

NCC

16. 1. 1986.

The Secretary,  
Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh,  
Central Office, Ajmeri Gate,  
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

We are enclosing herewith the English translation of a handbill in Telugu published and distributed by two BMS unions in BHEL at Hyderabad.

As there are serious differences between the AIFUC and the BMS on a number of political and trade union questions, there is bound to be sharp criticism of each other in our publications, papers, and leaflets etc. But should such mutual criticism be reduced to the level of vulgarity and false and indecent attacks in scurrilous and foul language?

We trust you will take such steps as you deem fit and proper.

Yours faithfully,

*Y.D. Sharma*  
( Y.D. SHARMA )  
Secretary.

Enclo: as above.

File  
NCC

7 February 1986

Shri P.A. Sangma,  
Minister of Labour  
Govt of India  
NEW DELHI-110 001.

Re: Award of Interim Relief by the  
Sugar Wage Board.

Dear Sir,

Perhaps you are aware that the Sugar Wage Board has awarded paltry interim relief of Rs.45/- to the Sugar Workers. This has caused serious dissatisfaction among the workers employed in the sugar industry.

When the prices of essential commodities are skyrocketing the sugar workers deserve a substantially higher interim relief. The wage level of the sugar workers being substantially lower than other industries the justification of this demand is further highlighted.

As you know, we have earlier opposed constitution of the Wage Board for industrial workers and suggested national industry-wise, settlements instead. However, the Government of India went ahead with its proposal for the sugar industry. The interim relief award of the sugar wage Board has only confirmed justification of our opposition.

We would therefore urge upon you to intervene in the matter and modify the award of the Sugar Board providing substantially higher quantum of interim relief than provided by the wage Board.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

T.M. Sidhanta

Secretary, ATUC

Ranwala

Secy B.M.S.

R.K. Mazumdar  
T.U.C.C.  
Secretary (HMS)

J.S. Dasa President  
ITUC

P. Chavhan  
ATUC.

M.K. Pandey  
Secretary CITU

File  
WCC

ALL-INDIA SUGAR WORKERS' FEDERATION

To

All Sugar Unions

February 7, 1986

Dear Comrades,

Given below a joint letter under the signature of the constituent organisations of the national campaign committee on the question of interim relief granted by the Sugar Wage Board, addressed to the Union Labour Minister, P.A. Sangma.

The letter is self-explanatory and will help in building up united agitation on this issue.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*T.N. Siddhanta*

( T.N. SIDDHANTA )

President.

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" Perhaps you are aware that the Sugar Wage Board has awarded paltry interim relief of Rs. 45/- to the Sugar Workers. This has caused serious dissatisfaction among the workers employed in the sugar industry.

When the prices of essential commodities are skyrocketing the sugar workers deserve a substantially higher interim relief. The wage level of the sugar workers being substantially lower than other industries the justification of this demand is further highlighted.

As you know, we have earlier opposed constitution of the Wage Board for industrial workers and suggested national industry-wise, settlements instead. However, the Government of India want ahead with its proposal for the sugar wage Board has only confirmed justification of our opposition.

We would therefore urge upon you to intervene in the matter and modify the award of the Sugar Board providing substantially higher quantum of interim relief than provided by the Wage Board.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- P. Chaudhuri,  
Secretary, UTUC

Sd/- M.K. Pandhe  
Secretary, CITU

Sd/- T.N. Siddhanta,  
Secretary, AIFUC

Sd/- R.K. Bhakat  
Secretary, BMS

Sd/- R.K. Mazumder, TUCC

Sd/- Umaraomal Purohit  
General Secretary, HMS

Sd/- J.S. Dara,  
President, ITUC

.....

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS, 24 Canning Lane, New Delhi-110001.

Cable: "AITUCONS"  
Tele: 387320/386427

24 Canning Lane,  
New

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

.....

To

File  
NCC

26 February 1986

Dear comrade,

You are perhaps aware that an NCC meeting along with the Federations associated with it will be held on MARCH 22, 1986 at 3 P.M. at the North Avenue M.P. Club. The meeting will discuss the impact of Government policy on public sector undertakings and the forthcoming wage negotiations, besides other issues like price rise, sickness, closure, etc.

You are requested to positively send 1 or 2 representatives to this meeting.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

( INDRAJIT GUPTA )  
General Secretary.



NCC  
NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE  
OF TRADE UNIONS

New Delhi-1  
8th February 1986

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

NCC CALLS TO OBSERVE 20TH FEBRUARY AS ALL  
INDIA PROTEST DAY AGAINST PRICE RISE

The National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions in its meeting held on 6th February 1986 strongly condemned the recent administered price increases by the Government of India of levy sugar, Coal, Vanaspati, Wheat and rice distributed by public distribution system as well as the steep rise in the prices of petrol, diesel, Kerosene and cooking gas which will put a heavy burden on the working class and the common people of India. The token price reduction announced by the Government is only a measure to hoodwink the public opinion.

These price rises are the direct result of the pressure tactics adopted by the world bank to which the Government of India has succumbed.

These price increases are only a precursor of the forthcoming tax measures which are likely to be brought in the budget to be presented in Parliament by the end of this month.

The NCC welcomes the protest action and Bandhs by the trade unions and other mass organisations all over the country and calls upon them to continue the movement still further. It therefore appeals to all the trade unions and the working class to observe 20th Feb '86 on the opening Day of the Budget session of Parliament as the All India Protest Day Against Administered Price Rise all over the country by holding demonstration, rallies, industrial strikes etc. So that a powerful voice of the working class is raised.

The NCC further calls up the workers and the trade unions to make preparations for a sustained movement against Government of India's anti-working class and anti-people economic policies which are responsible for worsening of the conditions of the people.

Com. Indirajit Gupta M.P. General Secretary AITUC presided over the meeting which was attended by Umraomal Purchit (HMS) T.N.Sidhanta(AITUC) M.K. Pandhe, Nrisingha Chakrabarty(CITU) R.K.Bhakt, G.D. Vargish(BMS), J.S.Dara(ITUC) Pratul Choudhuri (UTUC), R. Muzumdar (TUCC)

Released to the Press by

To  
The Editor/New Editor/Bureau Chief/  
Spl. Correspondent.

M.K. Pandhe  
( M.K. Pandhe )

Phone No. 384071.

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for favour of publication.

*file*  
*NCC*

National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions

PRESS STATEMENT

19.2.86

National Campaign Committee supports Bandh on February 26.

Committee

The National Campaign of Trade Unions has issued the following Statement:-

The National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions extends its full support to the call for All India Bandh on February 26, 1986, given by the opposition parties in protest against the recent price hike of the petroleum products and other essential commodities resorted to by administrative orders by the Government. It calls upon all the unions and workers to observe the day by launching strike actions, rallies, demonstrations, etc. jointly. In those states like Delhi, West Bengal and Tripura where bandhs had already been observed on the issue, the workers should extend support to the bandh by holding joint rallies, demonstrations, gate meetings, etc. The NCC also reiterated its support to the countrywide strike of the State Government employees on February 26 demanding amendment of Art 311-(2) of the Constitution.

sd/ Indrajit Gupta M.P.  
General Secretary, AIRUC

sd/ Prabhakar Ghate,  
General Secretary  
BMS

sd/Sanar Mukherjee  
General Secretary  
CITU

sd/ Unraomal Purchit  
General Secretary HMS

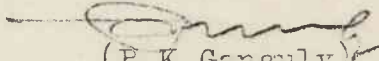
sd/ J.S.Dara  
President IIUC (Dara)

sd/R.K.Majumdar,  
Vice-President  
TUCC

sd/ Pratul Chowdhury  
Secretary, UTUC

sd/ Pritish Chanda  
President UTUC (LS)

issued by

  
(P.K. Ganguly)  
Tel: 384071

NCC



7 March 1986

Dear Comrade Kothare,

Thank you for your letter of February 25, 1986 regarding the NCC's circular and raising objection to enclosures from CITU being included in the envelope in which the circular was sent. We were sorry to note that such a thing had happened.

You will realise that we cannot take the matter up since the GIEAIA is a fraternal organisation but not an affiliate of the AITUC. It would be incorrect for us to do so.

I suggest that you write a polite letter to the CITU (or rather to the person who has sent you the circular) stating your regret that such a thing should have happened and hoping that it will not be repeated. The first time that such a thing happens one can take it up in a subdued manner. Then if it is repeated we may think what more has to be done.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(Parvathi Krishnan)  
Secretary



Telephone : 2 6 0 0 5 8 □ 2 6 3 5 0 8

Telegram : "VIMASATHI"

# GENERAL INSURANCE EMPLOYEES' ALL INDIA ASSOCIATION

President : R. K. GARG  
Gen. Secretary : K. S. B. PILLAI

232, Dr. D. N. ROAD,  
FORT, BOMBAY 400 001

February, 25, 1986

The General Secretary,  
AITUC.,  
New Delhi

Dear Comrade,



## Communication of NCC's Decisions

We invite your kind attention to the despatch of NCC's circulars by those who may have been authorised to despatch them to all concerned, including independent Federations/Associations such as ours.

We observe that the NCC's circular dated 19th February 1986 is received in this office only on 25.2.1986, i.e. only a day before the all India Strike Action on 26.2.1986. You will appreciate that such decisions, if not received reasonably in time makes it difficult to uniformly implement and also give rise to organisational problems.

With regard to the decision of the NCC to direct all India Strike Action, we may write separately.

