिओम पाली संयुक्त मन्त्री करेगे।

2- का० समर भाण्डारी: उपाध्यक्ष: मसूरी ब्रान्च के गठन का कार्य का० मुनिश्वर पाण्डे उपाध्यक्ष की मदद से माह नवम्बर तक करेगे।

3- का०के०आर०क्षयप: महामन्त्री: समन्वय का कार्य करेगे, यूनियनों के पत्राचार, देहरादूनकी अन्य यूनियनों/पेडरेशनों के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना, उनके आन्दोलनों में सहयोग करने आदि का कार्य करेगे। इसी के साथ श्रुतिवैश्या ब्रान्च की जिम्मेदारी भी वह सम्भालेगे। तथा महामन्त्री के समस्त दायित्वों को पूरा करेगे। का०इन्द्र कुमार गुप्ता उपाध्यक्ष श्रुतिवैश्या में इनका सहयोग करेगे।

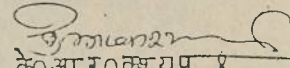
4- का०आ०क शर्मा उप-महामन्त्री: विक्सन नगर ब्रान्च की जिम्मेदारी सम्भालेगे तथा वहाँ का सम्मेलन करायेगे। इसके साथ-2 नई यूनियनों के प्रजीकरण, रिटर्न बनवाने, एंव अभिलेखाओं का रखरखाव करने के साथ ही वह महामन्त्री के कार्यों में सहयोग करेगे। उनकी अनुपस्थिति में सारे दायित्वों का निवाह करेगे।

5- का०रामनरेश त्यागी संयुक्त मन्त्री: यह मोहबे बाला क्षेत्र में नई यूनियनों की सम्भावनाओं को ढूँढेगे तथा का०आ०क शर्मा के साथ उनकी मदद करेगे।

6- का० हरिओम पाली: यह श्रुतिवैश्या ब्रान्च का सम्मेलन कराने की जिम्मेदारी सम्भालेगे।

7- का० दिगम्बर उनियाल संयुक्त मन्त्री: यह श्रुतिवैश्या के बाहरी क्षेत्र लाल-तप्पड, टालवाला आदि में यूनियनों के बनने की सम्भावनाओं को तलाश करेगे।

धन्यवाद,


१ के०आर०क्षयप १
जिला महामन्त्री
=====

Cannanore District Construction Workers Union

Regd. No. 13/23/87 — (A. I. T. U. C.)

KANNUR - 670 001.

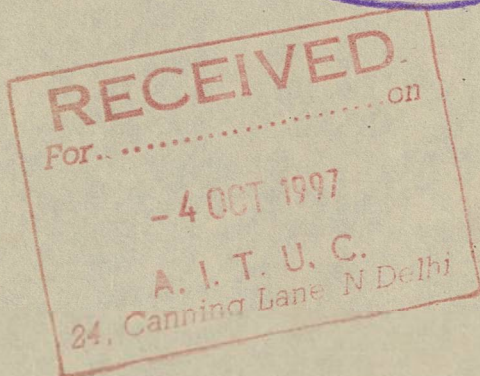
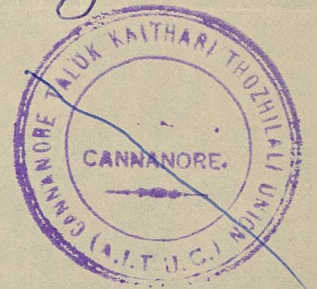
Ref: No.

Date 30. 9. 97

Dear Comrade,

As Per the decision taken by the executive committee which held on 17.9.96; following executive members Comrades C. Krishnan, K. Raghavan P. S. Nambiar were elected as delegates to the 36th session of the AITUC Conference

Thanking you
V Balan
Secretary



കണ്ണൂർ താലൂക്ക് കൈത്തറി തൊഴിലാളി യൂനിയൻ
CANNANORE TALUK KAITHARI THOZHILALI UNION

Regd. No. 344/71 (AITUC)

CANNANORE-I (KERALA)

Ref: No.

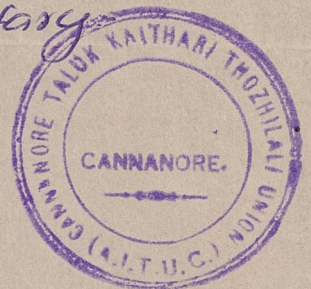
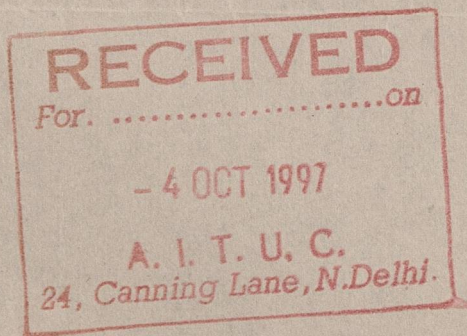
Date 30.9.97

Dear Comrade,

As Per the decision taken by
the Executive Committee which held
on 16.9.97.

Our Union's General Secretary
Com. V. Balan was elected as delegate
to the 36th session of the AITUC
Conference.

Thanking you
V. Balan
Secretary



Phone : 30276

DEVICOLAM ESTATES' WORKERS' UNION

REGD. No. 122 / 57

AFFILIATED TO THE A. I. T. U. C.

MUNNAR P. O,
HIGH RANGE,
KERALA - 685 612

Ref. No. OR/2002/97

Date 29/9/1997

The General Secretary,
AITUC, Canning Lane,
New Delhi.



Dear Comrade,

Sub:- 36th Session of AITUC.

Ref:- Union letter OR/1976/97 dated 22-9-97.

We have send the names of 19 delegates from this union.
Please include the following also as delegate.

Thankamma Kurian.

So totally 20 delegates will be attending on behalf of
this union.

Yours faithfully,

GENERAL SECRETARY.

c.c. The General Secretary,
AITUC, Kerala State Council,
Sugatham Memorial,
Vazhutha Caud,
Thiruvananthapuram.

NATIONAL UNION OF PLANTATION STAFF

Reg. No. 136/79 (Affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C.)

MUNNAR - KERALA
685 612

Ref No.

Date 23-09-1997

The General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
24, Canning Lane
New Delhi-110 001.



Dear Comrade,

The following two delegates were selected by our Union to attend the AITUC Conference at Amirtsar.

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Com. V. E. Chandrasekaran Pillai
General Secretary | - 50 |
| 2. Com. P. Madhavan, Secretary | - 52 |

This is for your information and record.

Yours comradelly,

SECRETARY

c.c. The General Secretary
Kerala State Committee of AITUC
Sugathan Memorial
Vazhuthakad
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM.

NATIONAL UNION OF PLANTATION STAFF

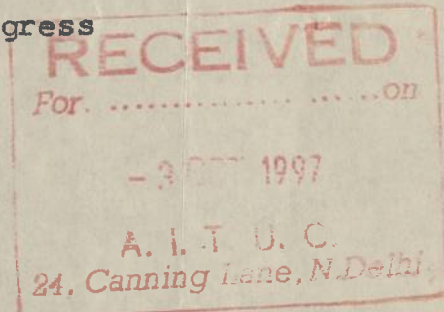
Reg. No. 136/79 (Affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C.)

MUNNAR - KERALA
685 612

Ref No.

Date Sept. 29, 1997

The General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
24, Canning Lane
New Delhi-110 001.



Dear Comrade,

I shall be very much thankful to you if you would despatch a copy of AITUC Constitution along with latest amendment if any, to our Union, as early as possible.

Thanking you,

Yours comradelly,

SECRETARY

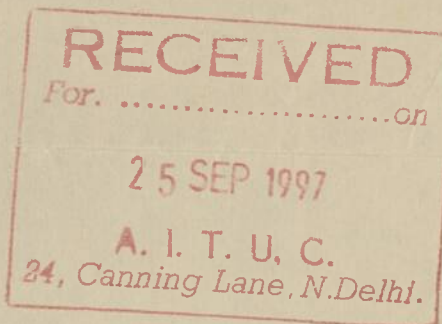
KERALA FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION EMPLOYEES UNION

Reg: No. 291/84
Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C.

Munnar P. O.
High Range,
Kerala-685612

Ref:

Date : 22/9/1997



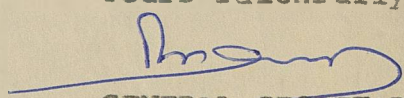
The General Secretary,
AITUC,
24 Canning Lane,
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

36th Session of the AITUC
Delegate

Com. M.Y. Ouseph is elected as the Delegate of this Union. The affiliation Number of the Union is 31 Krl. The membership of the Union as per Annual Returns as on 31st December 1996 is 600.

Yours faithfully,


GENERAL SECRETARY.

c.c. The General Secretary,
AITUC, Kerala State Council,
Thiruvananthapuram.

DEVICOLAM ESTATES' WORKERS' UNION

REGD. No. 122 / 57

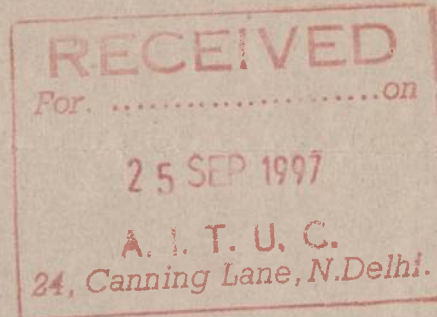
AFFILIATED TO THE A. I. T. U. C.

MUNNAR P. O,

HIGH RANGE,

KERALA - 685 612

Ref. No. OR/1976/97



Date 22/9/1997

The General Secretary,
AITUC, Canning Lane,
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade

36th Session of the AITUC - Delegates

The following are elected as the delegates of this union at the National Conference of the AITUC. The membership of this union as per Annual Returns 1996 is 21629. Affiliation No. 651 Krl.

Name of Delegates

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. C.A. Kurian | 15. P. Kamaraj |
| 2. N. Gurunathan | 16. P. Muthupandy |
| 3. M. Bothiraj | 17. D. Sekhar |
| 4. A. Mani | 18. S. Madasamy |
| 5. Krishnasamy | 19. Murugan - (alternate Delegate) |
| 6. Y. Nadarajan | |
| 7. P.T. Karuppasamy | |
| 8. Ruban | |
| 9. Radhakrishnan | |
| 10. Sakthivel | |
| 11. Mathialagan | |
| 12. K. Muniandy | |
| 13. M. Antony | |
| 14. Nadarajan | |

Yours faithfully,


GENERAL SECRETARY.

c.c. The General Secretary,
AITUC, Kerala State Council
Trivandrum.

Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd., Employees Union

(Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C., Regd. No. E-43)

P. O. SIIL CAMPUS
Khammam Dt.-507 154
Andhra Pradesh.

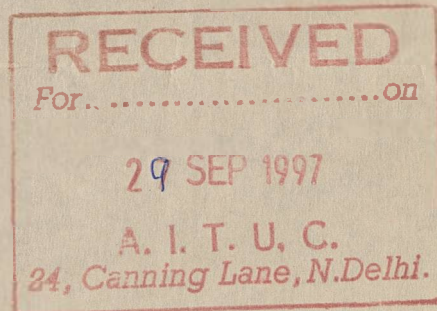
President :
V. VEERAI AH

General Secretary :
BANDI NAGESWARA RAO

Ref : P/CONF/97,

Date 24-09-1997.

To:
The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
NEW DELHI.



Comrade,

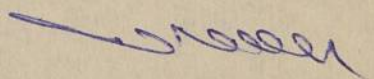
We are pleased to send the details of the delegate from Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd., Paloncha, to be attended to AITUC National Conference to be held from 16th to 20th October, 1997 in Amritsar as under.

1. B. Nageswar Rao, General Secretary.

It is, therefore, requested to allow the above delegate for participating the conference.

With regards,

Yours Comradely,


(V. VEERAI AH)
PRESIDENT.



மதுரை மாவட்ட
ஸ்தலஸ்தாபன சுகாதாரத் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்

14, பொன்னகரம் பிராட்டவே, 2-வது குறுக்குத்தெரு, மதுரை-625 016.

இணைப்பு : தமிழ்நாடு ஸ்தலஸ்தாபன பொது சுகாதாரத் தொழிலாளர் சம்மேளனம், சென்னை
அகில இந்திய தொழிற்சங்க காங்கிரஸ், புதுடெல்லி எண், 354/TND

K. T. K. தங்கமணி எம்.ஏ., பார்-அட்-லா
தலைவர்

D. V. S. மணியன்
பொதுச் செயலாளர்

Ref :- 354/67/97

நாள் 23-9-97

To
The General Secretary,
AITUC,
24, Canning Lane, New Delhi



Dear comrade,

I am D.V.S. MANIAN - Secretary of the above
Union elected as delegate of 36th
Session of the AITUC, 16-20 October '97,
Amritsar, Punjab.

This is for your kind early intimation.
Thanking you,

Yours Comradely,
D.V.S. Manian
23/9/97

Our Union Regd NO. 682/MDU
Affiliation no. 354/TND

NARASARAOPET AREA TRADE UNION COUNCIL

NARASARAOPET - 522 601. Guntur Dist. (A.P.)

G. AMARALINGAM
GENERAL SECRETARY

AITUC

Y. CHENCHIAH
PRESIDENT

REF.....

DATE. 19. 8. 97

To

The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
NEW DELHI - 110 001.
INDIA.

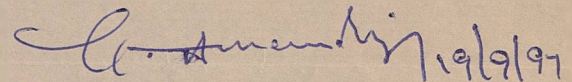
Comrade General Secretary,

The following ^{delegates} members are attending to the
36th Sessions of the A.I.T.U.C. which will be held at Amritsar from
16th to 20th October, 1997 from Narasaraopet, Guntur District, A.P.
State.

1. Com. G. Amaralingam,
2. Com. V. Venkateswarlu
3. E. Nabukhed Nezar,
4. Com. U. Rangaiah
5. Com. K. Prasad.
6. Com. V. Prasanna,
7. Com. M. Venkateswarlu,
8. Com. CH. Venkateswara Rao,
9. Com. P. Chinnapa Reddy.

This is for your information.

Yours faithfully,



GENERAL SECRETARY.

Copy to the General Secretary,
A.P. State Council, Hyderabad.

NORTHERN RAILWAY LICENSED TELEGRAPHS

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DATED

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10/10/97

for General Manager (Optg.)

Copy for information to:-

Shri/Smt/Miss K. L. Mahendra, General Secretary
All India ~~Congress~~ Trade Union Congress
New Delhi.

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

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

Seminar

Vietnam - 5 - 1+2+2

Pak - 8 3+3+2 or 2+2+2+2

Berh - 8 3+3+2 or 2+2+2+2

Korea - 2 one

Sri 4 2+2

Phil 2 1

Kazakh - 2 1

Uzbek - 2 1

China - 2 - 2

Nepal - 3 - 1+2, 3

WITU - 2 1+1

CGT - 2 1+1

CHIL - 1 1

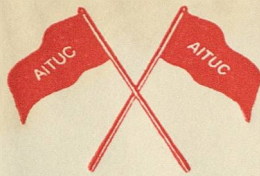
CITU - 1 } 1 - E
UTUC - 1 } - Y
AIBOA - 1 } 1
Service TU - 1 } -

fw 16/15 Oct

CITU } 1
UTUC }
UTUC (S) } 1
INTUC }
BMS }
AMS } 1

fw 16/15

Prof Sheila Bhull - 1



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

10th October, 97

Hotel accomodation for fraternal delegates
(as suggested by Com.KLM and Com. DKG)

A Foreign (15-20 October) for Seminar (WFTU)			
Country	NO.	Room accomodation	
Vietnam	→ 5	1+2+2 (3)	CITU - 1 UTUC - 1 } (1)
Pakistan	- 8	3+2+2 or (3)	AIBOA - 1 Service TU - 1 } (2)
Bangladesh	- 8	2+2+2+2 (4) or 3+3+2 (3)	
Korea	- 1	2+2+2+2 (4) 1 (1)	
Sri Lanka	- 4	2+2 (2)	
Phillipines	2	2 (1)	
Kazak	2	2 (1)	
Uzbek	2	2 (1)	
China	2	1+1 (2)	
Nepal	3	1+2 (2)	
WFTU	2	1+1 (2)	
CGT	2	1+1 (2)	
CGIL	1	1 (1)	
rooms (32)			

For Seminar total Rooms approx - 34

B. Fraternal (CTUs)
for 16th October only

- CITU } (1)
 - UTUC } (1)
 - UTUC (LS) } (1)
 - HMS } (1)
 - INTUC } (1)
 - BMS } (1)
- (3)

C. Seminars (AITUC)
Prof Sheila Bhatta 17th OCT (1)
Mr. Proful Bidwai 18th OCT (1)

Sachdev

Cable : "AITUCONG"
FAX: 911-11-3386 427

Tel. 33 87 320,

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

24-Canning Lane, New Delhi-1.

PRESIDENT : B.D.JOSHI
GEN. SECY. : K.L.MAHENDRA

September 10, 1997,

NOTICE OF AMENDMENT(S) TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE AITUC

SUB: Proposed amendment(s) to the Constitution
of AITUC.

Dear comrades,

In accordance with Clause 31 of the Constitution of All India Trade Union Congress and in continuation of the notice dated 10.9.97 for General Council meeting to be held on 16th October, 1997, at Amritsar, the Secretariat propose to table the following amendment(s) to the Constitution in the said meeting.

AFFILIATION FEE

Clause 6(a)

In Clause 6(a) substitute "Re one" in place "50 paise" and substitute "Rs.100/-" in place of "Rs.50/-"

(The existing Clause reads as under -

Affiliation Fee

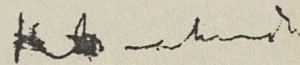
6. Each affiliated union shall pay to the AITUC:

(a) An annual contribution at the rate of 50 paise per member, subject to a minimum of Rs.50/-.

The proposal is to change annual contribution rate of 50 paise per member to Re.1 per member subject to a minimum of Rs.100/-)

With greetings,

Yours comradely,



(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY.

P.T.●.....

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

राजस्थान प्रदेश शाखा
RAJASTHAN STATE BRANCH

स्वामी कुमारानन्द भवन
हथरोई किले के पास
जयपुर - 302002

क्रमांक



दिनांक 2.9.97

To

Shri Parduman Singh
Reception committee
36th Session
All India Trade Union Congress
Ekta Bhawan, Furlighar,
Varitsar- 143 001

Dear Comrade,

In response to your letter dated 1st June, 1997,
the following information given :-

1. Approximate number of delegate from Rajasthan will be between 50 and 60.
2. About 20 delegates will come by bus. Rest of them will come by train which comes direct from Jaipur.
3. All delegation will not consist of any Central Minister, State Minister, M.P. or M.L.A.
4. Number of Comrades requiring Hotel accommodation, number of women delegates and the delegates coming with family members will be very small. Exact number can not be said at this stage of time.

For return journey reservations, communications will be sent seperately.

Yours Comradely,

(D.K. Chhagani)
General Secretary

Copy to Gen. Secretary AITUS, New Delhi.

(D.K. Chhagani)
General Secretary



ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS Orissa State Committee

Ph : 412699

Qr. No. F-5/2, Unit-4, M.L.A. Colony, Bhubaneswar

President

Com. Prasanna Kumar Panda, MLA

General Secretary

Com. Dutikrishna Panda, Ex. MP

Ref : STOC-3/97

Date : 6-10-97

To

The General Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110011.



Dear Comrade,

The delegates totally 80 Nos of Orissa State including 4 Nos of Lady delegates will attend the all India 36th Conference of A.I.T.U.C. at Amritsar, Punjab.

The delegates will reach by 15th/16th of this month.

Nearly 5/6 comrades will attend the session with this family for which accommodation may please be accorded.

*As per
separate
arrangement
has been made
OK
19/10*

With greetings,

Yours Comradely ,

Dutikrishna Panda
6.10.97
(General Secretary)

Copy to The Chairman, Reception Committee.

নিখিল ভাৰত ট্ৰেড ইউনিয়ন কংগ্ৰেছ : অসম ৰাজ্যিক কমিটি
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS : ASSAM STATE COMMITTEE

ABHIRAM HOUSE : G. N. B. ROAD, GUWAHATI - 781 003

Ref. No.....

Date..... 04.10.97.

To,

Comrade, K.L. Mahendra
General Secretary,
AITUC, 24 Canning Lane
New Delhi. 1.



Dear Comrade,

We have received your circular letter dtd. Sept., 18, 1997 regarding the participation of Delegates in the 36th Conference at Amritsar from 16 to 20 Oct., 1997. In reply there to we would like to inform that all necessary preparations are been made for participation in the said Conference. In this context please note that we have not yet received the list of Unions said to have been sent in your above letter. However, ~~about~~ 40 (forty) delegates ~~are~~ will be attending The Amritsar Conference representing various Unions of our State .

Comrade, a few ~~more~~ activists of our Unions may also, accompany the delegation. We hope you will kindly allow them to attend the Conference on special consideration.

Further, we would like to inform that ~~one~~ seat will have to be booked in a Hotel near the Conference Venue of moderate rate for our General Secretary Comrade, Munin Mahanta, MIA.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

U. Santalukder
Secretary.

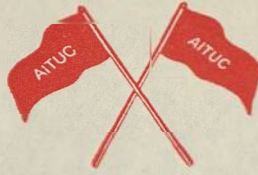
AITUC, Assam State Committee

Copy to :

1. General Secretary
Reception Committee,
36th Conference of AITUC
EKTA BHAVAN, PUTLIGHAR
Amritsar - 143 001
Punjab,

For Information.

✓ Telegram
- Cannot arrange for non-delegates
- MIA could be accommodated in Circuit House



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

Phonogram 10/10/97

Sent

CH

SECRETARY
ASSAM STATE COMMITTEE
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ABHIRAM HOUSE, GNB ROAD
GUWAHATI - 781003

REFERENCE YOUR LETTER 4TH OCTOBER. REQUEST
AVOID BRINGING NON-DELEGATES. COMRADE
MAHANTA WILL BE ACCOMMODATED IN CIRCUIT HOUSE.

SACHDEV

AITUC

भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन केन्द्र

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

President:
E. BALANANDAN, M.P.

General Secretary:
M.K. PANDHE

Com K.L.M

September 18, 1997

Dear Comrade Mahendra,

I have received your letter of the 8th instant regarding the 36th Sessin of the AITUC to be held from 16th to 20th October, 97 at Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar in Amritsar.

I confirm my participation in the Conference.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

M.K. Pandhe
(M.K. PANDHE)

Comrade K.L. Mahendra,
General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-1

*Receiving Amritsar
on 16th morning by
Tapan Garg - He
should be reimbursed about
station and Jagan to
Hotel -
K.L.M
6/10*





राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस

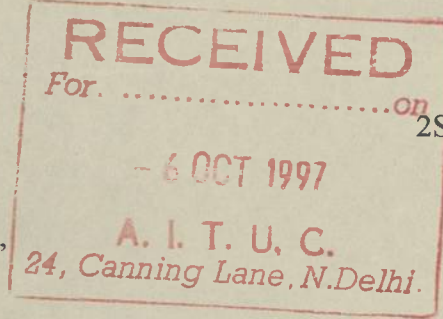
INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

GRAMS : "SHRAMIK"
PHONES : 374-7767/68
Fax : 336-4244

GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
1947 ★ May 3 ★ 1997

"SHRAMIK KENDRA"
4, BHAI VEER SINGH MARG
NEW DELHI - 110 001

*Conferece
K.L.
6/10*



III/10-B
2 September 29, 1997

Dear Shri Mahendra,

I thank you very much for inviting me to attend the Inaugural Session of the 36th Session of AITUC to be held at Amritsar from 6th October, 1997.

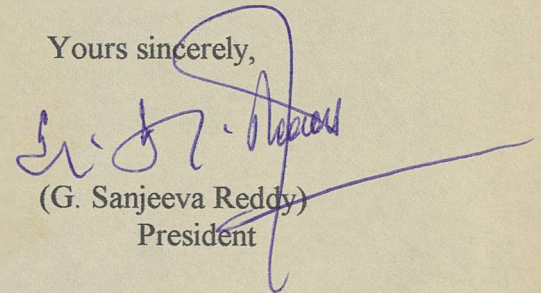
The Session has been well timed as the Trade Union Centres have to formulate policies to tackle the issues arising out of economic liberalisation and growing Industrial Sickness. I am sure the Session would deliberate on these issues and reach a consensus to deal with them in order to protect the interest of the working class, keeping the interest of the Nation, however, in the fore.

Much as I wished to be in your midst and enjoy the proceeding of the Inaugural Session, I sincerely regret my inability as it coincides with the programme fixed by myself earlier.

I wish the Session a grand success and look forward to receiving the conclusions of the Session.

With very best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,


(G. Sanjeeva Reddy)
President

Shri KL Mahendra
General Secretary, AITUC
24 Canning Lane
New Delhi



हिन्द मज़दूर सभा

HIND MAZDOOR SABHA

Delhi Office : 120, Babar Road, New Delhi-110001, Tel.: 3315519, Fax.: 3736037

E-Mail : ctuc-connect 015 @ mcr 1. Poptel. org.uk

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY

President:

Dr. Shanti Patel

Secretaries :

Vasant Gupte
Veereshwar Tiagi
Thampan Thomas
A.D. Nagpal
R.A. Mital

General Secretary :

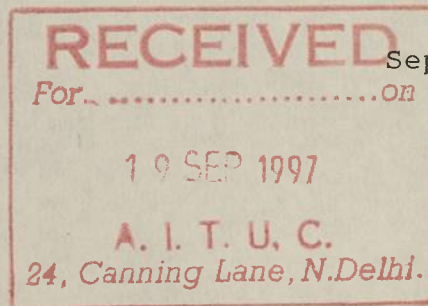
Umraomal Purohit

Treasurer :

Vasant Khanolkar

HMS/DEL/989 /97

Shri K.L.Mahendra
General Secretary
AITUC
24, Canning Lane
NEW DELHI - 110 001.



September 17, 1997

Dear Comrade,

Sub: 36th Session of the AITUC on 16-20th October, 1997
at Amritsar

Thank you for your invitation to attend the above session of the AITUC.

We are pleased to inform you that Shri Umraomal Purohit, General Secretary will attend the inaugural session on 16th October, 1997 at 4.00 P.M.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(R.A.MITAL)
SECRETARY

Mumbai Office : Hotel Sealord Building, 167, P.D. Mello Road, Mumbai-400001, India

Tel : 2612185, Fax : 2622388 Telegrams : HINDMAZDUR

E-Mail : admin @ MKI. ilbom. ernet. in



BMS

भारतीय मजदूर संघ

BHARATIYA MAZDOOR SANGH

Tele : (011) 7520654

7524212

Fax : 91-11-7520654

RAM NARESH BHAVAN, TILAK GALI, PAHAR GANJ, NEW DELHI-110055 (INDIA)

Ref. No..... BMS/A-51/1852/97

Dated..... 15/9/97

TO

The General Secretary
All - India Trade Union Congress
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110 001

*File
Congress
Khan
27/9*

Please refer to your letter dt. 08 Sep. 1997 regarding 36th Session of the AITUC to be held from 16 to 20 October 97 at Amritsar, congratulation.

In connection with letter cited above it is intimated that Shri Sukhnandan Singh ji, Vice President of Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh shall be representing BMS in the inaugural Session of the Conference ibid on October 16 at 1600 hrs.

with regards,

Yours brotherly,



H. G. Dave
(HASU BHAI DAVE)
GENERAL SECRETARY

TELEPHONE : 3343493 (P&T)
81-2270 (RLY)
81-2769
FAX : +91-11-3363167

TELEGRAM : RAILWAYMEN

ALL INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION



J. P. CHAUBEY
General Secretary

4, STATE ENTRY ROAD,
NEW DELHI-110055
INDIA

D.O.No. AIRF/24

Dated September 15, 1997

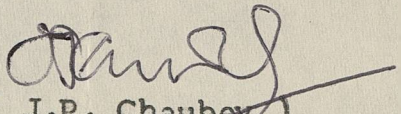
M E S S A G E

*File
Conference
2/9*

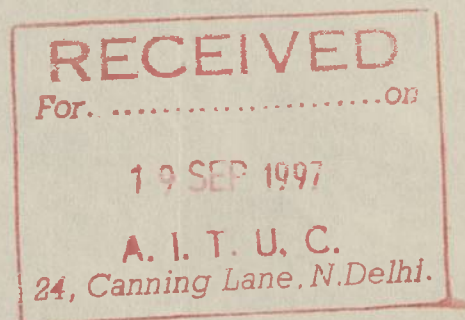
In the Indian Trade Union movement, the All India Trade Union Congress has worked as Torch Bearer on many issues, and has always advocated and championed the cause of working class unity. Such unity has always paid rich dividends.

I am sure the 36th Session of AITUC shall be a milestone in our movement.

I wish the session all success.


(J.P. Chaubey)
General Secretary

✓
Shri K.L. Mahendra,
General Secretary,
All India Trade Union
Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110 001
(India)





ALL INDIA BANK EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

CENTRAL OFFICE :

3-B, LALL BAZAR STREET (1ST FLOOR), CALCUTTA-700 001

Phone : 248-9371 □ Fax : (033) 248-6072 □ Telex : 021-7424 FLAG IN □ Gram : "PARVANA"

September 17, 1997

Conference file
Payment
Dear Com. Mahendra,

Thanks for your letter of September 8, 1997 about the A.I.T.U.C. congress in Amritsar from 16th to 20th October, 1997.

I shall be reaching at Amritsar on 16th morning and make my own arrangements to stay.

2000 folio bags will be delivered on 19th instant at BPTUC Office, Calcutta. Alongwith me the following representatives shall also attend the Conference.

- 1) Com. Krishan Lal, Vice President, AIBEA
- 2) Com. Ramanand, Asst. Secretary, AIBEA
- 3) Com. P. N. Tewari, Vice President, AIBEA
- 4) Com. Yog Raj Gupta, C.C. Member AIBEA - Punjab
- 5) Com. Sudesh Kumar, C.C. Member AIBEA - Punjab
- 6) Com. N. K. Gour, C.C. Member AIBEA - Punjab
- 7) Com. N. P. Munjal, C.C. Member AIBEA - Haryana
- 8) Com. P. L. Syal, C.C. Member AIBEA - Delhi
- 9) Com. K. L. Bhalla, C.C. Member AIBEA - Delhi
- 10) Com. Ashees Atri, C.C. Member AIBEA - Himachal Pradesh
- 11) Com. Abdul Bashir, C.C. Member AIBEA - Kashmir
- 12) Com. Harbhajan Singh C.C. Member AIBEA - Jammu

AITUC Reception Committee shall not have to make any extra arrangements for their accommodation. Our fraternal delegates shall be making their own arrangements. They should, however, be allowed to participate on behalf of AIBEA fraternal delegate or observer as you may decide.

We shall, however, pay delegate fee charges as might be prescribed by you.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,

Tarakeswar Chakraborti
TARAKESWAR CHAKRABORTI
GENERAL SECRETARY

Com. K. L. Mahendra
General Secretary
All-India Trade Union Congress
Delhi



ALL INDIA BANK EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

CENTRAL OFFICE :

3-B, LALL BAZAR STREET (1ST FLOOR), CALCUTTA-700 001

Phone : 248-9371 □ Fax : (033) 248-6072 □ Telex : 021-7424 FLAG IN □ Gram : "PARVANA"

- : 2 : -

C.C. to Com. Parduman Singh, Vice President, AITUC
Chairman, Reception Committee,
36th Session, Ekta Bhawan,
Putlighar
AMRITSAR : 143 001

C.C. to the above-noted participants. Kindly note and attend
the AITUC Conference in Amritsar. They should all reach on
16th morning so that they may take part in the inaugural
session.

ALLOTMENT OF ROOMS
Amritsar International Hotel

<u>Name of Country</u>	<u>Names of Organisations</u>	<u>No. of delegates</u>	<u>Hotel Rooms Allotted</u>
1. Bangladesh	BANGLADESH TRADE UNION KENDRA, JATIYA SRAMIK FEDERATION, DHAKA JATIYO SRAMIK JOTE JATIO SRAMIK LEAGUE	1 3 2 1	(Total 6) 2 Rooms 3 each
2. China	ALL CHINA FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS	2 (One lady)	(Total 2) 2 Rooms
3. France		2 (One lady)	(Total 2) 2 Rooms
4. Italy		1	1 Room
5. Kazakhstan	TRADE UNIONS' FEDERATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN	2	1 Room
6. Korea	GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF KOREA (GFTUK)	2	1 Room <i>1/2 ?</i>
7. Nepal	GENERAL FEDERATION OF NEPALESE TRADE UNIONS	3	1 Room
8. Pakistan	ALL PAKISTAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR DURRANI GROUP (Regd.) PAKISTAN TRADE UNION FEDERATION ALL PAKISTAN FEDERATION OF UNITED TRADE UNIONS PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF LABOUR EDUCATION & RESEARCH ALL PAKISTAN TRADE UNIONS ORGANIZATION MUTAHIDDA LABOUR FEDERATION OF PAKISTAN	1 3 (One lady) 2 1 1 1	3 Rooms
9. Philippines	PAMBANSANG KATIPUNANG MANGGAWA(KATIPUNAN) (National Congress of Workers) TRADE UNIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES AND ALLIED SERVICES (TUPAS)	1 2	(Total 3)? 1 Room
10. Russia			2 Rooms <i>3</i>
11. Sri Lanka	PROGRESSIVE WORKERS' CONGRESS CEYLON FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS	1 2	(Total 3) 1 Room
12. Uzbekistan	COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS FEDERATION OF UZBEKISTAN	3(One Lady)	(Total 3) 2 Rooms
13. Vietnam	VIETNAM GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR	5	(Total 5) - 3

14. WFTU - G.S. Thakur

- 1 Room

15

*Gandhi
Atchuthe }*

- 1 Room

Minutes of General Council meeting
held in New Delhi on 2-3-4 Nov., 1996

x ————— x

1. Attendance as per Attendance Register. 167 members attended the meeting
2. Condolence Resolution moved and ~~was~~ adopted by observing two minutes' silence.
3. Resolution Committee, Credential Committee and Minutes Committee constituted unanimously.
Resolution Committee
Com. H. Mahadevan, Com. Thiagrajan, Com. Kamalapati Roy, Com. S. Damle and Com. V.B. Ramarao.
Credential Committee
Com. K. Srinivas Rao, Com. Darshan Singh and Com. Gobin Karar as Convener.
Minutes Committee
Com. D.L. Soehder and Com. D.K. Rao
4. Minutes of the last General Council meeting were read over and adopted unanimously.
5. The General Secretary, Com. A.B. Bandhan placed the report of events and activities done in the intervening period.
6. Com. G.L. Dhan gave a brief report on 7 days general strike of Central Govt. employees. The main initiative for the strike was undertaken by National Federation of Telecom. Employees.
7. Com. K.L. Mahendra submitted a brief report about the organisation. Two suggestions were made, (1) unions which have not paid affiliation fee upto 1990 be disaffiliated and (2) the affiliation fee be increased to Re 2/- per member

(2)

- per year. There was discussion on both the points.
- Proposal no (1) was accepted. ^{On} Proposal regarding enhancing the Affiliation fee it was decided to increase the fee to Re one. Necessary amendments in the Constitution be made. After approval of the amendments in the next General Council meeting the same be made effective from the year 1997.
8. In the discussions thruly Comrades took part. The report of the General Secretary was approved.
 9. Constitutional amendments as notified by notice dated 25-9-96 were placed for discussion. These related to increasing the no. of posts of Vice Presidents from 13 to 15 and Secretaries from seven to nine. Another amendment related to including the office-bearers available in Delhi to be included in the Secretariat. All the three amendments were approved.
 10. The proposal regarding having 36th Conference at Amritsar from 16 to 20 October, 1997 was approved.
 11. Accounts were submitted and after some clarifications the same were approved.
 12. Resolutions on Pension scheme, Agricultural workers, for restoration of peace in Afganistan, on restoration of Delhi Industries, Bonus, ^{and} gratuity were adopted unanimously.
 13. On organisation - it was decided to discuss the matter in details in the ensuing conference ⁱⁿ and a separate Commission. Com ABB replied to various points raised about the organisational matters.

14. a) Com. Jettamanda Reddy, Com. Ishav Singh, Com. Sarvalingam, Com. Ganiab and Com. Mohan Jha were co-opted as General Council Members. Com. Sarvalingam was also co-opted in the Working Committee.
- b) It was decided that General Secretaries of the Federations, if they are not members of the Working Committee, be invited as special invitees in the Working Committee meetings.

15. Resignation of Com. M. K. Krishnam from Presidentship and Com. A. B. Bardhan from General Secretary post were accepted. Com. B. D. Joshi was elected as President and Com. K. L. Mahendra as General Secretary. Com. Ganiab was elected as Vice President. Com. A. B. S., Com. Chelkarsayan and Com. G. N. Dasgupta were taken into the Secretariat.

आयटक चे वतीने
आंगणवाडी - बालवाडी सेविकांची
अखिल भारतीय परिषद

उद्घाटक :

कों. अ. बी. बर्धन
सरचिटणीस मा. क. प.

- कार्यालय -

संयुक्त खदान मजदूर संघ कोल स्टेट, सिव्हिल लाईन, नागपूर. १

प्रमुख अतिथी :

कों. चतुरानन मिश्र
कृषी मंत्री, भारत सरकार

संदर्भ :

दिनांक : 13.10.1997

**ANGANWADI BALWADI SEVIKA SAMMELAN AT NAGPUR FROM
26, 27 & 28 OCTOBER, 1997.**

26.10.1997

1. Arrival of delegates by 2 pm
Railway Station Nagpur.
2. Volunteers will receive the delegates.
3. Accomodation MLA Rest House, Civil Line, Nagpur.
4. Conference Venue Sankrutik Bachat Bhawan
Sitabuldi, Nagpur. Breakfast, Lunch & Dinner.
- 3.30 pm Procession delegates Anganwadi Balwadi workers
from Vidarbha, AISF, AIYP, NFIW, AITUC Union
and other friendly organization of employees
from Tekdi Road via Main Bazaar, Burdi to
Conference Venue.
- 4.00 pm (i) Flag hoisting by Veteran Com. Asandas Kalyani of
Nagpur.
(ii) Lighting of Samai (flames) by Smt. Jeeja Dhakate
Communist Party of India, Corporator from Nagpur.
- 4.15 pm Introductory remarks Com. Mohandas Naidu
Secretary, Reception Committee.
- 4.30 pm Welcome address by Chairman, Reception Committee
Prof. B.L. Bhole

Contd.. P/2..

आयटक चे वतीने
आंगणवाडी - बालवाडी सेविकांची
अखिल भारतीय परिषद

दिनांक २६, २७, २८ आक्टोबर १९९७ नागपूर

उद्घाटक :
कों. अ. बी. बर्धन
सरचिटणीस मा. क. प.

- कार्यालय -

संयुक्त खदान मजदूर संघ कोल स्टेट, सिव्हिल लाईन, नागपूर. १

प्रमुख अतिथी :
कों. चतुरानन मिश्र
कृषी मंत्री, भारत सरकार

संदर्भ :

2

दिनांक : 13.10.1997

4.45pm

Formal inauguration by Com. A.B. Bardhan
Vice President, A.I.T.U.C. & General
Secretary, Communist Party of India.

5.30 pm

Message from A.I.T.U.C., by Com. M.M. Deshkar

5.45 pm

Presentation of report by Com. Amarjeet Kaur
General Secretary, All India Anganwadi Balwadi
Sevika Sanghatan.

6.15 pm

Arrival of Chief Guest Hon'ble Shri Chaturanan
Mishra, Minister for Agriculture.

Speech by Chief Guest.

Address by the Chairman Com. G.V. Chitnis

Thanks giving by Com. Bal Aloney, Secretary
A.I.T.U.C., Nagpur.


(M.H. DESHKAR)

MEMBER

WORKING COMMITTEE AITUC



ALL INDIA LIC EMPLOYEES FEDERATION

Telegram : VIMAKAMGAR
Phone : 266 09 94
Fax : 022-266 09 94

President : Gurudas Dasgupta M. P.
Gen. Secretary : A. V. Nachane

Bombay Mutual Building, Second Floor, Rustom Sidhwa Marg, Fort, Mumbai-400 001.

9th October 1997

Dear Comrade Mahendra,

Thank you very much for your letter dated 23rd September to the Finance Minister for additional 2.3 pc wage rise to the insurance employees. I have circulated your letter to our units.

I have sent a pre-paid advertisement of Rs.10,000 for the souvenir being brought out on the occasion of the 36th Session of AITUC to be held at Amritsar from 16 to 20 October 1997. I am sure, the decisions will be inspiring. All that I may convey to you is that I will be dutybound to carry the message of Amritsar conference effectively to the insurance employees.

With regards,

Comradely yours

Nachane

(A. V. NACHANE)

Com. K.L. Mahendra
General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
24, Canning Lane
NEW DELHI - 110 001



17.10.97 9:00 a.m.

- Condolence Resolution

CONSTITUTING OF

- ◆ Steering Committee
- ◆ Resolutions Committee
- ◆ Credentials Committee &
- ◆ Recording of Minutes.

- Report of General Secretary.
- Introduction of Commission Reports.
- Resolutions

- Lunch - - - - 1:00 p.m.
- Commissions - - - - 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

- Economic Policies.
- Organisations
- Unorganised Labour
- Working Women and Child Labour
- Social Security
- Seminar on Agricultural Labour & Unorganised Sector 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.
- Dinner - - - - 8:00 p.m.

18.10.97 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

- Discussion in Commissions
- Lunch - - - - 1:00 p.m.
- Seminar on Transparency & Moral values - 6 to 8:00 p.m.
- Lunch - - - - 8:00 p.m.

19.10.97

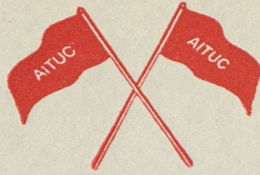
Plenary Session - - - 9:00 to 8:00 p.m.
(Lunch 1:00 to 3:30 p.m.)

Discussions

Dinner - 8:00 p.m.

20.10.97

- Summing up of Commission Reports.
- Summing up of General Secretary's Report
- Resolutions
- Presentation of Accounts.
- Amendments to the Constitution of A.I.T.U.C.
- Credential Committee Report
- Election of General Council.
- Lunch - - - - 1:30 p.m.
- General Council meeting - - 4:00 p.m.
- Election of Office-Bearers & Working Committee.



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

October 4, 1997,

To

The Editor,

Business India TV

New Delhi.

SUB: Request to attend Press Conference on the ensuing
AITUC's 36th Conference - 16-20, October, 1997,
at Amritsar, Punjab.

Dear Sir,

The 36th Conference of A.I.T.U.C. will take place from 16th to 20th October, 1997, at Amritsar, Punjab. Various issues concerning the working people of India in the changing economic and industrial scenario will be discussed in the Conference. The Prime Minister of India will inaugurate the Conference. on 16th October, 1997.

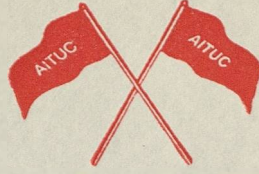
Comrade K.L.Mahendra, General Secretary of A.I.T.U.C. will address the Press on the importance of the Conference **on 6th October, 1997, at 1:30 p.m. at A.I.T.U.C. Central Office at 24-Canning Lane, New Delhi-1.**

You are kindly requested to depute your representative to cover the above said Press Conference.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(D.L. SACHDEV)
SECRETARY



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

October 4, 1997,

To

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New Delhi.

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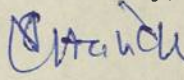
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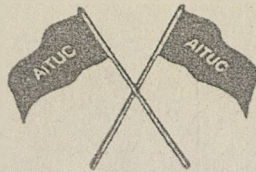
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(D.L. SACHDEV)
SECRETARY



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

36th CONFERENCE of A.I.T.U.C.

PRESS RELEASE

Shri K.L.Mahendra has issued the following statement -

The 36th Conference of the A.I.T.U.C. will be held at Amritsar, Punjab, at Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar, the founder President of the A.I.T.U.C. from 16th to 20th October, 1997.

Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India, will inaugurate the Conference, Shri Prakash Singh Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri M.P. Veerender Kumar, Minister of State for Labour, Govt. of India and others will address the open session on 16th October, 1997. Baba Kartar Singh will hoist the flag.

A mass rally shall be held on 16th October at 4:00 p.m. which will be addressed by Shri Indrajit Gupta, Home Minister of India and Vice-President of A.I.T.U.C., Shri Chaturanan Mishra, Minister for Agriculture, Govt. of India, and former President of A.I.T.U.C., Shri A.B.Bardhan, Vice-President, A.I.T.U.C., Shri K.L.Mahendra, General Secretary, A.I.T.U.C., Shri Parduman Singh, Vice-President, A.I.T.U.C., Shri Satpal Dang, and Shri Madanlal Didi & Shri Bant Singh Brar, President and General Secretary of the Punjab State A.I.T.U.C. respectively.

The delegates will pay homage at Jallianwala Bagh at 10:00 a.m.

The inaugural Session will also be addressed by the leaders of I.N.T.U.C., C.I.T.U., B.M.S., H.M.S., UTUC, and UTUC (L.S.) and T.U.C.C.

Fraternal delegates from China, Cuba, Vietnam, CGT France, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Kazaksthan, Uzbeksthan, Korea, Russian Federation and CIS Trade Unions Federation and others will also attend.

There will be a seminar on unorganised labour including agricultural labour, on the 17th October from 7:00 p.m. in which Dr. L.Misra, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, Ch. Hanumanth Rao, Former Member of Planning Commission, Kodyan, Sunil Chopra and others will address. There will a seminar on transparency in administration and morals values in public life on 18th October, 1997, which will be addressed by Shri A.B.Bardhan, Praful Bidwai, Gurudas Dasgupta and some others.

The Conference will discuss the impact of globalisation, liberalisation and structural adjustment on Indian economy and the working class. The Conference will naturally pass resolutions on a number of issues such as removal of ceilings on bonus, the revival of sick industries, against entry of private sector in insurance and banking sector and also in core industry like coal the increase in contract labour and necessary amendments in the light of Supreme Court judgement.

The Conference will decide the direction to organise the unorganised sector workers and mobilise the workers of organised sector on their demands. Trade union movement will agitate for enactment of comprehensive legislation for agricultrual workers, etc.