What concerns us the most is, those who are entrusted with the job of despatching the NCC's circular, also despatch circulars and other propoganda material issued by the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU).

Along with NCC's circular of 19.2.1986, they have enclosed copies of Shri Samar Mukherjee's letter, CITU's final comments on the conclusions of Indian Labour Conference and also the amendments suggested by CITU to the draft conclusions.

This is for your information and necessary action, if you deem fit.

We feel it is unfair to utilise the NCC's platform for propagation.

With Greetings,

Yours Comradely,

*J. G. Kothare*  
J. G. KOTHARE  
JOINT SECRETARY



Bombay Mutual Building, Second Floor Rustom Sidhwa Marg, Fort, Bombay 400 001.

Telegram : VIMAKAMGAR

Office : 297994

Phone { Resi : 696227

NCC

RECEIVED

17 MAR 1986

A. I. T. U. C.

ALL INDIA  
LIC EMPLOYEES  
FEDERATION

President : S. M. Banerjee

Gen. Secretary : P. P. Patil

15-3-1986

Dear Comrade Pandhe,

We have received the Notice for the meeting of the National Campaign Committee to be held in New Delhi on 22nd March 1986 at 3 p.m. at North Avenue MP's Club. Accordingly our representatives will attend this meeting.

The purpose of the meeting, as explained in the Notice, is to "review the situation and decide the programme of action" in the context of the various measures taken by the government against the interests of the working class and also detrimental to the national interests.

The Notice for the meeting was issued on 10 February but soon thereafter the leadership of the National Campaign Committee called upon the working class to participate in Bharat Bundh on 26 February in protest against the price rise. We promptly responded.

The bundh actions also took place earlier in Delhi and West Bengal.

You will readily agree with us that it is very necessary for all of us to understand as to how exactly the working class in different states and different industries responded to the call of general strike before we collectively decide the further course of action to confront the government on the issues of the working class and the national economy so that the future actions in a rising crescendo will be more successful with appropriate organisational measures.

Contd...2..

The responsible leadership of the National Campaign Committee might have already collected the factual reports by now. In any case, we request you to place before the meeting on 22nd March or to call upon the representatives from the respective industries to submit to this meeting a brief review of the bundh action in the case of the following industries.

1. Indian Airlines/ Air India
  2. State Electricity Boards
  3. State Road Transport Corporations
  4. Industrial Complex around Delhi (Faridabad-Ghaziabad)
  5. Public Sector complex around Bangalore
  6. Public Sector complex around Hyderabad
  7. Industrial Complex around Jamshedpur
  8. Coal belts in West Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh
  9. Major Steel Plants
  10. Textiles-Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kanpur etc.
  11. Oil Industry- Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum etc.
- \_\_\_\_\_etc. etc.

The major trade union organisations in Ports & Docks, Railways, Posts & Telegraphs and Central Government establishments decided not to join the strike. Their opinions or difficulties are also required to be considered.

Contd...3..

All India LIC Employees Federation  
Bombay Mutual Building,  
Second Floor, Rustom Sidhwa Marg,  
Fort, Bombay-400 001.

: 3 :

You will further agree in this connection that shifting of weekly holiday on the strike' day does not constitute a strike action.

While pleading for such an objective review of a very big action like general strike we assure the National Campaign Committee our sincere co-operation in all future programmes that may be decided in the true spirit of trade union democracy.

With greetings,

Comradely yours

*Wadhane*  
General Secretary.



# Indian National Trade Union Congress

राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस

44, Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi-110001

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Dated 25-3-1986

President

J. S. DARA

General Secretaries

S. W. DHABE, M.P.

DR. M. D. NATRAJ,  
M.L.C.

File  
NCC

RECEIVED

31 MAR 1986

A. I. T. U. C.

The Secretary

All India Trade Union Congress  
24, Canning Lane,  
NEW DELHI-110001.

Dear Sir,

Shri Sajan Kumar Sharma, General Secretary, Indian Trade Union Congress Bihar State has been nominated to represent on behalf of our Central Organisation in Bihar Unit of National Campaign Committee. You are advised to kindly inform your State Unit, so that all the State constituents can co-ordinate and co-operate with each other more effectively in furthering the cause of the working class and carrying out decisions taken by NCC from time to time.

Shri Sajan Kumar Sharma can be communicated on address given below:-

Shri Sajan Kumar Sharma  
General Secretary  
Indian Trade Union Congress  
Naya Tola, Bara Bazar  
P.O. Kathiar, Distt. Kathiar  
(BIHAR).

Yours Sincerely,

J.S. Dara

( J.S. Dara )

Copy to Bihar State Committee, ATUC,  
Patna for information.

31/3/86

Secretary

STATE CONVENTION OF TRADE UNIONS AGAINST POWER CRISIS

30 MAY 1986

A. I. T. U. C.

25th May, 1986 - Bhubaneswar.

The State Convention of Trade Unions against power crisis in the State was held on 25th May, 1986 in Kasturba Nari Mahal Hall, Bhubaneswar under the auspices of the State National Campaign Committee composed of A.I.T.U.C., C.I.T.U., H.M.S., B.M.S, & U.T.U.C. (L.S.) and different industrial federations like Banks, L.I.C., G.I.C., Aluminium, Teachers, Medical representatives, Electricity and others. Most of the 850 Registered Trade Unions of the State participated in it. It passed the following resolution on the Power crisis.

R E S O L U T I O N .

The State Convention of Trade Unions irrespective of parties, opions and affiliations as well as of the middle class employees both in the Govt. & Private Services expresses deep concern & the power crices in the State.

1. The power crisis in the State is very deep and acute. The power position as on 20.5.86 is that the production from all hydel and thermal stations in the state alongwith import from outside the State stands at 470 M.W. Today the minimum requirement of the State is 846 M.W. Therefore there is a wide spread power cut in the State.

As a result of it -

(a) In all power intensive and heavy industries except the Ferro Chrome Plant, in Private sector in Bhadrak there is a power cut of 75%. - There is a power cut of 25% is only Bhadrak Plant. Therefore production has been completely stopped in Indian Aluminium Co. (Hirakud) and Jayashree Chemicals (Ganjam) and most of the workers are on lay-off. The production in other heavy industries in the State are either closed fully or partially.

(b) Most of the medium and small industries are closed either fully or partially.

Contd...2.

(c) As a result of these closures about one lakh workers have been rendered unemployed.

(d) Majority of the 25000 L.I. Points in the State have been rendered inoperative either fully or partially. This has very adversely affected agriculture.

(e) The economy and the economic life of the State has been very adversely affected. The economy of Orissa has been shattered.

The loss of agriculture, industry and commerce due to power cut has been very wide spread. The State income from all sources in 1982-83 has been calculated in the current prices at 3630 crores of rupees. The loss to the same from all sources due to power cut this year will be about 1000 to 1200 crores in current prices. The total investment in Orissa in the 7th Five Year Plan is about 2700 crores. This can very well show the seriousness of the situation.

(f) There is a power cut of 4 hours in the towns and cities and for unlimited period in the rural areas. Life has become impossible in rural areas as there is practically no power there. The students are not able to read and even water supply and hospitals have been affected.

(g) Prices of all commodities are going up.

(h) Taking advantage of the power cut small and big employers are attacking the prevailing wages, benefits and Trade Union rights of workers and employees.

(i) The adverse effect on the economy and life of this people are very far and wide and will continued to be felt for years to come.

2. The power crisis is not an accident or a result of natural calamities. This has begun from 1979 onwards.

(a) The installed capacity of power in Orissa is 1134 M.W. But the Firm power from this is only 584 M.W. No step has been taken to increase it in the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans. The slogan of 'One thousand industries in one thousand days' by the Chief Minister in the absence of any planning for electricity is nothing but thoughtless. The

The on going hydel projects like Upper Kolab and Upper Indravati will not come to operation in the 7th Five Year Plan.

Because these projects are funded by the World Bank which is the economic weapon of imperialists and particularly the American imperialists. It does not want to complete the power generation units in time. The generation from other sources will not be able to fulfil the requirement of the State. Rather this year's shortfall of 360 M.W. will increase in 1990 to 570 M.W. as per Govt. estimates.

Therefore the power cut will continue in future. This is purely man made and has been created by this plans, policies and actives of the Government.

(b) In the present hydel system the old and outmoded water reserving schemes, the pollution of Hirakud Waters by the Chemical affluence of Orient Paper Mills of Birlas which has endangered the safety of the dam, the excessive selting of the dam has resulted in decreasing the capacity of the reservoir and all these have intensified the crisis.

(c) The defective planning and construction of the Talcher Thermal failure of the coal supply, managerial defects and lapses, resistance to associate workers' representatives in management and the anti working class narrow partisan policies of the Govt. has resulted in the failure to achieve the uptimum generation from Talcher. - It stands much below in the all India picture.

(d) The acute distressed condition of transmission lines, mismanagement and lack of efficiency has resulted in the transmission loss of 18%. The links with other states are very weak. The crisis has intensified because of the failure to complete the transmission lines in time.

(e) In the distribution of the generated power there exists corruption and repotism from the level of the Ministers to the Board level. Therefore the load and pressure is falling on a few sources unjustifiably.

(f) The present power crisis in the State is a result of the prevailing capitalist path being followed in the country. The energy crisis has crippled the world capitalist system and in order to get out of the same, the imperialists are pushing the mankind to nuclear war and complete destruction of mankind. In the same way the power crisis in our state has pushed our economy to destruction of our economy and is inflicting untold exploitation and misery on our people.

(g) The management of the State Electricity Board is utterly beaucratic, currupt and inefficient. It carries on anti-people and anti-working class policies. Without giving the employees their due wage rise for the last one and half years, it has banned all strikes in the State Electricity Board under ESMA and other reactionary laws. Instead of taking their co-operation, it has been carrying on repression on them. It has not given adequate facilities to the Engineers and has been trying to supress them by creating divisions amongst them.

3. (a) The Central Govt. is carrying on a step-motherly attitude towards Orissa. While the total installed capacity of power in the country is 42440 M.W., it is only 1134 M.W. in Orissa. No step has been taken to solve this problem in the 6th & 7th Five Year Plans. Even though there are enough monazite and Heavy Water in the State, no atomic power plant is planned in Orissa. It is being done in other states. Even if there is enough coal in the state no step has been taken to include Talcher Super Thermal in the 7th Five Year Plan. Although 34000 crores are being spent in the country over power, Orissa has been allotted a paltry sum of 40 crores of rupees.

(b) The State Government is not taking the Co-operation of the workers and employees and the people at large in planning of power, in effectively managing the power plants and for efficient management of generation and distribution of power in the State. They are forcibly levying a minimum charge of Rs.20/- for a so called 'Connected load' of one K.W. and further levies of Rs.20/- for every additional K.Ws on the domestic consumers even without supplying there power. The domestic consumption in the State is only 5 to 6% of this generated power. The transmission loss due to



negligence, mismanagement and inefficiency of the Board is about 18%. Without taking any step to stop it, the policy of exploiting the common consumers is nothing but an anti-people policy.

4. The State convention of Trade Unions against power crisis strongly condemns. The anti-people and anti-working class policies of the Government. Even though the working class has offered co-operation in solution of the above, the Govt. is refusing to take the co-operation and is trampling under foot the immediate and basic demands of the people. The convention expresses its grave apprehensions over these policies and actions of the Govt. It declares that it will force the Govt. to stop these policies and work for the protection of the interests of the people.

5. Therefore the convention demands that the Govt. should take these following steps for the solution of the power crisis:-

A - Long Term Measures:

(1) Plans should be immediately taken to utilise our coal resources for the construction of thermal plants. The Talcher Super Thermal and the Ib-vally Thermal should be immediately taken up for construction.

(2) The on going hydel projects should be completed on war footing.

(3) The industries which are consuming power over 10 M.W. should be forced to construct their captive power plants. The power generated from these should be linked to the State Power Grid. While ensuring their requirements from the State Grid, they must not be allowed to sale power to outside.

(4) Transmission lines must be constructed on war footing for linking the State with other States and the National Grid.

(5) All steps must be taken for obtaining peoples co-operation in construction of power stations and particularly the Thermal Stations. Cultivated lands, residential areas and areas of public importance must be exempted from such sites

and waste lands and forest should be utilised for it. Steps must be taken to save environment from ash pollution.

(B) Short term Measures:

(6) The dangerous attempt at Govt. level to handover the Talcher Thermal Plant to Tatas or any multi national for management and maintainance must be given up. It has to be in public sector. The coal supply, washery, bunkers and conveyer belts must be improved in Talcher and good and adequate spare parts must be supplied.

The workers' representatives must be associated in the management in all matters and at all stages. Incentive bonus must be introduced for workers.

The pollution of air by ash from Thermal must be stopped.

The generation of power must be improved upto 70%.

(7) All pilferage of power by industries and entrepreneurs must be dealt with steruly.

(8) The State Govt. should bring more power from West Bengal, M.P., A.P. and N.T.P.C. to meet the States requirements.

The Central Govt. must be forced to supply more power from the Central Grid.

(9) All steps must be taken to bring down the Transmission loss.

(10) All curruptions and nepotism in distribution of power must be stopped. Without any cut in domestic use, and maintaining the supply to agriculture and essential establishments powers must be distributed on a just and equitable standard to the different industries.

(11) The power rates for domestic consumers and for shops and commercial establishments must be brought down. The system of minimum charges on the 'Connected Load' should be given up. People must pay for the actual power used by them.

The fuel surcharge on agriculture must be withdrawn.

(12) The plan for increasing the tax on these consumers in the next budget must be given up.

(13) Workers representatives must be associated in the management of all matters and all stages in generation and transmission of power. Incentive bonus must be introduced for them and the wage settlement pending for the last two years must be settled immediately.

(14) Corruptions, mismanagement and inefficiency at all stages must be sternly dealt with.

(15) Responsibilities must be fixed in generation and distribution of power and any failure must be sternly dealt with.

(16) The supply of power to all small and medium industries must be ensured. These shall not be allowed to stop.

- All small industries closed due to power shortage must be opened with the Government assistance.

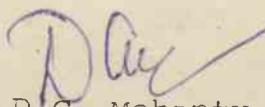
- In case any worker is rendered unemployed due to power crisis, he must be fully compensated by the Government in his wages till he is reemployed.

- All unemployment lay-off and retrenchment due to power crisis must be banned by an Ordinance immediately.

- The peasants adversely affected by power cut must be fully compensated by the Government.

The convention calls upon the working class and the people in general in the State that with an urgent necessity to safeguard the interest of the people of Orissa and for the allround development of the State, they must unite in militant struggles on the above demands.

The convention directs the N.C.C. to fix appropriate programme to advance the struggle in the coming days.

  
D.C. Mohanty.  
25/5/86

On behalf of N.C.C.



D.O.No.13/64/86-B(P) | 1434

राज्य मंत्री  
सूचना और प्रसारण  
भारत

MINISTER OF STATE  
INFORMATION & BROADCASTING  
INDIA

Comrade Sidhanta  
for comment  
Chaturanan Mishra  
217

File  
NCC

New Delhi-110001

June 24, 1986

Dear Shri Mishra,

Please refer to your letter dated May 12, 1986, regarding non-coverage of the convention of all Central Trade Unions held in New Delhi on May 11, 1986 by AIR and Doordarshan.

2. I have looked into the matter. The convention of all the Central Trade Unions held in New Delhi on 11.5.1986 could not be covered by both AIR and Doordarshan due to two main reasons - firstly they were not informed about this Convention and secondly the two national news agencies did not also carry any item on this convention throughout the day, with the result that AIR was not placed in a position to carry information about this convention. You may like to advise the authorities concerned to keep AIR and Doordarshan informed of such future conventions, so that appropriate notice could be taken of such items/activities.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

V. N. Gadgil  
(V.N.Gadgil)

Shri Chaturanan Mishra,  
Member of Parliament,  
11, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi.

File  
NCC

To  
Federations

30/7/1986

Dear Comrade,

The National Campaign Committee in its meeting held on July 29th decided to convene an all-India Convention, as in the past, of public sector unions on October 2nd in New Delhi to discuss about the present trends of government policies towards public sector and the forthcoming wage negotiations in various public sector undertakings.

Preparatory to that, the NCC has called an extended meeting with representatives of all-India Federations to be held on August 14th, Thursday, at North A venue MP's club in New Delhi at 3 P.M.

Please, therefore, ensure the participation of your federation in the said meeting.

Creetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
(T.N. Siddhanta )  
Secretary.

*File  
NCC*

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNIONS

To  
All Constituents of National-  
Campaign Committee.

30th July, 1986.

Dear Comrades,

Re: Meeting of the full body of the NCC on  
-----  
14th August, 1986.  
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Please find herewith a copy of the Press Statement issued today from which you will find that the Central Trade Unions in NCC had decided to convene a meeting of the full body of the NCC to discuss the problems in the Public Sector 4th Pay Commission and other issues to decide future course of action.

The meeting will be held in the North Avenue M.P.'s Club on 14th August 1986, which would start at 3.00 P.M. sharp. I would request you to please attend the meeting.

With Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Nrisingha Chakrabarty*  
(Nrisingha Chakrabarty)

Telephone No: 384071.

**RECEIVED**  
-2 AUG 1986  
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**A. I. T. U. C.**

# संसद की याचिका समिति को तमाम निर्माण श्रमिकों की ओर से प्रेषित स्मरण पत्र

श्रीमान,

1. हम, निर्माण श्रमिक, लगातार देश के विकास व उत्थान में अपना योगदान कर रहे हैं, फिर भी हम असुरक्षा व अनिश्चितता की स्थितियों में अपना श्रम बेचने को विवश हैं। एक वर्ग के रूप में हमारे अधिकारों व हितों की रक्षा तथा हमारे कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने वाला कोई वैधानिक माई—बाप नहीं है। हमारी इन उपेक्षित व्यथाओं को समाप्त करना सम्पूर्ण समाज का मानवीय सरोकार है और इसी परिपेक्ष्य में हम, देश भर के तमाम निर्माण श्रमिक इस जापन द्वारा देश की सर्वोच्च प्रतिनिधि सभा से अपने उद्धार के लिए कानून बनाने की याचना करते हैं।

2. निर्माण कार्य सभ्यता का पर्याय कहा जाता है। निर्माण, मानव-मात्र की एक ऐसी, सम्मिलित गतिविधि है जो शेष सामाजिक-आर्थिक गतिविधियों को सम्भव बनाती है। छोटे-बड़े गावासों, छोटी-बड़ी इमारतों, ऊर्जा उत्पादन, उद्योगों व सड़क बिछाने आदि में निर्माण कार्य की महती योगदान सदैव से रहा है और आज भी है। हमारे पूर्वजों व हमारे हाथों के अथक परिश्रम के परिणाम स्वरूप ही आज के सारे कार्य-कलाप चल रहे हैं। सूक्ष्म आणुविक कणों व आकाश मण्डल के संगीत की अध्ययन स्थलियाँ तथा सभी के जीवन व जीवन व्यापार की प्रभावित करने वाली विधि निर्माता विधान सभाएं व संसद सब तो निर्माण श्रमिक के साध्य श्रम की साधना का ही प्रताप हैं। अतः इन निर्माताओं हेतु विधि निर्माण के लिए तत्काल विचार विमर्श एवं निर्णायक कार्यवाही अपरिहार्य है।