(K.L. MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

NAME	ADDRESS	T.NO.	FAX NO.
1. Business Standard	Partap Bhavan, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	3720202 3739804 3715346	3720201 3739837
2. India Today	F-Block Connaught Place, New Delhi.	3315801 3315804	3316180
3. Sunday Mail	8-Balaji Estate, Guru Ravi Das Marg, Kalkaji, New Delhi.	6435839	
4. The Hindu/Frontline	INS Building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.	3715426 3715427 3710664	3718158
5. National Herald	Herald House, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 2.	3315122 3315950 3319014	
6. Times of India	TOI House, Bahadursha Zafar Marg, New Delhi -2.	3312277 3317750 3318543	3323346
7. The Telegraph	INS Building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi -1.	3711859 3710167	3714401
8. Deccan Chronicle	INS Building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi -1.	3718111	
9. Deccan Herald	INS Building Rafi Marg, New Delhi -1.	3919471 3919472	3710321
10. Tribune	N-Block, Outer Circle Connaught Place, New Delhi.	3314022 3310045	3721088
11. Reuters	No.1, Kautilya Marg, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.	3012025 3018199 3012032	3014043 3166423
12. Indian Express	Express Building Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi -2.	3311111	3716037
13. Lokmat Times	INS Building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.	3718473 3714508	
14. Pioneer	Herald House, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	3717525 3755271 272,273,274,	3755275

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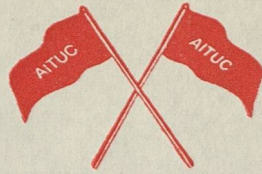
Fax No

15.	Financial Express	Express Building, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	3319158 3311111	3716037
16.	Jansatta	Express Building, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	3319708 3319158 3311111	3716037
17.	Dainik Hindustan	H.T. Building, K.G. Marg, New Delhi -1.	3318201 3317482 3312779	3321189
18.	Navbharat Times	Times Building, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	3312277 3318923 3311244	3323346
19.	Newstime/Eenadu	INS Building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.	3716330	3710062
20.	Amrit Bazar Patrika	INS Building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi -1.	3715401 3711469 3715134	3711469
21.	Statesman	Statesman Building, Connaught Circle, New Delhi.	3312152 3316129	3315295
22.	Economic Times	Times Building, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	3724231 3312277	3323346
23.	Patriot	Herald House, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	3311059 3317324 3724389	
24.	Business Line	519-520, 5th Floor, Indraprakash Building, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	3720007 3720008	3720009
25.	The Review	H-14/16, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.	6479580	6475608
26.	Indian Express	Express Building, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	3311111 3319158 3318526(Ext.272,273)	3716037
27.	The Metropolis	Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.		3311107
28.	Univarta	UNI Building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi -1.	3719311 3711700 3716431	3716211
29.	Dainik Jagran	INS Building, Rafi Marg, N.Delhi.		
30.	Rashtriya Sahara	Ambadeep, Barakhamba Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi.		
31.	Express Magazine	Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	3311111 3319158	3716037
32.	The Week	INS Building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.	3715210 3325565	3716578

		<u>TNO</u>	<u>FAX NO</u>
33.	UNI UNI Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.	3715898 3711700	3716211
34.	Business & Pol. Observer Vijaya Bank Building, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	3713445 3713448 3713200	3327065
35.	The Hindustan Times H.T. Building, K.G. Marg, New Delhi.	3717545 3318718	3321189 3318201
36.	Free Press Journal INS Building, BahadurShah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	3718853 3715140	
37.	Down to Earth 41, Tughlagabad Road, New Delhi.	6433394	6475879
38.	Asian Age 210, Surya Kiran Buildg. K.G. Marg, New Delhi.	3712543	3755514
39.	PTI PTI Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.	3716621	3718714
40.	Nation & the World A/13, Ist Floor, Nizamuddin (W), New Delhi.	4620808	4622614
41.	PTI Bhasha PTI Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.	3716621	3718714
42.	Sunday INS Building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.	3717390 3714102	3714401

TV ORGANISATIONS

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 43. | AAJ TAK, | 201, Competent House,
F-14, Connaught Place,
New Delhi - 110001. | 3725275 | |
| 44. | Home TV
(T.V.India Ltd.) | C-197, Jawahar Park,
Khanpur-Devli Road,
New Delhi - 62. | 6986107
6986092 | |
| 45. | INDIA PLUS TV, | D-1, Soami Nagar,
New Delhi - 17. | 6429745
6439692 | |
| 46. | New Delhi TV, | Archana Complex,
Greater Kailash-I,
New Delhi-48. | 6218621
6218626 | Fax - 6461740 |
| 47. | NEWS TRACK, | F-14, Competent House,
Connaught Place,
New Delhi-1. | 3327322 | |
| 48. | TV-18, | 8, Balaji Estate,
Guru Ravidas Marg,
Kalkaji,
New Delhi-19. | 6225901 | |
| 49. | Business India TV | 268, Masjid Moth,
Uday Park,
New Delhi-49. | 6223550 | |
| 50. | TVI | 268, Masjid Moth,
Uday Park,
New Delhi-49. | 6223549-56 | 6223535 Fax
6223548 ← |



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

October 9, 1997,

SUB: Invitation to cover 36th Conference of A.I.T.U.C. at
Amritsar, 16-20, October, 1997.

Dear Sir,

We had, vide our letter dated 18.9.97 informed you about our 36th Conference which is to be held at Amritsar from 16-20 October, 1997. The Prime Minister of India is inaugurating the Conference on 16th October, at 4:00 p.m. and the Session will be addressed by Prakash Singh Badal, Chief Minister, Punjab, Shri Veerender Kumar, Minister for Labour, Govt. of India and others. In the morning mass rally will be addressed by Shri Indrajit Gupta, Minister for Home Affairs, Govt. of India, Shri Chaturanan Mishra, Minister for Agriculture, Govt. of India, Shri A.B.Bardhan, Vice-President, A.I.T.U.C., Shri K.L.Mahendra, General Secretary, A.I.T.U.C., and others.

The Conference will be participated by over 2000 trade union delegates from all over India and fraternal delegates from foreign countries. The Conference will deliberate on issues concerning trade union movement in the changing economic scenario. In addition two special Seminars on the Unorganised Labour and Transparency in governance are also being organised to be inaugurated by Veerender Kumar and Praful Bidwai respectively on 17th and 18th October from 6 p.m.

Yours sincerely,

(K.L. MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Sa~~o~~ja Narayan Thakur

X

Phone : 240276

KANHOULI (MATH)
MUZAFFARPUR (BIHAR)
PIN-842 002

AITVC centre

Reception Committee

Com DK Panda, Ex MP and President
Orissa State Committee of AITVC wants one
separate room in hotel or elsewhere
costing around 200/- and odd from
dt 16.10.97 to 20.10.97 which
preferably should be near
about the conference place.

Jatya ²¹ 21
14/10/97

AITUC KERALA STATE COUNCIL

SUGATHAN MEMORIAL, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM - 14

PRESIDENT :
P. BHASKARAN

VICE - PRESIDENTS :
K. P. PRABHAKARAN

SECRETARIES :
K. P. RAJENDRAN

GENERAL SECRETARY :
C. DIVAKARAN

KALLATT KRISHNAN
A. M. PARAMAN

C. A. KURIEN
C. KRISHNAN

TREASURER :
C. K. KESAVAN

A. N. RAJAN
T. A. JOSEPH

VIJAYAN KUNISSERY
M. SUJANAPRIYAN

*Kallatt Krishnan
Camp - Trivandrum*

*To The General Secretary
AITUC.
Delhi.*

RECEIVED
For on
10 OCT 1957
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi.

Dear Comrade Mahendra.

*This time I am not attending
the AITUC. Congress - Since 1945 Medical
Session I was attending as a delegate.*

*This time I could not come as I am
going to the Medical College Hospital Trivandrum -
I have a growth in the large intestine; it
is to be removed and if necessary
breakfast for that not to proceed with
the body.*

*My absence with the General Council may be
understand as leave -
waiting the Congress meet - your friend
Trivandrum
8-10-57.
K. Mahendra*

ENAMAVU-PERINGOTTUKARA (TRICHUR TALUK)
CHETHU THOZHILALI UNION

(A I T U C) Reg: No. (155/52)
 CHADAYAMMURY SMARAKAM, ANTHIKAD-680 641

PRESIDENT
 K. P. PRABHAKARAN

GENERAL SECRETARY
 K. M. JAYADEVAN

Ref:

Date 30.9.1997.

To

The General Secretary
 All-India Trade Union Congress
 24, Canning Lane, New Delhi
 Pin: 110001



Comrade,

Our Union's affiliated membership is 1059 for the year ending December 1997. Hence we are entitled to elect two representatives delegates to the 36th session of the AITUC. We have already sent earlier the audited returns. The following persons are elected as the delegates of the Union.

1. K. P. Prabhakaran, President -
2. V. K. Vasee, Joint Secretary.



Yours' Federally

K. P. Prabhakaran

K. P. Prabhakaran
 President



All India Trade Union Congress
Orissa State Committee

Ph : 412699

Qr. No. F-5/2, Unit-4, M.L.A. Colony, Bhubaneswar

President

Com. Prasanna Kumar Panda, MLA

General Secretary

Com. Dutikrishna Panda, Ex. MP

Ref :

Date : 6-10-97

Com. K. L. Mahendra
General Secretary, AITUC
24, Canning Lane, New Delhi - 110011.

Dear Comrade,

Com. D. K. Panda, General Secretary
~~The undersigned~~ will leave Bhubaneswar on 12/10/97 by
Rajadhani Express and will reach ~~to~~ New Delhi on 13/10/97 at 10.00 AM.
He will go to meet you at AITUC office and proceed to

Amritsar.

With greetings,

Yours sincerely,

~~By D. K. Panda~~
~~(D. K. Panda)~~

By General Secretary

जयपुर मेटल्स एण्ड मीटर कारखाना मजदूर यूनियन

(अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से सम्बन्धित)

A. I. T. U. C.

कार्यालय—जयपुर मेटल्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लि.

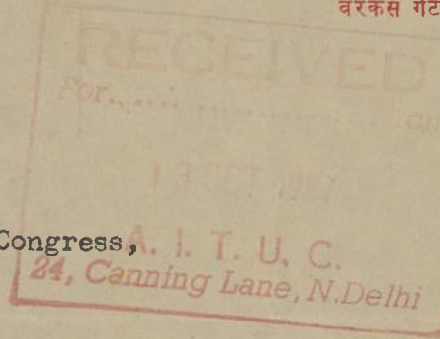
वरकस गेट, पावर हाउस रोड, जयपुर-6

क्रमांक.....

दिनांक..... 10-10-1997..

To,

The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
NEW DELHI - 110 001.



Sub : Affiliation Fee (LEVI) for the year 1996.

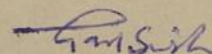
Dear Comrade,

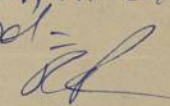
Please find enclosed herewith a D/D of Bank of Baroda bearing No. 050361 dated 07-10-1997 for Rs. 350/- (Rupees Three hundred-fifty only) in favour of General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress, towards Affiliation Fee for the year 1996 for the Number of Membership 700 of Jaipur Metals & Meter Karkhane Mazdoor Union, Jaipur.

You are requested to kindly acknowledge receipt of the same for our record please.

With regards,

Yours faithfully,


(GOPAL SINGH)
GENERAL SECRETARY,
JAIPUR METALS & METER KARKHANA MAZDOOR UNION,

BANK OF BARODA
D/D No. 050361, 7/10/97
Rs. 350/-


Encl : D/D No. 050361 dtd. 07-10-1997 for Rs. 350/- (Bank of Baroda)

Oil India Workers' Association

P. O. & H. O. DULIAJAN (ASSAM)

Affiliated to AITUC (WFTU)

Regd. No. 730

Ref. No. OINA/Gen/17/97

Date 3/10/97

To
The General Secretary,
A. I. T. U. C
New-Delhi



Sub: - 36th Conference of AITUC

Dear Comrade,

As per circular dated 25th July '97
we are submitting herewith two names
and address of delegates from our Union
which is as follows:-

1. KSHITISH SARKAR
2. MAHENDRA SINGH

Address
OIL INDIA LTD
CIVIL ENGG.
DEPT,
P. O. Duliajan
Assam.

With greetings

Yours Comrade
K Sarkar

com

AITUC.DISTRICT COMMITTEE,
25 TALUK OFFICE ROAD,
DINDIGUL - 624 001
TAMIL NADU.

RECEIVED
For. on
15 OCT 1997
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N.Delhi

To

ALL INDIA GENERAL SECRETARY,
AITUC. NEW DELHI

STATE GENERAL SECRETARY,
AITUC. MADRAS.

SUB: AITUC DELICATES FROM DINDIGUL
DISTRICT TO ALL INDIA AITUC
36th CONFERENCE AMIRSTAR -
PUNJAB.

RESPECTED SIR,

OUR DISTRICT COMMITTEE AND PROPERLY
AITUC AFFILIATED UNIONS SELECTED FOUR OF THE
COMRADES FOR ALL INDIA CONFERENCE

1. DURAI CHANDRA MOHAN
2. MANCHARAN
3. S. RAJU
4. A.P.KULASEKARAN

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

AITUC DISTRICT SECRETARY

A. I. T. U. C.

ஏ.ஐ.டி.யூ.சி.மாவட்ட குழு

25. தாலுகா ஆபீஸ் ரோடு,

திண்டுக்கல்-624 001.

அண்ணா மாவட்டம்.

13.10.97
DINDIGUL

AFFILIATION. NUMBER.

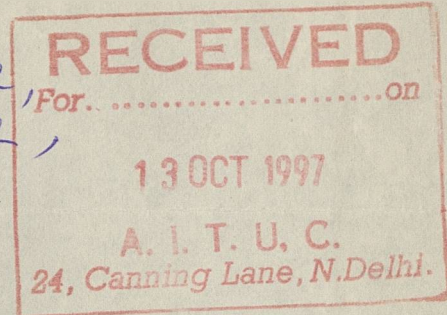
TND.	203.	12.796.
TND	204	DO
TND	208	DO
TND.	206	127.96
TND.	264.	411.96.
TND.	265	DO
TND	266	DO

SHRIKRISHNA

10th Oct., 1997.

C-3, Shastri Nagar, Medical College,
Bikaner-334003 (Rajasthan) ☎ 28620
521620

Com. K. L. Mahendra,
General Secretary,
A. I. T. U. C.,
New Delhi.



Dear Comrade,

Received notices for the meetings of the General Council & working committee to be held at Amritsar on 16th instant.

I am sorry, I shall not be able to attend the above meetings due to ill health.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally

SMJ

(SHRIKRISHNA)

हरियाणा हरिजन कल्याण निगम वर्कर्स यूनियन

(रजि. नं. 173) चण्डीगढ़

कार्यालय : मकान नं. 2756, सेक्टर 15, पंचकुला

क्रमांक ह.ह.क.नि.व.य./97/

दिनांक 7.10.97

To

✓ The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

Subject: Information regarding delegation of the
Union.

RECEIVED
For.on

13 OCT 1997

A. I. T. U. C.

24, Canning Lane N. Delhi

Dear Comrade,

We invite your kind attention to your office circular dated 25th July, 1997 on the subject cited above.

2. According to constitution of AITUC, the following names are proposed to participate in the 26th Session of AITUC which is going to be held at Amritsar from 16-20 October, 1997:-

- i. Shri Ishwar Singh, President.
- ii. Shri M.C.Basia, General Secretary.

3. The relevant documents such as balance sheet of the union and the receipt of the affiliation fee deposited for the year 1997 will be ^{shown} ~~disclosed~~ to you at the time of entry at conference.

Yours comradely,

M. C. Basia
(M.C.BASIA),
General Secretary.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

MEGHALAYA STATE COMMITTEE

Quinton Road
Shillong—793001

Ref _____

Date 7.10.97

To, general secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
New Delhi.
Sub - Delegates — A.I.T.U.C. Conference.
Dear Comrade,

Enclosed, please find here with a copy of authorisation letter duly signed by the Secys/President of respective unions, for your information and necessary action. The elected delegates are
1) Com. L.D. Borua & (2) Com. Chanan Singh.
With greetings.

RECEIVED
For on
13 OCT 1997
A. I. T. U. C.
84, Canning Lane, N. Delhi.

Yours Comradely,
Jenoy Lalini
President.

Meghalaya State Committee
All India Trade Union Congress
Quinton Road, Shillong-793001

To

The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane, New Delhi - 110001

Comrade,

In our joint meeting held on 13th September 1997, we have elected Com. L. D. Barua and Com. Charan Singh to represent our unions at the AITUC Amritsar conference to be held from 16th to 20th October 1997.

Each of our unions have a total membership of 200 and all affiliation fees were paid upto 1996.

Hope you will except the elected deligates.

Dated the 25th Sept. 1997.

Yours Comradely,

Binoy Lahiri
Secretary

1. Binoy Lahiri
Secretary, Shillong Municipal Harijan
Mazdoor Union Shillong.

SHILLONG MUNICIPAL HARIJAN
MAZDOOR UNION SHILLONG
Regd. No-30,78

Dalington Dympep
Secretary, M.P.W.D.
Muster Roll Workers Union
Shillong

Dalington Dympep
President/Secretary
M.P.W.D. Muster Roll Workers Union
SHILLONG

3. Paulson Phawa Lyngdoh
President, M.G.P.I.E.A.
Shillong.

Paulson Phawa Lyngdoh
President
Govt. Press Industrial Employees
Association. Shillong

4. Paulson Phawa Lyngdoh
President, M.T.D.G.E.U.
Shillong.

Paulson Phawa Lyngdoh
President
M.T.D.G.E.U. Employees Union
Shillong

5. Mrs. Maya Thapa
Secretary, I.C.A.R.
Shillong

Mrs. Maya Thapa
Secretary
I.C.A.R. Shillong

The Tamilnadu Plantation Worker's Union,

VALPARAI - 642 127 Coimbatore Dist
Estd 1952 Regd No. 1491 (Affiliated to the AITUC. & W.F.T.U)

President : **G. Raman**

General Secretary : **W.A. Dayaratna**

Ref No :

Date : 10.10.97

The General Secretary
AITUC
24 Canning Lane
Newdelhi.

Dear Comrade,

The following delegates are selected in the AITUC
36th All India Conference.

NAME OF THE DELEGATES

1. G. Raman
2. M. Krishnan
3. S. Manickam
4. M. Chinnu
5. P. S. Chinnapparaj
6. I. Chinnappan
7. M. Ramar
8. Venkadasan. K.



Yours fraternally

(G. RAMAN)
President

H. S. C. L. KAMGAR UNION

OLD COURT, DURGAPUR UNIT

Regd. No. 2381 Affiliated to AITUC

Head Office :

SECTOR III-D/872

BOKARO STEEL CITY (Bihar)

Phone : 42279

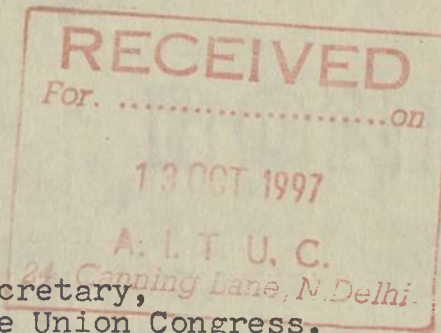
Branch Office :

1, AUROVINDO AVENUE

DURGAPUR-4, Burdwan

Phone : 84335

Ref. No. HSCLKU(AITUC):DGP:97/



Date 01-10-97

To:

✓ The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
New Delhi.

"Kind Attn. Com. K.L. Mahendra"

Dear Comrade,

We are glad to know that the 36th session of All India Trade Union Congress will be held from 16th to 20th October'97 at Amritsar, Punjab to discuss organisational matters and other important issues.

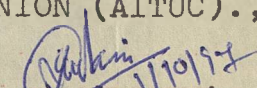
In this connection, I would take an opportunity to nominate Com. Swaran Singh, Vice-President of our union to represent and participate in the forth-coming session at Amritsar, Punjab, as a deligate.

You are also requested to please provide necessary accommodation and also it will be obliged if you could kindly give him an opportunity to express himself regarding our organisational problems during the session.

With best regards,

Thanking you,

Yours Comradely,
for HSCL KAMGAR UNION (AITUC).,Durgapur.


(Com. C. Yadav)
Gen. Secretary

H. S. C. L. KAMGAR UNION

OLD COURT, DURGAPUR UNIT

Regd. No. 2381 - Affiliated to AITUC

For.on

13 OCT 1997

A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi.

Head Office :

SECTOR III-D/872

BOKARO STEEL CITY (Bihar)

Phone : 42279

Branch Office :

1, AUROVINDO AVENUE

DURGAPUR-4, Burdwan

Phone : 84335

Ref. No.

Date

B R I E F ABOUT H.S.C.L.

1. HSCL (HINDUSTAN STEELWORKS CONSTRUCTION LTD (A GOVT. OF INDIA U/T) ESTABLISHED PRIMARILY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STEEL PLANTS IN THE YEAR 1964 TO ERADICATE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM OF SKILLED WORKERS AND ENGINEERS AFTER COMPLETION OF MAJOR WORKS OF BHILAI STEEL PLANT OF SAIL. LATER THE ENTIRE WORKFORCE WAS UTILISED FOR COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION OF BOKARO STEEL PLANT OF SAIL. DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF BOKARO STEEL PLANT, BY THE PRESSURE OF STEEL MINISTRY THE MANPOWER HAS BEEN RISEN FROM 4,000 TO 27,000. AND THE ENTIRE COMPANY WAS HELD BY S A I L AS A SUBSIDIARY OF STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA.

LATER ON DURING 1975 BY THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE THEN HON'BLE STEEL MINISTER LT. BIJU PATNAIK, IT WAS KEPT UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF MINISTRY OF STEEL WITH AN INTENTION TO DIVERSIFICATION OF MORE ACTIVITIES OTHER ~~THAN~~ THAN STEEL SECTOR. THUS, THE ENTIRE ORGANISATION ALONG WITH SKILLED ENGINEERS AND WORKERS WERE DIVERTED TO MAJOR PROJECTS LIKE CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES, DAMS, POWER PLANTS, SMELTER PLANTS, COAL WASHERIES, BUILDINGS ETC. BOTH IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

DUE TO NON-SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT AND COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE PARTIES HSCL COULD NOT GET SUFFICIENT WORKS EVEN IN THE STEEL PLANTS SINCE 1980s. THUS, THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COMPANY DETERIORATING DAY BY DAY AND THE PRESENT WORKFORCE OF 15000 ARE ALMOST ALL PRACTICALLY IDLE AND THE COMPANY IS UNDER COLLAPSE. EVEN THE GOVT. DID NOT WANT TO PROTECT IT AND THE REASONS KNOWN TO GOVT.

MOUNTING CORRUPTION PREVAILED FROM TOP MANAGEMENT TO MIDDLE MANAGEMENT WHO NEVER BOTHER FOR CORRECTING THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE COMPANY AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (CMD) WHO HAS BEEN DEPUTED/SELECTED BY THE GOVT. ACTS AS AN AGENT OF GOVT. AND NEVER THINK OF FUTURE OF THE COMPANY AND COULD NOT ABLE TO GET SUFFICIENT ORDERS DUE TO LACK OF GOVT. SUPPORT, BESIDES CURTAILED ALL FRINGE BENEFITS OF EMPLOYEES.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES : a) CORRUPT OFFICIALS SHOULD BE PUNISHED.
b) GOVT. SHOULD SUPPORT AND AWARD SUFFICIENT WORKS WITH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IMMEDIATELY.

AITUC IN HSCL : THE FOUNDING FATHER IS COM. GAYA SINGH, MP UNDER HIS COMMENDABLE EFFORTS AND HIS DEVOTION TO THE ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS ALMOST ALL WORKFORCE IS MORE OR LESS ASSOCIATED WITH AITUC AND EVERYBODY LIKE THE FUNCTION OF ALL UNIONS UNDER THE AFFILIATION OF AITUC AT DURGAPUR OUR UNION IS PRESIDENT OVER BY COM. GAYA SINGH, WHO IS OUR PRESIDENT ALSO. IN CALCUTTA ALSO WE ARE OPENING A AITUC UNION IN OUR HSCL, BESIDES ALMOST ALL UNITS OF 56 UNITS ARE FUNCTIONING UNDER THE AFFILIATION OF AITUC. ~~XX~~ ALTHOUGH THERE IS STIFF RESISTANCE IN WEST BENGAL DUE TO CPM BACKED CITU, THERE WILL BE NO TIME THAT THE ENTIRE WORKFORCE WILL FOLLOW THE GUIDELINES OF AITUC IN OUR ORGANISATION BESIDES ~~XXX~~ QUITE NUMBER OF OTHER INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS DUE TO BEST ~~XX~~ IDEOLOGY WHO FIGHT ALWAYS FOR THE CAUSE OF WORKMEN IN GENERAL.

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

President : ~~XXXXXX~~ J.CHITHARANJAN, M.P.
General Secretary : K. L. MAHENDRA
Dy.General Secretary: H.Mahadevan

November 6, 1997,

Personal

Shri Jaipal Reddy,
Minister for Information & Broadcasting,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Amritsar
Congress
o/c
File

Dear Sir,

The 36th National Conference of the All India Trade Union Congress, the premier trade union organisation of the Indian working class, was held during 16-20, October, 1997, at Amritsar (Punjab). Sri Inder Kumar Gujral, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India inaugurated the Conference on the 16th October. The inaugural session was addressed/attended by Com.Indrajit Gupta, Home Minister, Sri Veerendra Kumar, Minister of State for Labour, Sri Ramoo Walia, Welfare Minister, besides Sri Parkash Singh Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab, Comrade A.B.Bardhan, Gurudas Dasgupta, M.P. and host of other dignitaries.

During the day on the 16th October, 1997, a huge meeting of the working class of Punjab including a large number of workers was held at Amritsar which was addressed amongst others by Comrade Indrajit Gupta, Union Home Minister, Com.Chaturanan Mishra, union Agriculture Minister, Com. Alexander Zharikov, General Secretary, World Federation of Trade Unions, Com. A.B.Bardhan, Satyapal Dang and other leaders from national and international trade union movement.

The Conference in the subsequent two days, divided into 5 commissions, to consider five important subjects viz. 1) Economic policies, 2) Unorganised labour, 3) Women & Child Labour, 4) Social Security for workers and 5) Organisation and brought out a number of recommendations.

Two important seminars one on "Transparency in Governance and Moral Values in Public Life" and on "Agricultural Labour" were held during the 18th and 17th October, 1997 respectively, which were addressed by a number of eminent public men of integrity and honesty; The later seminar was addressed by Dr.L.Misra, Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour.

On the concluding day i.e. on 20th October'97, the Conference elected Comrades J.Chitharanjan, M.P., as President, K.L.Mahendra as General Secretary, H.Mahadevan as Deputy General Secretary, besides Indrajit Gupta, A.B.Bardhan, Gurudas Dasgupta, M.P., Selvarasu, M.P., and 11 others as Vice-Presidents, and Com.Gaya Singh, M.P., and 9 other leaders as Secretaries.

It is unfortunate and regrettable that Doordarshan did not find the necessity or importance of giving any worthwhile publicity to the above events and even the inaugural session addressed by the Prime Minister of India and 4 other ministers of the Union Cabinet was not included in the national news bulletin of Doordarshan; Nor the other important events stated above found a proper place in Doordarshan programmes. It is pertinent to point out that earlier during the same year the C.I.T.U. Conference held at Kochi (Kerala) and the I.N.T.U.C. Conference held at Delhi were given prominent place in the all India broadcast by Doordarshan. We surprised and shocked why Doordarshan under your command thought it fit to ignore the A.I.T.U.C. Conference and blackout the AITUC's national Session which is held once in 3 years, despite our persistent information/communication to the concerned authorities.

We strongly protest over this prejudicial, biased and discriminatory approach of Doordarshan, India's official electronic media. We very much desire to have an explanation from the concerned authorities in this regard.

We await your positive response.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

(H.MAHADEVAN)

DY.GENERAL SECRETARY

1. Comrade Indrajit Gupta,
Home Minister, Govt. of India,
2. Comrade Chaturanan Mishra,
Minister for Agriculture, Govt. of India,
3. Comrade A.B.Bardhan,
Vice-President, AITUC

For information

अध्यक्ष :
दशरथ सिंह
महा सचिव
अर्जुनसिंह हाडा

दुनिया के मेहनत कशों एक हो

मिल मजदूर यूनियन एटक-इन्दौर

पंजीयन क्रमांक - २६७

आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से सम्बन्ध

फोन : ५४२८८६, ५४४२८३

कार्यालय :

"शहीद - भवन"

६४, न्यू देवास रोड़,

इन्दौर - ४५२ ००३

क्र.....

दिनांक.....

प्रिय कामरेड अध्यक्ष/ महा सचिव
आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
२४ केनिंग लेन नई दिल्ली.

१४ अक्टोबर ९७

विषय :- अमृतसर अधिवेशन में मिल मजदूर यूनियन एटक इन्दौर म०प्र० द्वारा प्रस्ताव पारित हेतु ।

महोदय

मिल मजदूर यूनियन एटक इन्दौर म०प्र० की कार्यकारिणी द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से निम्न प्रस्ताव पारित कर आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के अमृतसर अधिवेशन में पारित करने हेतु भेजे जा रहे है मजदूर हित में कपडा उद्योग के श्रमिको को निम्न आर्थिक हित लाभ कराये जावे।

१. श्रमिको को ग्रेज्युटी १५ दिन के बजाय वार्षा में एक माह को दो जावे
२. कर्मचारो भाविष्य निधि पेंशन योजना में सुधार कर मंहगाई भन्ता पेंशन में शामिल किया जावे। कुछ वेतन का कम से कम १० प्रतिशत राशी में श्रमिको को प्राप्त हो सके।
३. ग्रेज्युटी की राशी भी ₹ भाविष्य निधि के समान प्रति माह भाविष्य निधि कार्यालय में जमा हो और सेवा निवृत्ती पर ग्रेज्युटी भाविष्य निधि उक्त कार्यालय से श्रमिको को प्राप्त हो सके।

क्रांतिकारी अभिवादन सहित

होमी दाजी

Ami Baji

का० अर्जुन सिंह हाडा

महा सचिव

मिल मजदूर यूनियन - एटक-

ASR-Confidential

अध्यक्ष :
दशरथ सिंह
महा सचिव
अर्जुनसिंह हाडा

दुनिया के मेहनत कशों एक हो

मिल मजदूर यूनियन एटक-इन्दौर

पंजीयन क्रमांक - २६७

आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से सम्बन्ध

फोन : ५४२८८६, ५४४२८३

कार्यालय :

“शहीद - भवन”

६४, न्यू देवास रोड़,

इन्दौर - ४५२ ००३

क्र.....

दिनांक.....

प्रिय कां० अध्यक्ष/ महा सचिव
आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
24 कैनिंग लेन नई दिल्ली

14 अक्टोबर 97

विषय /- म०प्र० इन्दौर के कपडा उद्योग को मिल मजदूर यूनियन एटक इन्दौर की एफिलेशन फीस माफ करने एवं प्रतिनिधित्व देने हेतु ।
कांमरेड.

मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर शहर में कपडा उद्योग में वर्ष 1939 से मिल मजदूर यूनियन कार्यरत है और आल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से एफिलेट है। इन दिनों इन्दौर के कपडा उद्योग को हालत मरणासन्न है 6 कपडा मिलों में से 3 स्वदेशी/कल्याण/ मालवा/ एन०सी०सी० द्वारा और एक राजकुमार मिल मध्य प्रदेश वास्त्र उद्योग निगम द्वारा संचालित है और 2 कपडा मिले होप एवं हुकमचंद मिल निजी है जो क्रमश 6 जून 86 और 13 नव. 1991 से बन्द पडो है। एन०सी०सी० को स्थिति ठीक नहीं है बी.आर.एस. स्कमों के तहत श्रमिक संख्या घटकर तीनों मिलों में लग भग 1000 है और तीन माह से में एक बार वेतन मिल रहा है।

ऐसी विषम आर्थिक परिस्थिति में यूनियन द्वारा अनुरोध है
॥१॥ एफिलेशन फीस माफ की जावे ॥२॥ मिल मजदूर यूनियन के नेता कां० होमी दाजो अध्यक्ष/ कां० प्रोतम चौकसे महा सचिव कां० अर्जुन सिंह हाडा सह महा सचिव कां० अनिल भामरे, सचिव कां० महेश यादव राजकुमार मिल, कोषाध्यक्ष कां० रुद्रपाल यादव ॥स्वदेशी मिल॥ को अतसर अधिवेशन में प्रतिनिधि बनाया जावे।

दिनांक 25/9/97 को यूनियन कार्यकारिणी सर्वसम्मति से निर्णय लेकर आपकी और प्रेषित है

प्रति. अध्यक्ष / महा सचिव

म०प्र० एटक शांकिर सदन भोपाल

आपका साधी

(Signature)

कां० अर्जुन सिंह हाडा

महा सचिव

मिल मजदूर यूनियन- एटक-

शहीद भवन

इन्दौर

*Pl. Confidentially
Sympathetically
Anuraj Singh*

*Minimum to be paid
14/10*

हिमाचल प्रदेश परिषद

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस

H. P. COMMITTEE A I T U C

फे लाज, शिमला-171001

Fay Lodge Shimla-171001

Amritsar
Conference
File
29

महारा

दिनांक

Resolution on Hydro Electric projects

The 36th conference of AITUC resolves and urges the central Govt to stop the turnkey system for the construction of Hydro electric projects in the country, as it will enhance the construction cost of the various projects and also give rise to unemployment & retrenchment in N.H.P.C. formed in 1975 for the construction and operation of the Hydro power projects through out the country.

This conference opposes the proposed introduction of TURN-KEY system in Chamera stage II in Jammu & Kashmir Pradesh where the cost of construction will jump from 1300 crores (done by NHPC) to 2300 crores (done by foreign companies). It is important to mention that idle machinery worth 200 crores is available which was used for the construction of Chamera stage I in Chamba Distt of HP and the skilled man power required for the construction of Chamera stage II project. This conference demands starting of construction work of Chamera stage II immediately by Central Govt through ~~NHPC~~.

Estd : 1970

Brown Memorial Hospital Employees Union (Regd.)

(Elected Representative Body of : Employees of Christian Medical College & Brown Memorial Hospital Ludhiana)

L U D H I A N A - 141008.

Amritsar Conference
Office

AFFILIATED TO

- Joint Council of Trade Unions Distt. Ludhiana.
- Punjab State Private Hospital Employees Federation.
- Northern India Medical College & Hospital Employees Federation.
- All India Medical College & Hospital Employees Federation.
- All India University & College Employees Federation.
- All India Trade Union Congress.

Ref. No.....

47

Dated *19/10. OCT. 97*

To

~~*[Signature]*~~

Com. H. Mahadivan
INCHARGE
Resolution Committee AITUC

Dear Sir,

Most respectfully I wish to request you to adapt 4 Resolutions on Judicial Reforms, which our Employees Union has passed unanimously. The same are enclosed here with. Millions of workers of India will get Justice.

Kindly do the needful to ensure the 36th Session of AITUC adapt the same.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
B.M. FREDRICK
General Secretary

Report of the ^{Conference} Commission on Economic Policies.

Com. Chitranjan, Com. Raj Bahadur Gaur and Com. Ramendra Kumar constituted the presidium and conducted the proceedings.

About 212 delegates participated and 34 of them took part in the discussions. They spoke in English, Hindi, Tamil, ^{Kannada} and ^{Malayalam}. Lively discussions took place and a lot of examples about the consequences of the economic policies of the Govt, both at the centre and in different states were given by the participants. The policies followed by the Govt result in sabotaging or liquidation of public sector, cornering of assets including real estate by private sectors, reduction in percentage of allocation of budgetary support towards public transport, power, education and health/medical facilities, increasing of sickness in industries, more and more corrupt practices at the helm of the affairs, invitation to multinationals in the infra-structural sectors.

Some comrades wondered how our ministers at the centre allow these harmful policies on the same lines pursued by the previous Congress Govt continue by the United Front Govt also. They felt that despite CPM, the same old ^{economic} policies brought at the behest of the IMF-WB-WTO

for the benefit of the developed countries are being pursued by the present Govt. In the state level the CMs who are also the party to the CPM while the draft reports from several groups, the following issues emerged: do not believe as if they are nothing to do with the CPM.

① Our demand is to implement the commitments made under the Common Minimum Programme, with a view to ensure the self-reliant growth of the economy. The Chief ministers ⁱⁿ the states also must follow the progressive policies ^{spelt out} under the CPM.

② The social responsibility of the states and the centre shall not be allowed to be given up.

③ The comprehensive alternative economic policies to be updated by the AITUC, ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ⁱⁿ interaction with the intellectuals and left economists also and propagated; And pressure brought on the Govt to follow them.

and experts in various fields

③ As we face an entirely new situation and even our basic rights are sought to be suppressed, our struggle become defensive and not always offensive. At times we happen to retreat, re-group to retaliate. Whenever our resistance is strong we are able to succeed.

④ The national interest can be protected by public sector and this is not the aim of the private sector. public transport, electricity/power, Medical and Health, Education and other social responsibilities of the Govt are rendered by the public sector. Hence such services and operations can not be termed as "profit making" or otherwise in the purely Commercial ~~the~~ explanation. The various subsidies provided to the people to be taken into account while considering their profitability (private sector, favouring no such obligation to indulge in dubious practices just to earn profit also.)

⑤ There is a contradiction between national bourgeoisie and the multinationals when the question of the former's interests are affected. However, they are together as far as privatisation is concerned. The working class may ^{take note and} make use of the contradiction between the National & international Capital.

⑥ The new economic policies do not help the development of backward areas. One of the ^{aims} ~~ways~~ to ~~great~~ remove uneven development was the formation of public sector and this was not aim of the private sector. ~~the~~ absence of

Independent and small scale industries which also cater to our rural market, will have to be encouraged.

⑦ The work culture in public sector, ^{at all levels} has to change in order to protect, defend, expand and democratise public sector. Bureaucratization of public sector needs alteration. Corruption at all levels to be fought ruthlessly. The former officials of PSUs ~~are~~ who have to be rubbed with the competitors in the private sector have later joined them and encourage such private sector

balanced & youth/ even development for causes of diverse tendencies, west by communal ~~for~~ forces also.

against the interests of ^{very} the public sector ~~where~~ ^{to which} they were earlier belonged to. This has to be curbed.

8) Guarantees and counter-guarantees shall not be extended to the MNCs; or similar guarantees and counter-guarantees to be given to the public sector also. There shall be no discrimination against public sector. It should be a matter of policy that when the public sector is in a position to do, no private sector either Indian or foreign, should be allowed to enter these areas. ~~There shall~~

9) India ^{must} should take initiative to mobilise the opinion ~~of~~ of the Non-aligned Nations to fight ^{for the} ~~against~~ removal of the prejudicial and adverse clauses in the WTO agreement. This must be given priority as in the long run the various annexures to the settlement will ~~be~~ adversely affect the interests of the developing nations.

The immediate responsibility of the AITUC is to educate not only the working class but also the common public at large against the ill effects and consequences of the economic policies being pursued.

The leadership of the AITUC should work out its action plan individually by AITUC as well as collectively united action plan along with others. Such action programme should ~~be~~ be ~~a~~ sustained and continuous.

(H. MAHADEVAN)

Convener, ~~Economic~~
Commission on
Economic Policies

Amulkar
Reference
52

Resolution

On entry of MNCs in
Diamond mining in Madhya Pradesh

The M.P. state Govt. has decided to invite Multinationals in the state for ~~the~~ forming joint venture with ~~these~~, ~~Advances~~ monopoly houses like Acc, Reliance, etc. to undertake survey, exploration, evaluation, ~~and~~ exploitation and marketing of DIAMONS in 11 blocks each measuring around 5000 sq. kms. located in eleven districts of the state in spite of the capabilities with and readiness of some of the domestic public sector and national agencies viz, NMDC, NGR, MECL, NRSA, GSI ~~etc~~ and AMD of the Govt. of India to form a consortium for undertaking ~~the~~ all the above job of survey to marketing of diamonds efficiently by utilising the latest technology available with them in the respective fields with necessary support from the Govt. of India. The above decision of the M.P. Govt. to open up exploitation of precious minerals like diamond and handing over 55 thousand sq. km. area of the state to MNCs would go against the national interest and self-reliance. This is actually the fallout of the New Economic Policy ^{as} being pursued by the state Govt. as well as the central Govt. to ~~open the totally open~~ liberalise the mining sector for sell out the mineral wealth to foreign investors to make quick money in the name of Development.

The 36th Session of AITUC strongly

protests against this decision of
the state Govt. of M.P. and urges
upon the central Govt. to stop
the deal and fully explore the
possibilities to form a consortium or
joint venture of National Agencies
to take up the jobs of exploration and
mining of diamond in M.P.

—

33

Amritan Resolution

Victimisation of Press workers in ORISSA

ORISSA Government Press is one of the biggest press ~~with~~ the country whose total member of employees & workers ~~would be~~ around 3500.

The quality printing in the press is superior than any other private press, As a part of privatisation move of the Govt. of Orissa the staff strength is reduced & no recruitment again with death retirement ad etc. simultaneously in order to make the ~~press~~ ^{press} ~~work~~ ^{work} ~~adequate~~ ^{adequate} ~~saw~~ ^{saw} ~~material~~ ^{material} to the Govt. ~~press~~ ^{press} ~~providing~~ ^{providing} ~~adequate~~ ^{adequate} ~~saw~~ ^{saw} ~~material~~ ^{material} to the Press

Even Orissa Govt prints its Budget & supplementary budget ~~in~~ the private printing press.

When Orissa Govt. Press Industrial Workers' Union affiliated to AITU ~~demanded~~ ^{demanded} for adequate employment & to provide saw material, ~~in~~ ~~return~~ the directors of Govt. Press suspended 3 leaders of the Union & issued ~~show~~ ^{show} cause notices to 60 members in

order to ~~to ensure~~ ^{to} browbeat the
 fighting workers. ^{That the jobs}
 Prohibiting workers can be transferred to private firms.
 This 36th can service
 of AITUC condemns the
~~very~~ anti-working class
 attitude the Govt. of Orissa
 & urges upon the Govt of
 Orissa to immediately
 withdraw the suspension
 orders & the ~~so~~ ~~cause~~
 notices & restore normal ex-
 an imitate bilateral
 negotiation with the
 Orissa Govt. Press Industrial
 workers Union.

Amritsar }
 St. 18/1/97 }

Kishore Jena
 Secy
 AITUC, Orissa
 State

AIU

Resolution.

All India Trade Union Congress

HALT PRIVATISATION AND DISINVESTMENT OF ORISSA LIFT IRRIGATION CORPORATION

ORISSA STATE GOVT. HAS PRIVATISED A MAJOR PART OF ORISSA LIFT IRRIGATION CORPORATION AND HANDED IT OVER TO K.F.W. COMPANY OF GERMANY

NOW THE STATE GOVT IS DISINVESTING THIS CORE SECTOR WHICH WILL RESULT IN DOWNFALL OF AGRICULTURE.

THE 36TH SESSION OF A.I.T.U.C. CONDEMNS THIS MOVE OF PRIVATISATION AND DISINVESTMENT OF O.L.I.C. THIS CONFERENCE DEMANDS MORE BUDGETARY ALLOCATION TO ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURE.

G.C. PANIGRAHI
GENERAL SECRETARY
ORISSA LIFT IRRIGATION
EMPLOYERS
FEDERATION.

IN 1996
EMPLOYEES
THOUSAND

51
"Resolution on Copper Mines Closure"

Hindustan Copper Ltd which had been the sole primary copper producing company of India (under govt. India undertaking) is going to close down its mines of Malanmi from 1st December 1997 retrenching 2018 workmen in first phase out of whom, majority workmen are Tribals, taking plea of unemployment ~~is the economical~~. The H.C.L. is not getting Budgetary support for the last 4 years; moreover customs duty on copper under New Economic Policy and the policy of liberalisation, has been drastically reduced from 140% in 1984 to 35% resulting in flux of copper and entry of multinational companies in our country. As per Raja Chelaviah Committee Report, all copper mines of Eastern India mainly situated in South Bihar are to be closed down shortly ~~by~~ which ten thousand workmen most of whom are tribals, shall be rendered jobless.

The 36th ~~Conference~~ ^{Con. of the} AITUC condemns this and demands intervention of the Steel & Mines Minister, Govt. of India to intervene ~~in it~~ ^{and} to get the closure notice ~~with~~ ^{and} drawn immediately.

Vijay Ram Majhi
 President, I.C.C. Workers Union

Resolution

All India Trade Union Congress

(5)

The 36th Conference of AITUC held at Amritsar from 16th to 20th Oct 1997 express its sense of resentment on the stagnation of wage structures and other facilities of Aluminium workers. The wages fixed for the Aluminium workers were fixed decades ago and readjusted from time to time, whereas in other major industries several wage agreements were effected.

The Aluminium Industry has grown more than treble during the last decades and this industry has reaped huge profit particularly Birla Hindalco and ~~Bhilai~~^{Nalco} has grown tremendously and Hindalco's 10% share is being quoted at Rs 700 and more. These monopoly industries engage majority of contract labour and systematically suppress Trade Unions.

This Conference urges the Central Govt to constitute a ^{Ministry} Wage Committee for Aluminium workers with comprehensive terms of reference covering all aspect of the facilities.

Bharat Prasad
Sharma
(UP)

Resolution against impact of Rubber

35 Kerala produces 85% of total production of Rubber in the country and 90% of Cardamom in the country. The Industry is in big crises due to the sudden down fall of prices of commodities. This situation is being developed due to the disastrous import-policy of Kerala Govt of India. The parties ~~at~~ ruling ~~state~~ and opposition have ~~already~~ passed a resolution in the state legislature urging Govt of India to take effective steps to put a stop of import of all types of Rubber products. ~~By Govt of~~ About a ~~lakh of~~ ^{lakh} workers employed ~~about a lakh~~ are also

very much concerned about ~~the~~ ^{this} policy. This ^{type} conference appeal ~~to~~ ^{to} take immediate steps to protect the interest of Rubber and Cardamom Industry and its one lakh employees, as well as.

file

Delegate
Badges?

A NOTE ON AMRITSAR CONFERENCE

Comrade Parduman Singh discussed with the available Secretariat members on 14th July '97, at the AITUC Office and informed about the various preparations being done for the AITUC Conference scheduled to be held at Amritsar during 16-20 October '97.

The details are as follows:

- a) Accommodation: Accommodation for about 2150 delegates/observers is made for 6/7 days, (in Sarays/chowtries) All facilities for stay of the delegates/observers is available in these place.
- b) Food: Arrangement for food to delegates/observes and volunteers to a total of 2500 persons is arranged and advance given to contractors.
- c) Pandal: To conduct the Conference is already arranged with the contractors.
- d) Lighting & Sound System: Contract given.
- e) Transport Arrangements: From station to delegates camps etc. are being arranged.
- f) Cultural Programme: Two cultural troops, which are best in Punjab have been arranged.

2. Funds: As against a target of 30 lakhs

- Rs. 9 lakhs is already got
- Rs. 5 lakhs from Punjab T Us is expected
- Rs. 3 lakhs from Bank Unions is promised and
- Rs. 10 lakh from party is expected.

2 bags C to tell AITUC
3000000

Considerable amount by way of advertisement in the souvenir is expected (Kerala has already got about for Rs.30,000 and Com. A.B.Bardhan promised Rs.1 lakh) All leading comrades should try and help in getting advertisement in August September 1997.

Get this with Kam
Bardhan
Com. A.B. Bardhan
to inform
Reliable will report

Foreign Delegates:

The number of foreign delegates and the details to be informed by the AITUC Centre to work out details of their stay, boarding, transport etc.

As there are very few hotels in Amritsar, Punjab Tourist Corporation has been contacted and we would get concession of 40% to 50% of the normal rates.

- ii) Hotel Requirement for AITUC leadership to be informed.
(Can one of the well-equipped saroy/choultry could be used for this purpose?)
- iii) Guest houses for the VIPs can be arranged and the details to be given by the AITUC Centre.
- iv) Taxis for the leadership to be informed; so also to the foreign delegates. (It is proposed that as in practice generally, a good tourist bus/van would be better, so that all of them can be transported together from their place of stay to conference venue and back).

yes
MAD
Punjab

Punjab

Some delegations may also arrange their own embassy cars, depending upon the status of such delegates.

4 Publicity, Media etc.

- ARG
to x m enclosed
Admin by [unclear]
[unclear]
- i) Local publicity is geared up. Posters in local language are being brought out.
 - ii) It is proposed to bring out some English/Hindi posters and these can be sent to all states for publicity.
 - iii) We may also propose to the State Committees to conduct press conferences, highlighting the Amritsar Conference and supply the material from the Centre.
 - iv) Local press in Amritsar will be used.

Is there a need to take some special reporters from Delhi, to be told to the Reception Committee, to enable them to make arrangements.

5 Tentative Programme for the Inauguration to be finalised.

- bring in
Centre
[unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]
- i) The proposal is to invite the P.M. for inauguration
 - ii) The Rally commences at 11 a.m. on 16th October to be over by 2 p.m.
 - iii) The inaugural Session to start at 4 p.m.
 - iv) Details about the closing time also to be decided.
 - v) Apart from plenary sessions, how many commissions will work, has to be decided by us (such as women and child labour, social security, unorganised/informal sector, organisation, unemployment, disinvestment, public sector, globalisation and social clause, etc.).
 - vi) The detailed programme during 16-20 October to be tentatively finalised.

6. i) A circular has been sent by the Reception Committee, to all our State Committees, seeking details of delegates and other information (copy enclosed); And also giving full details of the train arrivals and departure.

done
ii) AITUC Centre should also send circular with all details to State Committees besides publishing in the next issue of TUR both in English and Hindi. The circular should contain the details of the delegates from each State, so that the states will select/elect the delegates and inform the centre as well as the Reception Committee about their arrival etc.

7. Conference Documents etc.

- WB State
to [unclear]
- i) Conference documents to be prepared and printed by the Centre, in English and Hindi and send a few days in advance.
 - ii) Bags supplied by ABEAM to be brought from Calcutta. Arrangement to be made for this. **AI BEA**
 - iii) printing of souvenir will have to be done in Delhi. The last date for getting the advertisements to be 31st August'97. On receipt of advertisements, an acknowledgment to be sent subsequently voucher copies with receipt to be sent to the advertisers.

Commitment
to be made

Baltes

iv) Com. Parduman Singh desires that the following topics preferably written by some eminent leftist economist to be published in the souvenir

a) What ails Indian economy and the way out.

b) STR and India

c) Peasant Movement and Khet Mazdoor Union) either by Com. Kodian or Com. V.V. Krishna Rao.

v) Cover Design to be done.

vi) Other articles requested from the leaders to be got in time, to commence the printing.

vii) One of us from the Centre to specifically concentrate on the souvenir printing and be in liaison with Com. Ashok.

8. i) The Conference venue will be named as "Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar", in the name of our first President (who was national leader from Punjab).

ii) Postal counter, Telecom Counter, Bank Counter, Railway booking counter, airline counter etc. to be opened in the Conference venue.

Concerned ministries to be contacted to arrange the same our senior minister may talk to the concerned ministers to give necessary directions.

iii) On the eve of the Conference, in the trains where many of our comrades from different important areas, travel, additional bogies to be attached. Details to be worked out and informed to the Railway Ministers for needful.

iv) AITUC office at the Conference venue - how many staff, from when.

We have proposed to Com. Parduman Singh to make available 2 or 3 English and Hindi type-writers, typists, duplicating machine and photocopier during the session in the AITUC Office.

We will discuss in the next Secretariat meeting the various issues on which action to be taken by us and wherever necessary assign responsibility amongst us.

(H.MAHADEVAN)

① Abul
② Naveen
③ Sagar
Jambhale
DNS

Note on Delegates to the Amritsar Conference. dt 12th Sept 97

Amritsar
1
2

In our circular dt 25th July '97 (which is even now ^{being} sent to unions, based on 1989 list) we have clearly spelt out the election of delegates, reproducing the amended provisions of our constitution.

In view of the above, the earlier practice of one delegate to one registered union with whatever membership it had will stop.

3. Unions ^{with} less than 250 members will have to poll together and elect one delegate amongst them. There are some states, whose registered unions have much less than 250 each. Unless they give in writing about the composition of the members for this purpose, we cannot issue delegates' badges to them. But in the last minutes when they come and pay their subscription at the conference venue, this exercise of verifying the actual membership would be difficult, unless we have a good team of persons to look into their details. There could be also pressure/persuasion from the "big" leaders of some of these states to accept what is given and issue delegates' badges this time.

4. Some states' leaders are still in the old practice. For example, comrades from Goa want to bring delegates based on the old ratio as their union is one General Workers' Union (i.e. at the rate of one for every 250 members for the entire membership). They seem to insist on this. If this is accepted by chance, the same yardstick will have to be applied in all other similar cases, of big unions, which will result in uncontrollable number of delegates/observers. Especially to avoid that situation, the constitution was amended. Anyway, we must be able to resist the pressure, if any.

5. Many unions do not send annual returns regularly to the Govt. Even if they do so, some of them show much less membership than what they actually possess. As for as allotment of delegates, should we go by their annual returns or what they claim. Will they be present with their annual report, at least for 1996, at Amritsar so that we can verify the same and allot the number of delegates accordingly. Most of our unions do not send the copy of the annual returns to the AITUC Centre regularly.

6. As per our circular (which is based on the provisions of the constitution, 2 weeks before all affiliated unions

-2-

shall have to furnish to the Gen. Secretary, the names and addresses of delegates. This might not invariably happen.

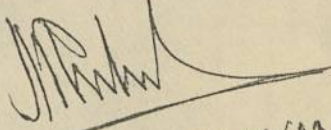
Even some state committees do not have the details about all their affiliated unions in their states.

It may be necessary that somebody from the AITUC centre should talk to each state secretary on all the above points so that they will not support all the deficiencies and inadequacies noted above.

7. Actual number of delegates from each state is also required in advance, to enable the Punjab comrades to allot accommodation accordingly.

8. There are unions headed by the AITUC leaders, but not affiliated to AITUC however using the AITUC's name and influence to carry on their activities. Some of them might come and join the conference/forums also. Though now we may rule out such possibility, it will be embarrassing at that stage.

9. Because of non-payment of affiliation fees upto 1996, some unions, though functioning and fighting effectively may not decide to send delegates to the conference (as they will have to meet the travelling and other expenses all the way to Amritsar, in addition). We must talk to the state secretaries to see to it they pay the affiliation fees and attend the conference, as the participation of such delegates would be useful.


(CH MAHADEVAN)

Recent Changes in Labour Market Conditions Facing Agricultural and Other Unorganised Sector Workers

Sheila Bhalla

(Text of an address prepared for the 36th Session of the AITUC, held at Amritsar, Punjab, on 16-20 October, 1997.)

Comrades: I am delighted to be here, in this historic city, in India's 50th year of Independence, at the 36th Session of the All India Trade Union Congress.

This is a fit time for introspection - a time for looking at the successes and also the failures of the Indian Trade Union movement. And certainly, one of its most serious failures, is the failure to unionise the vast mass of workers who belong to the unorganised sector. Today, the unorganised sector workforce is growing faster than the organised sector workforce. This means that today, more than ever before, the substandard wages and working conditions of the non-unionised majority threaten to undermine the wage standards and working conditions achieved by the unionised minority, who belong, mostly, to the organised sector.

These may be difficult times for the Trade Union movement. But the years of liberalisation and structural adjustment have been even harder for the majority - the more than 90 percent of all Indian workers who belong to the unorganised sector. These include the agricultural labourers, the household industry workers, many of whom are now grossly exploited under some form of the "putting out" system, and the people engaged in the small, scattered workshops, trades and services, who account for the bulk of the Indian working class. The recent deterioration in Indian labour market conditions has hit them, as a group, even harder than it has affected organised sector workers.

In the case of organised labour, it is easy to put the blame on the changes in economic policy introduced after June 1991, at the behest of international lenders. It is easy because it is, in part, absolutely correct. Some such measures, such as the "exit policy" specifically targeted the organised sector. Others tended to worsen labour market conditions for workers in all sectors. For example, measures to cut back on public investment in infrastructure, in particular, and on public economic and social expenditure in general, spoiled employment growth prospects in all sectors, not only in the short run, but even in the longer run. Similarly, the food price increases in the early nineties, which were deliberately pitched above the general rate of inflation, hurt all segments of the working class. Together, these two measures are largely, but not solely, responsible for pushing large numbers of people in the unorganised sector below the poverty line.

However, for the majority of unorganised sector workers, the reasons for their low incomes and uncertain employment lie much deeper, and much further back in time. Their problems are not, mainly, the result of any shift in policy in the 1990's, or even of the "creeping liberalisation" of the 1980's. Not only this. It perhaps needs to be emphasised, that the adverse labour market conditions faced by unorganised workers today, have mainly indigenous roots.

Let me begin with the really hard facts. They relate to the sector where the majority of Indian workers still earn their daily bread - agriculture.

Under Indian agro-climatic conditions, there is no agricultural technology which can provide productive employment to more than 10.7 crore cultivators, and close to 7.4 crore agricultural labourers. These are roughly the numbers which we have today. And this is the basic reason why, despite respectable rates of agricultural output growth, the conditions of agricultural workers in most parts of India, have improved very little in the past 50 years, while the conditions of non-farm workers, on the average, have improved significantly.

The result can be seen in the labour productivity figures for agricultural and non-agricultural workers, respectively. In 1951, the labour productivity of non-farm workers was roughly one and one half times the labour productivity of workers in the farm sector. Today, labour productivity in the non-farm sector is more than four times labour productivity in the farm sector. And this widening productivity gap is the main cause of the widening gap between farm and non-farm wage rates, at least up until the end of the 1980's. This is also one major reason for worsening income inequalities in India today.

What is the solution?

There is only one way out of this mess for India. It involves a two-sided strategy. On the production side, the rate of growth of farm output has got to be pushed up continuously. On the labour supply side, existing agricultural workers must be absorbed, increasingly, in productive non-farm jobs. Only then can farm labour productivity rise rapidly in India. When this happens, as it has in some exceptional states, even in the nineties, the gap between labour productivity in agriculture and labour productivity everywhere else narrows, and real wages improve significantly in both agriculture and non-agriculture, even without any trade union action. At the same time, it should be appreciated that trade union action aimed at raising agricultural labour wages faces very serious obstacles indeed if labour productivity is stagnant, and if the number of days work available per agricultural labourer is declining. And that is the situation in many parts of India today.

This does not mean that you should not try. It often happens in India that current farm wages stand far below existing levels of labour productivity, and that labour requirements for particular operations are more or less rigidly fixed, given the time

constraints and the technological options open to the employer. Under these circumstances you may succeed, but in the longer run the cards are stacked against you.

What I have said so far has raised at least two important questions which now need to be considered more deeply. The first is: what are the factors that have determined real wage rates for agricultural labourers in India, during the past twenty years or so? This question is important, not only for the sake of the farm workers, but also because we see that in regions where agricultural wage rates are low, non-agricultural wages in the unorganised sector are also depressed. Secondly, what happened to employment prospects in the non-farm sector during the 1990's, and even earlier, during the eighties, and why?

The answers to these two questions provide the key to understanding why labour market conditions facing unorganised sector workers have deteriorated so much during the 1990's, and what can be done about it.

First, let me say something about the behaviour over time of real wage rates - particularly the wages paid to the poorest category of labour - rural casual agricultural labourers.

Up until the mid 1970's, their real wages remained constant. There were year to year fluctuations, related mainly to changes in foodgrains prices, but the long term trend was flat. Real wages started to move up in the middle of the 1970's, exactly when rural poverty started to move down.

Studies of the period showed that the rise of real wages had very little to do with labour productivity in agriculture. Initially, in the late sixties, when agricultural labour productivity went up, real wages had stagnated. After the mid 1970's, real wages went up everywhere, even in states where agricultural labour productivity was in long term decline, like Bihar. What real wages did have to do with, was increases in the share of the workforce in non-agricultural employment, in each state. It was also established that the rise of non-agricultural employment reduced the prevalence of bonded labour in rural areas. And since wages in non-agricultural employment have been consistently above wages in agriculture, it was realised that a part of the significant decline in rural poverty was also related to the opening up of opportunities for non-farm work.

In the 1990's, such opportunities collapsed, and in terms of time periods, the timing of the decline in the share of the workforce engaged in rural non-farm activities, exactly matches the timing of the rise in rural poverty. Real wage rates in agriculture, even in the most recent period, are still directly linked with the availability of non-farm employment.

Now, let me turn to the employment scenario.

One of the most serious developments in India, during the 1980's, was the decline of employment growth rates to levels below population and labour force growth rates. By 1987-88, employment growth had fallen to just over one and a half percent per year. Simultaneously, there was a tremendous increase in the share of casual and part time workers, mainly at the expense of the self employed in rural areas, and mainly at the expense of regular workers in urban areas. Both these trends got accentuated in the 1990's.

In the case of manufacturing, much of the decline in its labour absorptive capacity is due to the substantial restructuring of the industrial sector which took place during the 1980's. Sub-sectors like capital goods and consumer durables, where production processes require less labour, grew the fastest, while more labour intensive lines of production, such as cotton textiles, grew slowly or actually contracted. In addition, both Indian and foreign demand shifted in favour of more sophisticated, higher quality goods. This also tended to reduce labour absorption. The effects of these changes will persist to the end of this century. Much of this industrial restructuring, it may be noted, took place within organised manufacturing, located mainly in urban centres.

Not only this. In rural areas specifically, an absolute decline in the household industry workforce took place during the 1980's, for the first time since India gained independence. (In earlier decades, although the share of household industry had fallen, the absolute numbers employed had always risen.) This contraction of the household industry workforce was not fully compensated for by the increased employment in non-household industry. Given present policies, this decline of employment in rural household industry is likely to continue.

What has happened to rural workforce structure as a whole, is even more serious.

During the 1980's, the share of the non-agricultural workforce reached its highest level ever, just before the era of structural adjustment began. After 1991, not only the rural secondary sector, but all of non-agriculture suffered a collapse. By 1993-94, (the latest year for which we have reliable data), non-farm employment had recovered somewhat, but the non-agricultural sector as a whole continued to provide jobs to a smaller proportion of the workforce than in either 1987-88 or 1990-91. To sum up: "structural retrogression" correctly describes the character of changes in the sectoral composition of the rural workforce, in the years after 1991.

In most states, the majority of workers who lost non-farm jobs, or the new entrants who failed to find them, ended up doing lower paid work in the already over crowded agricultural sector. Some, particularly the rural women who had worked in household industry, dropped out of the labour force altogether. In other states, workers flooded into the construction industry, or into the lower paid services in such numbers, that labour productivity in these sectors fell sharply.

These recent developments highlight two basic facts. First, the improvement of labour productivity and wages in the farm sector has become all the more urgent. Secondly, and above all, the revival of demand for labour in the non-farm sectors should become the top policy priority for the rest of this decade.

The question is: how to do it?

On the farm production side, in some states, tenancy reform and land consolidation may be preconditions for faster growth. But on both sides - on the agricultural output side and on the non-farm employment side - there is still, in India, no substitute for public infrastructure investment. Especially in rural areas, and in smaller towns, public investment in irrigation, in a reliable electricity supply, in road links and rail transport, can make private investment, in both farm and non-farm enterprises both possible and profitable. This is how new, productive employment opportunities have to be created.

If the Trade Union movement hopes to enjoy any economic influence or political clout at all during this era of marketisation and globalisation, it will have to gain the support of substantial segments of the unorganised sector. And this may call for a reordering of priorities and action plans.

For example, I understand that within the space of only a few hours recently, the government took two far reaching decisions. First, it decided that it could find the Rs 18,000 crores needed to give Central Government employees a substantial raise in pay. Then it turned around to argue that it could not afford to spend an additional 2,000 crores to provide 10 kgs of foodgrains through the proposed targeted public distribution system.

With due respect, both to our coalition government, and to organised sector workers, I have to submit that these are not the priorities of the vast majority of the working class in India. The Trade Union movement has to tell the government that this pattern of priorities is unacceptable.

It seems that the government also has to be told that demand generated by infrastructure investment is much better for the large mass of unorganised workers than demand generated by higher salaries for a section of relatively high income earners, who will now buy more cars and washing machines, and better houses to retire in. In Indian circumstances, this is the wrong way to revive demand for industrial products. It will worsen income inequalities, and do no good to demand for unorganised labour.

And of course you have got to put your Trade Union manpower to work organising the unorganised workers. You know better than I do, where the best opportunities lie. I wish you success, for your own sakes, as well as for the sakes of all unorganised sector workers.

Report of the Credential Committee
Submitted on 20th October, 1997, in
36th Conference of AITUC held at
Amritsar from 16-20 October, 1997.

- * Total number of delegates as per registration - 2243.
- * Total Forms received from the delegates - 2009 - 90%.

1. AGE

Upto 30 Years	- 153	- 8%
30-40	" - 479	- 24%
40-50	" - 690	- 34%
50-60	" - 431	- 22%
Above 60	" - 207	- 10%
No Entry	- 49	- 2%
		<u>100%</u>

2. QUALIFICATION

Illiterate	- 109	- 5%
Upto Middle	- 404	- 20%
Matric/BSC	- 907	- 45%
Graduate	- 355	- 18%
Post Graduate	- 171	- 9%
		<u>100%</u>

3. LANGUAGE KNOWN

1	- 496	- 25%
2	- 700	- 35%
3	- 590	- 30%
Above 3	- 213	- 10%
No entry	- 4	
		<u>100%</u>

4. POSITION IN STATE/CENTRE T.U.C.

State	- 636	- 32%
Centre	- 146	- 7%

5. WHETHER EMPLOYED

Yes	- 1105	- 55%
No	- 199	- 10%
No entry	- 705	- 35%
		<u>100%</u>

6. TRADE UNION ACTIVIST

Full time	- 573	- 29%
Part Time	- 1134	- 56%
No entry	- 302	- 15%
		<u>100%</u>

7. NO. OF ALL INDIA CONFERENCE ATTENDED

1	-	920-	46%
2	-	367-	18%
3	-	247-	12%
4	-	135-	7%
5	-	114-	6%
Above 5	-	161-	8%
No Entry	-	65-	3%
			<u>100%</u>

8. NO OF TIME TO JAIL/UNDERGROUND

NIL	-	1137	- 57%
1	-	302	- 15%
2	-	172	- 8%
3	-	143	- 7%
4	-	44	- 2%
5	-	54	- 3%
Above 5	-	157	- 8%
			<u>100%</u>

9. As per registration in the Central office there are 141 observers from 6 States. There is no separate column in the credential form to show who is observer. Hence, this report cannot give any report about the observers.

10. The state-wise break-up the delegation and observers are as follows:-

<u>STATE</u>	<u>NO. OF DELEGATES</u>	<u>OBSERVERS</u>
1. Andhra Pradesh	275	19
2. Assam	37	3
3. Bihar	285	
4. Chandigarh	2	
5. Delhi	49	
6. Goa	68	
7. Gujarat	39	
8. Haryana	42	
9. Himachal Pradesh	20	
10. J & K	8	
11. Karnataka	99	
12. Kerala	267	
13. Madhya Pradesh	126	
14. Maharashtra	93	
15. Meghalaya	4	
16. Orissa	82	
17. Pondicherry	9	4
18. Punjab	172	82
19. Rajasthan	46	
20. Tamilnadu	126	
21. Tripura	1	
22. U.P.	68	
23. West Bengal	310	1
24. Central H. Qs & Federations	11	
	<u>2239</u>	<u>109</u>

11. Fraternal delegates from AIBEA - 1, Insurance - 2, Central Government Employees - 1, and State Government employees - 1 ~~NEW 12-2~~ have attended the session.

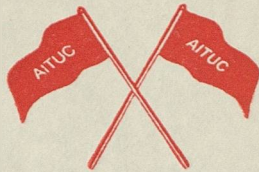
M. BAKSHI
(C.R. BAKSHI)

G.V. CHITNIS
(G.V. CHITNIS)

P.S. PARMAR
(P.S. PARMAR)

36TH CONFERENCE OF A.I.T.U.C.
16-20, October, 1997,
AMRITSAR

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10. Jammu & Kashmir	8	
11. Karnataka	99	32
12. Kerala	267	
13. Madhya Pradesh	125	
14. Maharashtra	89	
15. Meghalaya	4	
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23. West Bengal	308	1
24. Central H. Quarts. & Federations	10	
	<u>2227</u>	<u>141</u>



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

October 16, 1997,

36TH CONFERENCE OF AITUC
AMRITSAR.

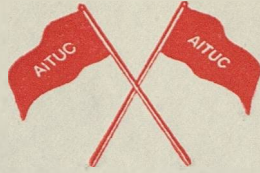
Pledge taken by the delegates at Jallianwala Bagh.

PLEDGE

We the delegates to the 36th Session of the premier organisation of workers, the All India Trade Union Congress, gathered from all over the country to pay our respectful homage in the name of all the toilers of India, to the martyrs who were massacred at this spot at Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919, in the course of our freedom struggle against imperialism.

We pledge to carry forward their tradition of supreme sacrifice and undaunted struggle against imperialists and all exploiters to defend our independence and sovereignty, our national unity and integrity, and to rebuff the forces of reaction, communalism and fundamentalism.

We pledge to unite all sections of the toiling masses to achieve these aims and to build our country as dreamt by our martyrs.



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36TH CONFERENCE OF AITUC
AMRITSAR

DATED 16_10-1997

Pledge taken by the Delegates at Jallianwala Bagh
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C. SRIKUMAR

Joint Secretary

All India Defence Employees Federation
Member/Departmental Council (JCM)
Ministry of Defence

Secretary/Staff Side

JCM III Level Council
Ordnance Factory Board

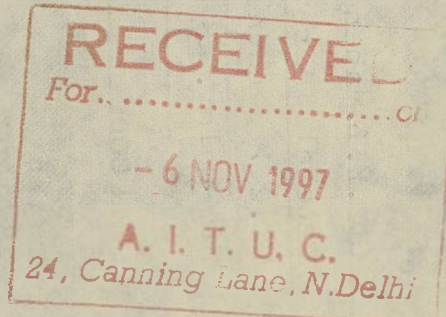


Date:- 31-10-97

Ref:- 01/JS/AIDEF/97

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Klu
2/11
To

Com. K. L. Mahendra,
General Secretary,
A. I. T. U. C
No. 24, Canning Line,
New Delhi.




Dear Comrade,

I am extremely happy to know that you are elected as the General Secretary of A.I.T.U.C in the National Conference held at Amritsar. I congratulate you for the same and I am fully confident that under your able, experienced and dynamic leadership the struggle for the unity of the working class will be strengthened. Wish you all success in your endeavour.

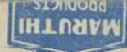
With regards,

Yours comradely,


(C. SRIKUMAR)

To Open cut here

यहाँ काट कर खोलिये



अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड INLAND LETTER CARD



Com. K. K. Mahendra,
 General Secretary/AITUC
 No. 24, Canning Line,
 New Delhi.
 PIN CODE _____

Third Fold तीसरा मोड़



भेजनेवाले का नाम और पता Sender's name and address

C. Srikumar
 C. F. WORKERS UNION
 S. M. BANERJEE MAALIGAI
 AVADI, MADRAS 54

PINCODE _____

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न ररिवये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

First Fold पहला मोड़

olc

RESOLUTION ON PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME :

The 36th Session of AITUC in its meeting held on 16-20, October 1997, welcomes the long standing demand of the AITUC on the increase in the rate of contribution of the Provident Fund from 8.33% to 10% & 12% as per unanimous recommendations of Central Trade Unions.

The AITUC Session notes with concern the efforts being made in certain high level quarters to invest the huge surplus in the P.F. in private sector or even in public sector Financial Institutions without a counter-guarantee by the Central Government in respect of safety and liquidity of the workers hard earned monies.

This Session strongly urges upon the U.F. Government not to jeopardise the safety of P.F. deposits and it demands that the Govt. must give atleast 14% interest on Special Deposit kept by it or these funds be invested in Govt. guaranteed securities having a rate of interest of 13.85%, If P.F. monies have to be invested in private sector financial institutions, the Govt. must give counter guarantee regarding the safety of the funds.

- 1) Labour Minister, GOI, New Delhi
- 2) Finance Minister " "
- 3) ~~Chairman~~ Secretary, Labour Dept, GOI "

*Amritan
Conference
File*

dc

Amritsar
Conference
file JK

RESOLUTION ON WORKER'S PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT :

The 36th Session of the AITUC held at Amritsar notes that :

In 1975 though the Constitution of India was amended and Article 43A was inserted in the Directive Principles of State Policy, providing for "the state to take steps by suitable legislation or in any way to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in the industry," it is regretted that even after 2 years the above amendment to constitution did not find its way for implementation.

The AITUC Session reiterates that :

- the Participation of Workers in Management Bill 1990, with whatever amendments already suggested by the Trade Unions should be enacted and there should be no more delay in making a positive beginning in the right direction.

- before the Bill was placed a National Seminar had gone into the various aspects such as mode of determining representation by the participating unions, the levels of participation, the issues to be considered in the participative fora etc. and these issues need not be brought as obstacles again and again by the employers, to stall the enactment of the law.

- adequate, much efforts have not been made to train the participants both from employers and employees and this has to be done on a priority basis.

- in the sick industries, workers participation in management will be of immense help for their revival and there are positive examples in certain erstwhile sick PSUs.

- the claim of having implemented workers participation in management by some of the CPSUs in the name of Canteen Committee, Works Committee, Safety Committee, P.F. Trust, Gratuity Trust etc. are not really workers participation but implementation of some obligations cast on the managements under the relevant Acts, viz. Factories Act, I.D. Act, P.F. Act, Gratuity Act etc.

- the equity participation is not necessarily workers participation in the management and this has not succeeded.

- 1) Labour minister, GOI, New Delhi
- 2) Prime Minister " "
- 3) Secretary, Labour Dept, GOI "
- 4) Industries minister " "

- the fact that many companies even amongst the CPSUs did not implement the 1983 scheme of employees participation in management because it was not mandatory and most of the CPSUs did not even bother to answer the Labour Ministry's repeated queries/ letters makes it imperative that a statutorily backed scheme is a must.

The 36th Session of the AITUC demands that (i) law on workers participation in management must be enacted immediately (ii) clause 11(b) which envisages that in case of differences the decision of the management will be final has to be deleted (iii) that the participation should be provided in Board of Directors and not merely upto Board of Management and that (iv) the provisions of the Act shall be made applicable to all the industries both in public and private sector throughout the country from the date of notification.

olc

RESOLUTION ON ENVIRONMENT AND WORKERS' INTEREST :

The 36th Session of AITUC held on 16-20 October 1997, at Amritsar takes serious note of the recent orders of the Supreme Court regarding stoppage of all "non-forest activities" in forest areas as this has resulted in large scale closures of wood based industries, mines and other industrial activities located in these areas.

The AITUC criticises the role of the states as well as Central Govt. in delaying the renewal of licenses under certain conditions as directed by the Supreme Court. The Committee also urges upon the Govt. to arrange payment of wages to the affected workers. Both State as well as Central Government especially the Ministry of Environment and Forests must expedite issuing of licenses for resuming the operation of mining and other allied activities, on the condition that the industrialists undertake compensatory afforestation measures.

The AITUC reiterates its demand on the Govt. to associate trade union representatives on various committee framed by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. It also urges the MOL to call a meeting of Central Trade Union Organisations and others concerned to bring about suitable amendments in certain Labour laws to meet such contingencies. The AITUC also urges that the Central Trade representatives be included in the Committee on Environment headed by the Prime Minister and the Pollution Boards.

This Session reiterates that the AITUC is for preservation of ecology, environment and for control of pollution, and a balanced approach has to be worked out for environment, development and to protect workers' interests.

- 1) Labour minister, GOI, New Delhi
- 2) Minister for Environment & Forests, GOI
- 3) Prime Minister, Govt of India,
- 4) Secretary, Labour dept, GOI, New Delhi

Amritsar
16-20
Conference

o/c

Amritan
Conference
File

RESOLUTION

This Conference requests the Government of India and the President of the Indian Union to take urgent steps to clear the way for the immediate implementation of the Kerala Adivasi land protection (amendment) act which was unanimously passed by the Kerala Legislature.

- ① President of India, Gol, New Delhi
- cc: ② Secretary, AIUC Kerala State Committee
- ③ Minister for Law & ~~Parliamentary Affairs~~, ~~GO~~, ~~New Delhi~~
Justice

RESOLUTION

This Conference requests the Government of India and the President of the Indian Union to take urgent steps to clear the way for the immediate implementation of the Kerala Adivasi land protection (amendment) act which was unanimously passed by the Kerala Legislature.

o/c

RESOLUTION ON E.S.I. :

The 36th Session of the AITUC held at Amritsar on 16-20, October, 1997 reiterates the AITUC's considered views on ESI.

- the the Working of the ESI and the service rendered are most unsatisfactory.
- that the medicines sanctioned by the Corporation are not available in the hospitals.
- that the State Governments administer the health scheme while contributing only 12% and that the Central Corporation itself should run the ESI hospital/medical schemes.
- that in the light of the above, the recent amendments on increasing the coverage upto Rs.6,500/- and increasing the rate of contributions in unwarranted and causing a lot of discount amongst those sections of employees who are already having better benefits/facilities under their own schemes.

This conference recalls that the Labour Minister had assured AITUC's Central delegation that the officers of the Department will prepare a report keeping in view the aspirations of the workers and convene a meeting of T.U. leaders to discuss the whole matter, concerning ESI.

This conference of the AITUC, urges upon the Minister of Labour to convene the proposed meeting with the T.U.s, to discuss all matters concerning ESI, give proper directions regarding grant of exemption to the companies who possess better facilities/benefits under their own settlements and not to impose the extended coverage on such companies.

- 1) Labour minister, GOI, New Delhi
- 2) Secretary, Labour dept, " "
- 3) Director General, ESI, New Delhi

o/c Amritsar Conference
H/O

RESOLUTION ON TOXIC WASTES

This 36th Session of the AITUC held at Amritsar on 16-20, October, 1997, reiterates that the AITUC having been committed to ensuring a healthy and clean working environment for workers, is of the considered opinion that hazardous waste recycling is an inherently polluting and hazardous trade which puts the health of the workers at risk and it is the responsibility of the Government of India to ensure that its citizens have access to sustainable jobs that do not poison them or their environment.

The AITUC is totally opposed to import of toxic wastes into India under any guise or pretext and several thousand tonnes of hazardous wastes lie abandoned in ports and inland container depots around the country.

The AITUC seriously notes that the Indian Government seems to be buckling under pressure from a small section of the industry and by waste exporters like the USA and Australia to continue to receive their wastes in violation of the Basel convention and the Basel Ban.

This Session urges upon the Government of India to come out with a strong decision abolishing hazardous waste trade, committing to ratify the Basel Ban amendment and urges the Government to negotiate the convention in good faith, and put an immediate end to all forms of hazardous waste imports.

The AITUC demands the Government to initiate appropriate mechanisms to minimise toxic waste generation, systematize the collection, treatment and disposal of indigenous hazardous wastes in India and implement the Supreme court order of May 1997 imposing total ban on import of toxic waste and its directions regarding the hazardous wastes generated and recycled within the country, without allowing the authorities as well as the concerned industries to circumvent the above order of the Supreme Court.

To: 1) Prime Minister, Govt, New Delhi
2) Labour Minister, " "
3) Minister for Environment & Forests " "

dlc

(file)

Amritsar Congress

RESOLUTION ON BONUS :

The 36th Session of AITUC in the meeting held at Amritsar on 16-20, October 1997 notes with serious concern that the out-dated ceilings on coverage and rate under the payment of Bonus Act yet remain unaltered, depriving the large number of workers from their bonus entitlements. The meeting also reiterates its demand for enhancing the minimum bonus.

It is noted that the Govt. of India has accepted bonus to all Govt. employees, while implementing the Vth Pay Commission recommendations, irrespective of their categories.

The 36th Session of AITUC urges upon the Govt. to act positively and immediately on removal of ceilings prescribed under the act so that the large sections of the working class will be done justice. This session also demands that a new formula to decide the allocable surplus be made, in consultation with the Central TUs and Bonus be made eligible for the non-competitive PSUs also which have been denied Bonus under the present Act.

- 1) Labour minister, Govt, New Delhi
- 2) Finance minister, " "
- 3) Prime minister, " "

#1

olc
Amritsar
Conference (File)

RESOLUTION ON PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

In spite of much talked about Public Distribution System the Government seems to be not very serious. This is evident from the fact that the off-take of food grains by several state Governments is not to the extent the allotment made to them. The off-take of food grains is satisfactory where the PDS machinery is strong, such as West Bengal, Kerala, Andhra and Tamilnadu, but several states fail to lift the allotted food grains.

It is more deplorable that corruption is rampant in PDS which prevents the commodities to reach the needy people.

The 15 Kg. quantum of TDPS is such low that it is unable to meet the requirements of any body. Therefore the 36th Session of A.I.T.U.C demands:

- * To improve PDS machinery in every State and make it corruption free.
- * To raise the quota of TDPS to atleast 20 Kg every month.

To: 1) Prime Minister, 20, New Delhi
2) Food ^{Civil Supplies} Minister, " "
3) Finance Minister " "

dc

Amritsar Conference (file)

RESOLUTION ON SICAB, 1997 :

The 36th session of AITUC held at Amritsar on 16-20 October 1997 notes that :

- the AITUC has been demanding amendments to the SICA, 1985, with a view to expedite the revival of the sick industries and in that process the BIFR to function as Nursing Homes instead of Mortuaries. However, the session notes that the proposed SICAB 1997 will only serve the purpose of early detection of sick companies for early closure in view of the following :

1. Drastic changes in the definition of sick company and other related provisions, the Bill in the present form lends itself to increase the number of sick companies and ultimately winding them up.
2. The BIFR under the SICAB 1997, instead of being given the mandatory powers to direct the Govt, Banks and Financial Institutions to implement the revival scheme, are being stripped off even the existing powers under SICA, 1985 reducing the Board to play the role of a Mediator/Facilitator and in certain cases merely a rubber stamp. No power is vested with the Board even to satisfy itself whether a referred company has really become sick.
3. The role of workmen who are the major social partner in the running of the industries, has not been given any proper place in the entire scheme of the Bill. They will be merely consulted for making sacrifices.
4. It is the secured creditors and none others including the workmen, who have to be satisfied about the schemes that may be concurred by the Board.

In its totality this session feels that the SICAB, 1997 is very retrograde and fails to address itself squarely on the question of industrial sickness or about the remedial measures.

This session demands that the impugned Bill is withdrawn and the matter is thoroughly discussed afresh with the trade unions to finalise suitable amendments to the existing Act including the scope and coverage (in 1985, when the SICA was enacted the Govt. took the position that the Government itself will be the BIFR so far as the PSEs are concerned) aimed at expeditious revival and rehabilitation of the sick industries in the interest of the workers and the country's economy as a whole.

1) Labour Minister, A.I., New Delhi
2) Finance " " "
3) Home Minister " "

olc

Amitra Conference
File
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RESOLUTION ON RESERVATION OF 33% FOR WOMEN :

The AITUC's 36th Session held on 16-20 October, 1997, expresses its deep disappointment that the much awaited statute on Reservation of 33% to Women in the legislatures, Parliament and Government employment is yet to see the light of the day and different vested interests are blocking the passage of the bill in Parliament. This Conference urges upon the Government to enact the Bill in the ensuing session of Parliament itself, without yielding to the anti lobby of the vested interests.

- 1) Prime Minister, G.O., New Delhi
- 2) Human Resource Minister, G.O. "

Amman etc
Finance
OK

RESOLUTION ON EMPLOYEES WELFARE FUNDS :

The 36th Session of the All India Trade Union Congress notes with grave concern the decision of the Central Government that the employees welfare funds operating all over the country are retrospectively taxable under the Income Tax Act.

These funds formed jointly by the workmen and their employers to provide social security benefits such as payments for death, retirement, sickness and scholarships to children, since there was no provision for such exigencies by way of legislation and performing an useful function and therefore should be totally exempted from income tax.

On account of the Central Government decision contained in the written classification of the Finance Minister Shri P.Chidambaram the tax imposed on these funds from the time of their inception so many years ago, the entire balances in these funds are griped out with a substantial balance income tax. Thus the funds are killed.

It is also noted that the Congress Government exempted these funds prospectively from 1996-97 financial year onwards. However, the decision of the present Government not to grant retrospective exemption in effect amounts to grabbing the contributions paid by the workers from their hard earned money.

Therefore this 36th Session of the All India Trade Union Congress hereby strongly urges the Government to grant exemption from income tax for these welfare funds retrospectively.

- cc: 1) Finance Minister, GOI, New Delhi
2) AITUC Kerala State Committee
3) Welfare Minister, GOI, New Delhi

etc

RESOLUTION ON WAGE NEGOTIATIONS IN CPSUs :

This 36th Session of the AITUC held at Amritsar on 16-20 Oct 97, notes with concern that the managements of various Central Public Sector industries are yet to commence the negotiations on the Charter of Demands submitted by the Trade Unions after the expiry of the last settlement by 31 December 1996 (in coal, June 96).

The Session notes that the Govt. of India vide notification dt. 10.2.96 constituted a pay commission headed by Justice S.Mohan to give recommendations on the pay, allowances, perquisites and benefits for the CPSUs executives, within a period of 6 months and this was further extended upto March 1998.

On account of the delay even in starting the negotiations with the unions on the Charter of Demands the Central Public Sector employees are becoming restive and this will become the cause of industrial unrest in the CPSUs

Therefore, this Conference urges upon the Govt. of India/ DPE/concerned administrative Ministries to give consent to the managements of CPSUs to conduct meaningful negotiations with the respective trade unions in order to reach fair and reasonable settlement without any more delay.

This Session also supports the Action Programme to be launched by the Public Sector employees, as was decided in the CPSTU's extended meeting held on 19-20 September 1997.

- 1) Labour minister, GOI, New Delhi
- 2) Industries minister "
- 3) Finance Minister "
- 4) chairman, DPE "
- 5) Prime minister "

Amritsar
Finance
&

ok
Resolution on Tata's Mega Steel Plant at Gopalpur Port (Chamakhandi) Area, Orissa.

Amritsar
Conference
BLO

The 36th Session of AITUC being held at Amritsar from 16.10.97 to 20.10.97, expresses its deep concern over the Govt. of Orissa and Tatas sticking to their *plan* to have the Mega Steel Plant only at Chamakhandi area, which is known as the granery of Ganjam Dist. with more than half of irrigated land, inhabited by 70% SCs and STs and other weaker sections of the population.

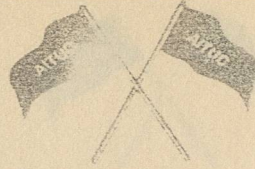
The Establishment of the Steel Plant will destroy 62 industries (Kewda essence Extracting Unit) and the foreign exchange earning on account of these industries of more than 40 crores.

As the people are self employed and the area is residential and the main source of the income of the people will be severally affected on account of the setting up of steel plant there.

While welcoming the establishment of the steel plant in this area the Gana Sangaram Samiti rightly offered resistance to the illegal survey operation by the Dist. Collector under the orders of the Chief Minister, Govt. of Orissa, demanded the shifting of the plant to any of the four other alternative sites where less number of people will be displaced and vast acres of barren land is available, that the Gana Sangram Samiti has rightly demanded for examination of the site by an expert committee under the provision of the Environment Protection Act 1986.

This Conference condemns the aggressive measures let loose by Tatas with the help of the Govt. against the people and members of the Gana Sangram Samiti which continues unabated. This Conference demands that all the repression should be stopped and the process of starting the industry should be halted till the matter is enquired and resolved by the Expert Committee, according to law.

To:- 1) Chief minister of Orissa, Bhubaneswar
2) Prime minister of India, New Delhi
3) Minister for Environment & Forest, " "
4) Gomna State Committee of AITUC Bhubaneswar



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President: Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : J.Chitharanjan, M.P.

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

Dy.Gen.Secretary : H.Mahadevan

Dt. 31, Oct 97

Sri Veerendra Kumar,
Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour,
Govt. of India,
Shram Sakthi Bhavan,
Rafi Marg,
New Delhi - 110 011

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith the Resolutions adopted in the 36th Conference of the AITUC held at Amritsar during 16-20, Oct '97.

We request that needful action be taken on the issues and we may be informed of the same.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(H. MAHADEVAN)

DY. GENL. SECRETARY

Encl: 25 Resolutions

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Cable : "AITUCONG"
E-Mail : CTUC-CONNECT014@MCR1.POPTEL.ORG.UK

Telephone : 91-11-3387320
91-11-3386427
Tele Fax : 91-11-3386427

FOUNDED ON 31.10.1920

FOUNDER PRESIDENT: S. LALJI PATIL

Cable: "AITUCONG"

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E-Mail: CTUC-CONNECT@MCRIPORTELO.ORG.UK

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3386427

अखिल - भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस

ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

24 CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI-110001

President: XXXXXXXXX J. CHITHARANJAN, M.P.

General Secretary: K. L. MAHENDRA

Dy. General Secretary: H. Mahadevan

November 3, 1997,

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith the resolution adopted in the 36th Conference of the A.I.T.U.C. held at Amritsar, Punjab, during 16-20, October, 1997.

We request that needful actions be taken on the issues and we may be informed of the same.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

(H. MAHADEVAN)

DY. GENERAL SECRETARY

Dr. L. Misra,
Secretary,
Department of Labour,
Govt. of India,
New Delhi.

Encl: 10 Resolutions

nitian o/c
Conference
RESOLUTION ON THE DEMANDS OF THE MEDICAL EMPLOYEES OF ANDHRA PRADESH :

This 36th Conference of the All India Trade Union Congress strongly resents the attitude of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh in not responding to the agitation of medical employees of Andhra Pradesh in order to set out their long pending demands. Their main demands are :

1. Govt. medicare institutions should be relieved of financial anaemia and shortage of staff, drugs and gadgets. Privatisation of hospital services like sanitation and catering should be stopped.
2. The anomalies of pay & allowances should be rectified.
3. The Govt. policies of allowing private medicare institution to expand and permitting high profiteering is creating a situation of health for the rich and the same is out of reach for the poor. This has to be reviewed and reversed. Private medicare institutions should be brought under Govt. supervision and vigil to guarantee adequate wages to the staff, and quality health servicing to the people. Profiteering on servicing the sick should not be permitted.

As the Govt. is not entering into a truthfull negotiation with the Union to sort out the issues, the A.P. medical employees' union will intensify its agitation and resort to even strike.

The State Govt. is run by a party that is an important constituent of the United Front; it is violating the Common Programme, the industrial relation policy and relief to the poor.

This Conference calls upon the State Govt. to immediately enter into bi-partite negotiations and sort out the issues raised.

- 1) Chief Minister of AP
cc: 2) Union concerned.
3) AIUUC Andhra State Committee

01c

Amritsar
Conference
1997

RESOLUTION ON CONSTRUCTION WORKERS :

The 36th session of AITUC held at Amritsar on 16-20 October 1997 notes that two crores construction workers are toiling on construction sites, be it housing constructions such as dams, roads and bridges, hospital, schools and factories and under big and small private contractors in public and private sectors. Without regular employment or identity cards, very often they get less than minimum wages and thus, live a forced labour existence facing many accidents on construction sites and have no compensation, no security for maternity, old age, monsoon or medical benefit and their children are uncared for and, exploited, child labour is widely prevalent in the construction industry.

This session urges upon the Govt. of India to amend in order to truly benefit the construction workers :

- The Building and other construction workers (Regulation of Employment & conditions of Service) Act 1996 (27 of 1996).
- The Building and other construction workers welfare cess act 1996 (No.28 of 1996).

On the following lines :

1. To include Tripartite Construction Boards to regulate employment and wages, provide social security and welfare measures as well as dispute resolution and to act as the enforcing agency as any other means of enforcement of the entitlements is bound to fail and prove illusory.
2. To compulsorily register all employers and construction workers by the Boards.
3. To provide ESI, Provident Fund, Pension, Monsoon allowance, Maternity benefits and Medical Units (where there is no ESI coverage) through the Boards.
4. To provide housing creches, training and stipends to children, through the Boards.
5. To cancel all the restrictions in regard to number of workers for registration of construction workers by the Boards as provided in the above act.
6. All house building workers should be covered so that the limit of Rs.10 lakhs for value of housing should be removed.

- 1) Labour Minister, Govt, New Delhi
- 2) Prime Minister " "
- 3) Construction workers National Coordination Committee
- 4) AITUC Federation of Construction workers.

7. The scheme must be implemented by State Boards, while the Central Board will be a coordinating one.
8. The cess to be collected for welfare purpose would be @ 2% of the estimated cost and to be collected by the local bodies before plan is sanctioned (instead of cess over incurred cost) and credit to the State Boards.
9. Workers representatives to be 50% of the Board members and to be elected by secret ballot, after the process of Registration and with a proportionate representation to women.

This session is of the firm belief that only such a comprehensive legislation providing for a prominent role for the workers and their representatives in the implementation of the laws and schemes would give the construction workers, the pride of place that has been denied all these years as relying on the bureaucratic machinery of inspectorate will not help in the effective implementation of the laws.

36TH CONFERENCE OF AITUC, LALA LAJPAT RAI NAGAR,
AMRISTAR, PUNJAB

RESOLUTION AGAINST PRIVATISATION OF INSURANCE SECTOR

- Amritsar o/c*
Insurance
M.D.L.
1. This 36th Conference of All India Trade Union Congress held at Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar, Amritsar, Punjab from 16 to 20th October, 1977 expresses its serious concern over the Insurance Regulatory Authority (IRA) Bill, which the Government wants to reintroduce in the Parliament. The introduction of IRA Bill is clearly the first step towards opening the health insurance and pension segments of the Insurance Sector and a prelude to the privatisation of Insurance Sector.
 2. The conference resolves to fight back the onslaught of privatisation of Insurance Sector as such a step would be against the interests of the insuring public as also the state which is facing resource crunch. The Government of India nationalised the life insurance industry in 1956 and took over the general insurance business in course of time precisely because the private companies not only failed to provide efficient service to the policy holders but fraudulently utilised their money for the interests of those who controlled the companies. The measure of nationalisation was taken after all the steps to discipline the private insurance failed miserably.
 3. The insurance industry does not need foreign capital or foreign technology. The Government was also never required to provide budgetary support to LIC and GIC at any time. On the contrary, it has received fabulous income from these two corporations by way of dividends and taxes.
 4. Thus while in 1995-96, it received from LIC an annual dividend of Rs.161 crore on its paid-up capital of Rs.5 crore in 1956, it earned in the same year an annual dividend of Rs.53.76 crore from GIC on its initial capital of Rs.19 crore invested in 1971.
 5. The working results of the two corporations are showing continuous improvements. They have catered to the social needs both in respect of providing risk cover as well as investments by generating substantial resources from profitable areas of business and not through any kind of subsidies from the Government of India. This has been possible through rising levels of efficiency and on account of their monolithic character. The LIC's rural business has now gone upto 50 pc of its total business. It runs social security schemes for the economically weaker sections of the society with 50 pc subsidy in the premium. About 42 lakh members have been covered under this scheme from various occupational groups like Beedi workers, Kendu Leaf Collectors, handloom weavers, lady tailors, rickshaw pullers etc. The LIC is also administering efficiently the scheme of insurance for landless labourers. The GIC's social security schemes include insurance covers with a very low rate of premium for livestock, poultry, fishery, horticulture, agricultural pumpsets, tribal welfare etc.
 6. The private companies, both foreign and Indian, are keen on entering the Insurance Sector not for competition for expansion

of rural business or enlarging the network of social security schemes but for grabbing the big business available from the affluent strata of the population, particularly in the metro cities, which big business provides bigger profit margins. The inevitable consequence of such a competition focussed primarily on big business will be that the LIC and GIC will have to give up their social objectives of spreading the message of insurance to the rural india and providing social security net work on an increasing scale and concentrate on competition for big businesses where the private companies will launch "rate wars".

7. The annual growth rate of LIC and GIC is now 30 pc and 21.9 pc respectively. The general Insurance business in UK and USA has shown negative growth rates since 1990. Moreover, the general insurance companies in UK and USA have been showing underwriting losses continuously for the last several years. They have been managing to survive only on the strength of investment income with risky operations.

The experience of claims settlements in LIC also compares favourably with the life insurance companies in UK and USA.