3. निर्माण गतिविधियाँ आज हमारे देश की दूसरी विशालतम आर्थिक गतिविधि है। विश्वस्त अध्ययनों के अनुमानों के अनुसार लगभग दो करोड़ श्रमिक व्यवस्थित रूप से निर्माण गतिविधियों से जुड़े हुए हैं। निर्माण कार्य की निरन्तर वृद्धि को देखते हुए यह संख्या और भी बढ़ जाने के आसार हैं। इतनी बड़ी इस औद्योगिक गतिविधि को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई भी विधान नहीं है और न ही इस उद्योग से जुड़े हम श्रमिकों के रोजगार को नियमित करने वाले नियम हो हैं। हमारे लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा व कल्याण की तो चर्चा करना ही, वर्तमान संदर्भों में व्यर्थ है।

4. इन परिस्थितियों में अपना रोटि को सुरक्षा के लिए हम लम्बे अर्से से सरकार के हस्तक्षेप की मांग को लेकर आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। वर्तमान श्रम कानून व नियम, निर्माण श्रमिक व निर्माण उद्योग पर किसी भी प्रकार से प्रभावी नहीं हो सकते हैं। इन कानूनों में छोटी मोटी फेर-बदल से भी हमारी समस्याओं का समाधान सम्भव नहीं है। इस दृष्टि से एक समुचित केन्द्रीय कानून की आवश्यकता को नकारा नहीं जा सकता है।

5. यहाँ हम यह भी बताना चाहेंगे कि वर्तमान श्रम कल्याण विनियम निम्न कारणों से पूर्णतः अनुपयुक्त व अपर्याप्त हैं :

(क) निर्माण कार्य अपेक्षित श्रम धन्य गतिविधियों से सर्वथा भिन्न है, निर्माण कार्य में मालिक—मजदूर का रिश्ता और कार्यस्थल दोनों ही सदैव परिवर्तन शील रहते हैं। जबकि वर्तमान श्रम कानून स्थाई मालिक-मजदूर रिश्ते को ही ध्यान में रख कर बनाए गए हैं।

(ख) निर्माण कार्य एक उद्योग के रूप में किसी भी विधि या विधान से नियमित नहीं है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्राधिकरण वर्तमान व्यवस्था में नहीं है जो निर्माण श्रमिक को कल्याण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराये या उनके रोजगार को संरक्षण प्रदान करे। साथ ही वर्तमान व्यवस्था में निर्माताओं को श्रम मांग की पूर्ति तथा कार्य की श्रेष्ठता के प्रति भावुक करने की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(घ) देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में हमारा अनुभव बताता है कि प्रसूति लाभ अधिनियम, कामगार मुआवजा कानून जैसे कल्याणकारी कानून, भी स्थाई मालिक-मजदूर रिश्तों की ओर प्रेरित होने के कारण

निर्माण श्रमिकों को लेष मात्र भी लाभ पहुंचाने में असफल रहे हैं।

अतः निर्माण श्रमिकों के संदर्भ में वर्तमान कानूनों की चर्चा ही व्यर्थ है।

6. इसकी तार्किक परिणति यह है कि जब तक निर्माण उद्योग को किसी प्राधिकरण/संस्थान द्वारा नियमित नहीं किया जाता, हम निर्माण श्रमिक विधि विहीन मातम ही करते रहेगे। वर्तमान स्थिति हम निर्माण श्रमिकों को सभी संवैधानिक संरक्षणों से वंचित रखती है तब कि संविधान के चौथे अनुच्छेद में प्रशासन को निधन व निबल समुदायों के जीवन को उत्कृष्ट बनाने की जी-तोड़ कोशिश करने का स्पष्ट निर्देश देता है।

7. इस यर्थात् को आत्मसात् करने के बाद कि हमारे लिए एक पृथक समुचित कानून व उसको लागू करने के लिए एक स्वनियमित प्राधिकरण की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, हमने और हमारे प्रतिनिधियों ने ऐसे कानून के सम्भावित स्वरूप पर भी विस्तृत चर्चा की है।

इस चर्चा से ही विधेयक का संलग्न प्रारूप विकसित हुआ है। विधेयक के मुख्य तत्व इस प्रकार हैं।

(अ) निर्माण श्रमिक बोर्ड की स्थापना, जिसमें सरकारों, मालिकों व निर्माण श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो। यह बोर्ड समस्त निर्माण गतिविधि तथा निर्माण श्रमिकों के रोजगार को ठेकेदारों, मालिकों व मजदूरों के पंजीकरण के सिद्धान्तों पर नियमित करेगा। अधिनियम के प्रभाव क्षेत्र से बाहर कोई भी निर्माण गतिविधि नहीं हो सकती है।

(ब) स्वयं अथवा ठेके पर निर्माण श्रमिक से कार्य लेने वाले, निजी तथा सामूहिक रूप से 'निर्माण लेवी' 'कल्याण लेवी' प्रसूतिलाभ, भविष्य निधि, दुर्घटना बीमा, आदि देने के लिए उत्तर दायी होंगे। निर्माण श्रमिक बोर्ड यह सब लेवी एकत्र करेगा और श्रमिकों को इसके लाभ दिलवायेगा।

(स) निर्माण श्रमिक बोर्ड में वेतन क्रम, सुरक्षा प्रबंध, तथा कल्याण कोष के निश्चय का अधिकार निहित होगा।

(द) निर्माण श्रमिक बोर्ड विवादों से तुरन्त निबटारे के लिये विभिन्न प्रकार के पंचायतों की स्थापना करेगा जिससे कार्य दशाओं में स्वतः ही सुधार आयेगा।

9. केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारें निर्माण श्रमिकों की सबसे बड़ी नियोक्ता हैं और इन दिशाओं में उनका बड़ा दायित्व है। प्रस्तावित कानून उन पर भी लागू होगा।

10. केन्द्र सरकार के तत्काल हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता तथा निर्माण उद्योग पर राष्ट्रीय समिति के गठन को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि सरकार के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करने के लिए विभिन्न दृष्टि कोणों व विचारों को एक विधेयक के प्रारूप में संगठित कर लिया जाय जिससे सरकार को उस पर विचार करने व उसे संसद में पेश करने में सुविधा हो।

11. संलग्न विधेयक का प्रारूप, हम निर्माण श्रमिकों, हमारे प्रतिनिधियों व सहानुभूति रखने वाले विधि वेत्ताओं के मध्य विस्तृत चर्चा का प्रतिफलन है। यह तमाम उपेक्षित नागरिकों की अकाट्य तर्कों व असंदिग्ध मानव आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित महात्वाकांक्षाओं को प्रतिध्वनित करता है।

12. वर्तमान श्रम कानूनों में काम चलाऊ फेर बदल में हमारी कोई आस्था नहीं है। इनसे हमारा कोई भला नहीं हो सकता। यदि न्याय के सम्मुख समानता के सिद्धान्त की कोई भी सार्थकता है तो संसद को हमारे मामले पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। प्रस्तावित विधेयक मालिकों व मजदूरों दोनों की संतुष्टि की दृष्टि से आदर्श है।

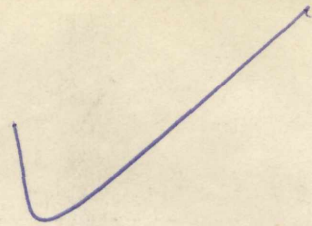
13. संलग्न विधेयक के प्रारूप में निर्माण उद्योग की विशिष्ट प्रकृति पर आधारित विशेष परिस्थितियों का ध्यान रखा गया है। इसमें विवादों के निबटारे की स्वनिहित व्यवस्था का प्रावधान भी है जो विवादों के शीघ्र निबटारे को सम्भव बनायेगा।

14. यदि मानव सम्बंधों की शोषण विहीन व्यवस्था का तर्क विधि निर्माण का कर्तव्य है और यदि संविधान की धारा 39, 42 व 43 मात्र कोरे शब्द नहीं है, तो निर्माण श्रमिकों के लिए प्रस्तावित विधेयक को संसद की तत्काल कार्यवाही में स्थान अवश्य मिलेगा।



PRESS STATEMENT

File  
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Central Trade Unions Observe National Integration Day

In pursuance of the Call Given by the All India Convention Against Communalism held at Delhi on 11th May, the Central Trade Unions observed National Integration Day all over India on August 9, 1986 by holding rallies, processions, etc.

At Delhi, as the Administration did not give permission to the trade unions to take out a procession, a mass meeting was held at Feroz Shah Kotla Ground, being jointly sponsored by AITUC, BMS, CITU, HMS, INTUC, NFITU, TUCC, UTUC (LS), and UTUC.

Over 5,000 workers including large number of women attended the meeting. The deliberation of the meeting was conducted by a Presidium consisting of K.G. Sriwastava (AITUC), Veerendra Bhatnagar (BMS), M.K. Pandhe (CITU), S.P. Singh (HMS), D.D. Shastri (TUCC), O.P. Khullar (UTUC-LS) and Pratul Crowdhury (UTUC). The meeting was addressed by Indrajit Gupta, General Secretary of AITUC; Prabhakar Ghate, General Secretary of BMS; Samar Mukherjee, General Secretary of CITU; Veereshwar Tyagi, Secretary of HMS; D.D. Shastri, Secretary of TUCC; Gyan Singh, Secretary of UTUC (LS) and Sushil Bhattacharya, Vice President of UTUC.

The speakers condemned the administration for not giving permission to the trade unions to take out the procession campaigning for communal harmony and for national unity and integrity, while they allowed the religious fundamentalists to take out processions on the issue of Babri Masjid-Ramjanam Bhumi issue. A resolution was unanimously adopted calling upon all sections of the working people and the trade unions to take the lead and unitedly intervene affectively against the divisive, Communal, Secessionist, Chauvinist, Casteist and anti-national forces which are being backed by the internal reactionaries and external agencies intended to dismember the country and safeguard the unity and integrity of the country. The resolution declared that a programme for sustained movement will be worked out to this end and implemented from joint platforms and in joint actions throughout the country.

Issued on behalf of

AITUC, BMS, CITU, HMS, INTUC, NFITU, TUCC, UTUC (LS)  
& UTUC.

Sd/

( P?K? Ganguly )

Telephone: 384071.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNIONS

PRESS STATEMENT

Dated: 30th July, 1986.

N.C.C. Decides to Fight the Government's Policy  
----- on Public Sector -----

The National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions in its meeting held on July 29 at 6, Talkatora Road assailed the Government's policy of privatisation of the public sector and unanimously decided to fight the policy demanding its reversal.

The meeting discussed in depth the retrograde shift in the policy and was of the unanimous opinion that it was one of denigration of the public sector not only in favour of the Indian private monopolists, but also the multinationals. The public sector is being made to compete with the multinationals. The meeting was of the opinion that the Government had surrendered to the demands of the World Bank. The disbandment of the public sector, allowing free entry to the multinationals, would endanger the economic independence of the country and set at nought the objective of self-sufficiency and indigenisation and also retard industrial growth.

The meeting also expressed serious indignation at the Govt's attempt to bypass bipartism and stall the forthcoming wage negotiations which are scheduled to start.

To discuss the issues, particularly related to the policy on public sector, the meeting decided to convene an extended meeting of the national federations and the public sector unions at Delhi on August 14 and then to hold an All India Convention of Workers and employees of the public sector at Delhi in the first week of October to chalk-out programmes of action.

The meeting also noted with satisfaction that the INTUC's policy also is to defend the public sector against privatisation. It welcomed the suggestion to approach INTUC also to join the movement so that all the Central Trade Unions could unitedly put the force of the entire working class to intervene into the dangerous policy of the Government and the functioning of the public sector.

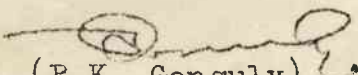
The meeting also condemned the Fourth Pay Commissions report for not conceding the main demand of the Central Government employees of parity in pay with public sector employees. It extended full support to the agitations launched by the different sections of the employees and was confident that all the Central Government employees would launch united struggle to achieve their demands.

The meeting also discussed about observance of the National Integration Day on August 9 against the divisive and secessionist forces as decided in the convention of May 11, and extended full support to the programme taken by the Central Trade Unions.

The meeting was presided over by Umraomal Purohit of HMS and attended by Samar Mukherjee, Nrisingha Chakrabarty, P.K. Ganguly (CITU); Indrajit Gupta, K.G. Srivastava, T.N. Siddhanta, Homi Daji (AITUC); Veereshwar Tyagi, S.P. Singh (HMS); O.P. Aghi, R.K. Bhakt (BMS); J.S. Dara (ITUC-Dara); D.D. Shastri (TUCC); Pratul Chowdhury (UTUC) and Pritish Chanda (UTUC-LS).

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Issued by:

  
(P.K. Ganguly)

To

Telephone: 384071.

The Editor/News Editor/Special Correspondent/  
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For favour of publication.

N.C.C

National Campaign Committee Of Railwaymen (NCCR)

New Delhi, 7th August, 1986.

The General Secretary/Secretary General,

*All India Trade Union Congress*  
.....  
*New Delhi.*  
.....

Dear Comrade,

Railwaymen's protest against the retrograde  
and anti-worker recommendations of the  
IV Central Pay Commission.

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After analysing the recommendations of the IV Pay Commission, the NCCR had decided to stage a mass DHARNA on 4th August before the Prime Minister to protest against the retrograde and anti-worker recommendations of the Commission.

The permission granted to us by the police for staging the DHARNA was cancelled at the eleventh hour due to extension of ban orders under section 144 CRPC up to 8th August in the Union territory of Delhi. In spite of our best efforts to flash the information of the cancellation of the DHARNA, about 500 railwaymen reached Delhi.

However, we have submitted the enclosed memorandum to the Prime Minister on 4th August. Next day, the General Council of NCCR met here. The NCCR hopes that all the central government employees' organisations will rise to the occasion and wage a united struggle to achieve their basic demand of wage parity with public sector workers, which has been arbitrarily rejected by the IV Pay Commission.

The NCCR while appreciating the support of the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions to the cause of central government employees, further appeals to the NCC to bring all the organisations of central government employees on a common platform to build up a united struggle to achieve their basic demand of wage parity with public sector workers and other ~~xxx~~ burning issues facing the central government employees.

With greetings.

Yours fraternally,

JOINT CONVENORS/NCCR

*S.K. Dhar*  
(S.K. Dhar)  
Secretary General  
All India Loco Running  
Staff Association  
House No. 3656,  
Gali Ramnath Patwa,  
Paharganj,  
New Delhi - 110 055

*N.S. Bhargoo*  
(N.S. Bhargoo)  
Secretary General  
All India Ry. Employees' Confederation.  
26/12 Kishanganj  
Railway Colony,  
Delhi - 110 007

*Shrikrishna*  
(Shrikrishna)  
General Secretary  
Indian Railway Workers'  
Federation.  
24, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi-110 001

✓

National Campaign Committee of Railwaymen(NCCR)

New Delhi, 4th August, 1986.

Memorandum to Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi regarding injustice done to railwaymen and other central government employees by the Fourth Central Pay Commission.

Honoured Sir,

At long last the Fourth Central Pay Commission has submitted the first part of its report, which is now under examination by your government. Whereafter it will be decided whether the recommendations will be implemented in to or with modifications. We hereby take this opportunity to convey to you the extreme dissatisfaction of railwaymen as regards major recommendations of the Commission which have done gross injustice to them and request you to effect modification of the same as submitted below:-

The Commission has done the gravest injustice to fifty lakhs of central government employees including seventeen lakhs of railwaymen by denying them a wage structure based on the principle of parity with public sector undertakings which they have been insisting on for more than a decade, and instead the Commission has recommended a pay structure which not only will not bring about even the least improvement in the real wages of the workers but in many cases tend even to reduce the take-home pay, vide Annexure 'A'. It is to this fact that we would like to draw your attention and request for necessary modification so as to ensure due justice to the central government employees.

Sir, you are aware that the Fair wages Committee, the first of its kind, set up in the country after gaining independence recommended "Fair Wage" for all workers which according to the Committee lies between "need-based minimum wage" and "Living Wage" which is the ideal level of wage which the country should strive to reach. Even the judiciary of the country has expressed the view that any establishment which is unable to pay the need-based minimum wage to its workers has no right to exist.

You are also aware that the 15th Indian Labour Conference held in 1957, under the Chairmanship of the then Labour Minister of the Government of India unanimously decided on the formula for quantification of need-based minimum wage.

But regretfully, when almost immediately afterwards, the central government employees demanded a new wage structure based on the need-based wage according to 15th I.L.C. formula, the government had gone back on the commitment and refused to grant need-based wage and pay structure based on that to its employees.

When the central government employees were demanding need-based minimum according to 15th I.L.C. formula, it was the Second Central Pay Commission that introduced the concept of "favourable comparison" drawing its substance from the principle of "equal pay for equal work" and recommended a pay structure they claimed to be based on this concept. The Third Central Pay Commission while admitting the justifiability of this concept, refused to base themselves on it on monetary considerations and in 1973 when the railwaymen offered to come to settlement on the basis of wage parity principle, which was upheld by the Third Pay Commission itself,

instead of insisting on "need-based wage" which they had so long been demanding and which worked out to much higher amount than the parity wage, the government refused to accept it. Since then all the organisations of central government employees have been persistently demanding pay structure based on parity with public sector undertakings. Instead of conceding this most justified demand of the employees and coming to an agreement on this question, the government imposed the IV Pay Commission on them, which has taken three years to work out a wage structure and which has put forward ridiculous arguments to refute the parity concept so deliquently established by an earlier Pay Commission and the worst part of it is that the present Commission worked out its wage structure completely arbitrarily without caring for basing their recommendations on any established wage principle or formulating a new one.

Sir, can any rational society deny the validity of the principle of "equal pay for equal work", which is upheld by the Constitution of the country itself? Can any one in his sense deny the justifiability of the proposition that employees in government departments are entitled to same remuneration at the lowest level and also for similar nature of work, as is given to the workers in the public sector undertakings which are also owned and controlled by the same government?

But unfortunately the Fourth Central Pay Commission has strived to do precisely this. It has not only denied wage parity to them but has sought to demolish the principle itself.