8. The funds of LIC and GIC have gone in / large measures to the government facing a resource crunch and for social development as through loans for housing finance, state road transport, generation and supply of electricity and water supply sewerage schemes etc. it will be harmful to divert the insurance funds, as the private insurers want, to the capital market on grounds of higher returns. The international experience about insurance as well as pension funds indicates that investments in capital market leads to speculation and results in loss to the customers and "sickness" of insurance companies.

9. It may be added here that the entry of private companies will reduce the retention capacity of the industry which will result in drainage of insurance fund to foreign companies through re-insurance as in the past when industry was in private sector. Today, the GIC with its collective financial strength is in a position to retain almost 90 pc of the premium as against 5 to 10% during the private sector days thereby saving the large amount of Foreign exchange.

10. The trade unions in LIC and GIC have already submitted to Government concrete proposals for faster expansion of insurance development and customer satisfaction. There is, therefore, no reason, whatsoever, to allow foreign and Indian private companies to enter the Insurance Sector, may, it will be harmful to the interests of the insuring public and the nation starving of funds as their track record all over the world shows that they are interested in nothing except plundering the policy-holders' money for private profit and utilising it for manipulating the capital market. The conference therefore, calls upon the Govt. of India to scrap the IRA Bill and instead take positive steps to strengthen the LIC and GIC so that they can respond to the social needs of insurance cover in a larger measure.

To:- 1) Finance Minister, GOI, New Delhi
2) Prime Minister " "
3) HCEA, Bombay
4) LIC EO "

olc

PRIVATISATION OF 33 PSUs IN ORISSA

The 36th Session of the AITUC notes that the Orissa State Govt. without providing any financial help for the functioning of these 33 Corporations, intentionally allowed them to go sick, only with a view to privatise them.

Inspite of the consistent struggle by the AITUC, holding rallies and conventions and presenting alternative for improvement of the conditions of these Corporations, the Govt. did not pay any heed. However, due to joint struggle and resistance movement at certain spots the move of the Govt. to sell away spinning Mills to the private parties was foiled and the Govt. was forced to proclaim their proposal to run these spinning mills on the basis of joint venture.

The AITUC urges upon the Govt. to set up a high power committee to review the position unit/industrywise and find out solution for revival of the industries.

- To: 1) Chief minister of Orissa, Bhubaneswar
- 2) Industries "
- 3) AITUC Orissa State Committee "

Amritan
Conference
File

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Amritsar
Conference
file

RESOLUTION ON ILO CONVENTION ON "HOME BASED WORKERS"

This 36th Session of the AITUC held in Amritsar on 16-20, October, 1997 appreciate that the International Labour Organisation in its 83rd Session on 4th June, 1996 adopted the Convention on Home-based workers for which the AITUC and other trade unions as well as the Govt. of India extended support. However, it is regretted that the Govt. of India has not ratified the convention.

This Session of the AITUC unanimously urges upon the Govt. to ratify the above convention and implement its provisions in letter and spirit so that lakhs of home-based workers suffering in this informal sector will be ensured of their trade union rights, minimum rate of wages, hours of work, protection on occupational safety and health, social security including maternity protection etc., and their exploitation would be averted.

1-5

1. Labour Minister, G.O. 1, New Delhi
2. Director, ILO, New Delhi
3. ~~SPWA, A.R. Medakal~~
4. Secretary, Labour Dept

36th Conference of APTMC

16-20 October, 97 Amritsar

↳ Coupons

CULTURAL SHOW

16 ~~#~~ -10-1997
~~18~~

17-10-97

18-10-97

(2)

(3)

19-10-97

September 13, 1997,

Dear Misraji,

The 36th Session of the AITUC will be held from 16th to 20th October'97 at Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar in Amritsar, the city where the British Imperialists carried out the brutal massacre at Jallianwala Bagh . This session will naturally discuss the problems arising out of globalisation and neo-liberalism, the economic policies of the Govt., the threat to national unity and integrity from the communal forces etc. and work out the tasks for the working class.

Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India has agreed to inaugurate the Conference.

You are cordially invited to attend the inaugural session of the Conference on 16th October'97 at 4.00 p.m.

With greetings,

Yours sincerely,

(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Dr. L.D. Misra,
Secretary,
Government of India,
Ministry of Labour,
Shram Shakti Bhavan,
New Delhi.

T.P.NO.41/AM/97

SECRET

**TOUR PROGRAMME OF SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA
HON'BLE AGRICULTURE MINISTER
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI**

16.10.1997(THURSDAY)

1100 Hrs. Dep: Delhi
1245 Hrs. Arr : Amritsar

By CD-485

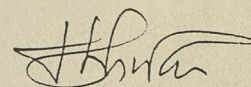
1300 Hrs. Will attend General Council Meeting of AITUC at Amritsar.

Night halt at Circuit House, Amritsar.

17.10.1997(FRIDAY)

0600 Hrs. Dep: Amritsar
1230 Hrs. Arr: Delhi

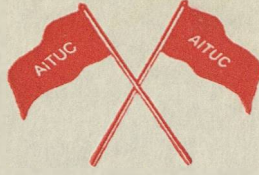
By Train (Amritsar-Delhi Super fast)



(J.P.ISHWAR)

Addl. Private Secretary to
Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture,
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
Ph. 3381207/3383370
Fax: 3782006

(J. P. ISHWAR)
Additional Private Secretary to
Minister for Agriculture
Government of India
New Delhi-110001



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

15-10-1997

Arrival of Foreign & Fraternal Delegates

Foreign Delegates - 18 to 20

by Shatabadi in the
night at about 10.00 pm
(Com. Prashant will come with them)

Welcome Address

Chairman of the Reception Committee

Parduman Singh

Members of the Presidium, Respected degnitaries on the dias, Comrades and Friends,

It is my proud privilege and pleasure to extend to all the eminent personalities on the stage and all of you who are leaders of the working class from throughout India, a most hearty welcome on behalf of all the working people and citizens of Amritsar and Punjab as well as on behalf of the Reception Committee and myself. The AITUC Session is being held in Punjab after a lapse of 74 years, hence it is a great honour to the working class and people of Punjab and to the citizens and fighting working class of Amritsar.

Punjab and Amritsar is a land of martyrs, gurus and saints as well as it is the granery of India. Each village, town and city in Punjab and Amritsar is dotted with great freedom fighters, Ghadri Babas and martyrs. The great martyrs Shaheede Azam Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev, Kartar Singh Sarabha, Udham Singh, Madan Lal Dhingra, Sohan Lal Pathak, Hari Kishan and others are well known throughout India. Punjab is also proud of the fact that the lion of Punjab who became a martyr because of lathi blows of British DSP Saunders. Lala Lajpat Rai was the founder President of AITUC and after him Diwan Chand Lal, Com. Fazal Ellahi Qurban have been President and General Secretaries of the AITUC. Apart from the great martyrs, revolutionaries like Sohan Singh Josh, who formed the All India Kisan Mazdoor party in Calcutta way back in 1928 belonged to Amritsar district and Com. Teja Singh

Swatantar, Baba Gurumukh Singh and many other belong to Punjab.

Amritsar is not only famous for its Golden Temple but also for the Jallianwala Bagh where British General Dyer fired on thousands of peaceful and unarmed citizens of Amritsar who had collected on the Baisakhi day to protest against the arrest of famous freedom fighters Dr. Saifu Din Kitchlu and Dr. Sat Pal killing 379 people on the spot and 1200 wounded. The Congress Enquiry Committee reported that 1000 were killed. After the firing, Martial law was declared in Amritsar and untold brutalities and indignities were heaped on the citizens of Amritsar.

In the recent period when Punjab underwent a great trauma due to rise of terrorism and separatism and proxy war by Pakistan, the working class, peasants and agricultural workers, intellectuals and the people of Punjab played a glorious and heroic role in opposing these dark forces and hundreds of leaders of working class, Khet Mazdoor, Peasants, Kisan and intellectuals and middle class were murdered alongwith thousands of innocent people. Working class and peasant leader like Com. Darshan Singh Canadian, Arjan Singh Mastana, Com. Nichhatar Singh Dhaliwal, President of Roadways Union, Khet Mazdoor Union leader like Amolak Singh, Mohan Mehli, Chanan Singh Dhoot, Sarwan Singh Cheema, Deepak Dhawan, Gurnam Singh and Baldev Singh Man and others lost their precious lives. But the working class and peasants, Khet Mazdoor movement stood like a rock and carried out historic actions as well as led people of Punjab

by forming peace committees and faced the terrorists and separatists boldly.

The working class movement in Punjab was built in Punjab after the tragic partition of the country and especially of Punjab by eminent trade union leaders like Com. Satish Loomba, Baba Kartar Singh, Pandit Kishori Lal and others. AITUC and its allies are the strongest trade union in this State and Amritsar and its allies is the strongest trade union centre in Punjab. Eminent guests and comrades, people of India are standing at the cross roads of history. After nearly 50 years of Congress misrule interspersed by short periods of Janta Party and National Front rule, though significant progress has been made in the fields of industry and agriculture, there is great deal of poverty and deprivation and illiteracy in the country. According to latest 1997 UNDP study (United Nations Development Programme) 36.7% of Indians live below the poverty line i.e. they cannot have two square meals in a day, 48.8% are totally illiterate i.e. more than half of illiterates in the world live in this country, 19% have no safe drinking water facilities, 75% have no sanitation facilities and 15% have no health facilities. On top of this Congress rule has resulted in huge corruption and criminalisation of politics.

In this situation a new experiment of coalition government based on some all India parties including the Left and some regional parties is being carried out. The present coalition government was formed after the split verdict given by the people in 1996 Parliamentary Elections and the desire of overwhelming majority of voters and these parties not to allow communal forces to capture power at the Centre which

would have been a grave danger to the unity and integrity of India. The coalition parties were able to hammer out a Common Minimum Programme.

There have been good initiatives taken by the U.F. Govt. to develop better understanding and Co-operation with the neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal & Sri Lanka. Elections in Jammu and Kashmir have been held after many years and democratic process has been re-stored.

The inter-state council is revived after many years and it has started working bringing in more confidence and better understanding among people of different states which is a healthy and positive step to strengthen true federalism. The public distribution system is strengthened to provide more benefits to people below poverty line. The Bill has been introduced for reservation of seats to women in Parliament and Assemblies even though it still awaits adoption. The other positive steps include assistance to sick public sector undertakings and assurances under CMP for recognition by secret ballot, workers participation in management etc.

The coalition government at the centre has been able to give certain benefits to the Workers, employees & peasants e.g. the old-age, invalidity and survivors' pension scheme to about 2 crore industrial and public sector employees who could not dream of pension only a few years back, increase in rate of contribution on provident fund by 1.67% each by employees and employer in case of 74 industries and by 2% each in case of 98 industries in which the rate of contribution was 10% thus leaving 3.34% and, 5.67% respectively in the Provident Fund apart from 8.33% of the employers.

Three years infancy period in the Provident Fund Act has been abolished thus covering an establishment from the day it starts working. The ceiling on payment of gratuity has been increased from one lakh to 2.5 lakh rupees under the Payment of Gratuity Act. 20% of Provident Fund allowed to be invested by Central Board of Trustees, removal of ceiling of bonus after a glorious all India strike of telecom strike which ended in victory and without any victimisation for the first time after independence, heaviest ever increase in procurement prices of wheat and other agricultural commodities etc.

A major victory of Central Government employees by achieving 40% increase in fitment benefit and payment of arrears in cash, check on reduction of staff strength by 30% in E,C&D category of workers etc. could be ensured by the worker friendly approach of the Chairman of the Group of Ministers, Comrade Indra Jeet Gupta, Veteran trade unionist, who negotiated with JCM.

But on the whole the government is following old Congress economic policies of privatisation and globalisation of the economy resulting in emasculation of the public sector, closures and retrenchment of lakhs of workers and attacks on wages etc. The basic problems of industrial and agricultural workers and peasants are not being solved e.g. An All India legislation for Agricultural work-

ers is still awaited to be introduced in the parliament. All the Central Trade Unions and other organisations are carrying out joint struggle against these policies under National Platform of Mass Organisations.

In Punjab, the government apart from not giving any relief to workers, and agricultural workers e.g. rise in minimum wage, end of contract system etc. is also not seriously fighting the rise of dark forces of terrorism which is raising its head quite seriously.

All these problems and other problems of Social Security, women and child labour, organising the unorganised, as well as privatisation of public sector and of strengthening the organisation, you are going to discuss in the next four days. The need of the hour is working class unity - one union in one industry and one national trade union centre.

The AITUC and HMS have agreed to come together in the first instance. Very soon we will have unity of these two major trade union centres and will try to achieve further unity with the other major central unions. I will not digress on your time further. During this 5 Day period we have tried to make best possible arrangements, if there are still any lapses, please excuse us.

With these words, I again welcome all of you.

ASR
4/7/10

- ✓ ① Bags - Calcutta + Delhi
- ✓ ② Courier - ASR NO Name
- ✓ ③ Foreign delegates list - 25-26 persons

Deluxe or Suite

Exact no. rooms by tomorrow

Conveyed ④ Budgets - Reception Committee
15-20

✓ ⑤ Welcome speech - Copies

✓ ⑥ Press / Lapatriai, Narinder

✓ ⑦ Veterans - separate accommodation

Hotel

Exact no - Parvati / Gaur / Homi +
+ DK Panda / Kamalapati Roy ④

⑧ Railways

- 10/10

- Railways
ATC / Amritsar Transport Co - 3981283

Naya Bazar | 2527641
2527867

A-TC IE/14

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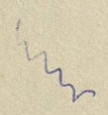
Homi Singh
⑨ JJK - 15
we may allow ⑩

Com Chakraborty

5676 - 14K
ASR Express
WB-300 | 13K-ASR/15K
14K-Eve/16K

Com Ganga Ranjit

033-2449774
49314



Com. R-1-D
File

NOTE on Delegates to the Amritsar Conference dt 12th Sept 97

1. Vide our circular dt 25th July '97 (which is even now ^{being} sent to unions, based on 1989 list) we have clearly spelt out the election of delegates, reproducing the amended provisions of our Constitution.
2. In view of the above, the earlier practice of one delegate to one registered union with whatever membership it had will stop.
3. Unions ^{with} less than 250 members will have to poll together and elect one delegate amongst them. There are some states, whose registered unions have much less than 250 each. Unless they give in writing about the composition of the members for this purpose, we cannot issue delegates' badges to them. But in the last minutes when they come and pay their subscription at the conference venue, this exercise of verifying the actual membership would be difficult, unless we have a good team of persons to look into their details. There could be also pressure/persuasion from the "big" leaders of some of these states to accept what is given and issue delegates' badges this time.
4. Some states leaders are still in the old practice. For example, comrades from Goa want to bring delegates based on the old ratio as their union is one General Workers' Union (i.e. at the rate of one for every 250 members for the entire membership). They seem to insist on this. If this is accepted by chance, the same yardstick will have to be applied in all other similar cases, of big unions, which will result in uncontrollable number of delegates/observers. Especially to avoid that situation, the constitution was amended. Anyway, we must be able to resist the pressure, if any.
5. Many unions do not send annual returns regularly to the Govt. Even if they do so, some of them show much less membership than what they actually possess. As far as allotment of delegates, should we go by their annual returns or what they claim? Will they be present with their annual report, at least for 1996, at Amritsar so that we can verify the same and allot the number of delegates accordingly. Most of our unions do not send the copy of the annual returns to the AITUC Centre regularly.
6. As per our circular (which is based on the provisions of the Constitution, 2 weeks before all affiliated unions

-2-

shall have to furnish to the Gen. Secretary, the names and addresses of delegates. This might not invariably happen.

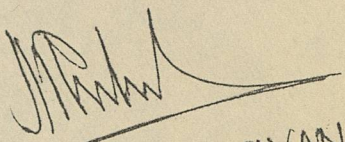
Even some state committees do not have the details about all the affiliated unions in their states.

It may be necessary that somebody from the AITUC centre should talk to each state ^{com.} secretary on all the above points so that they will not support all the deficiencies and inadequacies noted above.

7. Actual number of delegates from each state is also required in advance, to enable the Punjab comrades to allot accommodation accordingly.

8. There are unions headed by the AITUC leaders, but not affiliated to AITUC however using the AITUC's name and influence to carry on their activities. Some of them might come and join the conference/forums also. Though now we may rule out such possibility, it will be embarrassing at that stage.

9. Because of non-payment of affiliation fees upto 1996, some unions, though functioning and fighting, effectively may not decide to send delegates to the conference (as ~~they~~ they will have to meet the travelling and other expenses all the way to Amritsar, in addition). We must talk to the state secretaries to see to it they pay the affiliation fees and attend the conference, as the participation of such delegates would be useful.


(H. MAHADEVAN)

7th Punjab 12/11. Conference
A NOTE ON THE 36TH CONFERENCE OF AITUC

I (1) In its meeting held on 1-2 November, 1995, the General Council of AITUC, accepted unanimously and enthusiastically the invitation of Punjab delegation in the G.C., to hold the 36th Conference of AITUC in Punjab in 1997.

(2) This decision of AITUC was reported in State Executive of the Party in January 1996. A request was made to the Party to do its best in making the Conference a success. It was also suggested if the State Executive thought that it could not undertake the responsibility, a request will be made to AITUC withdrawing our request to hold the Conference in Punjab. But the State Executive unanimously and enthusiastically decided to welcome the decision of AITUC for holding the Conference in Punjab and decided to work whole-heartedly for the success of the Conference.

(3) In a subsequent meeting of the State Executive one member raised the question of relation between the Party and Trade Unions and if the Trade Unions were to function independently, why should the party help in holding AITUC Conference.

The matter was discussed at length and it was decided that although all mass organisations should function democratically and independently because if masses belonging to different political parties and with different views do not join a mass organisation, it loses its character of a mass organisation and becomes a wing of the Party.

Com. Indrajit Gupta, the General Secretary of CPI as well as of AITUC declared in Madras Conference of AITUC in 1990 that as per WFTU thinking "We have still to go a long way to attain the goal of real democratic functioning mass organisations. Not tied to any particular Party, taking their own decisions democratically."

The State Executive decided that a meeting of Party T.U. Department be held and a document adopted to be placed before the Executive and the State Council. This meeting was held on 23.6.96 at Amritsar. A document was adopted for the State Executive and Council and individual responsibility was fixed for each State level Trade Union and for each district.

(4) After that the State Executive and Council discussed the subject many times and it was decided that the Party should help:
i) in raising funds - quotas were fixed for each district.
ii) in mobilising people for the rally.
iii) in raising Volunteers.

5) After this district council/Executive meetings were held and very big general body meeting of 2-3 districts were held and addressed by C.P.I. General Secretary Com. A.B. Bardhan, as decided by the State Executive.

Organising the Conference

At State level

1) The P.T.U.C. held a very successful General Council meeting on 10.3.1996 in which it was decided to hold the Conference at Amritsar. Fund quotas were fixed for all State Level Trade Unions and for all industrial Centres. A total of 14.15 lakhs was fixed, main being Amritsar : 5 lakhs, Roadways Bijli and Ludhiana : 2 lakh each and PRTC: one lakh. There was great enthusiasim.

(2) For two months no State level meeting was held because of Parliament elections but local meetings were held.

(3) On 26.5.1996, the working committee met at Jalandhar and decided to collect funds in a big way to hold union meetings, gate meeting and to bring out a hand bill.

It was decided to meet once in every month to review the progress ~~ixxix~~ xx and to chalk out further tasks.

4) In its meeting held on 31.8.96, the working committee decided to convert itself as the Reception Committee.

5) After 26.5.1996 W.C./R.C. meetings were held nearly every month, though there have been breaks due to Assembly and Corporation elections.

- (6) (a) At the State level we have functioned in four levels:
- i) General Council meeting
 - ii) Working Committee/Reception Committee meetings
 - iii) Department meetings
 - iv) Office bearers meetings.

In a period of 1 year and 4 months i.e. 16 months since 26.5.1996, we have held 10 W.C./R.C. meetings, 4 office bearers meetings, 3 department meetings - in all 17 meetings.

(b) (i) In these meetings individual responsibility for State level unions and districts was fixed and regularly reviewed.

(ii) Incharges and sub-committees were formed in respect of Reception at Railway Station & Bus Stand, Accomodation, Food, Publicity, Pandal, Rally, volunteers, Cultural programmes, foreign delegates, Souvenior etc. etc.

B. At local level at Amritsar.

At local level all the AITUC affiliated trade unions i.e. Ekta Union, Roadways union, Bijli Union, Municipal employees union and friendly unions i.e. Bank Employees union and State and Central Government employees unions were involved.

At local level also we functioned in four levels.

- i) Meetings of Ekta Union General Council and Executive meetings.
 - ii) General meetings in areas
 - iii) Regular meetings of office bearers.
 - iv) Meetings of leaders of all AITUC affiliated and friendly unions.
- (b) 1) In these meetings apart from fixing and reviewing area-wise and union-wise fund quotas, number of gate meetings, area-wise meetings, different union Executive meetings, Chowk meetings, mohalla meetings, area-wise *munadi* etc. were planned and reviewed.
- ii) Khet Mazdoor Union joined the campaign at the last stage. They moved throughout the districts on two wheelers, ~~four~~ wheelers and on buses and mobilised the Khet Mazdoor for the rally and made some collection also.
 - iii) Individual and union wise responsibility was fixed for different types of work in various Sub Committees.

C. Functioning of Sub Committees

Following Sub Committees were formed by the Reception Committee and functioned well except one or two:

- i) Railway Reception Committee: Incharge Darshan Dard & Walia, Piara Singh and nearly 10-12 retired or serving railway employees - responsible for reception and back reservation of delegates.
- ii) Accommodation Committee : Incharge Ravi Razdan, M. Kaila, Kohli and about 15 other bank employees.
- iii) Transport Committee : Incharge G.S. Moti, Jaswant Singh, Gurnam Singh, Sucha Singh and other Comrades.
- iv) Langar Committee : Incharge Nirmal Singh, Jai Karan Pathania, Jagdish Lal, Surjit Singh (Daily News. Subsequently Com. Surinder Nath and Com. Ripudaman Singh helped a great deal.
- v) Pandal : Com. M.L. Didi, Com. Amarjit, Kaur Com. Ripudaman Singh and Com. Mulakh Raj and Com. Amarjit Singh
- vi) Voluntters : At first the decision was that local volunteers were to look after accomodation, apart from the above mentioned committees and the Pandal and Langar

would be managed by State and district party volunteers. Com. Amarjit Asal was appointed local incharge and Com. Labh Singh for State & Party volunteers as well as for training. Till 13.10.1997, we were informed that volunteers from other districts will be coming. Com. Lakh Singh came on 14th evening. But on 14th when none came, Com. Asal was asked to shift better type volunteers to Pandal which created some problems in places of accomodation. On the first day i.e. 16th October, Istri Sabha provided good number of women and girl volunteers. Except one, there was not a single volunteer from outside Amritsar and the entire conference was managed by industrial workers and employees union. of Amritsar City

- vii) Foreign Guests : The State Party assured that some professors etc. will be made available but when none came, Bank employees were requested to help. They provided 5-6 good volunteers who alongwith Kanwal Sethi & friend managed it.
- viii) Cultural Programme : Com. Bant Brar and Com. Amarjit Asal managed the 4- day cultural programme.
- ix) Souvenir : Com. Parduman Singh and Com. Amarjeet Kaur.
- x) Rally : Com. Des Raja Mahajan was made the incharge but no committee was formed which was a mistake and caused some problems.
- xi) Publicity : Com. Bant Brar at state level and Com. Parduman Singh and Com. Asal at local level

D. Short-comings

A few short-comings and defects were noticed on the first day in the rally, evening food and breakfast on 2nd day and in accomodation as much more than expected delegates and observers came and no volunteers from outside Amritsar came. At the rally there was shortage of chairs which were brought in a short time but drinking water which was promised by Municipal Corporation to Com. Ripudaman Singh & Com. Parduman Singh, was not sent causing problems.

Accomodation problems was solved immediate by shifting a section of delegates from Ram Ashram School and Alexandra School to other places.

Damage control measures were taken in Langar and from 17th lunch till the end everything was all right.

There were other minor short-comings e.g. not fixing the playcards for State-wise sitting in the Pandal or for the special enclosures for foreign delegates and Press

Many problems were caused by security of Prime Minister and Home Minister and by influx of nearly 500 more delegates and observers as compared to Patna Conference.

- E. On the whole a huge project of AITUC Conference which was held for the first time in Punjab was held successfully and was managed by AITUC and Friendly Trade Unions. Party made the rally a success and contributed financial assistance to some extent.

State

Forward to 36th Session of the



16-20 October, 1997, Amritsar, Punjab

Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

*Amritsar
Conf. 16-20/10/97*
CIRCULAR

To All Members

Comrade,

The 36th session of the AITUC will be held at Amritsar from 16th to 20th October '97. Punjab is the Land of Late Lajpat Rai the first President of the AITUC. At Amritsar took place the Jalianwala Bagh Massacre. It is here that the 36th Conference will be held.

The basis of delegation as per AITUC Constitution shall be :-

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

- A. For the general or special session of the AITUC, the affiliated unions (except agricultural workers' unions) shall be entitled to elect delegates on the following basis:
- One delegate for each union having a membership between 250 and 500.
 - One additional delegate for every complete set of 500 members upto a total membership of 5,000.
 - One additional delegate for every complete set of 2000 members for membership exceeding 5000 upto 21,000.
 - One additional delegate for every complete set of 4000 members for membership exceeding 21,000.
 - Unions having membership below 250, two or more unions shall pool-together their membership for the purpose of jointly electing a delegate.
 - One additional delegate will be allowed for the last fraction in each category provided that the said fraction consists of more than 50% of the requisite numbers.
- (B) To ascertain the number of delegates which an affiliated union is entitled to send to the AITUC, the basis shall be the number of paying members existing on the register of the union, as disclosed in the balance sheet of the union, for the year prior to the session of the AITUC, duly certified by the auditor.
- (C) An affiliated union shall furnish to the general secretary, the names and addresses of the delegates, two weeks before the date, fixed for the session of the AITUC.
- (D) Delegates cards will be issued on production of a certificate of election by the secretary of the union concerned and on payment of a delegation fee which will be decided by the secretary of the union concerned and on payment of a delegation fee which will be decided by the general council before each conference of the AITUC.
- (E) No person who is neither an office-bearer of the affiliated union, nor a member of the affiliated union shall be entitled to be elected as a delegate of the AITUC.
- (F) Office bearers or members of the working committee or general council who are working in the central office of the AITUC will be ex-officio delegates to the general or special session of the AITUC with full rights to speak and vote. The working committee will determine the number and names of such delegates every session.

The delegates fees shall be Rs. 125/-. The delegates for the Conference are to be elected on the basis of 1996 membership.

Please pay off your affiliation fees with arrears. Otherwise delegates will not not be allowed to participate.

With greetings,

Yours paternally

K.L.Mahendra
General Secretary

24, Canning Lane, New Delhi - 110 001 (INDIA)

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A NOTE ON AMRITSAR CONFERENCE

Comrade Parduman Singh discussed with the available Secretariat members on 14th July'97, at the AITUC Office and informed about the various preparations being done for the AITUC Conference scheduled to be held at Amritsar during 16-20 October'97. The details are as follows:

- a) Accommodation: Accommodation for about 2150 delegates/observers is made for 6/7 days, (in Sarays/chowtries). All facilities for stay of the delegates/observers is available in these place.,
- b) Food: Arrangement for food to delegates/observes and volunteers to a total of 2500 persons is arranged and advance given to contractors.
- c) Pandal: To conduct the Conference is already arranged with the contractors.
- d) Lighting & Sound System: Contract given.
- e) Transport Arrangements: From station to delegates camps etc. are being arranged
- f) Cultural Programme: Two cultural troops, which are best in Punjab have been arranged.

2. Funds: As against a target of 30 lakhs

Rs. 9 lakhs is already got

Rs.5 lakhs from Punjab T.Us is expected

Rs.3 lakhs from Bank Unions is promised and

Rs.10 lakh from party is expected.

Considerable amount by way of advertisement in the souvenir is expected

(Kerala has already got about for Rs.30,000 and Com. A.B.Bardhan promised

Rs.1 lakh) All leading comrades should try and help in getting advertisement

in August September 1997.

3. Foreign Delegates:

- a) The number of foreign delegates and the details to be informed by the AITUC Centre to work out details of their stay, boarding, transport etc.

As there are very few hotels in Amritsar, Punjab Tourist Corporation has been contacted and we would get concession of 40% to 50% of the normal rates.

ii) Hotel Requirement for AITUC leadership to be informed.

(can one of the well-equipped saroy/choultry could be used for this purpose?)

- iii) Guest houses for the VIPs can be arranged and the details to be given by the AITUC Centre.

- iv) Taxies for the leadership to be informed; so also to the foreign delegates. (It is proposed that as in practice generally, a good tourist bus/van would be better, so that all of them can be transported together from their place of stay to conference venue and back).

Some delegations may also arrange their own embassy cars, depending upon the status of such delegates.

4 Publicity, Media etc.

- i) Local publicity is geared up. Posters in local language are being brought out.
- ii) It is proposed to bring out some English/Hindi posters and these can be sent to all states for publicity.
- iii) We may also propose to the State Committees to conduct press conferences, highlighting the Amritsar Conference and supply the material from the Centre.
- iv) Local press in Amritsar will be used.

Is there a need to take some special reporters from Delhi, to be told to the Reception Committee, to enable them to make arrangements.

5. Tentative Programme for the Inauguration to be finalised.

- i) The proposal is to invite the P.M. for inauguration
- ii) The Rally commences at 11 a.m. on 16th October to be over by 2 p.m.
- iii) The inaugural Session to start at 4 p.m.
- iv) Details about the closing time also to be decided.
- v) Apart from plenary sessions, how many commissions will work, has to be decided by us (such as women and child labour, social security, unorganised/informal sector, organisation, unemployment, disinvestment, public sector, globalisation and social clause, etc.).
- vi) The detailed programme during 16-20 October to be tentatively finalised.

6. i) A circular has been sent by the Reception Committee, to all our State Committees, seeking details of delegates and other information (copy enclosed); And also giving full details of the train arrivals and departure.
- ii) AITUC Centre should also send circular with all details to State Committees besides publishing in the next issue of TUR both in English and Hindi. The circular should contain the details of the delegates from each State, so that the states will select/elect the delegates and inform the centre as well as the Reception Committee about their arrival etc.

7. Conference Documents etc.

- i) Conference documents to be prepared and printed by the Centre, in English and Hindi and send a few days in advance.
- ii) Bags supplied by ABEAM, to be brought from Calcutta. Arrangement to be made for this.
- iii) printing of souvenir will have to be done in Delhi. The last date for getting the advertisements to be 31st August'97. On receipt of advertisements, an acknowledgment to be sent subsequently voucher copies with receipt to be sent to the advertisers.

iv) Com. Parduman Singh desires that the following topics preferably written by some eminent leftist economist to be published in the souvenir.

a) What ails Indian economy and the way out.

b) STR and India.

c) Peasant Movement and Khet Mazdoor Union) either by Com. Kodian or Com. V.V. Krishna Rao.

v) Cover Design to be done.

vi) Other articles requested from the leaders to be got in time, to commence the printing.

vii) One of us from the Centre to specifically concentrate on the souvenir printing and be in liaison with Com. Ashok.

8. i) The Conference venue will be named as "Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar", in the name of our first President (who was national leader from Punjab).

ii) Postal counter, Telecom Counter, Bank Counter, Railway booking counter, airline counter etc. to be opened in the Conference venue.

Concerned ministries to be contacted to arrange the same our senior minister may talk to the concerned ministers to give necessary directions.

iii) On the eve of the Conference, in the trains where many of our comrades from different important areas, travel, additional bogies to be attached. Details to be worked out and informed to the Railway Ministers for needful.

iv) AITUC office at the Conference venue - how many staff, from when.

We have proposed to Com. Parduman Singh to make available 2 or 3 English and Hindi type-writers, typists, duplicating machine and photocopier during the session in the AITUC Office.

We will discuss in the next Secretariat meeting the various issues on which action to be taken by us and wherever necessary assign responsibility amongst us.

(H.MAHADEVAN)



सत्यमेव जयते

मधु दंडवते
MADHU DANDAVATE



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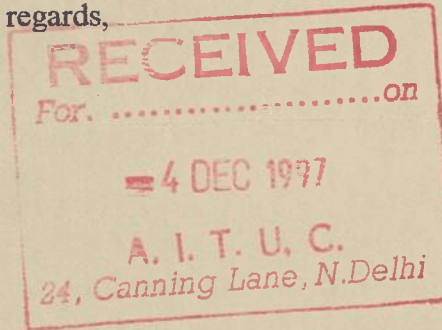
उपाध्यक्ष
योजना आयोग
नई दिल्ली-११०००१
भारत
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
PLANNING COMMISSION
NEW DELHI-110001
INDIA
November 19, 1997

Dear Shri Mahadevan,

Thank you for your letter of 13th instant regarding the gist of the conclusions arrived at in the Seminar on "Transparency in Governance and Moral Values in Public Life".

I have taken note of your approach to the subject.

With regards,



Yours sincerely,

(MADHU DANDAVATE)

Shri H. Mahadevan,
Deputy General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110 001.

Conference
AITUC
file

①

Recent Changes in Labour Market Conditions Facing Agricultural and Other Unorganised Sector Workers

Sheila Bhalla

(Text of an address prepared for the 36th Session of the AITUC, held at Amritsar, Punjab, on 16-20 October, 1997.)

Comrades: I am delighted to be here, in this historic city, in India's 50th year of Independence, at the 36th Session of the All India Trade Union Congress.

This is a fit time for introspection - a time for looking at the successes and also the failures of the Indian Trade Union movement. And certainly, one of its most serious failures, is the failure to unionise the vast mass of workers who belong to the unorganised sector. Today, the unorganised sector workforce is growing faster than the organised sector workforce. This means that today, more than ever before, the substandard wages and working conditions of the non-unionised majority threaten to undermine the wage standards and working conditions achieved by the unionised minority, who belong, mostly, to the organised sector.

These may be difficult times for the Trade Union movement. But the years of liberalisation and structural adjustment have been even harder for the majority - the more than 90 percent of all Indian workers who belong to the unorganised sector. These include the agricultural labourers, the household industry workers, many of whom are now grossly exploited under some form of the "putting out" system, and the people engaged in the small, scattered workshops, trades and services, who account for the bulk of the Indian working class. The recent deterioration in Indian labour market conditions has hit them, as a group, even harder than it has affected organised sector workers.

In the case of organised labour, it is easy to put the blame on the changes in economic policy introduced after June 1991, at the behest of international lenders. It is easy because it is, in part, absolutely correct. Some such measures, such as the "exit policy" specifically targeted the organised sector. Others tended to worsen labour market conditions for workers in all sectors. For example, measures to cut back on public investment in infrastructure, in particular, and on public economic and social expenditure in general, spoiled employment growth prospects in all sectors, not only in the short run, but even in the longer run. Similarly, the food price increases in the early nineties, which were deliberately pitched above the general rate of inflation, hurt all segments of the working class. Together, these two measures are largely, but not solely, responsible for pushing large numbers of people in the unorganised sector below the poverty line.

However, for the majority of unorganised sector workers, the reasons for their low incomes and uncertain employment lie much deeper, and much further back in time. Their problems are not, mainly, the result of any shift in policy in the 1990's, or even of the "creeping liberalisation" of the 1980's. Not only this. It perhaps needs to be emphasised, that the adverse labour market conditions faced by unorganised workers today, have mainly indigenous roots.

Let me begin with the really hard facts. They relate to the sector where the majority of Indian workers still earn their daily bread - agriculture.

Under Indian agro-climatic conditions, there is no agricultural technology which can provide productive employment to more than 10.7 crore cultivators, and close to 7.4 crore agricultural labourers. These are roughly the numbers which we have today. And this is the basic reason why, despite respectable rates of agricultural output growth, the conditions of agricultural workers in most parts of India, have improved very little in the past 50 years, while the conditions of non-farm workers, on the average, have improved significantly.

The result can be seen in the labour productivity figures for agricultural and non-agricultural workers, respectively. In 1951, the labour productivity of non-farm workers was roughly one and one half times the labour productivity of workers in the farm sector. Today, labour productivity in the non-farm sector is more than four times labour productivity in the farm sector. And this widening productivity gap is the main cause of the widening gap between farm and non-farm wage rates, at least up until the end of the 1980's. This is also one major reason for worsening income inequalities in India today.

What is the solution?

There is only one way out of this mess for India. It involves a two-sided strategy. On the production side, the rate of growth of farm output has got to be pushed up continuously. On the labour supply side, existing agricultural workers must be absorbed, increasingly, in productive non-farm jobs. Only then can farm labour productivity rise rapidly in India. When this happens, as it has in some exceptional states, even in the nineties, the gap between labour productivity in agriculture and labour productivity everywhere else narrows, and real wages improve significantly in both agriculture and non-agriculture, even without any trade union action. At the same time, it should be appreciated that trade union action aimed at raising agricultural labour wages faces very serious obstacles indeed if labour productivity is stagnant, and if the number of days work available per agricultural labourer is declining. And that is the situation in many parts of India today.

This does not mean that you should not try. It often happens in India that current farm wages stand far below existing levels of labour productivity, and that labour requirements for particular operations are more or less rigidly fixed, given the time

constraints and the technological options open to the employer. Under these circumstances you may succeed, but in the longer run the cards are stacked against you.

What I have said so far has raised at least two important questions which now need to be considered more deeply. The first is: what are the factors that have determined real wage rates for agricultural labourers in India, during the past twenty years or so? This question is important, not only for the sake of the farm workers, but also because we see that in regions where agricultural wage rates are low, non-agricultural wages in the unorganised sector are also depressed. Secondly, what happened to employment prospects in the non-farm sector during the 1990's, and even earlier, during the eighties, and why?

The answers to these two questions provide the key to understanding why labour market conditions facing unorganised sector workers have deteriorated so much during the 1990's, and what can be done about it.

First, let me say something about the behaviour over time of real wage rates - particularly the wages paid to the poorest category of labour - rural casual agricultural labourers.

Up until the mid 1970's, their real wages remained constant. There were year to year fluctuations, related mainly to changes in foodgrains prices, but the long term trend was flat. Real wages started to move up in the middle of the 1970's, exactly when rural poverty started to move down.

Studies of the period showed that the rise of real wages had very little to do with labour productivity in agriculture. Initially, in the late sixties, when agricultural labour productivity went up, real wages had stagnated. After the mid 1970's, real wages went up everywhere, even in states where agricultural labour productivity was in long term decline, like Bihar. What real wages did have to do with, was increases in the share of the workforce in non-agricultural employment, in each state. It was also established that the rise of non-agricultural employment reduced the prevalence of bonded labour in rural areas. And since wages in non-agricultural employment have been consistently above wages in agriculture, it was realised that a part of the significant decline in rural poverty was also related to the opening up of opportunities for non-farm work.

In the 1990's, such opportunities collapsed, and in terms of time periods, the timing of the decline in the share of the workforce engaged in rural non-farm activities, exactly matches the timing of the rise in rural poverty. Real wage rates in agriculture, even in the most recent period, are still directly linked with the availability of non-farm employment.

Now, let me turn to the employment scenario.

One of the most serious developments in India, during the 1980's, was the decline of employment growth rates to levels below population and labour force growth rates. By 1987-88, employment growth had fallen to just over one and a half percent per year. Simultaneously, there was a tremendous increase in the share of casual and part time workers, mainly at the expense of the self employed in rural areas, and mainly at the expense of regular workers in urban areas. Both these trends got accentuated in the 1990's.

In the case of manufacturing, much of the decline in its labour absorptive capacity is due to the substantial restructuring of the industrial sector which took place during the 1980's. Sub-sectors like capital goods and consumer durables, where production processes require less labour, grew the fastest, while more labour intensive lines of production, such as cotton textiles, grew slowly or actually contracted. In addition, both Indian and foreign demand shifted in favour of more sophisticated, higher quality goods. This also tended to reduce labour absorption. The effects of these changes will persist to the end of this century. Much of this industrial restructuring, it may be noted, took place within organised manufacturing, located mainly in urban centres.

Not only this. In rural areas specifically, an absolute decline in the household industry workforce took place during the 1980's, for the first time since India gained independence. (In earlier decades, although the share of household industry had fallen, the absolute numbers employed had always risen.) This contraction of the household industry workforce was not fully compensated for by the increased employment in non-household industry. Given present policies, this decline of employment in rural household industry is likely to continue.

What has happened to rural workforce structure as a whole, is even more serious.

During the 1980's, the share of the non-agricultural workforce reached its highest level ever, just before the era of structural adjustment began. After 1991, not only the rural secondary sector, but all of non-agriculture suffered a collapse. By 1993-94, (the latest year for which we have reliable data), non-farm employment had recovered somewhat, but the non-agricultural sector as a whole continued to provide jobs to a smaller proportion of the workforce than in either 1987-88 or 1990-91. To sum up: "structural retrogression" correctly describes the character of changes in the sectoral composition of the rural workforce, in the years after 1991.

In most states, the majority of workers who lost non-farm jobs, or the new entrants who failed to find them, ended up doing lower paid work in the already over crowded agricultural sector. Some, particularly the rural women who had worked in household industry, dropped out of the labour force altogether. In other states, workers flooded into the construction industry, or into the lower paid services in such numbers, that labour productivity in these sectors fell sharply.

These recent developments highlight two basic facts. First, the improvement of labour productivity and wages in the farm sector has become all the more urgent. Secondly, and above all, the revival of demand for labour in the non-farm sectors should become the top policy priority for the rest of this decade.

The question is: how to do it?

On the farm production side, in some states, tenancy reform and land consolidation may be preconditions for faster growth. But on both sides - on the agricultural output side and on the non-farm employment side - there is still, in India, no substitute for public infrastructure investment. Especially in rural areas, and in smaller towns, public investment in irrigation, in a reliable electricity supply, in road links and rail transport, can make private investment, in both farm and non-farm enterprises both possible and profitable. This is how new, productive employment opportunities have to be created.

If the Trade Union movement hopes to enjoy any economic influence or political clout at all during this era of marketisation and globalisation, it will have to gain the support of substantial segments of the unorganised sector. And this may call for a reordering of priorities and action plans.

For example, I understand that within the space of only a few hours recently, the government took two far reaching decisions. First, it decided that it could find the Rs 18,000 crores needed to give Central Government employees a substantial raise in pay. Then it turned around to argue that it could not afford to spend an additional 2,000 crores to provide 10 kgs of foodgrains through the proposed targeted public distribution system.

With due respect, both to our coalition government, and to organised sector workers, I have to submit that these are not the priorities of the vast majority of the working class in India. The Trade Union movement has to tell the government that this pattern of priorities is unacceptable.

It seems that the government also has to be told that demand generated by infrastructure investment is much better for the large mass of unorganised workers than demand generated by higher salaries for a section of relatively high income earners, who will now buy more cars and washing machines, and better houses to retire in. In Indian circumstances, this is the wrong way to revive demand for industrial products. It will worsen income inequalities, and do no good to demand for unorganised labour.

And of course you have got to put your Trade Union manpower to work organising the unorganised workers. You know better than I do, where the best opportunities lie. I wish you success, for your own sakes, as well as for the sakes of all unorganised sector workers.

FOUNDED ON 31.10.1920

FOUNDER PRESIDENT LALA LAJPAT RAI

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ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI-110001

President : B. D. JOSHI

General Secretary : K. L. MAHENDRA

0183-223716

3-10-1997

Dear Com. Parduman Singh Ji

As per our discussions at ASR I am faxing the revised programme of 16th October, including the inaugural function.

- Delegates from Kerala (about 200) will be reaching ASR on 15th October morning by Golden Temple Express. 10 double bed rooms, as requested by them, have to be booked from 15th October, 97.
- Com. Chitharamjan has conveyed that Com. Gupta, a veteran t.u. leader of MP is coming with his wife. He cannot afford hotel accommodation. It is requested that Com. Gupta and his wife, if possible, be accommodated with a family at ASR.
- Com Prashar has already sent you details, ^{by Fax} about foreign delegates.

Sachdev

36th Session of AITUC
16-20 October, 1997

AMRITSAR

Inaugural Function

16th October, 1997.

Inauguration by Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India - about 4:45 p.m.

Sitting on Dias will be -

- Hon'ble Prime Minister of India
Shri I.K. Gujral, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India
- Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab,
Sardar Prakash Singh Badal,
- Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour, Govt. of India,
Shri Veerendra Kumar,
- Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs,
Comrade Indrajit Gupta,
- Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture,
Comrade Chaturanan Mishra.
- Chairman of the Reception Committee.
- President & Vice-Presidents of A.I.T.U.C.
- General Secretary, Secretaries and Treasurer of A.I.T.U.C.
- President & General Secretary of Punjab State A.I.T.U.C

Tentative

36th Conference of A.I.T.U.C.

16-20th October, 1997, Amritsar, Punjab.

Programme:

16.10.97

- Public Rally at 11:00 a.m.

• SPEAKERS:

- Comrade Madan Lal Didi — to preside
- Comrade K.L. Mahendra
- Comrade Chaturanan Mishra,
- Comrade Satyapal Dang,
- Comrade A.B. Bardhan,
- Comrade Indrajit Gupta.

⊗ Com. B.S. Bhanu — Stage Secretary

⇒ Delegates will march to Jallianwala Bagh - 2:30 p.m.

Leaders will march forward and lay wreath.

⇒ To Conference Pandal by Buses

⇒ Flag hoisting ^{by} Baba Kartar Singh - 4 p.m.

⇒ Homage at Martyrs column ⊗ - 4:10 to 4:25

⇒ Presidium will be called to preside - 4:25 p.m.

⇒ Welcome by Parduman Singh,
Chairman Reception Committee. - 4:30 to 4:45 p.m.

⇒ Inauguration by,
Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India. - 4:45 p.m.

GREETINGS :

- ◇ Prakash Singh Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab.
- ◇ Veerendra Kumar, Minister of State for Labour, Govt. of India

◇ ALL FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO BE INTRODUCED -

◇ GREETINGS -

- ⇒ President of W.F.T.U.
- ⇒ C.I.T.U.
- ⇒ I.N.T.U.C.
- ⇒ B.M.S.
- ⇒ H.M.S.
- ⇒ UTUC (L.S.)
- ⇒ UTUC
- ⇒ Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union.
- ⇒ WFTU General Secretary
- ⇒ Cuban delegation
- ⇒ China
- ⇒ C.I.S.

⇒ Thanks

⇒ DINNER 8:00 p.m.

⊗ Homage at Martyrs Column could be excluded as already wreaths are being laid.

17.10.97 9:00 a.m.

- Condolence Resolution

CONSTITUTING OF

- ◆ Steering Committee
- ◆ Resolutions Committee
- ◆ Credentials Committee &
- ◆ Taking of minutes.

Recording

- Report of General Secretary.
- Introduction of Commission Reports.
- Resolutions
- Lunch - - - - 1:00 p.m.
- ~~Discussions~~ Commissions - - - - 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
- Economic Policies.
- Organisation
- Unorganised Labour
- Working Women and Child Labour
- Social Security
- Seminar on Agricultural Labour & Unorganised Sector 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
- Dinner - - - - 8:00 p.m.

* 18.10.97 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

- Discussion ⁱⁿ ~~on~~ Commissions
- ~~Dinner~~ Lunch - - - - 1:00 p.m.
- Seminar on Transparency & Moral values 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
- Dinner - - - - 8:00 p.m.

19.10.97

- Plenary Session - 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
- Discussions (Lunch 1:00 to 4:00 p.m)
- Dinner - 8:00 p.m.

20.10.97

- Summing up of Commission Reports.
- Summing up of General Secretary's Report
- Resolutions
- Accounts to be presented.
- Amendment to the Constitution of A.I.T.U.C.
- Credential Committee Report
- Elections to Council. *General*

presentations

- Lunch - 1:30 p.m.
- General Council meeting - 4:00 p.m.
- Election of Office-Bearers & Working Committee.