The workers can certainly not be blamed if in these circumstances their feeling gets strengthened that these Pay Commissions are meant to be instruments to uphold "principles" which are for the time being advantageous to the employer, the government and "refute" the same principle at a time when it would dictate due granting of benefit to the employees. A Pay Commission recommending a reduced take-home pay is a cruel joke to the poor government employees.

Sir, as the Prime Minister of the Country, you have the responsibility of dispensing due justice to every section of the society including the employees of the government headed by you. Fifty Lakhs of employees who help the government in managing the affairs of the Country/moving, seek from you no favour but justice which has been denied to them by the Fourth Pay Commission. Ofcourse, what else can one expect of a Commission which advises the government not to be a model employer!

In the circumstances, we request you for modification of the pay structure to bring the minimum pay at par with the workers of the public sector undertakings and also make other necessary adjustments in various scales of pay, resulting from this.

Starting with the quixotic attempt to demolish a well established principle of social justice - the principle of equal pay for equal work - the Commission has all along in its report kept up its effort to deprive the workers of this in as many respects as possible. The Annexure 'B' will prove that the quantum of increment recommended by this Pay Commission is lesser as a percentage of the pay than what the past Pay Commissions had granted. While this question of quantum of increment is directly an aspect of pay

/including defence & keep the wheels of the country

Contd...3/-

scale itself the question of Dearness Allowance essentially if not directly relates to pay scales. The new D.A. formula which provides for increase in D.A. only twice a year would doubly deprive the employees. First because the D.A. will be calculated on twelve monthly average of price index, which is much lower than the current index (this is the existing practice, change of which was being sought by the employees) and secondly because the price rise during the six months between two reviews would not be compensated. Thus instead of maintaining the employees' real wage the present D.A. system will not only continue to act as a 'built-in depressor' of their income in real terms, but will act as a double edged sword. This novel contrivance would also confirm the workers' belief that the commissions are instruments to find out new measures to deprive them of their due. Annexure 'C' will prove this.

The other major item to which we feel constrained to draw your kind attention is the recommendation of the Pay Commission regarding House Rent Allowance. You must be aware that the government had agreed to finalise the question of HRA and CCA before 31st December, 1982. It was unfair to refer the matter to the IV Pay Commission because it has deprived the employees of any benefit of increase in HRA/CCA for the whole period since January, 1983. Besides this, about 38% of the government employees living in government accommodation would not only not get any benefit from this but their take-home pay will also be adversely affected. Moreover there is no need to marshal much argument to show that the quantum of HRA recommended for non classified areas is too inadequate.

We would like to mention here several other retrograde recommendations which together with those already mentioned would seriously affect the industrial relations in the country creating hindrance to country's development. One such recommendation is for increase in working hours. When the general trend in the whole civilised world is towards reduction in working hours, it is unthinkable that a Commission would recommend enhancement of working hours of the workers, specially in a country where the terrific increasing burden of unemployment is posing a serious threat not only to the already tottering economy but to the whole social life. It is positively a reactionary recommendation and detrimental to national life.

Equally ominous is the recommendations in respect of withholding D.A. in certain circumstances and treating bonus as not a right. The recommendations against overtime work is another device to extract extra work without remuneration. The recommendations regarding restricting benefit of maternity leave to women and tuition fee for not more than two children are also most retrograde.

These are but a few of the major points in regard to which gross injustice has been done to the employees by the Fourth Pay Commission. Following are our proposals for modification of some of the glaringly reactionary and retrograde recommendations of the Commission. We would like to make it clear that the modifications we are demanding here are necessary not only for the protection of the interest of half a crore of the Central Government Employees, which itself is not unimportant, but also for developing a healthy atmosphere in the industrial sphere of the country which is vital for the economic development and also development of democratic life in the country with a growing industrial sector.

O U R P R O P O S A L S

1. Accept the principle of wage parity and fix the minimum wage at Rs.1250/- at 600 point of cost of price index and all consequential adjustments including increase in quantum of increment and in fixing relativity higher skills demanded by technological updating should be taken into consideration.
2. Point to point fixation in new scales of pay by adding the annual increments drawn in present pay scales.
3. Increased pay to be given effect to from 1.6.1983 when the first instalment of interim relief was paid along with setting up of the IV Pay Commission because the first instalment and the second instalment of interim relief were inadequate to compensate for the erosion in real earning due to price rise at the material time.
4. Full neutralisation of rise in cost of living through D.A. by automatic linking with price index on the basis of quarterly average.
5. Quantum of HRA for unclassified areas should be increased and HRA/CCA should be paid at progressively higher rate for higher classified cities.
6. Statutory minimum bonus for allemployees and P.L.B. should be paid in addition to that.
7. Time-bound promotion should be ensured for all employees.
8. Recommendations restricting maternity benefits to women and educational allowance for two children only should be rejected.
9. Strict implementation of I.L.O. Conventions and standards. Working hours should not exceed 40 hours a week for general workers with shorter hours of work for intensive nature of work.
10. Industrial Relations policy on railways should be democratised and channel of representation and negotiation should be granted to all trade unions.
11. Railwaymen are industrial workers and they should have all the rights of industrial workers, including collective bargaining.

Yours faithfully,

Joint Convenors/NCCR

(S.K. Dhar)  
Secretary General  
All India Loco  
Running Staff  
House No.3656,  
Gali Ramnath Patwa,  
Paharganj,  
New Delhi-110 055

(N.S. Bhangoo)  
Secretary General  
All India Railway  
Employees' Confede-  
ration. 26/12,  
Kishanganj Rly,  
Colony,  
Delhi-110 007.

(Shri-Krishna)  
General Secretary  
Indian Rly. Workers'  
Federation,  
24, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi-110 001.

Illustration to show how the take-home pay of an employee getting Rs.232/- as basic pay in existing scale of Pay will be reduced in the new scale, excluding HRA/CCA.

Scale of Pay 196-232 (3rd C.P.C.)

Present Basic Pay	:	232	
D.A.	:	84	
A.D.A.	:	384	
Interim Relief	:	100	
Total		Rs. 800	
Add: 20% of present basic pay		50	(But not less than 50)
Total		Rs. 850	To be fixed in new scale of pay.
Deductions .. Addl.P.F. deductions ..		Rs.51	(70-19)
Addl. G.I.S.		Rs. 5	
Total		Rs.56	

Thus take-home pay will be Rs.6/- less, excluding HRA/CCA for those employees not living in government accomodation.

Annexure-'B'

Comparison of rate of increment recommended by the Four Pay Commissions

CPC	Scale of Pay	Total Span	%Increase during the whole span	%Increase per annum
I	30-1/2-35	10 Yrs.	16.66	1.66
II	70-1-85	15 Yrs.	21.43	1.42
III	196-3-232	12 Yrs.	19.37	1.61
IV	750-8-790-10-940	20 Yrs.	25.33	1.01
I	60-3-81-4-125-5-130	19 Yrs.	116.67	6.14
II	110-3-131-4-155-4-175-5-180	19 Yrs.	63.64	3.39
III	260-6-290-6-326-8-366-10-400	20 Yrs.	53.85	2.69
IV.	950-20-1150-25-1500	24 Yrs.	57.89	2.41
I	80-5-120-8-200-10-220	20 Yrs.	175.00	8.75
II	130-5-160-8-200-8-256-8-280-10-300	25 Yrs.	130.77	5.23
III	330-10-380-12-500-15-560	19 Yrs.	69.70	3.66
IV	1200-30-1560-40-2040	24 Yrs.	70.00	2.91



The deprivation through the rate of annual increment compared even with the existing meagre rates.

Existing Scale : 196-3-232 (Span - 12 Yrs.)

Proposed scale : 750-8-790-EB-10-940 (Span - 20 Yrs.)

Minimum rate of annual increment

<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Rs. 3.00	Rs. 8.00
+ DA/ ADA. Rs. 6.05	which is less by Rs. 1.05 p.m.
<u>Total Rs. 9.05</u>	

2. Existing Scale : 210-4-250 (Span-10 Yrs)

Proposed Scale : 775-10-965-EB-12-1025 (Span - 24 Yrs.)

Minimum : Rs. 4.00	Minimum - Rs. 10.00
+ DA/ADA: Rs. 8.06	which is less by Rs. 2.06 p.m.
<u>Total : Rs. 12.06</u>	

3. Existing Scale: 700-30-760-35-900 (Span - 6 Yrs.)

Proposed Scale: 2000-60-2300-EB-75-3200 (Span - 17 Yrs.)

Minimum : Rs. 30.00	Rs. 60.00
+ DA/ADA: Rs. 45.15	which is less by Rs. 15.15 p.m.
<u>Total : Rs. 75.15</u>	

NB: The elements of HRA/CCA which were also being calculated on basic pay including increment on percentage basis have not been considered while working out the value of existing rate of increment. Had this been considered the loss in the above instances would have been more than what has been shown above.

ON D.A. FORMULA AS PROPOSED BY THE 4th CPC

- 1) Perpetuation of depression of real wage due to inadequate compensation by retaining the 12 monthly average.

When the 12 monthly average is 608 as on 1.1.1986, the actual consumer price index for industrial workers (even though faulty as per Bath Committee's report) had been 630, i.e. a difference of 22 points which is equivalent to 3.62% rise over 608 point as per proposed formula and equivalent to 2.3/4 Nos. of slabs at existing rate. Value of this difference for a worker at Pay of Rs.196-(in scale Rs.196-232) and at pay of Rs.750/-(in scale 750-940) would be Rs.21.5 and 27.5 respectively per month, which the worker would be loosing every month for retaining the 12 monthly average. This would affect each and every worker.