16-10-1997

Inaugural Function

- Inauguration by Shri I.K. Gujral,
Prime Minister of India - 4:45 pm

On dias will be

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

Shri Prakash P.S. Badal, Chief Minister Punjab

Shri M.P. Virender Kumar, Union Labour
Minister

Gen Shri Indrajit Gupta, Union Home Minister

Gen. Chaturam Mishra, Union Agriculture
Minister

Chairman of the Reception Committee

President of & Vice Presidents of AITUC

General Secretary and Secretaries & Treasurers

President and General Secretary of
Punjab State Committee
AITUC

36th Conference of A.I.T.U.C.

16-20th October, 1997, Amritsar, Punjab.

PROGRAMME:

16.10.97

- Public Rally at 11:00 a.m.

SPEAKERS:

- Comrade Madan Lal Didi - to Preside
- Comrade B.S. Barar
- Comrade K.L. Mahendra
- Comrade Chaturanan Mishra,
- Comrade Satyapal Dang,
- Comrade A.B. Bardhan,
- Comrade Indrajit Gupta.

- ⇒ Delegates will march to Jallianwala Bagh - 2:30 p.m.
- ⇒ Leaders will march forward and lay wreath.
- ⇒ To Conference Pandal by Buses
- ⇒ Flag hoisting by Baba Kartar Singh - 4:00 p.m.
- ⇒ Homage at Martyrs column - 4:10 to 4:25 p.m.
(Homage at Martyres colum couldbe excluded as already wreaths are being laid at Jallianwala Bagh)
- ⇒ Presidium will be called to preside - 4:25 p.m.
- ⇒ Welcome by Parduman Singh,
Chairman Reception Committee. - 4:30 to 4:45 p.m.
- ⇒ Inauguration by,
Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India. - 4:45 p.m.

GREETINGS :

- ◇ Shri Prakash Singh Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab.
- ◇ Shri Veerendra Kumar, Minister of State for Labour, Govt. of India.

◇ ALL FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO BE INTRODUCED

◇ GREETINGS -

- ⇒ President of W.F.T.U.
- ⇒ C.I.T.U.
- ⇒ I.N.T.U.C.
- ⇒ B.M.S.
- ⇒ H.M.S.
- ⇒ UTUC (L.S.)
- ⇒ UTUC
- ⇒ Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union.
- ⇒ WFTU General Secretary
- ⇒ Cuban delegation
- ⇒ China
- ⇒ C.I.S.
- ⇒ All fraternal delegates will be introduced.
- ⇒ Thanks
- ⇒ DINNER 8:00 p.m.

September 18, 1997.

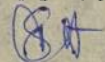
Dear Com. Parduman Singh,

Kindly find enclosed a photocopy of the request made by AITUC, Kerala State Council requesting for booking 10 double bed rooms in a Hotel/Guest House. The payment will be made by them. They have indicated that changes should be maximum Rs 800 to Rs 600 per room.

This is for your kind information and appropriate action.

With regards,

Yours Comradely,



(D.L. SACHDEV)

SECRETARY

Com. Parduman Singh,
Chairman,
Reception Committee 36th
Session of AITUC,
Ekta Bhawan, Putlighar,
Amritsar.

Copy sent to
Com. Sankaran
OH

AITUC KERALA STATE COUNCIL

SUGATHAN MEMORIAL, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM - 14

PRESIDENT :

P. BHASKARAN

GENERAL SECRETARY :

C. DIVAKARAN

TREASURER :

C. K. KESAVAN

VICE - PRESIDENTS :

K. P. PRABHAKARAN

KALLATT KRISHNAN

A. M. PARAMAN

A. N. RAJAN

T. A. JOSEPH

SECRETARIES :

K. P. RAJENDRAN

C. A. KURIEN

C. KRISHNAN

VIJAYAN KUNISSERY

M. SUJANAPRIYAN

9-9-1997

To

Com. Sachdev,
Secretary, AITUC,
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

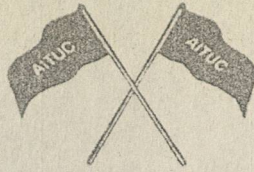
Please remember our discussion at your office on 28th August 1997 regarding the accomodation at Amirtsar. I request you that please reserve 10 double room at Amritsar. Kindly see the tharif should be maximum Rs.500 to 600 for double room.

Please let me know the position.

With Greetings,

Divakaran
C. DIVAKARAN
General Secretary





Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 10, 1997,

Shri K.R. Narayanan,
President of India,
New Delhi

Dear Sir,

The All India Trade Union Congress founded in 1920 the Lala Lajpat Rai presiding over its session is holding its 36th Conference at Amritsar the city of Jalianwala Bagh, from 16th to 20th October'97. The leaders of our freedom movement like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, C.R. Das and V.V. Giri were its Presidents at some time or other. Renowned trade union leaders like S.A. Dange, N.M. Joshi, Chakrai Chethai and several others led it through years.

Today the working class is faced with challenges arising out of changing economic scenario, resulting into industrial sickness, job losses and increase in contract labour and unorganised sector due to globalisation and neo-liberalism. This Conference will deliberate on these issues and matters connected with improving the working conditions of toiling masses of India. The Conference will also deliberate the issue of eliminating child labour and better working conditions and support systems for the women workforce. On the occasion of 36th Conference, we are bringing out a souvenir.

I shall be highly obliged if you send a message along with your photo for the souvenir.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

July 31, 1997



INDRAJIT GUPTA

Dear Shri Badal,

All India Trade Union Congress is the premier trade union of the country which has provided leadership to the workers' movement in India for the last 50 years. During the freedom struggle, AITUC articulated participation of workers in the freedom struggle. Lala Lajpat Rai was the founder President of this organisation.

AITUC is holding its 36th session in Amritsar from 16th to 20th October, 1997. Delegates from all over India as well as from the trade union organisations of foreign countries will be participating in the session. Delegations from all the major trade unions like HMS, INTUC and CITU and others will also be participating in the proceedings. Shri I.K.Cujral, Prime Minister of India will participate in the inaugural session.

It is a matter of pride for AITUC that it is having its 36th session in the historic city of Amritsar. At the same time, effort of this magnitude requires your help. I am enclosing herewith a letter from Shri Parduman Singh, Chairman, Reception Committee, 36th Session, AITUC. The Reception Committee has made the following requests:

- (i) AITUC may be allowed to hold its session in Rambagh Garden, Amritsar. The State Govt. may kindly waive the charges for the use of Rambagh Garden for this session. I understand that the same has been done in the past during the Katha Samagams of Bapu Murari Ji and Shri Asa Nand Ji.
- (ii) A number of VVIPs including Prime Minister, Central Ministers, Ministers from the State Governments of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura as well as some senior trade union leaders from foreign countries will be attending the session. They may be treated as State Guests. The Government may kindly extend this facility to the senior leaders and VIPs participating in this session.
- (iii) Punjab Government has a number of Circuit houses, Inspection bungalows and rest houses in Amritsar. The district authorities and other State Government officials may be instructed to reserve these accommodations and other facilities for the AITUC delegates during period between 14th to 21st October, 1997.
- (iv) I also understand that all the delegates may not be accommodated in the circuit houses, inspection bungalows and rest houses. Many of them may be accommodated in the hotels and AITUC will prefer to accommodate their delegates in the State owned Punjab Tourist Corporation hotels at Amritsar. It is requested that instructions may be passed to provide maximum concession to the delegates of AITUC during this period.

Contd...2



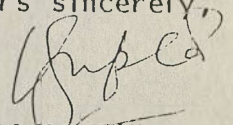
गृह मंत्री
भारत
HOME MINISTER
INDIA

- 2 -

I will request you to take necessary action in this regard. An affirmative action on your part will go a long way as a gesture of goodwill towards the trade union movement in Punjab.

With regards,

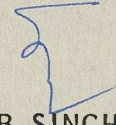
Yours sincerely,


(INDRAJIT GUPTA)

Shri Prakash Singh Badal,
Chief Minister of Punjab,
CHANDIGARH.

MOST IMMEDIATE/BY SPL.MESSENGER

Copy for information to Shri R.Parashar, AITUC, 24,
Canning Lane, NEW DELHI.


(S.B.SINGH)
PS TO HOME MINISTER



Parkash Singh Badal

D.O. No. CMR/conf/97/812
Chief Minister, Punjab



19 August, 1997.

S-297/HMP(97)
27/8

Dear Sh. Gupta ji,

I am in receipt of your DO letter No.2399/D/97-HMP, dated 31.7.97 regarding the holding of 36th session of AITUC in Amritsar from 16th to 20th October, 1997. I am sending this letter to the Chief Secretary, Punjab for taking up with the concerned department to extend all assistance for the successful conduct of this session.

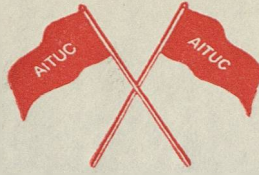
With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Parkash Singh Badal)

Shri Indrajit Gupta,
Home Minister,
INDIA,
NEW DELHI.

MM
25/8



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 18, 1997,

CIRCULAR
TO

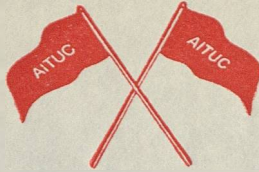
ALL STATE COMMITTEES OF AITUC

REF: 36th Conference at Amritsar
16-20 October, 1997.

Dear Comrades,

All the State Committees, affiliated unions, members of the General Council and Working Committee have already been notified about the ensuing 36th Session of AITUC to be held at Amritsar, Punjab from 16 to 20th October, 1997. Details about trains serving Amritsar, weather in the middle of October and constitutional provisions about electing the delegates to the Conference, on the basis of 1996 membership (affiliation fee paid) have already been sent by the AITUC Centre, Delhi and Reception Committee, Amritsar. However a reminder

1. a) Registration of delegates to the Conference will be done strictly as per provision of the Constitution of AITUC. Unions be requested to keep this in mind so that there is no last minute disappointment. Constitutional provisions with respect to Election of delegates have already been circulated.
b) List of unions indicating the affiliation fee received as on 10.9.97 has been sent to the State Committees.
2. The State Committees are requested to intimate to the Reception Committee at the earliest the total number of delegates attending the Conference. This information is necessary for the Reception Committee for making arrangements.
3. Delegates should also book their return tickets. This facility is available at all computerised railway reservations centres/stations.
4. The Central office of AITUC will shift temporarily to Amritsar on 13th October and it will start functioning of ASR from the morning of 14th October, 1997.
5. a) The night temperature in Amritsar in the middle of October is likely to be between 15°C to 20°C. So kindly bring your bedding with a blanket. Day temperature pleasant and hence no warm clothings.
b) Lodging arrangements have been done in Dharmashalas and Sarais. The delegates desiring self-paid hotel accommodation may write to the Reception Committee at Amritsar. (Please note that no hotel room is available in ARS for less than Rs.400 per day.



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

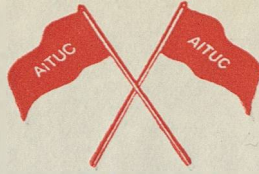
- 2 -

6. The delegates should reach ASR preferably by the forenoon of 16th October to be able to participate in the Public Rally scheduled to start at 11:00 a.m. The inauguration of the Conference is at 4:30 p.m. in the afternoon. The volunteers will be available at the Railway Station from the afternoon of 15th October.
7. The address of the Reception Committee is -
Reception Committee,
36th Conference of AITUC,
Ekta Bhavan,
Putlighar,
Amritsar - 143001.
PUNJAB. (Tel. No. 0183 - 210295.)
8. Please note that the delegate fee of Rs.125 to be paid to the Reception Committee (towards boarding and lodging) and Rs.25/- to be paid to the centre. Total Rs.150 per head. The earlier circular did not clarify this. Hence this clarification is given to all concerned. For further enquiries you may communicate with AITUC Central office at Delhi and/or Reception Committee office at Amritsar.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,

(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

FAX - 0183
223716

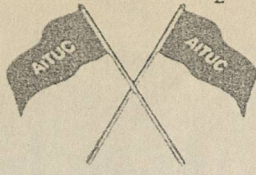
September 25, 1997.

LIST OF AITUC SECRETARIAT MEMBERS AND STAFF REACHING
AMRITSAR ON 14th OCTOBER MORNING BY GOLDEN TEMPLE EXPRESS.

1. Com. K.L.Mahendra
2. Com. Srinivas Rao
3. Com. G.L.Dhar
4. Com. Mahadevan
5. Com. Amarjeet Kaur
6. Com. D.L. Sachdev
7. Com. Kohli
8. Com. Rakesh
9. Com. Pawan
10. Com. S.K.Mishra
11. Com. Manna Lal

- B. Most of the other Office -Bearers will reach Amritsar on 15th October evening and/or 16th October, Morning. As soon as we know of their programme the same will be communicated to the Reception Committee, Amritsar.

(Handwritten signature)



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D. Joshi
General Secretary : K L Mahendra

August 5, 1997,

Dear Com. Parduman Singh ji,

This has reference to your letter dated 20th July, 1997, addressed to Com.K.L.Mahendra in connection with AITUC Session to be held at Amritsar. The issues raised in your letter and explained to the available Secretariat members were discussed in the Secretariat meeting held on 24th July, 1997. I understand that Com. Mahedevan had sent you the report on issues which were discussed in the Secretariat meeting. The position on issues raised in your letter is as under:

- I. The time table will be finalised after Com.Mahendra returns from Cuba. However Secretariat was of the view that it is of no use having general discussion on the General Secretary's report. Instead the discussion could be issue based for which commissions - Economic policy and its impacts, Organisation, Social Security, Unorganised Labour and Working Women and Child Labour - are proposed. Each Commission will deliberate on the related issue for two days. Tentatively the programme will be;
 - 16th October - Mass Rally to be over by 3 pm. - to be addressed by Com.Indrajit Gupta and Com.Chaturanan Mishra, besides others.
 - 4 to 6 p.m.- Inaugural Session - to be addressed by the Prime Minister and leaders of CTUOs.
 - 17th October - Formation of Steering and other Committees.
(Upto Lunch) - General Secretary's Report.
 - 17th (afternoon), 18th October, 19th (Forenoon) - Commissions.
 - 19th (afternoon) and 20th (Forenoon) - Plenary Session.
 - You are also requested to send your suggestions.
- ii. Expected fraternal delegates (foreign) will be about 60. So far 8 delegations have confirmed their participation.
- iii. Details about requirement of Hotel, Circuit House accommodation for foreign delegates, Central and State Ministers, M.Ps and MLAs will be sent soon.
 - AITUC Secretariat and Vice-Presidents to be accommodated at one place, so as to be available for in session meetings, etc.

- Com. Indrajit Gupta has already sent a D.O. letter to Shri P.S. Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab for extending all facilities for the Session. Copy of the letter is enclosed.
- IV. Photographs of past Presidents and luminaries of freedom struggle - issue is being looked into.
- V. Badges will be got made by the Centre at New Delhi.
- VI. Issue of shifting of AITUC Office to ASR has not been decided as yet.
- VII. Printing of Souvenir will be done at Delhi. Com. Amarjeet will look after this job.
- VIII. For articles on various issues suggested - concerned experts are being persuaded keeping in view that these articles have to be received by 31st August, 1997.
- IX. Voucher/Bill book for advertisements - Com. Parashar will soon be sending the same.
- X. For procuring advertisements for Souvenir, Com. Gurudas Dasgupta, Com. Gaya Singh, Com. Y.D. Sharma have assured. Others are also being persuaded.
- XI. AITUC Centre is in touch with AIBEA Office at Calcutta for bags for delegates. Com. Tarakeshwar has been talked to.
- XII. Drafts of Reports, Commission papers and resolutions will be ready and printed tentatively in the 1st week of October, 1997.
- XIII. Other arrangements; letters have already been sent to Minister for Railways and Minister for Communications for providing necessary facilities for the Session. Comrade Indrajit has also sent letter to Punjab Chief Minister. Copies of these letters are being enclosed.

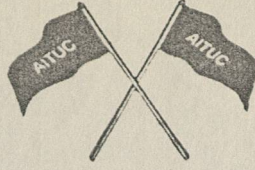
Com. Gaya Singh is ready to share his experience of 35th Session held at Patna. He is prepared to come to Chandigarh and ASR for the same. His programme will be worked out in consultation with you and the Reception Committee.

More on the subject after 14th August when Com. K.L.Mahendra comes back from Cuba.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(D.L.SACHDEV)
SECRETARY



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 29, 1997,

Dear Shri Vikram Misri,

We are thankful to you for your letter No.1105/PS to PM/97, dated September 3, 1997, conveying to us the acceptance of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to inaugurate 36th Conference of the A.I.T.U.C. in Amritsar on 16th October, 1997.

The programme of the Conference on 16th October'97, at Amritsar, will be as under:

FLAG HOISTING	-	4:00 p.m.
WREATH AT MARTYERS COLUMN	-	4:10 to 4:25 p.m.
WELCOME ADDRESS BY Chairman Of The Reception Committee	-	4:30 TO 4:45 P.M.
INAUGURATION BY • The Prime Minister Shri I.K.Gujral	-	4:45 P.M.
After P.M.'s Inaugural Address.		
GREETINGS BY • Shri P.S.Badal, Chief Minister, Punjab	-	About 10 minutes
• Union Labour Minister, Shri M.P.Veerender Kumar	-	About 10 minutes
THANKS GIVING About 5 minutes		

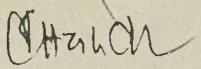
The Session will continue after paying thanks to the dignitaries as mentioned above with greetings by leaders of Central Trade Union Organisations and fraternal delegates.

On the dias will be the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister, Punjab, the Labour Minister, Govt. of India, the Home Minister, the Agricultural Minister, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, 12 Vice-presidents, the General Secretary and 8 Secretaries of AITUC.

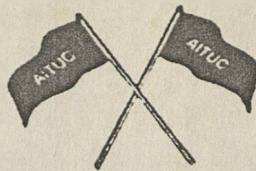
We will be too happy to send you any other information that you may require about the above programme. We further request you to send us the details of programme as finalised by your office about the Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit to Amritsar on 16th October'97.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(D.L. SACHDEV)
SECRETARY

Shri Vikram Misri,
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister,
New Delhi



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 25, 1997.

CONFIRMED LIST (AS ON 25/9/97) OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES

	Name of the Country/ Organisation	No. of Delegates	Arrival ↓ Delhi →	Amritsar
1	RUSSIA	4	14.9.97	16.9.97
2.	CHINA	2	15.9.97	"
3.	UZBEKISTAN REPUBLIC	3	15.9.97	"
4.	KAZAKISTAN REPUBLIC	2	15.9.97	"
5.	FRANCE	1	15.9.97	"
6.	VIENTNAM	3		"
7.	CUBA	2		"
8.	WFTU	1		"
9.	ITALY	1		"
10.	JAPAN	2		"
11.	PHILIPPINES	1		"
12.	SRILANKA	4		"
13.	NEPAL	3		"
14.	BANGLADESH	4		"
15.	DPRK, (NORTH KOREA)	2		"
16.	PAKISTAN	SO MANY		"

direct to ASB

→ (Exact no. to be intimated later)

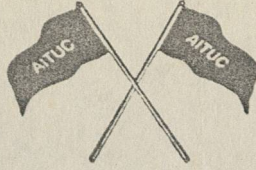
Chandhu

ALL PAKISTAN TRADE UNION

LIST OF FRATERNAL

CONFIRMED LIST (AS ON 25/9/97)

Name of the Country/Organization	NO. OF DELEGATES	ARRIVAL		ARRIVAL DATE
		DELHI	ASR	
1) RUSSIA	4, persons	ARRIVAL DELHI	14/9	16/9/97
2) CHINA	2, persons	"	15/9	
3) Uzbekistan Republic	"	"	15/9	
4) KAZAKHISTAN Republic	2, "	"	15/9	
5) FRANCE	1, "	"	15/9	
6) VIETNAM	3, "	"	"	
7) CUBA	2, "	"	"	
8) WFTU	1, "	"	"	
9) ITALY	1, "	"	"	
10) JAPAN	2, "	"	"	
11) PHILIPPINES	1	"	14	
12) SRI LANKA	4,	"	"	
13) NEPAL	3,	"	"	
14) BANGLA DESH	4,	"	"	
15) DPRK (North Korea)	2	"	"	



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

FAX - 0183
223716

September 25, 1997.

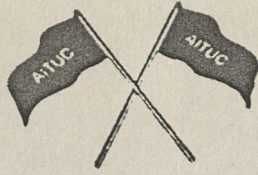
LIST OF AITUC SECRETARIAT MEMBERS AND STAFF REACHING
AMRITSAR ON 14th OCTOBER MORNING BY GOLDEN TEMPLE EXPRESS.

1. Com. K.L.Mahendra
2. Com. Srinivas Rao
3. Com. G.L.Dhar
4. Com. Mahadevan
5. Com. Amarjeet Kaur
6. Com. D.L. Sachdev
7. Com. Kohli
8. Com. Rakesh
9. Com. Pawan
10. Com. S.K.Mishra
11. Com. Manna Lal

B. Most of the other Office -Bearers will reach Amritsar on 15th October evening and/or 16th October, Morning. As soon as we know of their programme the same will be communicated to the Reception Committee, Amritsar.

(Handwritten signature)

Forward to 36th Session of the AITUC, 16-20, October, 1997, Amritsar, Punjab



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

25-9-1997

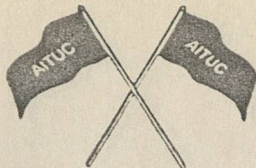
36th Conference of AITUC
at Amritsar

As per information received from some States the expected number of delegates attending the Conference is as under:

	<u>Approx. no. of delegates/observers</u>
Bihar	300
Maharashtra	125
Goa	60→65
UP	80→100
Delhi	40→45
Haryana	40
Andhra Pradesh	about 250

About the remaining States we shall send the information soon

(Signature)



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 18, 1997,

CIRCULAR
TO

ALL STATE COMMITTEES OF AITUC

REF: 36th Conference at Amritsar
16-20 October, 1997.

Dear Comrades,

All the State Committees, affiliated unions, members of the General Council and Working Committee have already been notified about the ensuing 36th Session of AITUC to be held at Amritsar, Punjab from 16 to 20th October, 1997. Details about trains serving Amritsar, weather in the middle of October and constitutional provisions about electing the delegates to the Conference, on the basis of 1996 membership (affiliation fee paid) have already been sent by the AITUC Centre, Delhi and Reception Committee, Amritsar. However a reminder

1. a) Registration of delegates to the Conference will be done strictly as per provision of the Constitution of AITUC. Unions be requested to keep this in mind so that there is no last minute disappointment. Constitutional provisions with respect to Election of delegates have already been circulated.
b) List of unions indicating the affiliation fee received as on 10.9.97 has been sent to the State Committees.
2. The State Committees are requested to intimate to the Reception Committee at the earliest the total number of delegates attending the Conference. This information is necessary for the Reception Committee for making arrangements.
3. Delegates should also book their return tickets. This facility is available at all computerised railway reservations centres/stations.
4. The Central office of AITUC will shift temporarily to Amritsar on 13th October and it will start functioning of ASR from the morning of 14th October, 1997.
5. a) The night temperature in Amritsar in the middle of October is likely to be between 15°C to 20°C. So kindly bring your bedding with a blanket. Day temperature pleasant and hence no warm clothings.
b) Lodging arrangements have been done in Dharmashalas and Sarais. The delegates desiring self-paid hotel accommodation may write to the Reception Committee at Amritsar. (Please note that no hotel room is available in ABS for less than Rs.400 per day.

24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-110 001 (INDIA)

Cable : "AITUCONG"

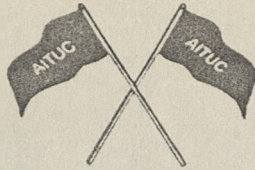
E-Mail : CTUC-CONNECT014@MCR1.POPTEL.ORG.UK

Telephone : 91-11-3387320

91-11-3386427

Tele Fax : 91-11-3386427

contd.....2



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

- 2 -

6. The delegates should reach ASR preferably by the forenoon of 16th October to be able to participate in the Public Rally scheduled to start at 11:00 a.m. The inauguration of the Conference is at 4:30 p.m. in the afternoon. The volunteers will be available at the Railway Station from the afternoon of 15th October.
7. The address of the Reception Committee is -
Reception Committee,
36th Conference of AITUC,
Ekta Bhavan,
Putlighar,
Amritsar - 143001.
PUNJAB. (Tel. No. 0183 - 210295.)
8. Please note that the delegate fee of Rs.125 to be paid to the Reception Committee (towards boarding and lodging) and Rs.25/- to be paid to the centre. Total Rs.150 per head. The earlier circular did not clarify this. Hence this clarification is given to all concerned. For further enquiries you may communicate with AITUC Central office at Delhi and/or Reception Committee office at Amritsar.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,

(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Cable: "AITUCONG"
FAX: 91-11-33 86 427

Tel. 33 87 320,

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

PRESIDENT : B.D.JOSHI
Gen.Secy. : K.L.MAHENDRA

September 10, 1997,

CIRCULAR/NOTICE
TO

ALL MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL,
WORKING COMMITTEE AND OFFICE-BEARERS OF AITUC.
&
ALL STATE COMMITTEES OF AITUC

General Council meeting of AITUC on 16th October,
16th October, 1997, At Amritsar at 10.00a.m.

Dear Comrades,

The General Council of the AITUC will be having its meeting at Amritsar, at 10:00 a.m., at the Conference venue to consider the following agenda:

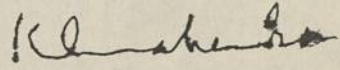
1. Approval of the Agenda for the 36th Conference to be held from 16 to 20th October, 1997, at Amritsar.
2. Amendments to AITUC Constitution.

Enclosed is a copy of the amendment(s) proposed in the Secretariat to the Constitution of AITUC.

The Working Committee will meet at 9:30 a.m. on the same date and at the same venue.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,



(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Encl. Copy of the proposed amendment(s)

P.T.O.....



*Private Secretary to
the Prime Minister*

1105/ Pst/197
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
नई दिल्ली-110 011
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
NEW DELHI-110011

September 03, 1997

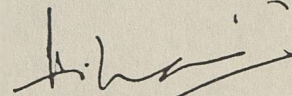
Dear Shri Mahendra,

Kindly refer to your letter of July 30, 1997 addressed to the Prime Minister requesting him to inaugurate the 36th Conference of the All India Trade Union Congress in Amritsar on 16th October, 1997.

The Prime Minister has been glad to accept your invitation. I would be grateful if you could kindly forward further details about the programme to this office at the earliest.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Vikram Misri)

Shri K.L. Mahendra
General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
24, Canning Lane
New Delhi - 110001

RECEIVED

For.on

- 4 SEP 1997

A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi



Parkash Singh Badal



D.O. No. CMY/Conf/97/812
Chief Minister, Punjab

19 August, 1997.

S-297/HMP/97
27/8

Dear Sh. Gupta ji,

I am in receipt of your DO letter No.2399/D/97-HMP, dated 31.7.97 regarding the holding of 36th session of AITUC in Amritsar from 16th to 20th October, 1997. I am sending this letter to the Chief Secretary, Punjab for taking up with the concerned department to extend all assistance for the successful conduct of this session.

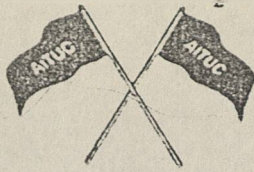
With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Parkash Singh Badal)

Shri Indrajit Gupta,
Home Minister,
INDIA,
NEW DELHI.

AM
25/8



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B. D. Joshi
General Secretary : K. L. Mahendra

August 5, 1997,

Dear Com. Parduman Singh ji,

This has reference to your letter dated 20th July, 1997, addressed to Com. K. L. Mahendra in connection with AITUC Session to be held at Amritsar. The issues raised in your letter and explained to the available Secretariat members were discussed in the Secretariat meeting held on 24th July, 1997. I understand that Com. Mahedevan had sent you the report on issues which were discussed in the Secretariat meeting. The position on issues raised in your letter is as under:

- i. The time table will be finalised after Com. Mahendra returns from Cuba. However Secretariat was of the view that it is of no use having general discussion on the General Secretary's report. Instead the discussion could be issue based for which commissions - Economic policy and its impacts, Organisation, Social Security, Unorganised Labour and Working Women and Child Labour - are proposed. Each Commission will deliberate on the related issue for two days. Tentatively the programme will be;
 - 16th October - Mass Rally to be over by 3 pm. - to be addressed by Com. Indrajit Gupta and Com. Chaturanan Mishra, besides others.
 - 4 to 6 p.m. - Inaugural Session - to be addressed by the Prime Minister and leaders of CTUOs.
 - 17th October - Formation of Steering and other Committees. (Upto Lunch) - General Secretary's Report.
 - 17th (afternoon), 18th October, 19th (Forenoon) - Commissions.
 - 19th (afternoon) and 20th (Forenoon) - Plenary Session.
 - You are also requested to send your suggestions.
- ii. Expected fraternal delegates (foreign) will be about 60. So far 8 delegations have confirmed their participation.
- iii. Details about requirement of Hotel, Circuit House accommodation for foreign delegates, Central and State Ministers, M.Ps and MLAs will be sent soon.
 - AITUC Secretariat and Vice-Presidents to be accommodated at one place, so as to be available for in session meetings, etc.

- Com. Indrajit Gupta has already sent a D.O. letter to Shri P.S. Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab for extending all facilities for the Session. Copy of the letter is enclosed.
- IV. Photographs of past Presidents and luminaries of freedom struggle - issue is being looked into.
- V. Badges will be got made by the Centre at New Delhi.
- VI. Issue of shifting of AITUC Office to ASR has not been decided as yet.
- VII. Printing of Souvenir will be done at Delhi. Com. Amarjeet will look after this job.
- VIII. For articles on various issues suggested - concerned experts are being persuaded keeping in view that these articles have to be received by 31st August, 1997.
- IX. Voucher/Bill book for advertisements - Com. Parashar will soon be sending the same.
- X. For procuring advertisements for Souvenir, Com. Gurudas Dasgupta, Com. Gaya Singh, Com. Y.D. Sharma have assured. Others are also being persuaded.
- XI. AITUC Centre is in touch with AIBEA Office at Calcutta for bags for delegates. Com. Tarakeshwar has been talked to.
- XII. Drafts of Reports, Commission papers and resolutions will be ready and printed tentatively in the 1st week of October, 1997.
- XIII. Other arrangements; letters have already been sent to Minister for Railways and Minister for Communications for providing necessary facilities for the Session. Comrade Indrajit has also sent letter to Punjab Chief Minister. Copies of these letters are being enclosed.

Com. Gaya Singh is ready to share his experience of 35th Session held at Patna. He is prepared to come to Chandigarh and ASR for the same. His programme will be worked out in consultation with you and the Reception Committee.

More on the subject after 14th August when Com. K.L.Mahendra comes back from Cuba.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(D.L.SACHDEV)
SECRETARY



INDRAJIT GUPTA

सत्यमेव जयते

Dear Shri Badal,

No. 2399/D/97-Hmf

गृह मंत्री
भारत
HOME MINISTER
INDIA

July 21, 1997

All India Trade Union Congress is the premier trade union of the country which has provided leadership to the workers' movement in India for the last 50 years. During the freedom struggle, AITUC articulated participation of workers in the freedom struggle. Lala Lajpat Rai was the founder President of this organisation.

AITUC is holding its 36th session in Amritsar from 16th to 20th October, 1997. Delegates from all over India as well as from the trade union organisations of foreign countries will be participating in the session. Delegations from all the major trade unions like HMS, INTUC and CITU and others will also be participating in the proceedings. Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India will participate in the inaugural session.

It is a matter of pride for AITUC that it is having its 36th session in the historic city of Amritsar. At the same time, effort of this magnitude requires your help. I am enclosing herewith a letter from Shri Parduman Singh, Chairman, Reception Committee, 36th Session, AITUC. The Reception Committee has made the following requests:

- (i) AITUC may be allowed to hold its session in Rambagh Garden, Amritsar. The State Govt. may kindly waive the charges for the use of Rambagh Garden for this session. I understand that the same has been done in the past during the Katha Samagams of Bapu Murari Ji and Shri Asa Nand Ji.
- (ii) A number of VVIPs including Prime Minister, Central Ministers, Ministers from the State Governments of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura as well as some senior trade union leaders from foreign countries will be attending the session. They may be treated as State Guests. The Government may kindly extend this facility to the senior leaders and VIPs participating in this session.
- (iii) Punjab Government has a number of Circuit houses, Inspection bungalows and rest houses in Amritsar. The district authorities and other State Government officials may be instructed to reserve these accommodations and other facilities for the AITUC delegates during period between 14th to 21st October, 1997.
- (iv) I also understand that all the delegates may not be accommodated in the circuit houses, inspection bungalows and rest houses. Many of them may be accommodated in the hotels and AITUC will prefer to accommodate their delegates in the State owned Punjab Tourist Corporation hotels at Amritsar. It is requested that instructions may be passed to provide maximum concession to the delegates of AITUC during this period.

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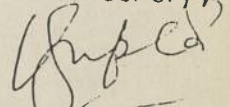
गृह मंत्री
भारत
HOME MINISTER
INDIA

- 2 -

I will request you to take necessary action in this regard. An affirmative action on your part will go a long way as a gesture of goodwill towards the trade union movement in Punjab.

With regards,


Yours sincerely,


(INDRAJIT GUPTA)

Shri Prakash Singh Badal,
Chief Minister of Punjab,
CHANDIGARH.

MOST IMMEDIATE/BY SPL.MESSENGER

Copy for information to Shri R.Parashar, AITUC, 24,
Canning Lane, NEW DELHI.


(S.B.SINGH)
PS TO HOME MINISTER

Founded on 31/05/1926

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President - G.D. Joshi

General Secretary - K.L. Mahendra

July 30, 1997,

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan,
Minister for Railways,
Govt. of India,
Rail Bhavan,
New Delhi - 110001.

SUB: Request for provision of Railway Counter and other facilities at the camp site of 36th session of All India Trade Union Congress to be held at Amritsar from 15th October to 20th October, 1997.

Dear Sir,

The oldest and the premier organisation of working class of India - ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS- will be holding its 36th Conference at Amritsar from 16th October to 20th October, 1997. The Conference will be held in a specially erected Pandal in Company Bagn in Amritsar. The venue of the conference will be named after our founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai, the worthy son of Punjab and Mother India.

About 2500 delegates from various parts of India, besides fraternal delegates from foreign countries will be participating in the Conference. To facilitate the travel arrangements of the delegates we would require a special Railway Counter at the Conference venue besides attaching of special rail coaches for to and fro travel of delegates and connected personnel. Requirement for additional coaches to be attached to trains going to and returning from Amritsar are being worked out.

In the circumstances we would therefore request you to kindly direct the concerned Railway authorities to put up a special Counter at the Conference venue and extend all other facilities for comfortable travel of the delegates to the Conference. The details of the arrangements could be worked out with the Railway authorities deputed for the task.

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully

(Sd/-)
(Sd/-, SACRDSV)
Secretary

24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-110 001 (INDIA)

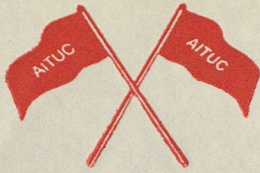
Cable : AITUCONG

E-Mail : CTUC-CONNECT014@MCR1.PORTEL.ORG.UK

Telephone : 91-11-3387320

91-11-3386427

Tele Fax : 91-11-3386427



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

6-10-1997

Dear Com. Parduman Singh ji,

We have been informed by WBPTUC that they have sent the Conference Bags through AMRITSAR TRANSPORT CO. PVT. LTD on 30th September, 1997. Consignment no. is 050981. Consignment receipt has been sent to you through Prime International Courier Division, Calcutta. The Courier Service operates through Green AIR Express, opposite DAV College, Amritsar, TNO. 43534

The Consignment should reach ASR on 8th or 9th October, 1997.

—
Contacted ATC's
Delhi Office. Bags have
reached Delhi. These will be
despatched today to ASR.
Delivery consignment taken on 13/10
at ASR. Com. Parduman Singh +
Com. Ranjit Kumar have been
informed of the matter.
S.M. 13/10

SACHDEV

Conference Bag

Sent from Calcutta to ASR

Tankredwa 2489371

Amita Transport Co Pvt Ltd

30th Sep 1997 /

Consignment Note No 050981 / Sent by Gurni

Service - ^{Tankredwa} Prime Gurni Service

Calcutta

Local: Green Air
Express

Opp. JAV College

TN 43534

36th Conference of A.I.T.U.C.

16-20th October, 1997, Amritsar, Punjab.

PROGRAMME:

16.10.97

- Homage at Jallianwala Bagh - 10:30 a.m.
- Public Rally at 11:00 a.m.
- Speakers:
 - ◇ Comrade Madan Lal Didi - to Preside * Foreign guests will be introduced.
 - ◇ Comrade B.S. Barar
 - ◇ Comrade K.L.Mahendra
 - ◇ Comrade Chaturanan Mishra,
 - ◇ Comrade Satyapal Dang,
 - ◇ Comrade A.B.Bardhan,
 - ◇ Comrade Indrajit Gupta.

INAUGURAL SESSION (4:00 to 8:00 p.m.)

- ⇒ Flag hoisting by Baba Kartar Singh - 4:00 to 4:10 p.m.
- ⇒ Delegates & Invitees to take seats - 4:10 p.m.
- ⇒ Presidium will be called to preside - 4:25 p.m.
- ⇒ Welcome Speech by Com.Parduman Singh,
Chairman Reception Committee. - 4:30 to 4:40 p.m.
- ⇒ Inauguration by,
Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India. - 4:45 p.m.

GREETINGS : by

- ◇ Shri Prakash Singh Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab.
- ◇ Shri Veerendra Kumar, Minister of State for Labour, Govt. of India.

◇ ALL FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO BE INTRODUCED

◇ GREETINGS - by

- ⇒ President of W.F.T.U.
- ⇒ C.I.T.U.
- ⇒ I.N.T.U.C.
- ⇒ B.M.S.
- ⇒ H.M.S.
- ⇒ UTUC (L.S.)
- ⇒ UTUC
- ⇒ Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union.
- ⇒ WFTU General Secretary
- ⇒ Cuban delegation
- ⇒ China
- ⇒ C.I.S.
- ⇒ All fraternal delegates will be introduced.
- ⇒ Thanks
- ⇒ DINNER 8:00 p.m.

17.10.97 9:00 a.m.

- Condolence Resolution

CONSTITUTING OF

- ◆ Steering Committee
- ◆ Resolutions Committee
- ◆ Credentials Committee &
- ◆ Recording of Minutes.
- Report of General Secretary.
- Introduction of Commission Reports.
- Resolutions
- Lunch - - - - 1:00 p.m.
- Commissions - - - - 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
- Economic Policies.
- Organisations
- Unorganised Labour
- Working Women and Child Labour
- Social Security
- Seminar on Agricultural Labour & Unorganised Sector 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.
- Dinner - - - - 8:00 p.m.

18.10.97 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

- Discussion in Commissions
- Lunch - - - - 1:00 p.m.
- Seminar on Transparency & Moral values - 6 to 8:00 p.m.
- Lunch - - - - 8:00 p.m.

19.10.97

Plenary Session - - - 9:00 to 8:00 p.m.
(Lunch 1:00 to 3:30 p.m.)

Discussions

Dinner - 8:00 p.m.

20.10.97

- Summing up of Commission Reports.
- Summing up of General Secretary's Report
- Resolutions
- Presentation of Accounts.
- Amendments to the Constitution of A.I.T.U.C.
- Credential Committee Report
- Election of General Council.
- Lunch - - - 1:30 p.m.
- General Council meeting - - 4:00 p.m.
- Election for Office-Bearers & Working Committee.

36th Conference of A.I.T.U.C.
16-20th October, 1997, Amritsar, Punjab.

Inaugural Function

16th October, 1997.

Inauguration by

Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India - about 4:45 p.m.

Sitting on Dias will be -

- Hon'ble Prime Minister of India
Shri I.K. Gujral, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India
- Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab,
Sardar Prakash Singh Badal,
- Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour, Govt. of India,
Shri Veerendra Kumar,
- Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs,
Comrade Indrajit Gupta,
- Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture,
Comrade Chaturanan Mishra.
- Chairman of the Reception Committee.
- President & Vice-Presidents of A.I.T.U.C.
- General Secretary, Secretaries and Treasurer of A.I.T.U.C.
- President & General Secretary of Punjab State A.I.T.U.C

ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS,
24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-110001,

TRADE UNION RECORD,
(Fortnightly journal of the AITUC,)
RECEIPT & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1994.

<u>RECEIPT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PAYMENTS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Opening balance with United Bank of India, S.B.A/C No.5510,	4,661.36,	To Printing	10,000.00
By Subscriptions/Collections	47,422.75,	To Postage	15,475.00
By Advertisements	84,600.00,	To Bank Charges	266.00
By Bank interest S.B A/C	384.75,	UBI S.B.A/C No.5510	136,797.86
By AITUC subsidy	2,240.00,	Cash-in-hand	1,770.00
By R.Parashar	25,000.00,		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	164,308.86,		164,308.86
	<hr/>		<hr/>

General Secretary,

Secretary,

Treasurer,

ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.
24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-110001,

TRADE UNION RECORD
(Fortnightly journal of the AITUC,)

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st December 1995.

<u>RECEIPT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PAYMENTS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Opening balance with United Bank of India S.B.A/C.No. 8265	136,792.86,	To Printing Press, Printing Paper and Composing Typesetting etc.	2,28,819.00
By Advertisements	236,797.00,	To Salaries/Wages	52,850.00
By Subscriptions/Collections,	50,813.00,	To Postage	42,200.70,
By A.B.Bardhan	25,000.00,	To Conveyance	2,539.50,
By R.Parashar	22,490.00,	To, Stationery	882.00,
By S.B.A/C interest	2,072.67,	To Misc Exp.	150.00
By		To Bank Charges	608.00,
		To UBI SB A/C No.8265	1,41,783.53,
		Cash in hand	4,137.80,
	<u>473,965.53,</u>		<u>473,965.53,</u>

General Secretary,

Secretary,

Treasurer,

ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS,
24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-110001,
TRADE UNION RECORD,
 (Fortnightly journal of the AITUC,)
RECEIPT & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1996.

<u>RECEIPT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PAYMENTS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
By Cash in hand	4,137.80,	To Salaries, Wages	69,900.00
By Opening balance with UBI S.B. A/C No.8265	141,783.53,	To Printing Press, Printing Paper and Composing etc.	290,553.70
By Subscriptions/Collections	66,822.20,	To Postage	43,273.00
By Advertisements	274,500.00,	To Stationery	36,487.80
By Bank interest S.B.A/C 8265,	2,173.40,	To Conveyance	5,169.00
		To Bank Charges	597.00
		To U.B.I. S.B A/C No.8265	37,471.50
		To Cash-in-Hand	5,965.15
	489,417.00,		489,417.00

General Secretary,

Secretary,

Treasurer,

FROM AMRITSAR TO NEW DELHI

Name of Train	Time of Departure from Amritsar	Time of Arr. at New Delhi	Remarks	A/C Chair Car ?
FROM NEW DELHI TO AMRITSAR				
Amritsar - Shatabdi			Very Reliable	Yes
KINDLY CHECK DEPARTURE TIME FROM TELEPHONE NO. 131				

Name of Train	Time of Dept. from New Delhi	Time of Arr. at Amritsar	Remarks	A/C Chair Car ?
Shatabdi Exp.	0630	1200	Very Reliable	Yes
Dadar 1457	0430	1630	Unreliable	No
Brauni - Amritsar Exp 5207	0355 From Old Delhi	1255	From Old Delhi	No
Shane Punjab 2497	0645	1330	Very Reliable	Yes
Paschim Exp. (Delux) 2925	1030	2030	Reliable	No
Flying Mall 4647	1200 From Old Delhi	2130	Very Reliable	No
Super Fast	1430	2230	Very Reliable	Yes
Shatabdi 2013	1630	2130	Very Reliable	Yes
Frontier Mall (Golden Temple) 2903	1900	0600	Reliable	No
Chhatisgarh 8237	2030	0900		No
Tatanagar 8101	2000	0500	Unreliable	No

A/C Coaches however are available with all trains.

FROM AMRITSAR TO NEW DELHI

Name of Train	Time of Dept. from Amritsar	Time of Arr. at New Delhi	Remarks	A/C Chair Car ?
Amritsar Shatabdi Exp. 2014	0510	1050	Very Reliable	Yes
Amritsar Nanded Exp. 1,3,5 2716	0555	1315	Reliable	No
Amritsar New Delhi Exp. 4660	0620	1350	Very Reliable	Yes
Amritsar Brauni Exp. 5208	0645	1515	Arr. Old Delhi	No
Paschim Exp. (Delux) 2926	0745	1630	Very Reliable	No
Amritsar Dadar Exp. 1458	0825	2010	Unreliable	No
Flying Mall 4648	1150	2025	Arr. Old Delhi	No
Shane Punjab 2498	1425	2145	Very Reliable	Yes
Chhatisgarh 8238	1615	0420	Reliable	No
Frontier Mall (Golden Temple) 2904	2130	0700	Very Reliable	No

A/C Coaches however are available with all trains.

Shatabdi 2013	1050	0510	Very Reliable	Yes
Frontier (Golden Temple) 2904	0700	2130	Reliable	No
Chhatisgarh 8237	0420	1615	No	No
Tatens 8101	020	020	Unreliable	No

A/C Coaches however are available with all trains.

T.P.NO.41/AM/97

SECRET

**TOUR PROGRAMME OF SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA
HON'BLE AGRICULTURE MINISTER
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI**

16.10.1997(THURSDAY)

1100 Hrs. Dep: Delhi
1245 Hrs. Arr : Amritsar

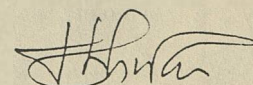
By CD-485

1300 Hrs. Will attend General Council Meeting of AITUC at Amritsar.

Night halt at Circuit House, Amritsar.

17.10.1997(FRIDAY)

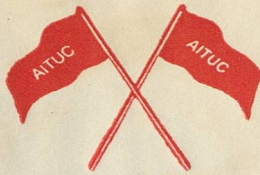
0600 Hrs. Dep: Amritsar By Train (Amritsar-Delhi Super fast)
1230 Hrs. Arr: Delhi



(J.P.ISHWAR)

Addl. Private Secretary to
Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture,
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
Ph. 3381207/3383370
Fax: 3782006

(J. P. ISHWAR)
Additional Private Secretary to
Minister for Agriculture
Government of India
New Delhi-110001



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

October 8, 1997,

To
The Hon'ble Minister for Railways,
Government of India,
Rail Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Kind Attention: Mr. Burjia, PS to the Minister.

SUB: Request for setting up of a Railway Reservation- cum-
Enquiry counter at the camp-site of 36th Conference
of A.I.T.U.C. at Amritsar, Punjab.

Dear Sir,

Further to our letter dated July 30, 1997, on the subject mentioned above we had met Mr. Burjia, your PS. He was kind enough to assure us on your behalf that all possible assistance will be given by the Railways for the Conference.

There may not be much problem for the delegates to reach Amritsar as most of them have got confirmed reservations. The problem will be for their return journey from Amritsar. The Conference is going to end on the afternoon of 20th October, 1997, and many delegates will start leaving on 20th itself, whereas some will leave on 21st October.

In order to facilitate return journey of the delegates we would request for -

- Setting up of Reservation Counter at Camp site from 16th to 20th October, 1997.
- Attachment of extra coach to trains leaving Amritsar on 20th & 21st October'97. The exact requirement can only be ascertained as the delegates arrive Amritsar on 16th October.
- Allowing the Reception Committee of the Conference to install an information counter at Amritsar Railway Station to help the delegates arriving Amritsar on 15th and 16th October, 1997.

We hope that necessary instructions will be issued to the concerned authorities at Amritsar.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(Signature)
(D.L.SACHDEV)
SECRETARY

3389764 - Mr. Raj...
3384860 - Mr. Goel
Ex.D. (Public Amenities)
Mr. Chandra 3382745

RECEPTION COMMITTEE ADDRESS:
Comrade Parduman Singh,
Ekta Bhavan, Putlighar,
Amritsar - 143001. Tel. No. 0183 -210205

CCM (NR)

3387326
-3345775
Deputy CCM

*As per PS to RM
Instructions have
been issued on 8/10/97*

October 8, 1997,

To
The Hon'ble Minister for Railways,
Government of India,
Rail Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Kind Attention: Mr. Burgia, PS to the Minister.

SUB: Request for setting up of Railway Reservation-cum-
Enquiry Counter at the composite of 36th Conference
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We hope that necessary instructions will be issued to the concerned ^{at} authorities of Amritsar.

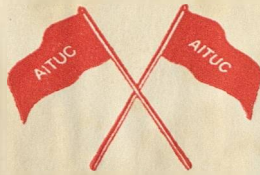
Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(D.L.SACHDEV)
SECRETARY

RECEPTION COMMITTEE ADDRESS:

Comrade Parduman Singh,
Ekta Bhavan,
Putlighar,
Amritsar - 143001
Tel. Phone No. 0183 - 210205



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 29, 1997,

Dear Shri Vikram Misri,

We are thankful to you for your letter No.1105/PS to PM/97, dated September 3, 1997, conveying to us the acceptance of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to inaugurate 36th Conference of the A.I.T.U.C. in Amritsar on 16th October, 1997.

The programme of the Conference on 16th October'97, at Amritsar, will be as under:

FLAG HOISTING	-	4:00 p.m.
WREATH AT MARTYERS COLUMN	-	4:10 to 4:25 p.m.
WELCOME ADDRESS BY Chairman Of The Reception Committee	-	4:30 TO 4:45 P.M.
INAUGURATION BY • The Prime Minister Shri I.K.Gujral	-	4:45 P.M.
Aftther P.M.'s Inaugural Address.		
GREETINGS BY • Shri P.S.Badal, Chief Minister, Punjab	-	About 10 minutes
• Union Labour Minister, Shri M.P.Veerender Kumar	-	About 10 minutes

THANKS GIVING
About 5 minutes

The Session will continue after paying thanks to the dignitaries as mentioned above with greetings by leaders of Central Trade Union Organisations and fraternal delegates.

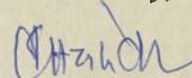
On the dias will be the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister, Punjab, the Labour Minister, Govt. of India, the Home Minister, the Agricultural Minister, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, 12 Vice-presidents, the General Secretary and 8 Secretaries of AITUC.

We will be too happy to send you any other information that you may require about the above programme. We further request you to send us the details of programme as finalised by your office about the Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit to Amritsar on 16th October'97.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Shri Vikram Misri,
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister,
New Delhi


(D.L. SACHDEV)
SECRETARY



*Private Secretary to
the Prime Minister*

1105/PST/M/197

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय

नई दिल्ली-110 011

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
NEW DELHI-110011

September 03, 1997

TNO 30/7953

Dear Shri Mahendra,

Kindly refer to your letter of July 30, 1997 addressed to the Prime Minister requesting him to inaugurate the 36th Conference of the All India Trade Union Congress in Amritsar on 16th October, 1997.

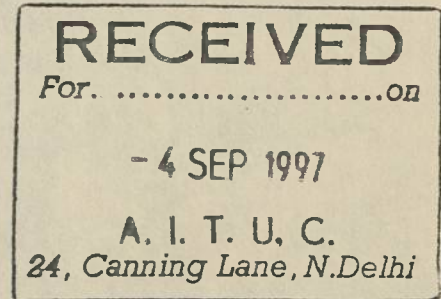
The Prime Minister has been glad to accept your invitation. I would be grateful if you could kindly forward further details about the programme to this office at the earliest.

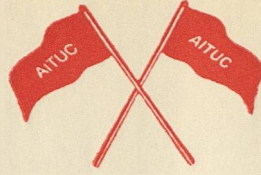
With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Vikram Misri)

Shri K.L. Mahendra
General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
24, Canning Lane
New Delhi - 110001





Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

August 29, 1997,

Dear Dr. Kurien,

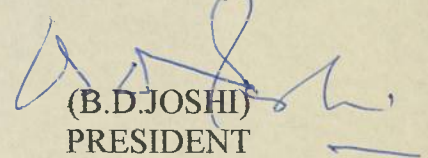
The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), one of the oldest and premier mass organisation of working people of India, is having its 36th Session at Amritsar from 16th October to 20th October, 1997. On this occasion the Reception Committee is bringing out a souvenir which will contain articles on working class role in freedom struggle, its efforts in nation building and new challenges in the changing economic and social scenario.

More than two thousand delegates from India and 50-60 fraternal foreign delegates will participate in the Session.

On this significant occasion we request for your help in this session by releasing advertisements from NDDB, its units and subsidiaries and India's pride AMUL. A few copies of the appeal made by the Reception Committee are being enclosed for your kind consideration.

With personal regards,

Yours sincerely,


(B.D.JOSHI)
PRESIDENT

Dr. V. Kurien,
Chairman,
National Dairy Development Board,
Anand,
Gujrat.

1#2

on letter pad of AITUC

August 28, 1997,

Dear Dr. Kurien,

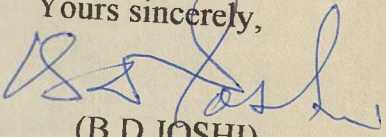
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With personal regards,

Yours sincerely,


(B.D. JOSHI)
PRESIDENT

Dr. V. Kurien,
Chairman,
National Dairy Development Board,
Anand,
Gujrat.

36TH SESSION

AITUC

(ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS)

16-20 October, 1997

AMRITSAR

SOUVENIR

RECEPTION
COMMITTEE

AN APPEAL

On the occasion of 36th Session of All India Trade Union Congress (A.I.T.U.C.), the Reception Committee has decided to bring out a Souvenir.

The AITUC is the oldest trade union organisation having been founded in 1920. The first president was Lala Lajpat Rai, a great patriot. AITUC is proud of the fact that great luminaries of freedom movement of our country e.g. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Dass, Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, Shri V.V.Giri, Shri N.M.Joshi, Shri V. Chakrai Chittiar and Shri S.A. Dange, amongst others were president of AITUC at one time or another.

This Session of AITUC is being held in Punjab after 74 years. The working class of Punjab has fought glorious struggles under the banner of AITUC not only for their economic demands but also for the entire people, especially in the period when terrorism was rampant. The Session is being held at Amritsar - a city famous throughout the world not only for Golden Temple but also for the great sacrifices of its citizens during freedom struggle and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. It is also the strongest working class centre in Punjab.

More than two thousand delegates from all over India as well as fraternal foreign delegates from many countries, and from various All India Organisations of workers, peasants, agricultural workers and employees are expected to attend the Conference.

On this important occasion we request you to help this historic session of AITUC by releasing an advertisement which will reach all corners of our country and in many countries of the world.

Yours Sincerely,

PARDUMAN SINGH
Chairman

MADAN LAL DIDI
President

BANT SINGH BRAR
General Secretary

Reception Committee
36th Session of AITUC.

To

The Chairman,
Reception Committee,
36th Session AITUC,
Ekta Bhawan, Putlighar,
Amritsar-143001

Dear Sir,

I/We wish to release an advertisement for the Souvenir being brought out on the occasion of 36th Session of A.I.T.U.C. A demand draft/Cheque for Rupees _____ is being sent for this purpose.

Yours faithfully,

Dated :

Signature and seal.

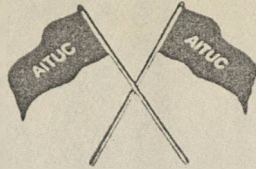
Please tick (✓) in the box opposite the type of advertisement to be released.

Back Cover (Multicolour)	Rs.50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inside Back Cover (Multicolour)	Rs.30,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inside the Cover (Multicolour)	Rs.30,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any Page (Art Paper)	Rs.10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Half Page	Rs. 6,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quarter Page	Rs. 3,500	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Size of page 7.0" x 8.5")

*The advertisement material and Demand Draft/
Cheque may kindly be addressed to:*

PUNJAB STATE COMMITTEE
All India Trade Union Congress
Ekta Bhawan, Putlighar,
Amritsar-143001. (Pb.)



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

July 30, 1997,

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan,
Minister for Railways,
Govt. of India,
Rail Bhavan,
New Delhi - 110001.

SUB: Request for provision of Railway Counter and other facilities at the camp site of 36th session of All India Trade Union Congress to be held at Amritsar from 16th October to 20th October, 1997.

Dear Sir,

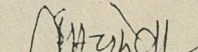
The oldest and the premier organisation of working class of India - ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS- will be holding its 36th Conference at AMRITSAR from 16th October to 20th October, 1997. The Conference will be held in a specially erected Pandal in Company Bagh in Amritsar. The venue of the conference will be named after the our founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai, the worthyson of Punjab and Mother India.

About 2500 delegates from various parts of India, besides fraternal delegates from foreign countries will be participating in the Conference. To facilitate the travel arrangements of the delegates we would require a special Railway Counter at the Conference venue besides attaching of special rail coaches for to and fro travel of delegates and connected personnel. Requirement for additional coaches to be attached to trains going to and returning from Amritsar are being worked out.

In the circumstances we would therefore request you to kindly direct the concerned Railway authorities to put up a Special Counter at the Conference venue and extend all other facilities for comfortable travel of the delegates to the Conference. The details of the arrangements could be worked out with the Railway authorities deputed for the task.

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully


(D.L. SACHDEV)
Secretary

FOUNDED ON 31.10.1920

FOUNDER PRESIDENT LALA LAJPAT RAI

Cable : "AITUCONG"

Tele Fax : 91-11-3386427

E-Mail : CTUC-CONNECT014@MCRI.POPTEL.ORG.UK

Telephone : 3 3 8 7 3 2 0

3 3 8 6 4 2 7

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

President : B. D. JOSHI

General Secretary : K. L. MAHENDRA

Phonogram sent on
6/10/97
at 7:00 pm
[Signature]

KARAM CHAND BHARDWAJ
GENERAL SECRETARY
PUNJAB STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD
EMPLOYEES FEDERATION
168, POWER COLONY NO. 2, PATIALA

REFERENCE YOUR LETTER DATED TWENTYTHIRD
SEPTEMBER KINDLY SEND ANNUAL RETURNS
FOR YEARS NINETYFOUR, NINETYFIVE AND NINETYSIX.

SACHDEV
AITUC SECRETARIAT

UNION IS STRENGTH

☎ O. : 0175-75141
R. : 01675-85252

PUNJAB STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION

Affiliated to : AITUC & AIFEE

Head Office :- Q. No. 168, Power Colony No. 2, PATIALA.

(Recognised & Registered Under Trade Union Act (1926) Registration No. 14 of 1965)

Karam Chand Bhardwaj
General Secretary

Q. No. 168, Power Colony No. 2,
PATIALA.

Ref. No...SF-1201

Dated...23.9.97.....

To

The General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress.
24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-I

Subj. - Affiliation Fee.

Respected Comrade,

I hereby submit affiliation fee of our

organisation as follow vide draft No
The detail of membership is as under please.

Membership for the year 1994 = 5000	Affiliation fee = Rs. 2500/-
" 1995 = 7000	" = Rs. 3500/-
" 1996 = 20000	" = Rs. 20,000/-

ctd.

Total = Rs. 26,000/-

PERSONS & SIAID BANK.

DD No. 992833, dt. 26/9/97

Rs. 26,000/-

RF -
6/10/97

This is for your information & n/a please.

Yours Comradely,

Karam Chand Bhardwaj
General Secretary

Sharp increase in membership
for the year 1996 was discussed
with Com KLM and other Secretaries
present. It was decided that union
be requested to send copies of ARs
of 94, 95 & 96

6/10/97

Tarakeswar Chakraborti

02.9.1997.

Com. Parduman Singh,
Chairman,
Reception Committee,
36th Session,
All India Trade Union Congress,
Ekta Bhavan, Putlighar,
AMRITSAR : 143001 (PUNJAB)

Dear Comrade,

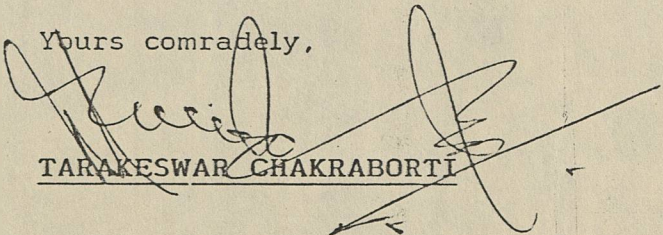
Further to my talks with you, I have to state as under :

- 2000 bags donated by AIBEA for the delegates to the AITUC Conference shall be delivered at BPTUC office in 144, Lenin Sarani, Calcutta, by September-end. You shall have to make arrangements for its transport to Amritsar.
- As regards the cash donations, I am pursuing the matter and hope that more than Rs.2,00,000/- shall be contributed by AIBEA unions. Already Rs.1.00 lakh has been paid to you by our unions in Punjab. Not less than Rs.1.00 lakh more will also be donated. The cost to AIBEA for 2000 bags shall be more than Rs.1.00 lakh.

I have already talked to the unions concerned as stated in your letter of 9th June, 1997, for donations to the Conference.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,


TARAKESWAR CHAKRABORTI

c.c. to : Com. Kamalapati Roy,
General Secretary, BPTUC,
144, Lenin Sarani,
CALCUTTA : 700 013

For information and necessary action.

office 033-2489378

'NIRALA', HF/14/4A, SACHINDRALAL SARANI, P.O. BAGUIATI, CALCUTTA - 700 059. PHONE : 550-1555

Greaves Cotton & Allied Companies' Employees' Union

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

Registered A.D.

PHONE : 2046430

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

Date ~~17th~~ September,
1997.

Comrade Parduman Singh,
Chairman, Reception Committee,
36th Session of the AITUC
Ekta Bhavan,
Putlighar,
AMRITSAR, 143 001.

Dear Comrade Parduman Singh,

With reference to your appeal made ~~for~~ our Union ,
*** I have great pleasure in enclosing herewith a demand
draft in favour of your State committee for Rs. 1,00,000/-
being our donation for the 36th Session of the AITUC.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this amount and send us
a stamped receipt for the amount.

With warm greetings to comrade Madanlal Didi and to
you,

Yours sincerely,

T.N. Ram Rao
T.N. Ram Rao
General Secretary.

Encl: Demand draft no.5337/97.

Copy to the general secretary AITUC NEW DELHI, for
information,



सत्यमेव जयते

सचिव, भारत सरकार
SECRETARY
Government of India

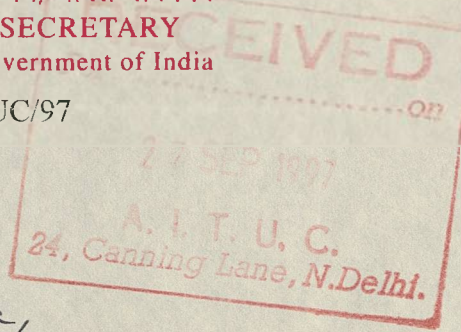
Tele : 3710265
Fax : 3355679

श्रम मंत्रालय
श्रम शक्ति भवन
नई दिल्ली - ११०००१

Ministry of Labour
Shram Shakti Bhavan
New Delhi-110001

D.O.No.-LS/b/M/AITUC/97

September 24, 1997



Dear Shri Mahendra,

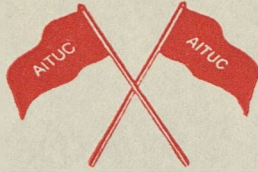
Thanks for your letters dated 13th and 22nd Sept., 1997 inviting me to attend the inaugural function of the 36th Session of the AITUC on 16th Oct., 1997 and to attend the seminar on problem of workers in the unorganised sector including agricultural workers on 17th Oct., 1997 at Amritsar. I have provisionally blocked both the dates and would be happy to be with you on both occasions. I would make my own arrangements for accommodation and transport.

2. Looking forward to you and other organisers.

Personal regards
Yours sincerely,

(Dr. L. Mishra)

Shri K. L. Mahendra,
General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110 001.



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

August 5, 1997,

Dear Com. Parduman Singh ji,

This has reference to your letter dated 20th July, 1997, addressed to Com.K.L.Mahendra in connection with AITUC Session to be held at Amritsar. The issues raised in your letter ^{and} explained to the available Secretariat members were discussed in the Secretariat meeting held on 24th July, 1997, I understand that Com. Mahedevan had sent you the report on issues which were discussed in the Secretariat meeting. The position on issues raised in your letter is as under:

- I. The time table will be finalised after Com.Mahendra returns from Cuba. However Secretariat was of the view that it is of no use having general discussion on the General Secretary's report. Instead the discussion could be issue based for which commissions - Economic policy and its impacts, Organisation, Social Security, Unorganised Labour and Working Women and Child labour - are proposed. Each Commission will deliberate on the related issues for two days. Tentatively the programme will be;
 - 16th October - Mass Rally to be over by 3 pm. - to be addressed by Com.Indrajit Gupta and Com.Chaturanan Mishra, besides others.
 - 4 to 6 p.m.- Inaugural Session - to be addressed by the Prime Minister and leaders of CTUOs.
 - 17th October - Formation of Steering and other Committees.
 - (Upto Lunch) - General Secretary's Report.
 - 17th (afternoon), 18th October, 19th (Forenoon) - Commissions.
 - 19th (afternoon) and 20th (Forenoon) - Plenary Session.
 - You are also requested to send your suggestions.
- II. Expected fraternal delegates (foreign) will be about 60. So far ^{delegations} 8 have confirmed their participation.
- III. Details about requirement of Hotel Circuit House accommodation for foreign delegates, Central and State Ministers, M.Ps and MLAs will be sent soon.
 - AITUC Secretariat and ^{members} VICE Presidents to be accommodated at one place, so as to be available for ⁱⁿ Session meetings, etc.

- Com. Indrajit Gupta has already sent a D.O. letter to Shri P.S. Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab for extending all facilities for the Session. Copy of the letter is enclosed.
- IV. Photographs of past Presidents and luminaries of freedom struggle - issue is being looked into.
- V. Badges will be got made by the Centre at New Delhi.
- VI. Issue of shifting of AITUC Office to ASR has not been decided *as yet.*
- VII. Printing of Souvenir will be done at Delhi. Com. Amarjeet will look after this job.
- VIII. For articles on various issues suggested - ^{cer}convened experts are being persuaded keeping in view that these articles have to be received by 31st August, 1997.
- IX. Voucher/Bill book for advertisements - Com. Parashar will soon be sending the same.
- X. For procuring advertisements for Souvenir, Com. Gurudas Dasgupta, Com. Gaya Singh, Com. Y.D. Sharma have assured. Others are also being persuaded.
- XI. AITUC Centre is in touch with AIBEA Office at Calcutta for bags for delegates. Com. Tarakeshwar has been talked ^{to} about.
- XII. Drafts of Reports, Commission papers and resolutions will be ready and printed tentatively in the 1st week of October, 1997.
- XIII. Other arrangements; letters have already been sent to Minister for Railways and Minister for Communications for providing necessary facilities for the Session. Comrade Indrajit has also sent letter to Punjab Chief Minister. Copies of these letters are being enclosed.

Com. Gaya Singh is ready to share his experience of 35th Session held at Patna. He is prepared to come to Chandigarh and ASR for the same. His programme will be worked out in consultation with you and the Reception Committee.

More on the subject after 14th August when Com. K.L. Mahendra comes back from Cuba.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(D.L.SACHDEV)
SECRETARY

2/8/97

Dear Com. Parduman Singh Ji,

This has reference to your letter dated 20th July, 1997 addressed to Com. K.L. Mahendra in connection with APT-WE session to be held at Amritsar. ~~the~~ The issues raised in your letter and explained to the available Secretariat members were discussed in the Secretariat meeting held on 24th July, 1997. I understand that Com. Mahendra had sent you the report on issues which were discussed in the Secretariat meeting. ~~However~~ The position on issues raised in your letter is as under;

I. The time table will be finalised after Com Mahendra returns from Cuba. However Secretariat was of the view that it is of no use having general discussion on the General Secretary's report. Instead the discussion could be issue based for which Commissions - Economic policy and its impact, Organisation, Social Security, Unorganised Labour and Working women & child labour - are proposed. Each Commission will ~~have~~ deliberate on the related issue for two days.

Tentatively the programme will be;

16th October

- Mass Rally to be over by 3PM - to be addressed by Com. Indrajit Guptan and Com. Chaitan Mishra besides others.

- 4.00

to be addressed by ~~PT~~

4 to 6 pm - Inaugural Session -

to be addressed by the Prime Minister and leaders of CPWs.

17th October - ^{Agenda Passing of} General Sec

up to lunch - Formation of steering and other committees
- General Secretary's Report

- 17th (afternoon), 18th October, 19th (forenoon) - Commission's
~~18-19th October~~ Commission's

~~20th Oct~~

19th afternoon & 20th forenoon - Plenary Session

- You ~~may also send~~ ^{are also requested} to send your suggestions.

I. ~~Foreign fraternal delegates from about 60 countries~~

Expected fraternal delegates (foreign) will be about 60.
& so far 8 have confirmed their participation.

III - Details about requirements of Hotel ^{Circuit House} accommodation for foreign delegates, Central and State Ministers, MPs and MLAs will be sent soon.

- AITUC Secretariat and VPs to be accommodated at one place, so as to be available for its session meetings, etc.
- Com. Indrajit Gupta has already sent a D.O. letter to Sh. P.S. Badal, CM of Punjab for extending all facilities for the session. Copy of the letter is enclosed.

IV - Photographs of past Presidents and luminaries of freedom struggle - Issue is being looked into.

V - Badges will be got made ~~at~~ by the Centre at New Delhi

VI - ^{188net} Shifting of ^{ATMC} office to AIR has not been decided.

VII - Printing of Souvenir will be done at Delhi. Com. Anwarjeer will look after this job.

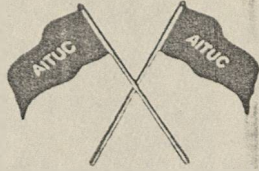
VIII - For articles on various issues suggested - concerned experts are being persuaded. ~~the~~ Keeping in view the idea that these articles have to be received by 31st August, 1997.

IX - Voucher/Bill book for advertisements - Com Prashar will soon be sending the same.

X - For procuring advts. for Souvenir, Com. Anand Das Gupta, Com. Goyal with Com. YD Sharma have assured. Others are also being persuaded.

XI - ATMC Centre is in touch with AREA office at Calcutta for bags for delegates. Com. Tanakeshwar has been talked to.

XII - ~~Draft~~ Report Drafts of Reports, Commission papers and resolutions will be ready and printed by tentatively in the 1st wk week of October, 1997. PTO



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

July 31, 1997,

Shri Beni Prasad Verma,
Minister for Communication,
Govt. of India,
New Delhi - 110001.

SUB: Request for providing communication facilities-
Postal, telegraph and telephone- at the site
of the 36th session of All India Trade Union
Congress to be held at Amritsar from 16th
October to 20th October, 1997.

Dear Sir,

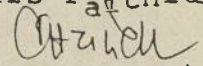
The AITUC being the oldest and premier organisation of working class of India is holding its 36th Conference at AMRITSAR from 16th October to 20th October, 1997. The venue of the conference will be named after our Founder President Lala Lajpat Rai.

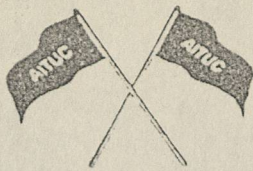
This conference will be attended by about 2500 Indian delegates and many fraternal delegates from foreign countries will also participate. Besides, the media persons both from print and electronic, will be there to cover the programme. Important trade union and national leaders will address the participants. All this will require coordinated communication infrastructure.

We would therefore, request you to kindly help us out by directing the concerned authorities of post, Telegraph and Telephone to put up their Counters at the venue of the conference for communicating purposes. Details of the network required for the conference could be discussed with the officers of the Departments deputed for the purpose.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully


(D.L. SACHDEV)
Secretary



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

July 30, 1997,

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan,
Minister for Railways,
Govt. of India,
Rail Bhavan,
New Delhi - 110001.

SUB: Request for provision of Railway Counter and other facilities at the camp site of 36th session of All India Trade Union Congress to be held at Amritsar from 16th October to 20th October, 1997.

Dear Sir,

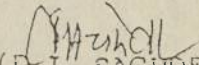
The oldest and the premier organisation of working class of India - ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS- will be holding its 36th Conference at AMRITSAR from 16th October to 20th October, 1997. The Conference will be held in a specially erected Pandal in Company Bagh in Amritsar. The venue of the conference will be named after the our founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai, the worthy son of Punjab and Mother India.

About 2500 delegates from various parts of India, besides fraternal delegates from foreign countries will be participating in the Conference. To facilitate the travel arrangements of the delegates we would require a special Railway Counter at the Conference venue besides attaching of special rail coaches for to and fro travel of delegates and connected personnel. Requirement for additional coaches to be attached to trains going to and returning from Amritsar are being worked out.

In the circumstances we would therefore request you to kindly direct the concerned Railway authorities to put up a Special Counter at the Conference venue and extend all other facilities for comfortable travel of the delegates to the Conference. The details of the arrangements could be worked out with the Railway authorities deputed for the task.

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully


(D.L. SACHDEV)
Secretary



INDRAJIT GUPTA

No - 2299/D/97-HMI

गृह मंत्री
भारत
HOME MINISTER
INDIA

July 31, 1997

Dear Shri Badal,

All India Trade Union Congress is the premier trade union of the country which has provided leadership to the workers' movement in India for the last 50 years. During the freedom struggle, AITUC articulated participation of workers in the freedom struggle. Lala Lajpat Rai was the founder President of this organisation.

AITUC is holding its 36th session in Amritsar from 16th to 20th October, 1997. Delegates from all over India as well as from the trade union organisations of foreign countries will be participating in the session. Delegations from all the major trade unions like HMS, INTUC and CITU and others will also be participating in the proceedings. Shri I.K.Cujral, Prime Minister of India will participate in the inaugural session.

It is a matter of pride for AITUC that it is having its 36th session in the historic city of Amritsar. At the same time, effort of this magnitude requires your help. I am enclosing herewith a letter from Shri Parduman Singh, Chairman, Reception Committee, 36th Session, AITUC. The Reception Committee has made the following requests:

- (i) AITUC may be allowed to hold its session in Rambagh Garden, Amritsar. The State Govt. may kindly waive the charges for the use of Rambagh Garden for this session. I understand that the same has been done in the past during the Katha Samagams of Bapu Murari Ji and Shri Asa Nand Ji.
- (ii) A number of VVIPs including Prime Minister, Central Ministers, Ministers from the State Governments of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura as well as some senior trade union leaders from foreign countries will be attending the session. They may be treated as State Guests. The Government may kindly extend this facility to the senior leaders and VIPs participating in this session.
- (iii) Punjab Government has a number of Circuit houses, Inspection bungalows and rest houses in Amritsar. The district authorities and other State Government officials may be instructed to reserve these accommodations and other facilities for the AITUC delegates during period between 14th to 21st October, 1997.
- (iv) I also understand that all the delegates may not be accommodated in the circuit houses, inspection bungalows and rest houses. Many of them may be accommodated in the hotels and AITUC will prefer to accommodate their delegates in the State owned Punjab Tourist Corporation hotels at Amritsar. It is requested that instructions may be passed to provide maximum concession to the delegates of AITUC during this period.

Contd...2

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

अखील भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेस

VELHOS BUILDING (2nd floor) Opp. MUNICIPAL GARDEN, PANJIM - GOA

Ref. No. _____

Date 21st September, '97.

Com. K.L. Mahendra
General Secretary
AITUC
24, Canning Lane
NEW DELHI

Subject:-Representation of delegate of
Goa Trade & Commercial Workers'
Union, Goa at the Amritsar Conference.

Dear Comrade,

I have already explained to Com. Sachadev about the difficulties we faced to send delegates to the AITUC Conference at Amritsar to be held on 16th to 20th October, 1997. Out of the 8 AITUC affiliated unions we have got, one union Goa Trade & Commercial Workers' Union which is a federal type, which is kept as such to accommodate workers of unorganised sector, so that even small units having hardly 20, 100 or 300 workers did not register separately so that we can avoid all the desk work of maintaining different records & printing separate receipts, letter heads etc.

So Goa Trade & Commercial Workers' Union consists of 140 units big & small at present. A list of these units attached herewith for your information.

Last time we were allowed to send one delegate to every 500 workers as per constitution.

Now the difficulty is because of New Amendment you cannot give us more representation. At present membership of Goa Trade & Commercial Workers' Union is 25,360/- by which we are getting 51 delegates.

If we split this Union into different units with the rule of One delegate for a fraction of 25 workers is consider we can get 70 delegates from this units if we break the unions separately.

24/9/97

Discussed with

Com. K.L. Mahendra

Issue came up

in the Secretariat also.

As a special case

we may allow

51 delegates/observed.

...28-

Among these 51 mostly men

will be women. Some of

as observed

C. K. Mahendra

We, therefore, request you to allow us to send to the conference 51 delegates as per the quota of one delegate for every 500 workers instead of fractions of the union as stated above.

I hope you will understand our difficulties ~~of~~ and allow us to send 51 delegates as stated above.

The remaining seven (7) Unions will send the delegates as per the constitutional rule.

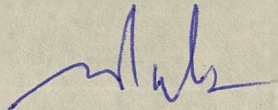
I try to contact you at Delhi as well as at Patna but I could not speak to you, I met Com. Bardhan. He promised me to speak to you and allow us to send 51 delegates for the Goa Trade & Commercial Workers' Union.

If 51 delegates are allowed we will be sending in total 70 delegates, 20 of them women delegates to the Conference.

I hope you will do the needful and accommodate us.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,



(Narayan Palekar)
President

Encl: as above

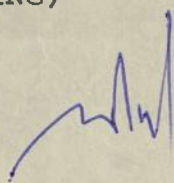
LIST OF UNITS WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN GOA
TRADE & COMMERCIAL WORKER'S UNION, PANAJI,
GOA - AFFILIATED TO AITUC UNDER NO.29 (GOA)
1984 DATED

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE UNIT</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1.	FINES TILES	- CORLIM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, CORLIM - GOA.
2.	ACI ENGINEERING DIVISION POLYTAINER INDUSTRIES	- "-
3.	GOA MICRO CELLULAR INDUSTRY GOA RUBBER PRODUCTS GOA SYNTHETICS	- "-
4.	MICRO INTERCONNEXION PRIVATE LIMITED	- "-
5.	PROGRESS CORRUGATING & PACKAGING INDUSTRIES PACK-WELL	- "-
6.	PLAST-O-PACK	- "-
7.	GARWARE GOA NETS LIMITED	- "-
8.	ALFA TILES	- "-
9.	SONATAPES PRIVATE LIMITED	- "-
10.	LONDON STAR DIAMOND COMPANY (I) LIMITED	- "-
11.	ELA FARM (DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT)	- "-
12.	S.M. PEN & PLASTIC INDUSTRIES LINC PEN & PLASTICS LTD.	- "-
13.	GOA CAPACITORS PVT. LTD.,	- "-
14.	UNITED LEADOXIDE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	- KUNDAIM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, - KUNDAIM -GOA.
15.	BEE DEE METALS (P) LTD. BEE YE TIPS (P) LTD. LEGACY TIPS (P) LTD., STALLION SALES & TIPS (P) LTD. DYNAFLO METALLICS (GOA) (P) LTD.	- "-
16.	LUMENA HOME PRODUCTS (P) LTD.	- "-
17.	HIMFORM	- "-
18.	HIMCAST	- "-
19.	FIORA COSMETICS LIMITED	- "-
20.	BHANDARY INDUSTRIAL METALS PRIVATE LIMITED	- "-
21.	KONKAN PIPES PRIVATE LIMITED	- "-
22.	CHEMTROL VALVES PVT. LTD.,	- "-
23.	GOA INVESCAST LTD.	- "-
24.	VENKATESH ALLOYS (P) LTD.	- "-
25.	POLYNOVA INDUSTRIES LTD.	- "-
26.	USHMA POLYMERS LTD.	- "-
27.	PENTAGON ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	- "-

28.	RAJENDRA MINING SPARES COMPANY LTD.	-	KUNDAIM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, KUNDAIM - GOA.
29.	TITANOR COMPONENTS LTD.	-	"
30.	SCJ POLYTHENE PVT. LTD.	-	"
31.	J.J. METALS PVT. LTD.	-	"
32.	SWAN ENAMELS PVT. LTD.	-	"
33.	REVATHI SYNTHETICS PVT.LTD.	-	"
34.	BHARGAVA ALUMIA INDUSTRIES	-	"
35.	ELECONIC CONDENSORS PVT.LTD.	-	"
36.	HOTEL VISTAR	-	PANJIM - GOA.
37.	HOTEL MANDOVI	-	"
38.	FOREST DEPARTMENT WILDLIFE & PARKS DIVISION	-	"
39.	METAL FABRIK INDIA	-	"
40.	GOA HANDICRAFTS RURAL & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (G.H.R.S.S.I.D.C.L.)	-	"
41.	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY	-	"
42.	GOA CONSTRUCTION HOUSING & FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	-	"
43.	AJANTA MEDICALS PVT. LTD.	-	BETHORA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, BETHORA, PONDA, GOA.
44.	PENTAGON ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	+	"
45.	SANJIVANI SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LTD.	-	"
46.	ELAR FASHIONS LTD.	-	"
47.	VILMAN PACKAGING PVT. LTD.	-	"
48.	TOUGH SEALS	-	"
49.	WESTERN INDIA SERVICE CENTRE	-	TISK, PONDA, GOA.
50.	MANDOVI CEMENT PIPES	-	KHANDEPAR, USGAON, GOA.
51.	GOA INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRIES MINCO (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED MIDWEST INSTRUMENT CO.PVT.LTD.	-	KARASWABA, MAPUSA, GOA.
52.	CENTAUR PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	-	"
53.	GENO PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	-	"
54.	GODREJ SOAPS LTD.	-	SATTARI, VALPOI, GOA.
55.	GOA ELECTRONICS LIMITED	-	DATTAWADI, MAPUSA, GOA.
56.	COTS GARMENTS (INDIA)	-	"
57.	GOA ANTIBIOTICS & PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	-	TUEM, PERNEM, GOA.
58.	DHOWAN ELECTRIC & ELECTRONICS PVT.LTD.	-	DATTAWADI, MAPUSA, GOA.
	J. DHOWAN & CO.	-	MAPUSA - GOA.
	J. DHOWAN & CO.,	-	TUEM - GOA.
59.	ESSENTIAL PERSONNEL SERVICES	-	MOIRA, MAPUSA, GOA.
60.	SHIRODKAR FURNITURE ART	-	PORVORIM - GOA.

61.	SATTARI ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES (P) LTD.,	- SATTARI, VALPOI, GOA.
62.	NIHAL APPARELS	- MOIRA, BARDEZ - GOA.
63.	RONIL BEACH RESORT	- BAGA, CALANGUTE, GOA.
64.	RESORTS PARAISO DE PRAIA	- "-
65.	OSBORNE HOLIDAY RESORTS	- "-
66.	G.R. ENGINEERING WORKS LIMITED MANGAL ENGINEERING WORKS	- QUELOSSIM, CORTALIM, GOA.
67.	EMCO GOA PRIVATE LIMITED EASTERN MINING CO (MYSORE) PVT. LTD.	- COLLEM.
68.	MUNGARWADI HIDADUGGI & CO.	- SANVORDEM
69.	ANANTHA APPARELS	- CURCHOREM, SANVORDEM, GOA.
70.	GOA RESISTORS PVT. LTD.,	- COLLEM.
71.	EAST QUEPEM CONSUMERS CO.OP. SOCIETY LTD.,	- CURCHOREM - GOA.
72.	NOVA DHATU UDYOG LTD.,	- ASSOLDA - GOA.
73.	ATLANTIC SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS LTD.,	- XELDEM, QUEPEM, GOA.
74.	GOA SINTERED PRODUCTS PVT.LTD.	- MARGAO - GOA.
75.	GOVIND POY OXYGEN LTD.	- "-
76.	GOA OXYGEN PRIVATE LIMITED	- "-
77.	NATIONAL AUTO ACCESSORIES LIMITED	- "-
78.	ARLEM BREWERIES LIMITED	- ARLEM - GOA.
79.	NARCINVA DAMODAR NAIK	- MARGAO - GOA.
80.	DEGGARIA SALCETE FARMCIA SALCETE	- MARGAO - GOA.
81.	GANGADHAR NARSINGDAS AGRAWAL	- "-
82.	PATIL STEEL WIRES	- "-
83.	GOA GREEN CARBON LTD.	- "-
84.	NATIONAL DISTILLERIES	- VERNA - GOA.
85.	VALES & CO.,	- ZUARYNAGAR - GOA.
86.	CHEMICALS CARRIERS	- ZUARINAGAR - GOA.
87.	SALAMANDER DISTILLERIES	- "-
88.	SEBFERNS (CARPENTERS)	- "-
89.	SEA BUILD	- "-
90.	SINGH CARRIERS TRANSPORT (FURNACE OIL)	- "-
91.	SOMA CIVIL CONSTRUCTION	- "-
92.	NASEEM CREATIONS	- "-
93.	PLASTEX CONTAINERS (GOA) PVT. LTD.	- "-
94.	MIPAK PLASTICS PVT. LTD.	- "+
95.	R.M.P. SOMC PVT. LTD.	- "-
96.	RAJU ELECTRICALS	- "-
97.	GREWAL ENGG. SERVICES (CIVIL & MECHANICAL)	- "-

98.	NEWKEM ENGINEERS PVT. LTD.	- ZUARINAGAR - GOA.
99.	NEHA SWEEPERS SECTION)	- -"-
100.	NEHA (UREA & NPK BAGGING & DESPATCH - SECTION)	- -"-
101.	NEHA (MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION)	- -"-
102.	NEHA (KCL FEEDING SECTION)	- -"-
103.	NAVHAR (CONVEYOR BELT)	- -"-
104.	NEHA (DAP SPILLAGE)	- -"-
105.	NEHA (BAGGING & DESPATCH SECTION)	- -"-
106.	GEN-CARGO HANDLING AGENCY	- -"-
107.	GOA CARBONIC INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD.	- -"-
108.	GREWALL ENGG. SERVICES (CIVIL & MECHANICAL)	- -"-
109.	GREWAL ENGG. SERVICES (RIGGERS SECTION)	- -"-
110.	S. NICHOLAS (PLUMBING SECTION)	- -"-
111.	JUTEX (JUTE DIVISION)	- -"-
112.	ZAC EMPLOYEES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.	- -"-
113.	SOMA CIVIL CONSTRUCTION (GARDENING & CIVIL SECTION)	- -"-
114.	NAVHAR MIVIR CONSTRUCTION (DAP HOUSEKEEPING)	- -"-



September 22, 1997.

To

The Reservation Officer,
New Delhi Railway Station,
Indian Railways,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

The All India Trade Union Congress is having its 36th Conference at Amritsar from 16th October to 20th October, 1997. To Make arrangements for the same office bearers and staff of the Central office in Delhi will be leaving for Amritsar by Train preferably by Golden Temple Express, on 13th October, 1997. The list of the persons (11 in Number) is attached.

We would, therefore, request you to kindly book IInd Class Sleeper for the persons as per list.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully,

(~~ED L~~ SACHDEV)
SECRETARY

The programme of the conference on
36th conference of A. I. Q. is as

On the days will be in the afternoon, 4 PM onwards, Jalloh
Labour Minister, the Vice President of the
A. I. Q., Chairman of the
Labour Minister, the Vice President of the
A. I. Q., Chairman of the
Labour Minister, the Vice President of the
A. I. Q., Chairman of the

Flag hoisting 4 PM

Wreaths at Martyr's Column 4-10 to 4-20 ^{4-20 PM}

Presidium to be constituted 4-30 PM

Reception Committee welcome
address 4-30 to 4-45

Inauguration by the prime minister
Shri G. K. Bajaj 4-45 PM

Speech
Address by Shri Shankar Singh Bahal
C. I. P. Singh

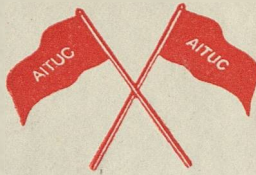
Speech by Shri Veerendra Kumar
Labour Minister Govt of
Bihar

Thanks 6 PM

~~The Prime Minister's~~
~~signature~~

The session then continues,
preceded by ~~the~~ national
Trade Union centres
and external delegates -

Forward to 36th Session of the AITUC, 16-20, October, 1997, Amritsar, Punjab



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 18, 1997.

Dear Comrade,

I am herewith sending the list of
^{your state} unions from Bihar indicating the last year for which
they have paid affiliation fees.

Please see that they clear the dues and
pay affiliation fees for 1996 otherwise delegates
will not be allowed to attend the conference.

With greetings,

Yours Sincerely,

(K.L.MAHENDRA)

GENERAL SECRETARY



*Private Secretary to
the Prime Minister*

1105/ PSto/m/97

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय

नई दिल्ली-110 011

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
NEW DELHI-110011

September 03, 1997

Dear Shri Mahendra,

Kindly refer to your letter of July 30, 1997 addressed to the Prime Minister requesting him to inaugurate the 36th Conference of the All India Trade Union Congress in Amritsar on 16th October, 1997.

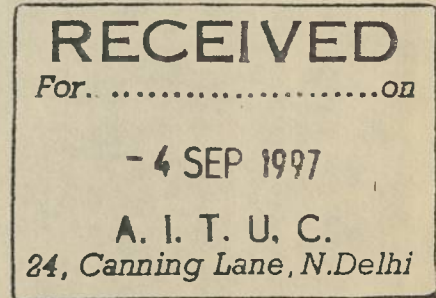
The Prime Minister has been glad to accept your invitation. I would be grateful if you could kindly forward further details about the programme to this office at the earliest.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Vikram Misri)

Shri K.L. Mahendra
General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
24, Canning Lane
New Delhi - 110001





Ekta Bhawan
Putlighar
Amritsar 143001.

20th July, 1997.

Dear Com. Mahindra Ji,

I met three members of AITUC Secretariat (Com. Mahadwan, Com. Dhar and Com. Amarjit) on 14th July 1997 and ~~after~~ reported to them on the preparations made in connection with AITUC Session to be held in Amritsar. This report you heard during your visit to Jalandhar on 5th July 1997:

Apart from that, I requested that AITUC Secretariat, decide as early as possible the followings:-

- I. i) Tentative programme i.e. start of inaugural session on 16th October 1997 after the mass rally which will end at about 3 PM.
 - ii) Tentative timings of regular sessions.
 - iii) How many commissions are proposed to be formed.
 - iv) At what time the final session will conclude on 20th Oct.
- II. i) How many fraternal delegates are expected to attend from abroad and locally.
 - ii) How many hotel rooms are to be booked for:
 - a) foreign delegates.
 - b) delegates from C.T.U.'s
 - c) A.I.T.U.C. leadership.
- III. How many Central and State Ministers, MPs and MLA's are expected to attend who need to be accommodated in Government Circuit House, Rest Houses and Hotels.
- IV. How many Big photographs of past Presidents to be put up i.e. luminaries of freedom struggle etc. ~~XX~~ and from where to get it.
- V. Whether badges for Delegates etc. can be got made in New Delhi
- VI. When AITUC office will shift to Amritsar and how many Comrades and how much space required.

contd---2

VII. Printing of Souviner will have to be at Delhi as some adds have come in Malyalum. From other regional languages it ~~will~~^{may} come.

VIII. I have requested verbally and in writing all Comrades to write their articles soon.

Apart from these I have already requested you and Com. Bardhan to find out eminent experts who can write articles on:

- What ails Indian Economy and the way out.
- Scientific and Technical ~~revolution~~ and India.
- The problems of Small Scale Sector.
- Ecology and Environment etc.etc.

Such persons be decided at the earliest. All articles must reach by at the latest 31st August 1997.

IX. Type of vouchers required for sending to institutions sending advertisements.

X. Procurement of advertisements from throughout India may be expedited.

XI. Bags for delegates are to be brought from Calcutta Arrangement for that purpose.

XII. By what date draft reports, draft resolution for Commissions and other important draft resolutions are to be printed and the duties for that purpose.

XIII. What other arrangements are ~~XXXX~~ required to be made.

You ~~can~~ think of more on the basis of past experience. Punjab has no experience of holding an AITUC session. Please let me know as early as possible. With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Parduman Singh
(PARDUMAN SINGH)
Vice President
A.I.T.U.C

Shri K.L. Mahindra,
General Secretary
AITUC,

- Conf. Badge
24/7/97

A NOTE ON AMRITSAR CONFERENCE

Comrade Parduman Singh discussed with the available Secretariat members on 14th July'97, at the AITUC Office and informed about the various preparations being done for the AITUC Conference scheduled to be held at Amritsar during 16-20 October'97. The details are as follows:

- a) Accommodation: Accommodation for about 2150 delegates/observers is made for 6/7 days, (in Sarays/chowtries). All facilities for stay of the delegates/observers is available in these places.
- b) Food: Arrangement for food to delegates/observes and volunteers to a total of 2500 persons is arranged and advance given to contractors.
- c) Pandal: To conduct the Conference is already arranged with the contractors.
- d) Lighting & Sound System: Contract given.
- e) Transport Arrangements: From station to delegates camps etc. are being arranged
- f) Cultural Programme: Two cultural troops, which are best in Punjab have been arranged.

✓ 2. Funds: As against a target of 30 lakhs
 Rs. 9 lakhs is already got
 Rs. 5 lakhs from Punjab T.Us is expected
 Rs. 3 lakhs from Bank Unions is promised and
 Rs. 10 lakh from party is expected.
 Considerable amount by way of advertisement in the souvenir is expected
 (Kerala has already got about for Rs. 30,000 and Com. A.B. Bardhan promised
 Rs. 1 lakh) All leading comrades should try and help in getting advertisement
 in August September 1997.

3. Foreign Delegates:

- a) The number of foreign delegates and the details to be informed by the AITUC Centre to work out details of their stay, boarding, transport etc. *8 confirmations have come*

As there are very few hotels in Amritsar, Punjab Tourist Corporation has been contacted and we would get concession of 40% to 50% of the normal rates.

- ii) Hotel Requirement for AITUC leadership to be informed.
 (can one of the well-equipped saroy/choultry could be used for this purpose?)
- iii) Guest houses for the VIPs can be arranged and the details to be given by the AITUC Centre.
- iv) Taxies for the leadership to be informed; so also to the foreign delegates. (It is proposed that as in practice generally, a good tourist bus/van would be better, so that all of them can be transported together from their place of stay to conference venue and back).

*Resaving
with our leadership
- written to
70
Conf for 8-9
Details to be
sent*

yes

*Tourist
Van/Bus
agreed.*

Some delegations may also arrange their own embassy cars, depending upon the status of such delegates.

4 Publicity, Media etc.

- i) Local publicity is geared up. Posters in local language are being brought out.
- ii) It is proposed to bring out some English/Hindi posters and these can be sent to all states for publicity.
- iii) We may also propose to the State Committees to conduct press conferences, highlighting the Amritsar Conference and supply the material from the Centre.
- iv) Local press in Amritsar will be used.