Comparative picture of D.A. payment as per the new formula with that of existing rate.

Value of One Slab of DA  
(8 point rise in 12 monthly average)

at existing rate on existing pay of Rs.196/-the D.A. slab is Rs.8/-

But for 8 point rise the worker at the pay of Rs.750/- in new scale will be paid @1% (out of 1.3% due) of his pay which is equal to Rs.7.50).

Value of 3 slabs of DA (24 points) rise in 12 monthly average)

at existing rate on existing pay of Rs.260/- in scale 260-400 @ Rs.12/- per slab...Rs.36/-

Value of 24 points rise for a worker at pay of Rs.950/- in the new scale of Rs.950-1400 will be 3.95% of his pay out of which the worker will be paid only @ 3% i.e. Rs.28/50.

at existing rate on Rs.700/- pay in scale of Rs.700-900, @ 3% per slab...Rs.63/-

Value of 24 points at new rate will be 3.95% of his new pay of Rs.2000/- in scale of 2000-3200 of which the worker will actually be paid @ 3% which would be equal to Rs.60/- only.

This way the worker will be compensated at even a lower rate than he has actually been getting. The picture regarding the perpetual cheating through this fraudulent formula will be evident from the table shown in the next page.

NCCR

Annexure 'C' contd...

Recorded 12 monthly average of the Consumer Price Index for industrial workers as on 31.12.85

Assumed 12 monthly average of the Consumer Price Index for industrial workers as on

608	31.3.86	30.6.86	31.8.86	31.10.86	31.12.86
	617	626	632	640	649

Now calculated on the above index the DA entitlement of an employee in scale Rs.260-400 (proposed 950-1400) and in scale Rs.330-560 (proposed 1200-2000) as per existing as well as new formula will be :-

In existing scale as per existing formula on Rs.260/- @4% subject to minimum of Rs.12/-..... Rs.560/-

One slab w.e.f. 1.4.86 @ Rs.12/-	One slab w.e.f. 1.7.86 @Rs.12/-	One slab w.e.f. 1.9.86 @Rs.12/-	One slab w.e.f. 1.11.86 @Rs.12/-	One slab w.e.f. 1.1.87 @Rs.12/-
Rs.16.8	Rs.16.8	Rs.16.8	Rs.16.8	Rs.16.8

In the proposed scale and formula at pay of Rs.950/- .....Rs.1640/-

1%(out of 1.48%) w.e.f. 1.3.86	3%(out of 3.94%) w.e.f. 1.9.86	6%(out of 6.74%) w.e.f. 1.3.87
-do-	-do-	-do-

Actually this will amount to (from 1.4.86 to 30.3.87)

At Pay of Rs.260/- at existing rate.

12+12+12+24+24+36+36+48+48+60+60+60 = Rs. 432

) The loss in the year is Rs.156.5

At pay of Rs.950/- in proposed scale and proposed formula.

9.5+9.5+9.5+9.5+9.5+28.5+28.5+28.5+28.5+28.5+28.5+28.5+57 = Rs.275.5

At pay of Rs.560/- at existing rate.

16.8+16.8+16.8+33.6+33.6+23.6+50.04+50.04+67.2+67.2+67.2+67.2+67.2 =554.5

) The loss in the year will be Rs.78.8

At pay of Rs.1640/- in new scale and at new rate.

16.4+16.4+16.4+16.4+16.4+49.2+49.2+49.2+49.2+49.2+49.2+49.2+98.4 = Rs.475.6

NCC

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF  
TRADE UNIONS

RECEIVED

August 23, 1986

To

All Constituents of  
National Campaign Committee

28 AUG 1986

Dear Comrades,

A. I. T. U. C.

Re : Report of the meeting of NCC with the  
constituent federations held at New Delhi  
on 14.8.86.

Sub : Convention on Public Sector.

I am giving below a brief report of the meeting of the National Campaign Committee with the constituent federations, which was held at North Avenue MP's Club, New Delhi on 14.8.86, to decide about holding a convention on Public Sector. The meeting decided to hold a two day convention at Delhi in October and to set up a Preparatory Committee of the public sector unions to organise the same.

Report of AITUC presided over the  
meeting. Initiating the Pro-  
ceeding he

The meeting was attended by 60 representatives of the various national federations, including the constituent Central Trade Unions of the N.C.C. Com K G Srivastava briefed about the proposal of the N.C.C. taken in its meeting on 29.7.86 to hold a convention on public sector at Delhi in October. The NCC decided to convene the convention to discuss the pros and cons regarding the recent retrograde policy of the government to denigrate the public sector, go in for privatisation and further inviting the multinationals. He said that since many non-NCC unions, including INTUC unions were also prepared to join, the convention should involve as many trade unions as possible so that a broad based struggle could be built up in defence of the public sector.

The following 20 representatives including the leadership of the Central Trade Unions spoke in the meeting: Dongra (Defence Employees), Purna Chandra Rao (Convener, Coordination Committee of Public Sector Unions, Hyderabad), B.D. Panch (BHEL, Delhi), R.K. Bhakt (BMS), Mittal (AIRF), Harish Sharma (BEFI), N.C. Sharma (Fertilizer Workers' Federation), N.P. Upadhyaya (GIC), Brij Mohan Toofan (HMS), Suresh Panwar (IDPL), Jagmohan Lal Sharma (P&T), Roop Singh (University and College Teacher's Federation), S.K. Vyas (Confederation of Central Govt. Employees), Y.D. Sharma (AITUC), J S Dara (ITUC), Samar Mukherjee (CITU), Sri Krishna (Central Govt Employees), Gyan Singh (UPUC-LS), Bhangu (AIRBC) and S.K. Sanyal (AITUC).

All the speakers expressed serious concern over the policy

of the government to privatise the public sector and over the recommendations of the Arjun Sengupta Committee. They further expressed serious opposition to the government's policy of invitation to the multinationals and ~~as~~ also the move to scuttle down the forthcoming wage negotiations. They also suggested for a two day convention and welcomed the suggestion to make the convention a broad based. The representatives of the Central Government employees also stressed on the report of the 4th Pay Commission and opined for inclusion of the demand for parity in wages with the public sector employees and also for amendment of Article 311 of the Constitution. Com.Gyan Singh of UTUC (LS) however wanted it to be within the bounds of the NCC units only as in his opinion, bringing in other trade unions would dilute the NCC.

Summing up the deliberation, Com M K Pandhe (CITU) welcomed the common opinion to oppose the government's policy on public sector and the Arjun Sengupta Committee's report. He said that in the previous two conventions, only the Central public sector employees were involved. But now the government's policy will also hit the state public sectors, departmental undertakings, Electricity Boards, etc. In the previous conventions many other unions including the INTUC unions also came. There are so many public sectors in Bangalore and Hyderabad where all the unions are jointly fighting. The Public Sector Officer's Association is also fighting against the government's policy. INTUC has also expressed their willingness to oppose the policy and NCC in its meeting of 29th July had welcomed it. He also referred to the 67 public ~~sectors~~ sectors where the industrial D.A. is sought to be imposed on. Under the new situation therefore, we have to bring in all those who want to wage an united struggle to save the public sector. This will not dilute the NCC, but on the contrary broaden and strengthen the base of struggle. He gave the following proposals:

- (1) To invite all the unions, including INTUC unions and others who are not in NCC, the unions in the State Sector, Departmental Undertakings, State Electricity Boards, the Public Sector Officer's Association, etc in the Convention .
- (2) To make a preparatory Committee with the public sector unions to organise the convention.
- (3) To hold ~~a~~ the convention at Delhi for two days in October.
- (4) To make a Reception Committee with the Delhi Public Sector Unions.

.. 3 ..

- (5) To call a meeting of the Preparatory Committee at Delhi to fix up the dates and other details.

Com.K.G. Srivastava, the President of the meeting asked for opinion on the proposals by raising hands. The proposals were passed unanimously. There was no one against, nor any abetention.

Issued by

  
( P.K. Ganguly )

Telephone : 384071

RESOLUTION

NATIONAL INTEGRATION DAY - 9TH AUGUST, 1986

This Mass meeting for communal harmony and national integration organised on 9th August, 1986 at Delhi, jointly by Nine Central Trade Unions, viz, AITUC, BMS, CITU, HMS, INTUC, NFITU, TUCC, UTUC(LS) and UTUC expresses grave concern over the highly deteriorating communal situation in the country. Divisive forces like communalism, secessionism, casteism and regional chauvinism aided and abetted by internal reactionaries and external agencies have made damaging inroads into our national unity. In the wake of the secessionist movement by the extremists in Punjab, the demand for a separate Gorkha land by the so-called Gorkha National Liberation Front constitutes another anti-national move intended to dismember the country. These inroads find expression in such intensity and in such diverse form that in the result, mass movements and organisations are paying heavy toll. There have been large scale communal riots in J & K, Punjab, Delhi, U.P., Gujarat and other places recently.

The communal elements use any pretext to foment riots. Issues like the Supreme Court Judgement in Shah Bano case and then the Court Order in Bahri Masjid-Ramjanam Bhumi case were used by the religious fundamentalists to flame up communal riots. These communal elements openly use places of worship for collecting arms and arsenals to commit crimes.