To be sent to all states
Action being taken

Is there a need to take some special reporters from Delhi, to be told to the Reception Committee, to enable them to make arrangements.

being considered

5. Tentative Programme for the Inauguration to be finalised.

- i) The proposal is to invite the P.M. for inauguration / open session
- ii) The Rally commences at 11 a.m. on 16th October to be over by 2 p.m.
- iii) The inaugural Session to start at 4 p.m.
- iv) Details about the closing time also to be decided.
- v) Apart from plenary sessions, how many commissions will work, has to be decided by us (such as women and child labour, social security, unorganised/informal sector, organisation, unemployment, disinvestment, public sector, globalisation and social clause, etc.).
- vi) The detailed programme during 16-20 October to be tentatively finalised.

Commissions are
not Economic Policies
& its impact
- orgn
- unorganised
- social security
- working women
techniques
(due to be prepared
at the Centre)
2 days Commission
done

- i) A circular has been sent by the Reception Committee, to all our State Committees, seeking details of delegates and other information (copy enclosed); And also giving full details of the train arrivals and departure.
- ii) AITUC Centre should also send circular with all details to State Committees besides publishing in the next issue of TUR both in English and Hindi. The circular should contain the details of the delegates from each State, so that the states will select/elect the delegates and inform the centre as well as the Reception Committee about their arrival etc.

7. Conference Documents etc.

- i) Conference documents to be prepared and printed by the Centre, in English and Hindi and send a few days in advance.
- ii) Bags supplied by ABEAM, to be brought from Calcutta. Arrangement to be made for this.
- iii) printing of souvenir will have to be done in Delhi. The last date for getting the advertisements to be 31st August'97. On receipt of advertisements, an acknowledgment to be sent subsequently voucher copies with receipt to be sent to the advertisers.

being prepared
informed
Yes / Com. Amritsar

will be got
printed
at AITUC
Centre

Badges

Achon
taken
written

iv) Com. Parduman Singh desires that the following topics preferably written by some eminent leftist economist to be published in the souvenir.

a) What ails Indian economy and the way out.

b) STR and India.

c) Peasant Movement and Khet Mazdoor Union) either by Com. Kodian or Com. V.V. Krishna Rao.

v) Cover Design to be done.

vi) Other articles requested from the leaders to be got in time, to commence the printing.

Amr...
✓

vii) One of us from the Centre to specifically concentrate on the souvenir printing and be in liaison with Com. Ashok.

✓ 8. i) The Conference venue will be named as "Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar", in the name of our first President (who was national leader from Punjab).

letter
sent ✓

ii) Postal counter, Telecom Counter, Bank Counter, Railway booking counter, airline counter etc. to be opened in the Conference venue.

Concerned ministries to be contacted to arrange the same our senior minister may talk to the concerned ministers to give necessary directions.

✓ iii) On the eve of the Conference, in the trains where many of our comrades from different important areas, travel, additional bogies to be attached. Details to be worked out and informed to the Railway Ministers for needful.

to be
informed ✓

✓ iv) AITUC office at the Conference venue - how many staff, from when.

We have proposed to Com. Parduman Singh to make available 2 or 3 English and Hindi type-writers, typists, duplicating machine and photocopier during the session in the AITUC Office.

We will discuss in the next Secretariat meeting the various issues on which action to be taken by us and wherever necessary assign responsibility amongst us.

discussed
on 24/7

(H.MAHADEVAN)

XXXXXXXXXXXX

THE 36th CONFERENCE OF THE A.I.T.U.C.

Platform Call for the Organised Workers to Agitate
On the demands of the Unorganised Workers.

The 36th Conference of All India Trade Union Congress at Amritsar was presided over by a Presidium with Com. B. D. Joshi, president and all the Vice Presidents.

In the morning the delegates laid a wreath at the Jallianwala Bagh and pledged in the name of the martyrs who fell to the bullets of British Imperialism during the freedom struggle, that we shall defend the independence and sovereignty of our country, shall fight against the communal and fundamentalist forces and the divisive forces, and defend the unity and integrity of our country. We shall strive to build India of the dreams of the Martyrs of freedom struggle.

A mass rally was held in which there was a large contingent of women and Indrajit Gupta while speaking said that he never saw such a large number of women in a meeting. He said women were suppressed for centuries but trade union movement stands for equality between men and women. He stressed that the Bill giving reservation to women in parliament and assemblies should be passed. The largely attended mass rally presided over by Madan Lal Bidi was addressed by K.L. Mahendra, Indrajit Gupta, Chaturanan Mishra, A. B. Bardhan, Satyapal Dang, Alexander Zharikov and Bant Singh Brar.

The conference was inaugurated by Inder Kumar Gujral, Prime Minister of India, who assured that the Govt. will do everything to help the working class who have played an important role in freedom struggle and also economic development. He announced that the comprehensive agricultural workers bill will be introduced in the winter session of the parliament. He further announced that instead of a national labour commission which is time consuming a committee is being appointed and its terms of reference shall be announced in the parliament. For long the trade unions have been demanding setting up a national labour commission so as to have a comprehensive legislation and amendment of the labour laws taking into consideration the changed situation. The Labour Minister hailed the role of the working class and thanked the prime minister for his two announcements. Prakash Singh Badal said that even after 50 years of independence the problems of unemployment and poverty have not been solved. He said he is ready to solve the problems of the working class.

....2....

The conference was greeted by Dr. Pandhe, general secretary C.I.T.U., Dr. Shanti Patel, president H.M.S., representatives of I.N.T.U.C. and B.M.S., Rudru Khan, president of the Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union, and Vimala Dang on behalf of the Democratic Women's Federation.

The conference was also greeted by the general secretary of W.F.T.U., president of the Vietnam Trade Union organisation, and Ambassador of Cuba, delegates from China, C.I.S., Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, C.G.T. (France), Pakistan, Nepal, Bangla Desh and Sri Lanka. There were 15 delegates from Pakistan who were received with thunderous applause to receive the Pakistan delegation.

The conference was attended by 2138 delegates and 184 Observers. A new plantation employees union of Darjeeling has got affiliated to A.I.T.U.C. with a membership of 10,000 and similarly a Jute Mill union also got affiliated. The independent union of Maruti Udyog donated Rs. 75,000 for the conference and the private teachers federation of West Bengal sent a message of greetings. Membership in several states has increased during the period since Patna conference.

The general secretary in his report stated that the claims of the imperialists that socialism has collapsed and the prosperity of the world lies in capitalist system, and the policy of globalisation and neo-liberalism, has proved to be baseless.

89 countries are poorer today than they were 15 years back, and only 15 developing countries have made some economic progress. One third of the world population lives below poverty line on less than one dollar income a day and two-third population is poor getting less than 2 dollars a day. As against this, the 100 MNCs own one-third of the assets of the world. The claim of convergence of socialism and capitalism and reduction in the gap between the developed and developing have proved to be without basis after the experience of last decade. The UNCTAD Report, 1997 states that the gap between the rich and poor in the countries and between the countries is widening and may lead to political and economic backlash.

In India the rate of growth of industrial production is going down in the last three years. The inflation rate is being controlled and yet the prices of essential commodities are rising.

The policy of privatisation of disinvestment in public sector undertakings, and even in the Navaratnas and mini-ratnas, and increasing control of private sector alongwith the autonomy strengthens the hold of private sector. The U.F. government has accepted the revival package of 12 sick public sector undertakings but other 46 have yet to be revived including the N.T.C., I.I.S.CO, etc.

The report dealt in detail about the need to organise the

unorganised and that working class of the organised sector should fight for the demands of the workers of unorganised sector including the agricultural workers.

The conference was divided into five Commissions, 1) on Economic Policy, 2) Organisation, 3) Unorganised Sector Workers, 4) Social Security, and 5) Working Women and Child Labour.

Two Seminars were held during the conference. The Seminar on Unorganised Labour including Agricultural workers was inaugurated by Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra, Secretary-Ministry of Labour, and addressed by Prof. Shiela Bhalla, Rudru Khan and Chopra.

The second seminar on Transparency in Administration and Moral Values in Public Life was inaugurated by Praful Bidwai and addressed by A. B. Bardhan, Satyapal Dang, and Surudas Dasgupta. They pointed the nexus between the criminals, politicians and Bureacrats and stressed on the need to fight against corruption by mobilising public opinion.

The conference devoted most of its time to discuss the problems of the workers in the unorganised sector who constitute about 266.67 million which includes the self-employed. The wages or income of these sectors are very low, there is no security of employment and no social security. A small section like the beedi workers, the construction workers, head-load workers, the Anganwadi workers or the workers in small non-coal mines are organised, but the bulk remain unorganised. The largest number in the unorganised sector are the agricultural workers who have work only in the season and hence are partially employed. The agricultural workers are organised in some areas.

The conference decided that the organised workers should provide organisers for the unorganised sector, pay an allowance to the organisers for at least two years and help in organising the unorganised.

The conference gave a call that trade unions throughout the country should observe 1st to 7th November a Week to hold meetings and demand the adoption of the Comprehensive Bill on Agricultural Workers.

The Trade Unions should further organise three-days Hunger Strike Camps from 19th to 21st November '97 to demand:

- 1) Comprehensive legislation on agricultural workers;
- 2) Region-wise need based Minimum Wage and social security measures for the workers in unorganised sector;
- 3) Amendment of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act so as to be able to implement the directives of the Supreme Court. Further the I. U. Act should be amended and the contract workers should be considered as employees of the principle employer.

For the first time the organised labour shall agitate on the demands of the workers of unorganised sector.

The conference gave call for dharna and demonstrations on

December 17th and 18th on the following demands:

1. Bonus ceiling for the workers should be removed. The bonus formula should be amended and worked out on gross profit.
2. The Government should pay 12.5% interest on the Pension Fund Corpus as unanimously decided by the Standing Labour Committee and EPF-Pension should be indexed.
3. The E.S.I. Hospitals and dispensaries should be directly run by the ESI Corporation and they should be linked with the private hospitals having modern diagnostic equipment.
4. Legislation for recognition of trade unions by secret ballot.
5. Wage revision in public sector undertakings, and
6. Revival of Sick Public Sector Undertakings.

Thus the conference has chalked out immediate programme of action apart from participation in common mobilisation on the call given by Platform of Mass Organisations and the C.P.S.T.U.

The conference by a resolution condemned the economic blockade of CUBA by the U.S. imperialists which defies even the UN resolution and refuses to appear before a panel of judges appointed by W.T.O.

The conference while demanding that the ILO should supervise the implementation of social standards opposes the linkage with trade which is a protectionist measure by the developed countries.

The conference by another resolution supported the efforts of Democratic Republic of Korea for unification of Korea, condemns the US imperialists who have their army in the peninsula and prevent unification.

The conference in detail reviewed the position of Organisation and decided that the organisation at the Centre, State, District and union level should be streamlined and functioned democratically under collective leadership. The laxity in keeping the registers and records should be overcome. It also laid stress on appointing a number of organisers to organise the unorganised in a big way in the coming period. Methods should be evolved to organise the workers in the new industries under the banner of A.I.T.U.C. The membership should be doubled and organisation should be streamlined was the call of the conference.

The main call from the Conference was :

1. Organise the unorganised and the organised workers to agitate for the demands of the unorganised for wages and social security.
2. Conduct agitation on the demands of the organised workers for improvement in P.F., Pension and E.S.I. Schemes.

3. Streamline the Organisation. Educate the Trade Union cadre and raise the social consciousness of the workers.
4. Strengthen the links with the fraternal trade unions in other countries.
5. Organise the workers in the new industries.
6. Strengthen and expand the A.I.T.U.^U, and strive for issue based unity of action with other trade unions.

The conference elected a General Council of 375 which elected J.Chittaranjan as president, K.L.Mahendra as general secretary, H.Mahadevan as Deputy general secretary and Ramdhari Parashar as treasurer. The list of 15 vice presidents and 10 secretaries is attached.

The conference raised the affiliation fees to One rupee per member annually with a minimum of Rs.100 per union.

...



NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDIAN WOMEN

भारतीय महिला फेडरेशन

1002, Ansal Bhawan
16, Kasturba Gandhi Marg
NEW DELHI-110001

9th October, 1997



Chief Patron :

Aruna Asaf Ali

Patrons :

Anasuya Gyanchand
Nirupama Rath (Dr.)

President :

Dina Pathak

Vice Presidents :

Hajrah Begum
Vimla Farooqui
Sarla Sharma
Shanta Deb
Dr. Kanchan Lata Sabharwal
T. Sakhi Devi
Oshima Raikhy
Priti Barua
Meenakshi Thampan
Shakuntala Sinha
Kusum Nadkarni
Geeta Mukherjee M.P.
Hamida Habibulla
Tara Reddy

General Secretary

G. Sarla Devi

Secretaries .

Primla Loomba
Rita Seth
Assomi Gogoi
Amarjeet Kaur
Pranati Mukherjee
Bani Das Gupta

Assistant Sec.

Kaushalaya Nayar
Annie Raja

Treasurer :

Ranjana Ray

To

Com. K.L. Mahendra,
General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110001

Dear Com. Mahendra,

This is to thank you for the invitation to the National Federation of Indian Women to attend inaugural session of the AITUC 36th Conference to be held at the historic city of Amritsar from 16th to 20th October, 1997.

Smt. Vimla Dang and Smt. Mohinder Samber will attend the Conference on behalf of NFIW.

I take this opportunity to send you our greetings and wish you great success for fruitful deliberations at the Congress.

With Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Primla Loomba
(Primla Loomba),
Secretary.

*Amritsar Congress
File*

Speech of the President B.D. Joshi 36th National Conference of the All India Trade Union Congress.

Comrades,

It is indeed a remarkable coincidence that the 36th conference of the All Indian Trade Union Congress is taking place amidst golden jubilee celebrations of our country's freedom in the golden city of Amritsar which has come to symbolise the untold sacrifice made & martyrdom suffered by tens of thousand sons of the soil of this region in the cause of national liberation. Significantly the great patriot, Lala Lajpat Rai, the founder President of AITUC, belonged to this region.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to offer sincerest greetings and goodwill to the delegates assembled at this conference. They will of course seriously deliberate on issues of far reaching importance to the working class. I have no doubt that these deliberations, guided by the collective wisdom of AITUC leadership, will lead to conclusions enabling the Trade union movement to adopt short as well as long term strategy to effectively defend as well as advance democratic & Trade union rights of our working people leading to constant improvement in their working & living condition. The AITUC the premier national T.U. organisation of our country can take pride in the fact that it had been in the forefront of struggle which our working class in the recent period had to repeatedly resort to push back the diabolical offensive of international capital & its strategic arms, MNCS, under the umbrella of W.B. & I M F designed so-called new economic/industrial policies. This battle has to be continued with ever more intensity and intrepidity, taking advantage of certain positive factors in the present situation.

I am sure it will not be forgotten even for a moment that restoration of genuine unity at all its levels to the fractured national Trade union movement, along with an all out campaign to organise the vast section of unorganised labour, both rural as well as urban, together constitute a sine-qua-non for achieving a break though in our onward march towards our cherished goal.

We feel greatly honoured in extending welcome and warm greetings to the fraternal delegates who have placed us under great obligation by responding to our invitation to give us the pleasure of their presence at this conference.

I must offer profuse apologies for not being able to participate in the full deliberations of the conference due to circumstances beyond my control.

- All Success to the 36th Conference of AITUC!
- Long live the international unity of the working class !
- On to further struggles for advancing the interests of the toiling people !
- Inqalab, Zindabad !

(B.D. Joshi)
President - AITUC

Amritsar
Conference

Recent Changes in Labour Market Conditions Facing Agricultural and Other Unorganised Sector Workers

Sheila Bhalla

(Text of an address prepared for the 36th Session of the AITUC, held at Amritsar, Punjab, on 16-20 October, 1997.)

Comrades: I am delighted to be here, in this historic city, in India's 50th year of Independence, at the 36th Session of the All India Trade Union Congress.

This is a fit time for introspection - a time for looking at the successes and also the failures of the Indian Trade Union movement. And certainly, one of its most serious failures, is the failure to unionise the vast mass of workers who belong to the unorganised sector. Today, the unorganised sector workforce is growing faster than the organised sector workforce. This means that today, more than ever before, the substandard wages and working conditions of the non-unionised majority threaten to undermine the wage standards and working conditions achieved by the unionised minority, who belong, mostly, to the organised sector.

These may be difficult times for the Trade Union movement. But the years of liberalisation and structural adjustment have been even harder for the majority - the more than 90 percent of all Indian workers who belong to the unorganised sector. These include the agricultural labourers, the household industry workers, many of whom are now grossly exploited under some form of the "putting out" system, and the people engaged in the small, scattered workshops, trades and services, who account for the bulk of the Indian working class. The recent deterioration in Indian labour market conditions has hit them, as a group, even harder than it has affected organised sector workers.

In the case of organised labour, it is easy to put the blame on the changes in economic policy introduced after June 1991, at the behest of international lenders. It is easy, because it is, in part, absolutely correct. Some such measures, such as the "exit policy" specifically targeted the organised sector. Others tended to worsen labour market conditions for workers in all sectors. For example, measures to cut back on public investment in infrastructure, in particular, and on public economic and social expenditure in general, spoiled employment growth prospects in all sectors, not only in the short run, but even in the longer run. Similarly, the food price increases in the early nineties, which were deliberately pitched above the general rate of inflation, hurt all segments of the working class. Together, these two measures are largely, but not solely, responsible for pushing large numbers of people in the unorganised sector below the poverty line.

However, for the majority of unorganised sector workers, the reasons for their low incomes and uncertain employment lie much deeper, and much further back in time. Their problems are not, mainly, the result of any shift in policy in the 1990's, or even of the "creeping liberalisation" of the 1980's. Not only this. It perhaps needs to be emphasised, that the adverse labour market conditions faced by unorganised workers today, have mainly indigenous roots.

Let me begin with the really hard facts. They relate to the sector where the majority of Indian workers still earn their daily bread - agriculture.

Under Indian agro-climatic conditions, there is no agricultural technology which can provide productive employment to more than 10.7 crore cultivators, and close to 7.4 crore agricultural labourers. These are roughly the numbers which we have today. And this is the basic reason why, despite respectable rates of agricultural output growth, the conditions of agricultural workers in most parts of India, have improved very little in the past 50 years, while the conditions of non-farm workers, on the average, have improved significantly.

The result can be seen in the labour productivity figures for agricultural and non-agricultural workers, respectively. In 1951, the labour productivity of non-farm workers was roughly one and one half times the labour productivity of workers in the farm sector. Today, labour productivity in the non-farm sector is more than four times labour productivity in the farm sector. And this widening productivity gap is the main cause of the widening gap between farm and non-farm wage rates, at least up until the end of the 1980's. This is also one major reason for worsening income inequalities in India today.

What is the solution?

There is only one way out of this mess for India. It involves a two-sided strategy. On the production side, the rate of growth of farm output has got to be pushed up continuously. On the labour supply side, existing agricultural workers must be absorbed, increasingly, in productive non-farm jobs. Only then can farm labour productivity rise rapidly in India. When this happens, as it has in some exceptional states, even in the nineties, the gap between labour productivity in agriculture and labour productivity everywhere else narrows, and real wages improve significantly in both agriculture and non-agriculture, even without any trade union action. At the same time, it should be appreciated that trade union action aimed at raising agricultural labour wages faces very serious obstacles indeed if labour productivity is stagnant, and if the number of days work available per agricultural labourer is declining. And that is the situation in many parts of India today.

This does not mean that you should not try. It often happens in India that current farm wages stand far below existing levels of labour productivity, and that labour requirements for particular operations are more or less rigidly fixed, given the time

constraints and the technological options open to the employer. Under these circumstances you may succeed, but in the longer run the cards are stacked against you.

What I have said so far has raised at least two important questions which now need to be considered more deeply. The first is: what are the factors that have determined real wage rates for agricultural labourers in India, during the past twenty years or so? This question is important not only for the sake of the farm workers, but also because we see that in regions where agricultural wage rates are low, non-agricultural wages in the unorganised sector are also depressed. Secondly, what happened to employment prospects in the non-farm sector during the 1990's, and even earlier, during the eighties, and why?

The answers to these two questions provide the key to understanding why labour market conditions facing unorganised sector workers have deteriorated so much during the 1990's, and what can be done about it.

First, let me say something about the behaviour over time of real wage rates - particularly the wages paid to the poorest category of labour - rural casual agricultural labourers.

Up until the mid 1970's, their real wages remained constant. There were year to year fluctuations, related mainly to changes in foodgrains prices, but the long term trend was flat. Real wages started to move up in the middle of the 1970's, exactly when rural poverty started to move down.

Studies of the period showed that the rise of real wages had very little to do with labour productivity in agriculture. Initially, in the late sixties, when agricultural labour productivity went up, real wages had stagnated. After the mid 1970's, real wages went up everywhere, even in states where agricultural labour productivity was in long term decline, like Bihar. What real wages did have to do with, was increases in the share of the workforce in non-agricultural employment, in each state. It was also established that the rise of non-agricultural employment reduced the prevalence of bonded labour in rural areas. And since wages in non-agricultural employment have been consistently above wages in agriculture, it was realised that a part of the significant decline in rural poverty was also related to the opening up of opportunities for non-farm work.

In the 1990's, such opportunities collapsed, and in terms of time periods, the timing of the decline in the share of the workforce engaged in rural non-farm activities, exactly matches the timing of the rise in rural poverty. Real wage rates in agriculture, even in the most recent period, are still directly linked with the availability of non-farm employment.

Now, let me turn to the employment scenario.

One of the most serious developments in India, during the 1980's, was the decline of employment growth rates to levels below population and labour force growth rates. By 1987-88, employment growth had fallen to just over one and a half percent per year. Simultaneously, there was a tremendous increase in the share of casual and part time workers, mainly at the expense of the self employed in rural areas, and mainly at the expense of regular workers in urban areas. Both these trends got accentuated in the 1990's.

In the case of manufacturing, much of the decline in its labour absorptive capacity is due to the substantial restructuring of the industrial sector which took place during the 1980's. Sub-sectors like capital goods and consumer durables, where production processes require less labour, grew the fastest, while more labour intensive lines of production, such as cotton textiles, grew slowly or actually contracted. In addition, both Indian and foreign demand shifted in favour of more sophisticated, higher quality goods. This also tended to reduce labour absorption. The effects of these changes will persist to the end of this century. Much of this industrial restructuring, it may be noted, took place within organised manufacturing, located mainly in urban centres.

Not only this. In rural areas specifically, an absolute decline in the household industry workforce took place during the 1980's, for the first time since India gained independence. (In earlier decades, although the share of household industry had fallen, the absolute numbers employed had always risen.) This contraction of the household industry workforce was not fully compensated for by the increased employment in non-household industry. Given present policies, this decline of employment in rural household industry is likely to continue.

What has happened to rural workforce structure as a whole, is even more serious.

During the 1980's, the share of the non-agricultural workforce reached its highest level ever, just before the era of structural adjustment began. After 1991, not only the rural secondary sector, but all of non-agriculture suffered a collapse. By 1993-94, (the latest year for which we have reliable data), non-farm employment had recovered somewhat, but the non-agricultural sector as a whole continued to provide jobs to a smaller proportion of the workforce than in either 1987-88 or 1990-91. To sum up: "structural retrogression" correctly describes the character of changes in the sectoral composition of the rural workforce, in the years after 1991.

In most states, the majority of workers who lost non-farm jobs, or the new entrants who failed to find them, ended up doing lower paid work in the already over crowded agricultural sector. Some, particularly the rural women who had worked in household industry, dropped out of the labour force altogether. In other states, workers flooded into the construction industry, or into the lower paid services in such numbers, that labour productivity in these sectors fell sharply.

These recent developments highlight two basic facts. First, the improvement of labour productivity and wages in the farm sector has become all the more urgent. Secondly, and above all, the revival of demand for labour in the non-farm sectors should become the top policy priority for the rest of this decade.

The question is: how to do it?

On the farm production side, in some states, tenancy reform and land consolidation may be preconditions for faster growth. But on both sides - on the agricultural output side and on the non-farm employment side - there is still, in India, no substitute for public infrastructure investment. Especially in rural areas, and in smaller towns, public investment in irrigation, in a reliable electricity supply, in road links and rail transport, can make private investment, in both farm and non-farm enterprises both possible and profitable. This is how new, productive employment opportunities have to be created.

If the Trade Union movement hopes to enjoy any economic influence or political clout at all during this era of marketisation and globalisation, it will have to gain the support of substantial segments of the unorganised sector. And this may call for a reordering of priorities and action plans.

For example, I understand that within the space of only a few hours recently, the government took two far reaching decisions. First, it decided that it could find the Rs 18,000 crores needed to give Central Government employees a substantial raise in pay. Then it turned around to argue that it could not afford to spend an additional 2,000 crores to provide 10 kgs of foodgrains through the proposed targeted public distribution system.

With due respect, both to our coalition government, and to organised sector workers, I have to submit that these are not the priorities of the vast majority of the working class in India. The Trade Union movement has to tell the government that this pattern of priorities is unacceptable.

It seems that the government also has to be told that demand generated by infrastructure investment is much better for the large mass of unorganised workers than demand generated by higher salaries for a section of relatively high income earners, who will now buy more cars and washing machines, and better houses to retire in. In Indian circumstances, this is the wrong way to revive demand for industrial products. It will worsen income inequalities, and do no good to demand for unorganised labour.

And of course you have got to put your Trade Union manpower to work organising the unorganised workers. You know better than I do, where the best opportunities lie. I wish you success, for your own sakes, as well as for the sakes of all unorganised sector workers.

36TH SESSION
OF
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
16th-20th October, 1997
DELEGATES SESSION

*Amritsar
Conference
File*

Will be Inaugrated by
Shri Inder Kumar Gujral
Prime Minister of India
in

Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar, Ram Bagh, Amritsar

MASSIVE OPEN RALLY

on 16th October at 11 A.M. in Goal Bagh, Amritsar

Will be addressed by :

- Com. Inderjeet Gupta Home Minister of India,
- Com. Chatranan Mishra Agricultural Minister.
- Com. A. B. Bardhan Member U.F. Steering Committee.
- Com. K. L. Mahindra General Secretary AITUC.
- Com. Satya Pal Dang Ex. Minister Punjab
- Com. Madan Lal Didi President Punjab AITUC.

Friends,

A big event is to take place in the historic City of Amritsar from 16th to 20th October 1997 when more than 2000 delegates from four corners of India, from all the State and Union territories and more than 50 delegates from foreign countries Viz France, China, Vietnam, Cuba, Syria, etc. will assemble in the city at the 36th Session of AITUC—The oldest and premier organisation of workers of India. Whose Founder President was Lion of Punjab—

LALA LAJPAT RAI

and whose Presidents include great luminaries of Freedom Movement ie Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, Shri C. R. Dass, Shri V.V. Giri and Com. S. A. Dange.

To discuss the problems facing the people of India :-

- Grinding poverty and illiteracy.
- The growing menace of Communalism, casteism, corruption and criminalisation of politics.
- Ever rising prices.
- The results of New Economic Policies.
- Privatisation and closure of factories and retrenchment.
- The rising menace of contract system.
- The problems of minimum wages and social security.
- Child labour and plight of Women.
- The problems of Small Scale Industry and Trade.
- The problems of agricultural workers and marginal formers.
- The problems of youth and unemployment etc.

The Conference will decide how to solve all these problems and chack out future tasks.

Appeal to All Citizens of Amritsar

Attend the OPEN RALLY in
GOAL BAGH, AMRITSAR on 16-10-97,
RECEPTION COMMITTEE 36TH SESSION
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

ALL-INDIA CEMENT WORKERS' FEDERATION

(Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C.)

No. 743/23, 15th 'A' Main Road, Gokul 1st Stage, 1st Phase, Mathikere, Bangalore-560054.

Ref No. :

Date: 12/10/1997

Amritsar Conference

To
Com H. Mahadevan
President and Secretary
of AICWF of AITUC
New Delhi.

RECEIVED
For.....on
15 OCT 1997
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi

Dear Comrade

This is to inform you that I had booked my railway reservation from Bangalore to Amritsar and back during last month in order to attend the 36th Conference of AITUC. Unfortunately, I had to cancel this reservation today since one of our close relatives is undergoing kidney transplantation in St. John's Medical College Hospital at Bangalore and my presence is absolutely required due to their critical position. On top of this, my mother's Cobrotter got expired and ~~his~~ religious ceremony is taking place on Monday.

Therefore, I am unable to attend the said Conference. I have also informed the General Secretary of AITUC accordingly and I requested him to continue my General Council membership from AICWF ~~from~~ for next term also. Hope you will not mistake me. My book is with me and I will return it to you when you reach Bangalore.

With greetings

Yours faithfully

H. N. NARENDRA PRASAD
General Secretary

N.B. I request you to collect me the entire set of Conference documents for my study after the Conference.

ALL-INDIA CEMENT WORKERS' FEDERATION

(Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C.)

No. 743/23, 15th 'A' Main Road, Gokul 1st Stage, 1st Phase, Mathikere, Bangalore-560054.

Ref No. :

Date: 12th Oct 1997

To

The General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
24 Canning Lane
New Delhi - 110001

Dear Comrade

Subj: - 36th Conference of AITUC to be held
in Amritsar from 16th to 20th
October 1997

Ref: - H. N. Narendra Prasad, General
Council Member from All India Cement
Workers' Federation.

The Railway reservation which I had booked from Bangalore to Amritsar and back, during last month, had to be cancelled today on account of my presence being required in St. John's Medical College Hospital at Bangalore to attend to over patient who is undergoing Dialysis for her kidney. Hence, I would request you to grant me leave of absence to the 36th Conference of AITUC.

Further, I would request you to continue my General Council Membership from All India Cement Workers' Federation for the next term also and oblige.

Thanking you

Yours fraternally
(H. N. NARENDRA PRASAD)
General Secretary.

36TH CONFERENCE

**All India
Trade Union
Congress**

PROGRAMME

**16-20 October, 1997
Amritsar**

*Amritan Conference
File*

PROGRAMME

16.10.97

- Homage at Jallianwala Bagh 10:30 a.m.
- Public Rally 11:00 a.m.
- Speakers :

Comrades : Madan Lal Didi, B.S.Brar, K.L.Mahendra, Chaturanan Mishra, Satyapal Dang, A.B.Bardhan, Indrajit Gupta, Alexander Zharikov.

- **INAUGURAL FUNCTION** (4:00 to 8:00 p.m.)
- Flag hoisting by Baba Kartar Singh 4:00 to 4:10 p.m.
- Delegates & Invitees to take seats 4:10 p.m.
- Presidium to be called to preside 4:25 p.m.
- Welcome Speech by Com. Parduman Singh,
Chairman Reception Committee. 4:30 to 4:40 p.m.
- Inaugration by,
SHRI I.K.GUJRAL, PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA 4:45 p.m.

- **GREETINGS** : by
Shri Prakash Singh Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab.
Shri Veerendra Kumar, Minister of State of Labour,
Govt. of India.

- **PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS**

- **ALL FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO BE INTRODUCED**

- **GREETINGS** - by
W.F.T.U. General Secretary, President of WFTU/Vietnam,
C.I.T.U., I.N.T.U.C., B.M.S., H.M.S., UTUC(L.S.), UTUC,
Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union, Cuban , China, C.I.S. del-
egations.

- Vote of Thanks

- Dinner 8:00 p.m.

- **CULTURAL PROGRAMME** 9:00 p.m.

17.10.97

PLENARY SESSION

9:00 a.m.

- Condolence Resolution
- **CONSTITUTING OF**
Steering committee, Resolutions Committee, Credentials
Committee & Recording of Minutes.
- Report of General Secretary
- Resolutions
- Lunch 1:00 p.m.
- **Discussions in Commissions** 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
(i) Economic Policies,
(ii) Organisation,
(iii) Unorganised Labour,
(iv) Working Women and Child Labour,
(v) Social Security for Workers.
- **Seminar on Unorganised Labour
including Agricultural Workers** 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
- Dinner 8:00 p.m.
- **CULTURAL PROGRAMME** 9:00 p.m.

18.10.97

- Discussion in Commissions 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and 4 to 6 p.m.
- Lunch 1:00 p.m.
- **Seminar on Transparency in Governance &
Moral Standards in Public Life** 6 to 8:00 p.m.
- Dinner 8:00 p.m.
- **CULTURAL PROGRAMME** 9:00 p.m.

19.10.97

PLENARY SESSION

9:00 a.m.

(Lunch 1:00 to 3:30 p.m.)

DISCUSSIONS

9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

● Dinner

8:00 p.m.

CULTURAL PROGRAMME 9:00 p.m.

20.10.97

PLENARY SESSION

9:00 a.m.

- Summing up of Commission Reports.
- Summing up of General Secretary's Report
- Resolutions
- Presentation of Accounts.
- Amendment to the Constitution of A.I.T.U.C.
- Credential Committee Report
- Election of new General Council.
- General Council meeting 12:30 p.m.
- Election of Office-Bearers & Working Committee.

Plenary Session Re-assembles 1:00 to 1:30 p.m.

Conference ends 1.30 p.m.

Lunch

Union is Strength

Ropar Thermal Project Contractors Worker Union

(Registered Under Trade Union Act)

Registration No. 79 of 1988

Affiliated to All India Trade Union Congress (A.I.T.U.C.)

H.O. 1141-L, Type II, R.T.P. Nuhon Colony, G.G.S:S.T.P. ROPAR

R. K. TIWARI
President

SUBA SINGH BUTTAR
General Secretary

Ref. No RTP/cw4/608

RECEIVED

For.on

Dated 23-9-97

- 1 OCT 1997

A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane N. Delhi.

To :

The General Secretary,
AITUC, 24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi.

Sub: Regarding internal dispute of Union in GGSSTP, Ropar.

.....

R/Sir,

In continuation of our earlier letter and Comm. A.B. Verdhan
Comm. Bant Singh Brar, Gen. Secy., Pb. AITUC ~~xxxx~~ has written a letter
to your office dt. 16 August, 1997 with copy to our Union but with
all these efforts, assurances and mutual correspondance the issue
still remains un-resolves.

It is, therefore, as under please :-

1. That it is true that PTUC recognised RTP contractor Workers Union which is only Union of representative character regarding contractor's workers now having 1500 membership out of total strength of 1700 workers.
2. Keeping this facts, in view an other Union formed by Mr. B.S.Saini must be directed to be desolved.
3. That regarding dispute relating to PSEB Employees Fed. Thermal Unit some amicable solution must be arranged or the matter should be decided on merits because due to continuous stalmate prestice of our unit has almost been vanished.
4. That we are not convinced with the perpossals that how a person like Mr. B.S.Saini who formed the parallel union against the AITUC Union can be allowed to nominated as one the office bearer of PSEB Employees Fed. which is also an AITUC affiliated Union even when he is not elleg in delegate ~~xyxx~~ session.

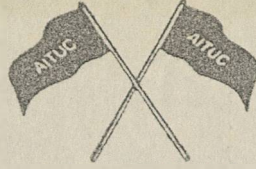
It is, thereofe once again requested to settled this issue at the earliest possible so that our Theraml of SPEB Employees Fe can also start smooth functioning and Mr. B.S.Saini shall also be directed to desolved his pocket union named Pvt. ~~xxxx~~ Labour Union immediately.

With Regards,

Yours sincerely,

CC to :- 1. President/Gen. Secy. AITUC, Pb.
2. President/Gen. Secy. Fed. AITUC, Pb.

R. K. Tiwari
President



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

36th CONFERENCE of A.I.T.U.C.

PRESS RELEASE

Shri K.L.Mahendra has issued the following statement: -

The 36th Conference of the A.I.T.U.C. will be held at Amritsar, Punjab, at Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar, the founder President of the A.I.T.U.C. from 16th to 20th October, 1997.

Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India, will inaugurate the Conference, Shri Prakash Singh Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri M.P. Veerender Kumar, Minister of State for Labour, Govt. of India and others will address the open session on 16th October, 1997. Baba Kartar Singh will hoist the flag.

A mass rally shall be held on 16th October at 4:00 p.m. which will be addressed by Shri Indrajit Gupta, Home Minister of India and Vice-President of A.I.T.U.C., Shri Chaturanan Mishra, Minister for Agriculture, Govt. of India, and former President of A.I.T.U.C., Shri A.B.Bardhan, Vice-President, A.I.T.U.C., Shri K.L.Mahendra, General Secretary, A.I.T.U.C., Shri Parduman Singh, Vice-President, A.I.T.U.C., Shri Satpal Dang, and Shri Madanlal Didi & Shri Bant Singh Brar, President and General Secretary of the Punjab State A.I.T.U.C. respectively.

The delegates will pay homage at Jallianwala Bagh at 10:00 a.m.

The inaugural Session will also be addressed by the leaders of I.N.T.U.C., C.I.T.U., B.M.S., H.M.S., UTUC, and UTUC (L.S.) and T.U.C.C.

Fraternal delegates from China, Cuba, Vietnam, CGT France, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Kazaksthan, Uzbeksthan, Korea, Russian Federation and CIS Trade Unions Federation and others will also attend.

There will be a seminar on unorganised labour including agricultural labour, on the 17th October from 7:00 p.m. in which Dr. L.Misra, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, Ch. Hanumanth Rao, Former Member of Planning Commission, Kodyan, Sunil Chopra and others will address. There will a seminar on transparency in administration and morals values in public life on 18th October, 1997, which will be addressed by Shri A.B.Bardhan, Praful Bidwai, Gurudas Dasgupta and some others.

The Conference will discuss the impact of globalisation, liberalisation and structural adjustment on Indian economy and the working class. The Conference will naturally pass resolutions on a number of issues such as removal of ceilings on bonus, the revival of sick industries, against entry of private sector in insurance and banking sector and also in core industry like coal the increase in contract labour and necessary amendments in the light of Supreme Court judgement.

The Conference will decide the direction to organise the unorganised sector workers and mobilise the workers of organised sector on their demands. Trade union movement will agitate for enactment of comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers, etc.

(K.L. MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

अखील भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेस

VELHOS BUILDING (2nd floor) Opp. MUNICIPAL GARDEN, PANJIM - GOA

Ref. No: Press ReleaseDate : 3/10/1997.FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION

36th Conference of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) will be held in Amritsar, Punjab from 16th October to 20th October, 1997.

The working class of Punjab has fought glorious struggles under the banner of All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) not only for their economic demands but also for entire people, and have fought bravely against the terrorist, with Hundreds of Comrades laying down their lives.

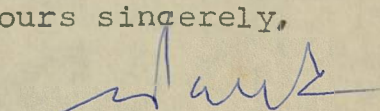
More than 2500 delegates from all over India, and many fraternal delegates from other countries will be attending this Conference. All India Trade Union Congress is the oldest Trade Union Organisation in the Country and was started in 1920 under the presidency of the Great Patriot Shri Lala Lajpat Rai. It is to be noted that the great luminaries of the freedom movement like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, Shri V.V. Giri, V. Chakrai Chittair, Com. S.A. Dange and others were president of AITUC at one time or the another.

This session is being held in Punjab after 74 years and the delegates of working class will be attending this Conference in Amritsar. This city is famous throughout the world not only for Golden Temple but also for the great sacrifices of its citizens during freedom struggle and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

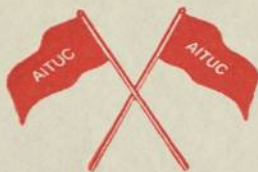
Goa will be sending 70 delegates to this Conference at the rate of one delegate for every 500 workers. The delegate include Com. Narayan Palekar, Com. Christopher Fonseca, Com. R.D. Mangueshkar, President, General Secretary and Secretary respectively of AITUC, Goa and others including 19 women delegates. The delegate will be leaving on 12/10/1997 and will be returning on 23/10/1997. The Goa unit of All India Trade Union Congress is proud to have 2 members on the Executive Committee and 5 members on General Council of the AITUC Central Committee.

With warm greetings,

Yours sincerely,


(Narayan Palekar)
President.

*File
Shri
K.L.
9/10*



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

October 4, 1997,

To

The Editor,
TV-18/
8, Bafaji Estate,
Guru Ravidas Marg,
Kalkaji,
New Delhi-19.

SUB: Request to attend Press Conference on the ensuing
AITUC's 36th Conference - 16-20, October, 1997,
at Amritsar, Punjab.

Dear Sir,

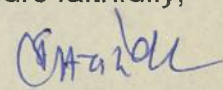
The 36th Conference of A.I.T.U.C. will take place from 16th to 20th October, 1997, at Amritsar, Punjab. Various issues concerning the working people of India in the changing economic and industrial scenario will be discussed in the Conference. The Prime Minister of India will inaugurate the Conference. on 16th October, 1997.

Comrade K.L.Mahendra, General Secretary of A.I.T.U.C. will address the Press on the importance of the Conference **on 6th October, 1997, at 1:30 p.m. at A.I.T.U.C. Central Office at 24-Canning Lane, New Delhi-1.**

You are kindly requested to depute your representative to cover the above said Press Conference.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


(D.L. SACHDEV)
SECRETARY

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
КӘСІПОДАҚТАРЫНЫҢ
ФЕДЕРАЦИЯСЫ

480004, Алматы қаласы, Желтоқсан көшесі, 37,
телефакс 323962, телетайп 251711 "Роза",
телефон 328512, "Лариба банк"
ББ есеп шоты 695404, код 774,
МФО 190501774, СТН 600500021843

ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ПРОФСОЮЗОВ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
КАЗАХСТАН

480004, г. Алматы ул. Желтоқсан, 37,
телефакс 323962, телетайп 251711 "Роза",
телефон 328512, Расчетный счет 695404,
СБ "Лариба-банк" код 774,
МФО 190501774, РНН 600500021843

24.09.97 № 589

На № _____ от _____

Amirion Caprey

Trade Unions' Federation
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
37, Jeltoksan Street
Almaty, Kazakhstan, 480004
Tel. 39.29.01
Fax: (007 3272) 32.39.62

Almaty, September 23, 1997

Asia-Pacific Regional Office
World Federation of Trade Unions
5 E, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110055, India
FAX: 0091-11-777 51 30

All India Trade Union Congress
Kening Lane, New Delhi-110001, India
FAX: 0091-11-335 61 22

About the participation of the delegation of Trade
Unions' Federation of Kazakhstan in WFTU's Asian
Trade Union Seminars and the AITUC Conference

Dear Brother Ganjalov, dear Brothers from the All India Trade Union
Congress,

To our regret, your letters dated August 1, 1997 No 54 and
65 reached us on September 12 and this is why we could not reply
promptly.

We are grateful to you for the invitation to Trade Unions
Federation of Kazakhstan to send its representatives to the Asian
Regional Trade Union Seminars, and also to the meeting with mem-
bers of the WFTU's General Council.

We are accepting your invitation with pleasure and in-
forming you, that Trade Unions' Federation of Kazakhstan will be
represented in following composition:

1. Mercy Butina - member of the Council of Trade Unions'
Federation of Kazakhstan, president of the Health Service Workers'
Union, born on February 14, 1945 in Aqtobe Region, citizen of the Re-

2

public of Kazakhstan, passport No 0262448, issued by Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan on March 7, 1996, valid to February 14, 2035.

2. Akhmet Kaliyev - member of the Council of Trade Unions' Federation of Kazakhstan, president of Power Engineering and Electrical Workers' Union, born on May 16, 1938 in Aqtobe Region, citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan, passport No 0372297, issued by Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan on April 29, 1996, valid till May 16, 2028.

The delegation will arrive Delhi on October 15 and will return on October 22. We will inform you in addition about the number of the flight and time.

Dear Brother Ganguli, dear Colleagues from All India Trade Union Congress, please:

1. urgently send us by fax (007 3272) 32.39.62 personal invitation for the members of the delegation;

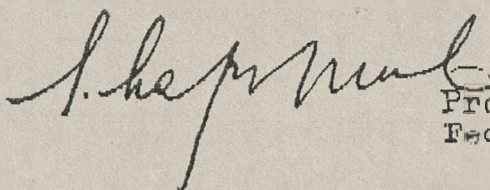
2. give a visa support to our representatives through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of India (the visas, that were issued to our representatives that took part in the Congress of the Centre of Indian Trade Union, were received at the last moment. This caused uneasiness);

3. ensure an interpreter of Russian language;

4. bearing in mind your information, please, cover the travelling expenses of our representatives on the route: Delhi - Amristar - Delhi.

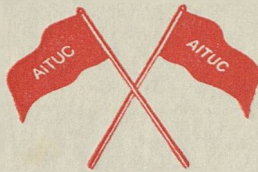
Taking this advantage, I convey my friendly greetings and best wishes for sound health and every success in your activities.

With fraternal greetings,



Siazbek Moukachev

President of the Trade Unions'
Federation of the Republic of
Kazakhstan



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 10, 1997,

Shri Krishna Kant,
Vice-President,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

The All India Trade Union Congress founded in 1920 the Lala Lajpat Rai presiding over its session is holding its 36th Conference at Amritsar the city of Jalianwala Bagh, from 16th to 20th October'97. The leaders of our freedom movement like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, C.R. Das and V.V. Giri were its Presidents at some time or other. Renowned trade union leaders like S.A. Dange, N.M. Joshi, Chakrai Chethai and several others led it through years.

Today the working class is faced with challenges arising out of changing economic scenario, resulting into industrial sickness, joblosses and increase in contract labour and unorganised sector due to globalisation and neo-liberalism. This Conference will deliberate on these issues and matters connected with improving the working conditions of toiling masses of India. The Conference will also deliberate the issue of eliminating child labour and better working conditions and support systems for the women workforce. On the occasion of 36th Conference, we are bringing out a souvenir.

I shall be highly obliged if you send a message along with your photo for the souvenir.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 13, 1997,

Dear Veerender Kumar,

The 36th Session of the AITUC will be held from 16th to 20th October '97 at Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar in Amritsar, the city where the British Imperialists carried out the brutal massacre at Jallianwala Bagh. This session will naturally discuss the problems arising out of globalisation and neo-liberalism, the economic policies of the Govt., the threat to national unity and integrity from the communal forces etc. and work out the tasks for the working class.

Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India has agreed to inaugurate the Conference.

You are cordially invited to attend and greet the inaugural session of the Conference on 16th October '97 at 4.00 p.m.

With greetings,

Yours sincerely,

(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Shri Veerender Kumar,
Minister of Labour,
Government of India,
Shram Shakti Bhavan,
New Delhi.

*I personally handed
over the letter of my
residence of the minister
and he confirmed
participation
K.L. Mahendra
6/10.*

*File
K.L.
10/97*

September 13, 1997,

Dear Misraji,

The 36th Session of the AITUC will be held from 16th to 20th October'97 at Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar in Amritsar, the city where the British Imperialists carried out the brutal massacre at Jallianwala Bagh . This session will naturally discuss the problems arising out of globalisation and neo-liberalism, the economic policies of the Govt., the threat to national unity and integrity from the communal forces etc. and work out the tasks for the working class.

Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India has agreed to inaugurate the Conference.

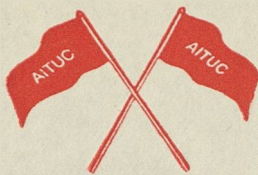
You are cordially invited to attend the inaugural session of the Conference on 16th October'97 at 4.00 p.m.

With greetings,

Yours sincerely,

(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Dr. L.D. Misra,
Secretary,
Government of India,
Ministry of Labour,
Shram Shakti Bhavan,
New Delhi.



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 18, 1997,

Dear Shri Veerendra Kumar,

In connection with the 36th Conference of the A.I.T.U.C. we are organising a Seminar on the problems of Unorganised Sector including Agricultural Labourers on 17th October '97 from 6 p.m. at Amritsar.

This is to request you to inaugurate the Seminar in which some trade union leaders, economists and leaders of agricultural labour will participate and all the delegates and others will attend.

I hope you will agree to inaugurate.

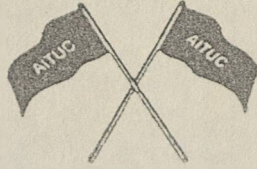
With regards,

Yours sincerely,

K.L. Mahendra
(K.L.MAHENDRA)

Shri Veerendra Kumar,
Minister for Labour,
Govt. of India,
New Delhi.

*Personally handed over
to the Minister at his residence
by me -
K.L. Mahendra
- 18/9.*



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

October 6, 1997,

Her Excellency,
Ambassadress,
Extra Ordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba,
4, Munirika Marg,
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

The all India Conference of the A.I.T.U.C. is scheduled to be held in Amritsar (Punjab) on 16-20 October, 1997. The Conference will be inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India, Shri I.K. Gujral and the Session starts at 4:00 p.m. on 16th October.

Very large number of delegates from all States in India and fraternal delegates from many countries including Cuba will attend the inaugural Session of the Conference.

It is a great pleasure to invite you personally to attend the Conference.

Hope you will accept our invitation and be gracious to attend the same.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

(K.L. MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Cable: "AITUCONG"
FAX: 91-11-33 86 427

Tel. 33 87 320,

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

PRESIDENT : B.D.JOSHI
Gen.Secy. : K.L.MAHENDRA

September 10, 1997,

CIRCULAR/NOTICE
TO

ALL MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL,
WORKING COMMITTEE AND OFFICE-BEARERS OF AITUC.
&
ALL STATE COMMITTEES OF AITUC

General Council meeting of AITUC on 16th October,
16th October, 1997, At Amritsar at 10.00a.m.

Dear Comrades,

The General Council of the AITUC will be having its meeting at Amritsar, at 10:00 a.m., at the Conference venue to consider the following agenda:

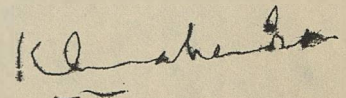
1. Approval of the Agenda for the 36th Conference to be held from 16 to 20th October, 1997, at Amritsar.
2. Amendments to AITUC Constitution.

Enclosed is a copy of the amendment(s) proposed in the Secretariat to the Constitution of AITUC.

The Working Committee will meet at 9:30 a.m. on the same date and at the same venue.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,



(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Encl. Copy of the proposed amendment(s)

D.T.O.....

Cable: "AITUCONG"
FAX: 911-11-3386 427

Tel. 33 87 320,

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

24-Canning Lane, New Delhi-1.

PRESIDENT : B.D.JOSHI
GEN. SECY. : K.L.MAHENDRA

September 10, 1997,

NOTICE OF AMENDMENT(S) TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE AITUC

SUB: Proposed amendment(s) to the Constitution
of AITUC.

Dear comrades,

In accordance with Clause 31 of the Constitution of All India Trade Union Congress and in continuation of the notice dated 10.9.97 for General Council meeting to be held on 16th October, 1997, at Amritsar, the Secretariat propose to table the following amendment(s) to the Constitution in the said meeting.

AFFILIATION FEE

Clause 6(a)

In Clause 6(a) substitute "Re one" in place "50 paise" and substitute "Rs.100/-" in place of "Rs.50/-"

(The existing Clause reads as under -

Affiliation Fee

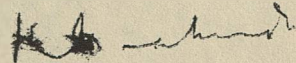
6. Each affiliated union shall pay to the AITUC:

- a) An annual contribution at the rate of 50 paise per member, subject to a minimum of Rs.50/-.

The proposal is to change annual contribution rate of 50 paise per member to Re.1 per member subject to a minimum of Rs.100/-)

With greetings,

Yours comradely,



(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY.

P.T.●.....

Cable: "AITUCONG"
FAX: 91-11- 33 86 427

Tel. 33 87 320,

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

24- Canning Lane, N.Delhi-1.

PRESIDENT : B.D.JOSHI
GEN.SECY. : K.L.MAHENDRA

September 8, 1997,

CIRCULAR
TO

ALL STATE COMMITTEES OF AITUC

Dear comrade,

SUB: Delegates to the 36th Conference of
AITUC from affiliated unions.

A (printed) circular dated 25th July 1997, addressed to "All members" was already sent by the AITUC Centre giving details about the 36th Conference of AITUC being held at Amritsar, Punjab, during 16-21, October, 1997. This circular was sent to all our affiliated unions, as per our list submitted to the Government during 1989. Since 1989, many new unions have been affiliated and some of the unions could have left due to closure and sickness of the company etc. Some of the circulars sent by us, therefore, returned back to us.

We are enclosing herewith a few copies of the above circulars. We request you -

1. to contact all affiliated unions in your State.
2. to ensure that they have paid the affiliation fees upto 1996 &
3. elect their delegates to participate in the Amritsar Conference according to the provisions of our Constitution, as explained in the circular. Delegate fee is Rs.125/-.

We request you to treat this as urgent and important.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(H. MAHADEVAN)
SECRETARY

Encl. Circular dt. 25th July'97.
(make more copies as required)



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 10, 1997,

Shri K.R. Narayanan,
President of India,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

The All India Trade Union Congress founded in 1920 the Lala Lajpat Rai presiding over its session is holding its 36th Conference at Amritsar the city of Jalianwala Bagh, from 16th to 20th October'97. The leaders of our freedom movement like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, C.R. Das and V.V. Giri were its Presidents at some time or other. Renowned trade union leaders like S.A. Dange, N.M. Joshi, Chakrai Chethai and several others led it through years.

Today the working class is faced with challenges arising out of changing economic scenario, resulting into industrial sickness, job losses and increase in contract labour and unorganised sector due to globalisation and neo-liberalism. This Conference will deliberate on these issues and matters connected with improving the working conditions of toiling masses of India. The Conference will also deliberate the issue of eliminating child labour and better working conditions and support systems for the women workforce. On the occasion of 36th Conference, we are bringing out a souvenir.

I shall be highly obliged if you send a message along with your photo for the souvenir.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

September 12, 1997,

Comrade Flerentina Laza Cardenas,
International Department,
Central Council of the Cuban Trade Unions-CTC,
Havana.
CUBA.

Dear Comrade Flerentina Lara Cardenas,

Thanks for your fax-message regarding journey arrangements of your delegation to the 36th Session of AITUC held from 16th to 20th October, 1997, at Amritsar City. Please let me know immediately about your return journey to Havana. Are you traveling back direct from Beijing to Havana or will you return to Havana via New Delhi and Paris? We need this information immediately. Please treat this as urgent.

We need immediately, as already mentioned in our invitation letter, for the visa purpose and to send the PTA in Paris for your delegation, full personal details of each member of your delegation, as follows:

- Name in full -
- Name of Father/Husband -
- Date & Place of Birth -
- Full Permanent Address -
- Pass Port Number -
- Date & Place of Issue -
- with Validity -
- Position held in Trade Union -

Please send all the above details immediately to AITUC through fax
(No. 0091-11 338 64 27).

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(R. PARASHAR)

SECRETARY
INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

October 12, 1958

Comrade Parashar, Secretary
International Department
Central Office of the United Front League
London, U.K.

Dear Comrade Parashar:

I thank you for the message regarding the arrangements for my
departure to the 25th Session of the UFL World Council (1958-1959) at
New York City. I have known and admired you for many years and
am glad to have you back in the UFL. I have heard the UFL is
now in the red phase. We need the UFL to be more active.

We need more active workers in our party. I
am sure you will be able to help in this regard. I will
be glad to hear from you again.

- 1. UFL World Council
- 2. UFL Executive Committee
- 3. UFL Secretariat
- 4. UFL Regional Offices
- 5. UFL Party Branches
- 6. UFL Youth League
- 7. UFL Women's League
- 8. UFL Children's League

Please send me the above mentioned information.
Yours fraternally,
R. Parashar

7th
Invitation for the 36th Conference
Conference sent to —
24/11

Business Standard,
Partap Bhavan,
Bahadurshah Zafar
Marg,
New Delhi.

Jansatta,
Express Building,
Bahadurshah Zafar
Marg,
New Delhi.

The Hindustan
Times
H.T. Building,
K.G. Marg,
New Delhi.

The Hindu/Frontline,
INS Building,
Rafi Marg,
New Delhi-1.

Dainik Hindustan,
Building,
Marg,
New Delhi -1.

PTI
PTI Building,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi.

National Herald,
Herald House,
Bahadurshah Zafar
Marg,
New Delhi - 2.

Navbharat Times,
Times Building,
Bahadurshah Zafar
Marg,
New Delhi.

PTI Bhasha
PTI Building,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi.

Times of India,
TOI House,
Bahadursha Zafar
Marg,
New Delhi -2.

Statesman,
Statesman Building,
Connaught Circle,
New Delhi.

✓ AAJ TAK,
201, Competent
House,
F-14, Connaught
Place,
New Delhi - 110001.

Tribune,
N-Block, Outer
Circle
Connaught Place,
New Delhi.

Economic Times,
Times Building,
Bahadurshah Zafar
Marg,
New Delhi.

Home TV (T.V. India
Ltd.)
C-197, Jawahar
Park,
Khanpur-Devli
Road,
New Delhi - 62.

Indian Express,
Express Building,
Bahadurshah Zafar
Marg,
New Delhi -2.

Indian Express,
Express Building,
Bahadurshah Zafar
Marg,
New Delhi.

✓ INDIA PLUS TV,
D-1, Soami Nagar,
New Delhi - 17.

Pioneer,
Herald House,
Bahadurshah Zafar
Marg,
New Delhi.

Univarta, /UNI
UNI Building,
Rafi Marg,
New Delhi -1.

✓ New Delhi TV
Archana Complex,
Greater Kailash-I,
New Delhi-48.

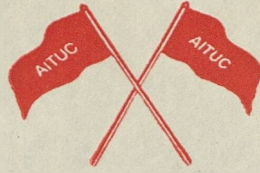
Dainik Jagran,
INS Building,
Rari Marg,
N. Delhi.

NEWS TRACK,
F-14, Competent
House,
Connaught Place,
New Delhi-1.

Financial Express,
Express Building,
Bahadurshah Zafar
Marg,
New Delhi.

Rashtriya Sahara,
Ambadeep,
Barakhamba Road,
Connaught Place,
New Delhi.

✓ TV-18
8, Balaji Estate,
Guru Ravidas Marg,
Kalkaji,
New Delhi-19.



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi

General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 23, 1997,

*36th
Conference
K.L.M.
23/9/97*

Dear Shri M.Arunachalamji,

As you are aware that All India Trade Union Congress is having its 36th Conference at Amritsar from 16th October to 20th October, 1997.

Shri I.K.Gujral, Prime Minister of India is inaugurating the Conference on 16th October, 1997. The Home Minister, Agriculture Minister and Labour Minister will also greet the Conference.

On this occasion the Reception Committee is bringing out a souvenir which will carry articles on various aspects concerning labour.

We would reuest for your help in getting some advertisements for the souvenir. A few copies of the brochure carrying the Appeal and other technical details are enclosed.

We hope your Ministry will help us in this endeavour.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

(K.L. MAHENDRA)

Shri M.Arunachalam,
Minister for Chemicals &
Fertilizers,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

*copy to
1. B. Nagaraj
2. Salunke*

File
Conference
K.L.
22/9

September 22, 1997,

Dear Dr. Misra,

During the 36th Conference of the AITUC a Seminar on the Problems of workers in unorganised sector including the agricultural workers is being organised.

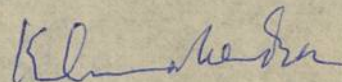
The Standing Labour Committee has decided to devote the next Indian Labour Conference on the same subject.

We are inviting some eminent economists to participate in the Seminar on 17th October, 1997, at 6 p.m. at Amritsar Conference venue.

This is to request you to participate in the Seminar.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



(K.L. MAHENDRA)

Dr. L. Misra,
Secretary,
Govt. of India,
Ministry of Labour,
New Delhi.

ASR Conf.
5/28

Tarakeswar Chakraborti

02.9.1997.

Com. Parduman Singh,
Chairman,
Reception Committee,
36th Session,
All India Trade Union Congress,
Ekta Bhavan, Putlighar,
AMRITSAR : 143001 (PUNJAB)

Dear Comrade,

Further to my talks with you, I have to state as under :

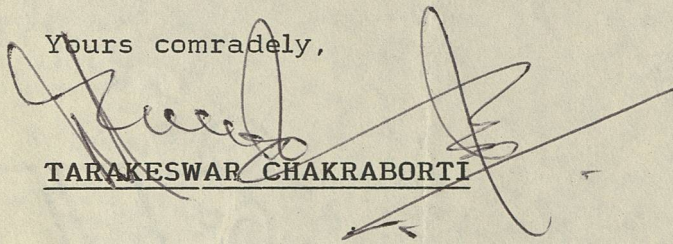
- 2000 bags donated by AIBEA for the delegates to the AITUC Conference shall be delivered at BPTUC office in 144, Lenin Sarani, Calcutta, by September-end. You shall have to make arrangements for its transport to Amritsar.

As regards the cash donations, I am pursuing the matter and hope that more than Rs.2,00,000/- shall be contributed by AIBEA unions. Already Rs.1.00 lakh has been paid to you by our unions in Punjab. Not less than Rs.1.00 lakh more will also be donated. The cost to AIBEA for 2000 bags shall be more than Rs.1.00 lakh.

I have already talked to the unions concerned as stated in your letter of 9th June, 1997, for donations to the Conference.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,


TARAKESWAR CHAKRABORTI

c.c. to : Com. Kamalapati Roy,
General Secretary, BPTUC,
144, Lenin Sarani,
CALCUTTA : 700 013

For information and necessary action.

Letter has been sent to Com. Tarakeswar. As discussed with Com KLM - observers will not be given bags. (11/9/97)

S. C. KRISHNAN, B.A.
Regional Committee E. P. F. Scheme

ASR
file

49, Gurusvappa Street,
Madras - 600 002.

© : ~~SECRET~~ 8533520

RECEIVED
For.on
17 SEP 1997
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi.

8th Sept. 1997.

Com. Parduman Singh,
Member/C.B.F., E.P.F.,
Ekta Bhavan, Furlighar,
AMRITSAR- 143001.

Dear and respected Comrade,

Hope and trust you have received our publication giving a verbatim reports regarding coverage of 20,000 contract workmen under 17(1)(b) of E.P.F. (Act) and including your kind letter to Union Secretary to Labour and his response to the same.

The Regional P.F. Commissioner, does not appear to be clear as enunciated by number of R.P.F. Commissioners of the Region vide Minutes of the meeting held on 21-6-95 as well as R.P.F. Commissioner, Madurai Region.

Now that August is over and number of Conferences are scheduled between 15th Sept. and 15th Oct., may I suggest that you mention the period 22nd Oct. to 7th Nov. as probable date for convening the meeting preferably at Chennai or New Delhi to sort out the problem pending solution for more than five years that to relating to public sector industry which is under threst of re-structuring.

Thanking you,

Yours fraternally,

S. C. Krishnan
(S.C. Krishnan)

- c.c. Com. A.B. Barchan,
President/A.I.F.E.E.,
Ajoy Bhavan, Kotla Road, New Delhi.
- c.c. Com. K.L. Mahendra,
No.24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-1.
- c.c. Com. Parduman Singh,
No.24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-1.
- c.c. Com. Sach Dev,
24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-1.

To be discussed
with Com. Parduman
Singh
ASR File
Oct 17/9/97

*File
conference
K.L.
15/9*

15th September, 1997

Shri Virender Kumar,
Minister for Labour,
Govt. of India,
Shram Shakti Bhavan,
Rafi Marg,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

The 36th Conference of the All India Trade Union Congress is being held at Amritsar from 16th to 20th October, 1997. The A.I.T.U.C. is the oldest Trade Union Central Organisation founded in 1920 and Lala Lajpat Rai presided over the foundation Conference and large number of national leaders were associated with A.I.T.U.C.

The Conference is being inaugurated by Prime Minister Shri I.K. Gujral on 16th October at 4.30 P.M.

You are cordially invited to address the inaugural session of the Conference.

Please spare time and address our Conference on 16-10-1997.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,

K.L. Mahendra
(K. L. Mahendra)
General Secretary.

Note on Delegates to the Amritsar Conference. 12th Sept 97

Amritsar
Conference
file

1. Vide our circular dt 25th July '97 (which is even now ^{being} sent to unions, based on 1989 list) we have clearly spelt out the election of delegates, reproducing the amended provisions of our Constitution.
2. In view of the above, the earlier practice of one delegate to one registered union with whatever membership it had will stop.
3. Unions ^{with} less than 250 members will have to poll together and elect one delegate amongst them. There are some states, whose registered unions have much less than 250 each. Unless they give in writing about the composition of the members for this purpose, we cannot issue delegates' badges to them. But in the last minutes when they come and pay their subscription at the conference venue, this exercise of verifying the actual membership would be difficult, unless we have a good team of persons to look into their details. There could be also pressure/persuasion from the "big" leaders of some of these states to accept what is given and issue delegates' badges this time.
4. Some states' leaders are still in the old practice. For example, comrades from Goa want to bring delegates based on the old ratio, as their union is one General Workers' Union (i.e. at the rate of one for every 250 members for the entire membership). They seem to insist on this. If this is accepted by chance, the same yardstick will have to be applied in all other similar cases, of big unions, which will result in uncontrollable numbers of delegates/observers. Especially to avoid that situation, the constitution was amended. Anyway, we must be able to resist the pressure, if any.
5. Many unions do not send annual returns regularly to the GWC. Even if they do so, some of them show much less membership than what they actually possess. As for as allotment of delegates, should we go by their annual returns or what they claim. Will they be present with their annual report, at least for 1996, at Amritsar so that we can verify the same and allot the number of delegates accordingly. Most of our unions do not send the copy of the annual returns to the AITUC Centre regularly.
6. As per our circular (which is based on the provisions of the Constitution, 2 years before all affiliated unions

-2-

shall have to furnish to the Gen. Secretary, the names and addresses of delegates. This might not invariably happen.

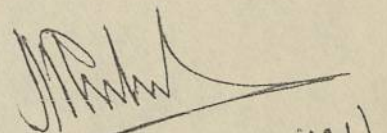
Even some state committees do not have the details about all their affiliated unions in their states.

It may be necessary that somebody from the AITUC centre should talk to each state ^{com.} secretary on all the above points so that they will not support all the deficiencies and inadequacies listed above.

7. Actual number of delegates from each state is also required in advance, to enable the Punjab comrades to allot accommodation accordingly.

8. There are unions headed by the AITUC leaders, but not affiliated to AITUC however using the AITUC's name and influence to carry on their activities. Some of them might come and join the conference/forums also. Though now we may rule out such possibility, it will be embarrassing at that stage.

9. Because of non-payment of affiliation fees upto 1996, some unions, though functioning and fighting effectively may not decide to send delegates to the conference (as ~~they~~ they will have to meet the travelling and other expenses all the way to Amritsar, in addition) We must talk to the state secretaries to see to it they pay the affiliation fees and attend the conference, as the participation of such delegates would be useful.


(CH MAHADEVAN)

Cable: "AITUCONG"
FAX: 91-11- 33 86 427

Tel. 33 87 320,

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

24- Canning Lane, N.Delhi-1.

PRESIDENT : B.D.JOSHI
GEN.SECY. : K.L.MAHENDRA

September 8, 1997,

CIRCULAR
TO

ALL STATE COMMITTEES OF AITUC

Dear comrade,

SUB: Delegates to the 36th Conference of
AITUC from affiliated unions.

A (printed) circular dated 25th July 1997, addressed to "All members" was already sent by the AITUC Centre giving details about the 36th Conference of AITUC being held at Amritsar, Punjab, during 16-21, October, 1997. This circular was sent to all our affiliated unions, as per our list submitted to the Government during 1989. Since 1989, many new unions have been affiliated and some of the unions could have left due to closure and sickness of the company etc. Some of the circulars sent by us, therefore, returned back to us.

We are enclosing herewith a few copies of the above circulars. We request you -

1. to contact all affiliated unions in your State.
2. to ensure that they have paid the affiliation fees upto 1996 &
3. elect their delegates to participate in the Amritsar Conference according to the provisions of our Constitution, as explained in the circular. Delegate fee is Rs.125/-.

We request you to treat this as urgent and important.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(H. MAHADEVAN)
SECRETARY

Encl. Circular dt. 25th July'97.
(make more copies as required)



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

September 8, 1997,

Dear Comrade/Brother,

The 36th Session of the AITUC will be held from 16th to 20th October'97 at Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar in Amritsar, the city where the British Imperialists carried out the brutal massacre at Jallianwala Bagh . This session will naturally discuss the problems arising out of globalisation and neo-liberalism, the economic policies of the Govt., the threat to national unity and integrity from the communal forces etc. and work out the tasks for the working class.

Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime Minister of India has agreed to inaugurate the Conference.

You are cordially invited to attend the inaugural session of the Conference on 16th October'97 at 4.00 p.m. or send a representative.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

1. CITU.
2. H.M.S
3. INTUC
4. BMS.
5. AICCTU
6. UTUC
7. UTUC (LS)
8. T.U.C.C.
9. AIBEA
10. AIDEF
11. LIC
12. GIC
13. NFTE
14. All India Railwaymen's Federation.

15. Kisan Sabha.
16. Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union.
17. Women's Federation.
18. AISF
19. AIYF

The Director,
ILO

ISEC

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

AN ALL INDIA INSTITUTE FOR INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & TRAINING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

SILVER JUBILEE YEAR 1996 - 97

Prof Abdul Aziz
Project Director
Decentralised Governance and Planning

Shri H Mahadevan
Secretary, AITUC
24, Cunning Lane
NEW DELHI 110 001

Dear Shri Mahadevan,

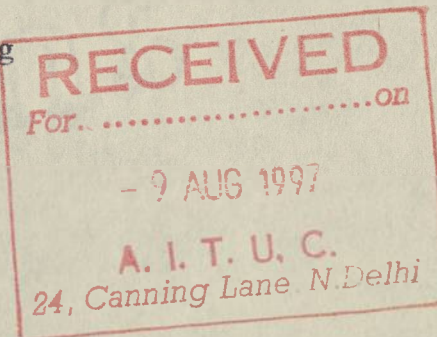
Thank you very much for your kind letter of July 18, 1997. I was happy to hear from you after a long silence. It is nice of you to have broken the silence.

I was asked by the editor of a journal to write and submit a paper on labour movement in Karnataka. In this connection, I went round and talked to known labour leaders. That is how I remembered you. I completed and submitted this paper. However, if the editor asks me to do additional work on the paper I shall get in touch with you.

On your request that I should contribute a paper for your Souvenir, I cannot promise anything right now. I have so many commitments on hand at present. I shall try my best to write something if I could find time. If I fail to do so kindly do forgive me.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,
ABDUL AZIZ



August 6, 1997

Abdul Aziz
Conferance
RKS

Com KLM
To
All Members of the Secretariat

File
Conferential
15/8

SUB: Our Approach on Recent Judicial decisions - regarding.

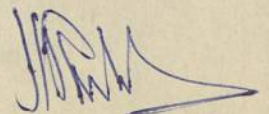
Dear Comrades,

A number of judgements of the Supreme Court and that of a few High Courts and other similar forums have been pronounced recently, grossly changing the earlier positions/settled issues, thus adversely affecting the interests of the working class. Some of them, which came to our notice are noted below:

1. Meeting with an accident while coming to work/going back home - Not to be considered as "employment injury" - Supreme Court
2. Kerala High Court's decision about the "Bandh".
3. Employees working in the Canteen of Telecom Department - not considered under the ID Act - Government's rejection upheld by the Supreme Court and held that they can directly go to High Court/Supreme Court under Articles of the Constitution.
4. Based on Consumers' Protection National Commission's observation in the Air India employees strike dispute, decision given by Maharashtra Regional Consumer Protection Commission, that "the loss sustained by TISCO due to strike by the unprotected workers compensation to be paid by the union/workers".
5. Outsides cannot represent the employees in conciliation, negotiation etc. - Orissa HC's decision upheld by the Supreme Court (The fact in this case may be after retirement, the President did not become a honorary member).
6. The Govt has also rejected the "exemption from ESI" sought by Mother Dairy and certain others.
7. Similarly, 'no exemption' has been given by the Government in respect of applications for their own pension schemes in lieu of P.F. linked pension scheme.
8. In the Banking & Insurance Pension Regulation, a clause is inserted (surreptitiously, according to unions) that "an employee/officer shall forfeit the entire past service for calculation of pension, if he has participated in a strike".
9. Implication of "Appropriate Govt." in respect of all Central PSEs (unlike only for Standing Orders the Central Govt. is the Appropriate Govt. as at present) in the light of the Air India case on Contract Labour.

It is necessary we must discuss the above decisions and their implications. As a Central Trade Union interested in the working class, we must either file petitions or implead in some of them, as some of the decisions have far reaching consequences.

We must also have a legal cell at the Centre, to consult on these and related matters, consisting of some Supreme Court/High Court lawyers closer to AITUC/Party. In some States such legal cell of our own lawyers is prevalent.



(H. MAHADEVAN)

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

36th SESSION

(16-20th October 1997)

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

EKTA BHAWAN, PUTLIGHAR, AMRITSAR - 143 001

Chairman : Parduman Singh
President : Madan Lal Didi
Gen Secretary : Bant Singh Brar

RECEIVED
Foron
21 JUN 1997
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N.Delhi.

Dated ^{19th} ~~18~~ June, 1997

Com KLM

Dear Comrade

I have already requested you to write an artical on Policies of Globalisation & Liberalisation and the Working Class for the Souvenir being brought out on the occasion of 36th Session of A.I.T.U.C. being held in Amritsar from 16-20th October 1997.

KLM
20/6/97

This is to request you to send the artical neatly typed out with double space, having not more than 1500 words, by the end of ~~June~~ ^{July}, 1997.

With Greetings!

RECEIVED
Foron
21 JUN 1997
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N.Delhi.

Yours sincerely,

Parduman Singh
(Parduman Singh)
Chairman
Reception Committee.

Comrade *K.L. Mahindra*
General Secretary
AITUC

Cable: "AITUCONG"
FAX: 91-11- 33 86 427

Tel. 33 87 320,

new file

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

President : B.D.JOSHI
Gen.Secy. : K.L.MAHENDRA

June 7, 1997,

CIRCULAR
TO

ALL STATE COMMITTEES OF AITUC

SUB: Information required from State Committees.

- Ref. 1) Circular dt. 8th November '96.
2) Questionnaire attached to our letter dt. 25th November 1996.

Dear comrades,

As you are aware, the 36th Session of the AITUC will be held in Amritsar (Punjab) during 16-20 October, 1997.

We would like to present a detailed report of the various aspects of our organisation during the Amritsar Session which will help to consider and decide our future organisational and other tasks at the unit/district/state and national level.

Further, as was decided in the last meeting of our General Council we are in the process of updating the full details of our affiliated unions.

Earlier, it was proposed by the AITUC Centre to fill two questionnaires one by individual unions and the other by the State Committees. There has been no response, barring from very few individual unions.

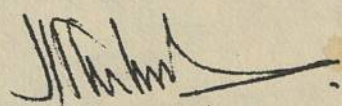
In the light of the above, it is again decided to get atleast the questionnaire relating to states filled. We, therefore, once again request that the enclosed questionnaire be filled and sent to AITUC National Centre at the earliest, but not later than 10th August 1997.

Now that enough time is given for the compilation of answers to the questionnaire, we wish and hope that you will see to it that the same is duly filled and sent back.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Encl: as stated.


(H. MAHADEVAN)
SECRETARY

Note: If some information is not readily available, please leave it blank for the time being and they can be sent subsequently.

File
conference
KL
21/7

July 31, 1997.

Dear Kamala Pathi Ray,

Com. Tarkashwar Chakarbaty has
agreed to supply about 3000 bags for the AITUC
conference on behalf of AIBEA.

Please contact him and arrange
to send the bags to Delhi.

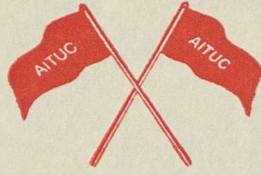
With greetings,

Yours Fraternally



(K.L. MAHENDRA)

General Secretary



Founded on 31.10.1920

Founder President, Lala Lajpat Rai

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
All - India Trade Union Congress

President : B.D.Joshi
General Secretary : K.L.Mahendra

July 30, 1997,

The Prime Minister,
Government of India,
South Block,
New Delhi.

*File
conference
K.L.M.
30/7.*

Dear Shri I.K. Gujral,

The All India Trade Union Congress the oldest Central organisation is holding its 36th Conference at Amritsar from 16th to 20th October'97. The venue of the Conference is named after Lala Lajpat Rai the president of the foundation Conference of AITUC in 1920.

I invite you to inaugurate the Conference on 16.7.97. The inaugural Session starts at 4 p.m. Already Comrade A.B.Bardhan has talked to you and the Reception Committee has also approached you.

Please confirm the programme and let us know your schedule of arrival at Amritsar.

It will be befitting that the Conference be inaugurated by you at Amritsar the city of Jalianwala Bagh and the venue is named after the lion of Punjab with the technological advance and globalisation workers are faced with a new situation and the Conference will discuss the structural adjustment programme and impact on the working class.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

K.L.Mahendra
(K.L.MAHENDRA)
GENERAL SECRETARY

ofc
comperenel
K.L. Mahendra

July 30, 1997,

Dear Comrade Indrajit Gupta,

The 36th Conference of the AITUC will be held at Amritsar from 16th to 21st October 1997.

A mass rally will be held on 16th April 1997 from 10 a.m. and end by 2 p.m.

You are requested to address the rally and information is being given well in advance to ensure your speech in the mass rally.

The inaugural session will commence at 4 p.m. and the Prime Minister Shri I.K. Gujral has agreed to inaugurate.

The leaders of the other Central Trade Unions are being invited to the inaugural session.

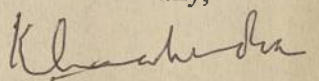
The Conference will conclude on 21st October.

I request you to attend the full Conference so that we have the benefit of your advise.

The details programme shall be sent.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(K.L. MAHENDRA)

Comrade Indrajit Gupta,
Minister for Home Affairs,
Government of India,
New Delhi - 110001.

Conference
K.L.
20/1

July 30, 1997,

Dear Comrade A.B.Bardhan,

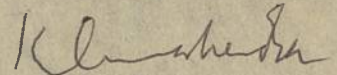
The 36th Conference of the AITUC shall be held from 16th to 21st October'97, at Amritsar, Punjab.

On 16th a Mass Rally will be held from 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. You are requested to address the mass rally. The inaugural Session will be from 4 p.m. and the Prime Minister, Shri I.K.Gujral will inaugurate. Detailed programme will be sent as soon as it is finalised.

Advance information is being given so as to ensure your presence throughout the Conference.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,



(K.L.MAHENDRA)

Comrade A.B.Bardhan,
Vice-President,
AITUC,
New Delhi.



A NOTE ON AMRITSAR CONFERENCE

Comrade Parduman Singh discussed with the available Secretariat members on 14th July '97, at the AITUC Office and informed about the various preparations being done for the AITUC Conference scheduled to be held at Amritsar during 16-20 October '97. The details are as follows:

- a) Accommodation: Accommodation for about 2150 delegates/observers is made for 6/7 days, (in Sarays/chowtries). All facilities for stay of the delegates/observers is available in these place.,
 - b) Food: Arrangement for food to delegates/observes and volunteers to a total of 2500 persons is arranged and advance given to contractors.
 - c) Pandal: To conduct the Conference is already arranged with the contractors.
 - d) Lighting & Sound System: Contract given.
 - e) Transport Arrangements: From station to delegates camps etc. are being arranged.
 - f) Cultural Programme: Two cultural troops, which are best in Punjab have been arranged.
2. Funds: As against a target of 30 lakhs
Rs. 9 lakhs is already got
Rs. 5 lakhs from Punjab T.Us is expected
Rs. 3 lakhs from Bank Unions is promised and
Rs. 10 lakh from party is expected.
Considerable amount by way of advertisement in the souvenir is expected
(Kerala has already got about for Rs. 30,000 and Com. A.B. Bardhan promised
Rs. 1 lakh) All leading comrades should try and help in getting advertisement
in August September 1997.
3. Foreign Delegates:
- a) The number of foreign delegates and the details to be informed by the AITUC Centre to work out details of their stay, boarding, transport etc.
- As there are very few hotels in Amritsar, Punjab Tourist Corporation has been contacted and we would get concession of 40% to 50% of the normal rates.
- ii) Hotel Requirement for AITUC leadership to be informed.
(can one of the well-equipped saroy/choultry could be used for this purpose?)
 - iii) Guest houses for the VIPs can be arranged and the details to be given by the AITUC Centre.
 - iv) Taxies for the leadership to be informed, so also to the foreign delegates. (It is proposed that as in practice generally, a good tourist bus/van would be better, so that all of them can be transported together from their place of stay to conference venue and back).

Some delegations may also arrange their own embassy cars, depending upon the status of such delegates

4. Publicity, Media etc.

- i) Local publicity is geared up. Posters in local language are being brought out
- ii) It is proposed to bring out some English/Hindi posters and these can be sent to all states for publicity.
- iii) We may also propose to the State Committees to conduct press conferences, highlighting the Amritsar Conference and supply the material from the Centre.
- iv) Local press in Amritsar will be used.

Is there a need to take some special reporters from Delhi, to be told to the Reception Committee, to enable them to make arrangements

5. Tentative Programme for the Inauguration to be finalised.

- i) The proposal is to invite the P.M. for inauguration
- ii) The Rally commences at 11 a.m. on 16th October to be over by 2 p.m.
- iii) The inaugural Session to start at 4 p.m.
- iv) Details about the closing time also to be decided.
- v) Apart from plenary sessions, how many commissions will work, has to be decided by us (such as women and child labour, social security, unorganised/informal sector, organisation, unemployment, disinvestment, public sector, globalisation and social clause, etc.)
- vi) The detailed programme during 16-20 October to be tentatively finalised.

6. i) A circular has been sent by the Reception Committee, to all our State Committees, seeking details of delegates and other information (copy enclosed); And also giving full details of the train arrivals and departure.
- ii) AITUC Centre should also send circular with all details to State Committees besides publishing in the next issue of TUR both in English and Hindi. The circular should contain the details of the delegates from each State, so that the states will select/elect the delegates and inform the centre as well as the Reception Committee about their arrival etc.

7. Conference Documents etc.

- i) Conference documents to be prepared and printed by the Centre, in English and Hindi and send a few days in advance.
- ii) Bags supplied by ABEAM, to be brought from Calcutta. Arrangement to be made for this.
- iii) printing of souvenir will have to be done in Delhi. The last date for getting the advertisements to be 31st August'97. On receipt of advertisements, an acknowledgment to be sent subsequently voucher copies with receipt to be sent to the advertisers.

iv) Com. Parduman Singh desires that the following topics preferably written by some eminent leftist economist to be published in the souvenir.

a) What ails Indian economy and the way out.

b) STR and India.

c) Peasant Movement and Khet Mazdoor Union) either by Com. Kodian or Com. V.V. Krishna Rao.

v) Cover Design to be done.

vi) Other articles requested from the leaders to be got in time, to commence the printing.

vii) One of us from the Centre to specifically concentrate on the souvenir printing and be in liaison with Com. Ashok.

8. i) The Conference venue will be named as "Lala Lajpat Rai Nagar", in the name of our first President (who was national leader from Punjab).

ii) Postal counter, Telecom Counter, Bank Counter, Railway booking counter, airline counter etc. to be opened in the Conference venue.

Concerned ministries to be contacted to arrange the same our senior minister may talk to the concerned ministers to give necessary directions.

iii) On the eve of the Conference, in the trains where many of our comrades from different important areas, travel, additional bogies to be attached. Details to be worked out and informed to the Railway Ministers for needful.

iv) AITUC office at the Conference venue - how many staff, from when.

We have proposed to Com. Parduman Singh to make available 2 or 3 English and Hindi type-writers, typists, duplicating machine and photocopier during the session in the AITUC Office.

We will discuss in the next Secretariat meeting the various issues on which action to be taken by us and wherever necessary assign responsibility amongst us.

(H. MAHADEVAN)

Amritsar ~~Conference~~ Conference
file

July 26, 1997,

Dear Com. Diwakaran,

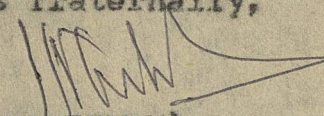
The Secretariat of the AITUC in the meeting held on the 24th instant decided to seek articles from eminent economists, social scientists, scientists, besides trade unionists for publication in the souvenir being brought out by AITUC on the eve of our Amritsar Conference.

In this connection, I am enclosing herewith a letter addressed to Dr. Ramachandran Nair, Head of the department, Kerala University.

You may kindly meet Dr. Nair and hand over the letter, requesting for an articles. Please inform us of his confirmation.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(H. MAHADEVAN)
SECRETARY

ENCL. as stated.

Amritsar Conference
~~SECRET~~
H. Mahadevan

July 28, 1997,

Dear Dr. Ramachandran Nair,

On the eve of the 36th National Conference of the AITUC, India's premier trade union centre, being held at Amritsar, Punjab, during 16-20, October 1997, we propose to bring out a souvenir, containing good articles from eminent economists, social scientists, trade unionists etc.

May we request you to write an article on some current important economic issues for publication in the above souvenir specially brought out on the occasion of the AITUC's National Session.

Hope you will agree and kindly acknowledge.

With regards,

Yours, sincerely,


(H. MAHADEVAN)
SECRETARY

Dr. Ramachandran Nair,
University of Kerala,
Tiruvanantha puram,
Kerala.

Amritsar Conference
Dle

July 28, 1997,

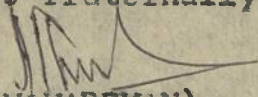
Dear Com. Kamlapathi Roy,

The AIBEA has agreed to contribute the bags to be issued to the delegates attending our Amritsar Conference, being held during 16-20, October, 1997. There will be 3000 bags.

You may kindly contact Com. Tarakeshwar Chakraborty and arrange some of our comrade to take delivery of these bags when they are ready and also arrange to send it to the AITUC Centre, New Delhi.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(H. MAHADEVAN)
SECRETARY

Comrade Kamlapathi Roy,
General Secretary,
W.B. State Committee of AITUC,
Calcutta.

Amritsar Conference
File
H

July 28, 1997,

Dear Prof. Abdul Aziz,

Comrade H.V. Anantha Subba Rao informed me that you would like to meet me for a discussion in connection with one of your study/research. When I was in Bangalore recently I did try to talk to you but in vain. I will be back in Bangalore for a few days during the second week of August '97. At that time we may meet.

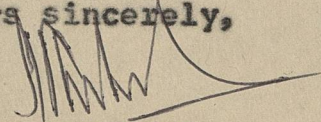
On the eve of the 36th National Conference of the AITUC, India's premier trade union centre, being held at Amritsar, Punjab, during 16-20, October '97, we propose to bring out a souvenir. It is desired to bring out some good articles in the same.

May I request you to write an article on "What ails Indian economy and the way out" or some other article on important economic issue, which will be published in the souvenir.

Hope you will agree and kindly acknowledge.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(H. MAHADEVAN)
SECRETARY

Prof. Abdul Aziz,
Institute for Economic & Social
Development,
Bangalore- Karnataka.

Amritsar Conference
~~Sanjai Biswas~~
file

July 28, 1997,

Dear Com. Sanjai Biswas,

Hope you are alright and as usual
enthusiastic.

On the eve of the 36th National Conference
of the AITUC, India's premier trade union centre, being
held at Amritsar (Punjab) during 16-20, October '97, we
propose to bring out a souvenir, with some good articles
from eminent economists, scientists, trade unionists
etc.

May I request you to contribute an article
on some important 'scientific' topic useful to the
working class of India to our souvenir.

Hope you will agree and kindly acknowledge.

With warm greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Com. Dr. Sanjai Biswas,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore,
Karnataka.

(H. MAHADEVAN)
SECRETARY

NOTE: If you desire, you may also suggest
any other eminent personality from the
IIS, Bangalore for this purpose & we'll be glade to send a formal req

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

राजस्थान प्रदेश शाखा
RAJASIHAN STATE BRANCH

स्वामी कुमारानन्द भवन
हथरोई किले के पास
जयपुर - 302002

RECEIVED
For on

- 8 OCT 1997
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi

दिनांक 5.10.97

कर्मिक

प्रिय साथी

आप जानते है कि एटक का अखिल भारतीय अधिवेशन 16 से 20 अक्टूबर 1997 को अमृतसर में होने जा रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में सारा विवरण आपको भेजा जा चुका है ।

आपके जिसे में एटक से संबद्ध जो यूनियने है, उनकी गतिविधियों पर आप सारे सक्रिय साथी नजर रखते होंगे और कमियों-खामियों को स्वीक करने का प्रयास भी करते रहेंगे ।

केन्द्रीय कार्यनिष्ठा से एटक से संबद्ध सारे एटक की यूनियनों की सूची भेजी है जिसमें वर्णित है कि किस यूनियन ने किस वर्ष तक की एफिलियेशन फी जमा करवाई है । 1996 तक जमा करवाई गयी एफिलियेशन फी के आधार पर ही आपके जिसे की यूनियनों के प्रति विधियों की संख्या निर्धारित की जायगी । 1996 तक की एफिलियेशन फी जमा करवाए बिना अधिवेशन में प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलेगा । आप सेवा एफिलियेशन फी अमृतसर में अधिवेशन के पूर्ण जमा करना सकते है ।

आपके जिसे की यूनियनों की सूची साथ में संलग्न है ।

All Dist. of Rajasthan

Copy to -

- अखिल काँग्रेस (ए. आई. टो. सी.)
- 24, Canning Lane
- New Delhi

आपका साथी,

(Signature)

४ डी. के. हांगानी ४
जनरल सेक्रेटरी.

सीकर जिला

विभागा कोड	यूनिफण का नाम	कठ तक की हफिति प्रेशन की दी	बरीद सं.	रकम
RA-2 RA-3	माहेश्वरी (इलेक्ट्रो) वर्कर्स प्रकियन - do -	1993 1994	36130 4004	50=00 50=00

५
बा.म.२

यूनिमन कोड	यूनिमन का नाम	कक्षा तक की लिपिलिपि गणकी के सी है।	श्रीदी सं.	रकम
RA32	कपड़ा मजदूर यूनिमन बानोतरा	1995	56510	50=00

पाली

यूनिफ़ॉर्म कोड	यूनिफ़ॉर्म का नाम	कहाँ तक जी एफ़िलिग्रेशन की दे दी है	रसीद नं.	रकम
RA 26.	काड़ा मजदूर यूनिफ़ॉर्म (मालगंडा)	1995 1996 -	5706 6078	75=00 75=00
RA 51	प्लास्टिक वर्कर्स यूनिफ़ॉर्म	1992	2191	50=00

कोटा

श्रमिक का नाम	श्रमिक का नाम	कहा तक की जमीन मेशन की दे ल है	रसीद नं.	रकम
RA 62	वृज टानीजमिनेमा इण्ड. श्रमिक	1993	3501	50=00
RA 29	जोषल सेंचेटिक मजदूर कर्मचारी श्रमिक /o मदनलाल शर्मा	1990	74810	40=00
RA 75	हैरल कर्मचारी श्रमिक /o मांजीलाल	1992	920	50=00
RA 33	जे.के. सेंचेटिक इण्ड. श्रमिक. अयरसिंह को मकान, धावनी	1992	915	50=00
RA 82	कोटा डिप्लिजक मिनेमा कर्मचारी श्रमिक नचापुरा कोटा	1992	1155	50=00
RA 55.	श्र. अडि. टी. कर्मचारी श्रमिक मिहका मकान	1990.	2163	50=00

B. Kanner DSH. UNIONS.

यूनिअन कोड	यूनिअन का नाम	एक लिखत की कहा. मकानों के नंबरों	प्लॉट नं.	रकम.
RA 09	बीकानेर डिप्टिजन्ट कुशा श्रमिक संघ	1993	2602	30=00
RA 04	सर्वल एंड रेस्टा. कर्मचारी यूनिअन	1990	69300	30=00
RA 00	मोहन रसायनवाली ल. संघ यूनिअन	1990	69320	30=00
RA 22	सेवेनी लिफ्टवार्ड संघ. यूनिअन	1990	374	50=00
RA 20	गजान गजपुर यूनिअन	1991	373	200=00

Bharatpur Unions

यूनिअन का ID	यूनिअन का नाम	किस वर्ष की एंकि लिस्टिंग की है।	रसीद सं.	रकम
RA-38	राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संगठन सिमको कांठेनी भरतपुर	1991	780	153=00
RA 40	सिमको लोहागाढ़ भजपुर यूनिअन	1996	6513	100=00

श्रीगंगानगर

क्रम क्रमांक	यूनिभन का नाम	कम कम की [फिलिगेशन की दे की है।	रसीद संख्या	रकम
-	- N/A -	-	-	-

Unions of Jodhpur Distt.

Union Code code	Name of the union	Affiliation fee paid up to	Receipt No.	Amount paid
RA 53	Arid Zone Employees Union, Arun Hotel	1995	6397	81=00
RA 64	Arid Zone J.S.A. Union C.A.Z. Research Inst.	1995	6073	50=00
RA 66	Auto Rickshaw Union	1995	9903	200=00
RA 1	Bijlighuz Karmachari Union.	1990	351	225=00
RA 9	Engineering & Metal Employees Union	1991	19910	57=00
RA 52	Jodhpur Division Bagayat Mazdoor Union.	1995	6930	55=00
RA 18	Jodhpur Pathar Union	1991	829	53=00
RA 11	Metal & Engineering Workers Union.	1991	756	22=00
RA-17	P.W.D. Employees Union,	1991	830	202=00
RA 58	Pathar Mazdoor Union	1995	58810	110=00

Unions of Alwar Distt.

यूनिअन का कोड नं.	यूनिअन का नाम	एकिलियेशन की कहां तक दी है	रसीद नं.	रकम जो जमा करवाई
आर.ए.30	आर्गनो मैथोटिक वर्कर्स युनिअन, गिवाड़ी	1992	3179	50=00
आर.ए.12	बकसी स्टील वर्कर्स युनिअन	1992	3176	50=00
आर.ए.13	हार्ड टॉप टूलस वर्कर्स युनिअन, गिवाड़ी	1992	3182	50=00
आर.ए.14	इनडुंग रबर वर्कर्स युनिअन, गिवाड़ी	1992	3175	50=00
आर.ए.15	अग्र कॉम्प्लेक्स वर्कर्स युनिअन, गिवाड़ी	1992	3180	50=00
आर.ए.50	अग्र सर्जिकल वर्कर्स युनिअन	1992	3174	50=00
आर.ए.41	एल.पी. कम्पोजिंग वर्कर्स युनिअन	1992	3178	50=00
आर.ए.49	परम लेगनेट्स वर्कर्स युनिअन	1992	3172	50=00
आर.ए.40	शम्भु इन्जीनियरिंग वर्कर्स युनिअन	1992	3173	50=00
आर.ए.42	स्टेसफोर्ड इन्जीनियरिंग वर्कर्स युनिअन	1992	3177	50=00
आर.ए.78	तेज इंटरनेशनल वर्कर्स युनिअन	1992	3181	50=00
आर.ए.54	डेली सल्वणी विक्रेता मजदूर युनिअन	—	—	—
आर.ए.4	विकारा ^{अलवर} हर्डि क्रिडम वर्कर्स युनिअन	1992	3183	50=00

सुभाषदा

क्रमांक
76

सुभाषदा का नाम

किस वर्ष की
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सुभाषदा समिति द्वारा सुभाषदा

1994

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उजमेर जिला

नमून क्रमांक	नमून का नाम	कतलक की तारीख की दे दी है	रजि. सं.	रकम
A 79	श्री सिमेंट वर्क्स नमून	1994	5232	400
A 24	टेमस्टील लेबर नमून (दीर्घ अंडा)	1995	5605	500