All the nine Central Trade Unions note with regret that the industrial centres have also been seriously affected due to the criminal activities of these divisive forces. It has also been the experience that in most of the communal riots the Working Class, particularly the weaker sections are the victims. The conflict between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on one hand and the Caste Hindus on the other on the question of reservation of jobs led to casteist violence in Gujarat and other States, which has seriously affected the unity of the working class.

It is therefore urgently needed that the organized working class intervene immediately and effectively in this critical hour to preserve communal amity and bring a sense of oneness in the country in co-operation with all secular and patriotic forces. Arising out of a very close knit relationship of common interests and common threats, the working people constitute a significant section of the population who are ideally placed to combat all these pernicious divisive forces.

With this mass meeting therefore, the nine Central Trade Unions take the pledge that they will mobilise all sections of workers to build up one solid mass opinion and unitedly and actively oppose and isolate all communal, secessionist, parochial, casteist, divisive, obscurantist and anti-national forces and lead the country to communal harmony, national unity and peace. We further declare that the programme for sustained movement to this end will be worked out and implemented from joint platforms and in joint actions throughout the country.

AITUC BMS CITU  
HMS INTUC NFITU  
TUCC UTUC(LS) UTUC

File  
NCC

9/8/86

AITUC  
BMS  
CITU  
HMS  
TUCC  
UTUC (45)  
UTUC

<u>President</u>	<u>Speakers</u>
LES	IS
V. Bhatnagar	P. Ghate
Pawha	S. Husayn
S.P. Singh	V. Tyagi
D.D. Shastri	D.D. Shastri
G.P. Khullar	Gyan Singh
P. Lahiri	S. Bhattacharya

# NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

(For Central Legislation on Construction Labour)

Chairman:  
Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer



Legal Aid & Advice

3381, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road,  
Karol Bagh New Delhi- 110 005.

Phone : 5712136 5-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.  
(Co-ordinating Centre)

Ref. No.....

Dated...9.10.1986.....

Dear Com. Indersit Gupta

You are requested to attend the meeting of the National Campaign Committee on 15-10-1986, at 6.00 PM at the INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE (Seminar room). The following is the agenda:-

1. To finalise the date, for the procession/rally in 1st week of December 1986, for submitting the petition to the Petition Committee of Parliament at New Delhi.
2. To discuss media coverage, meetings with MPs and other lobbying activities.
3. To discuss arrangements for travel, stay, etc., for the participants in the rally.
4. To finalise a background paper on the Construction Workers Bill and Scheme.
5. Any other item as may be found necessary.

Justice V.R. KRISHNA IYER, Chairman of the NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE will preside over the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

*R. Venkataramani*

(R. VENKATARAMANI)  
CONVENOR

To

Mr. Com. Indersit Gupta

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NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE  
for Central Legislation on Construction Labour

Justice VR Krishna Iyer  
Chairman

R. Venkataramani  
Advocate - Supreme Court  
Convenor



Coordinating Centre  
Legal Aid & Advice  
3381 D.B. Gupta Road  
Karl Bagh  
New Delhi 110 005

Phone: 5712136, 5728645

Dear Com Indar Seet Gupta

This is further to our circular dated 10th December 1986.

After the procession of the representatives of construction workers to submit the Memorandum signed by lakhs of workers to the Petition Committee of the Parliament, a meeting of the activists was held at Delhi on the evening of 5th December 1986.

It was decided in this meeting that a meeting of the National Campaign Committee for Central legislation on construction labour be called in the first week of February 1987 to chalk out the future course of action for demanding the enactment of the Bill and Scheme submitted with the Memorandum.

Accordingly a meeting of the NCC-CL is called as per the approval of Chairman, who will be present in the meeting, as follows:

Date: 8th February 1987

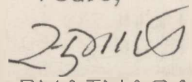
Time: 2.00 P.M.

Place: Conference Hall  
Kerala House  
3 Jantar Mantar Road  
New Delhi 110 001  
Phone: 352100, 352352

We request you to kindly attend the meeting.

25 JAN 1987

Yours,

  
(S. BHATNAGAR)

30.1.1987

Dear Com. Bhatnagar,

Received yours of 25th Jan.1987 regarding the meeting of N.C.C. for Central Legislation at Delhi on the 8th February.

Representatives of our organisation will be attending the meeting positively.

With greetings,

Yours sincerely,

HOMI DAJI  
Secretary.

*Coms Bhatnagar  
National Campaign Committee  
for Central Legislation on  
Construction Labour  
3381 D.P. Gupta Road  
Kharal Bazaar  
N Delhi - 5*

प्रथकतावादी, आंतकवादी व साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों के विरुद्ध संघर्षरत पंजाब के मजदूर वर्ग को सहायता देने के लिए दिल खोल कर चंदा दीजिये

**-संयुक्त ट्रेड यूनियन कमिटी की अपील-**

मजदूर साथियों,

प्रथकतावादी, साम्प्रदायिक व आंतकवादी तत्वों ने साज्जायवादी शक्तियों से मिल कर देश की एकता व अखण्डता को चुनौति दी है।

खालिस्तान, बावरी मस्जिद, राम जन्म भूमि गोरखालेण्ड व इसी प्रकार के सवालो पर जनता व राष्ट्र की एकता को तोड़ने के भरसक प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

पंजाब में 'धर्मयुद्ध' के नाम पर निहत्थे लोगों की हत्या का ताता लगा हुआ है। आंतकवादियों ने वृद्धो, महिलाओं व बच्चों को भी गोलियों का निशाना बनाया है।

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस (एटक) के दो दर्जन नेता पंजाब में गोलियों से भुन दिये गये हैं। आंतकवादियों की हत्या की राजनीति के बावजूद एटक से संबंधित सभी यूनियने पंजाब में हिन्दू-सिख भाईचारे व देश की अखण्डता के लिए संघर्षरत हैं। 'न हिन्दू राज्य न खालिस्तान-जुग जुग जोये हिन्दूस्तान, हिन्दू सिख को जो लड़ाये वो देश के बेरी है। के नारे लगाती हुई हिन्दू सिख मुसलमान मजदूरों की टोलिया लाल भण्डा लिये हुये गांव गांव में आंतकवाद विरोधी अभियान में जान की बाजी लगा रही है। इन स्थितियों में मजदूर नेताओं व उनके परिवारों की जान जोखिम में होना स्वाभाविक ही है लेकिन देश प्रेम से ओतप्रोत मजदूर वर्ग जान हथेली पर लेकर कौमी व महजबी एकता को कायम रखने के लिये जुटा हुआ है।

पंजाब में मजदूर वर्ग पूरे देश के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है। संघर्ष व संकट की इस घड़ी में पंजाब के मजदूर वर्ग का समर्थन करना व उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता पहुंचाना देश के मजदूरों का कर्तव्य है। इस पवित्र काम में हिस्सेदार बनने की हम आपसे अपील करते हैं।

पंजाब के संघर्षरत मजदूरों को आर्थिक सहायता पहुंचाने के लिये हम सभी धर्म निरपेक्ष व राष्ट्रीय एकता के पक्षधर व्यक्तियों से चंदा देने की अपील करते हैं।

- आपका दिया हुआ चंदा आंतकवाद के खिलाफ में आवाज बुलन्द करेगा
- आपका दिया हुआ चंदा साम्प्रदायिकता, अलगाववादी व देशद्रोही तत्वों की जड़े काटने में मददगार होगा
- आपका दिया हुआ चंदा पंजाब में प्रगतिशील आवाज को ताकत प्रदान करेगा

हमें यकिन है कि आप खुले दिल से इस पुनित कार्य में हाथ बटायेगे।

• इंकलाब जिन्दाबाद • • महजबी एकता जिन्दाबाद •

• आंतकवाद, साम्प्रदायवाद मुर्दाबाद • • मजदूर एकता जिन्दाबाद •

विनीत

एल. एन मायल

अध्यक्ष

फतह सिंह

सचिव

( संयुक्त ट्रेड यूनियन कमिटी )

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.

February 9, 1987.

Dear Comrade,

This is to remind you that an extended meeting of the A.I.C.U. together with the Federations will be held on 24.2.87 at A.P's Club North Avenue at 4.00 P.M.

You are requested to ensure the presence of your organisations representative without fail. The meeting will discuss joint T.U. action against the proposed anti-working class legislations, which is a big attack on T.U. rights. You will appreciate the importance of the meeting and at make sure of being represented.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Howe Bajji*  
( HOWE BAJJI )  
Secretary.

To all Federations:

- 1) A.I.C.U., Bombay Mutual Bldg., 2nd Floor, Bombay
- 2) A.I.C.U., 232 Dr. D.N. Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
- 3) A.I.B.S.A., 710 Mallikarjan, Chandni Chowk, Delhi
- 4) A.I.B.S.A., 1st floor, 22 Bombay Samachar Marg, Fort, Bombay
- 5) Federation of Postal Employees
- 6) National Federation of PAF Employees
- 7) Federation of Telecommunication Employees
- 8) All India Petroleum Workers' Federation
- 9) All India EPFL Workers' Federation
- 10) All India Rail-ayon's Workers Federation
- 11) All India Federation of Electricity Employees
- 12) Comrade S.C. Krishnan, 49 Guruvappachetty St. Chintadripet, Madras.
- 13) Port, Dock & Waterfront Workers' Federation of India, Bazar P.O., Cochin.
- 14) All India NPOC Employees' Federation, Bus Stand, Satya Road, Ranchi.
- 15) Indian Mine Workers' Federation, G.F. Road, Asansol
- 16) All India Steel Workers' Federation, Bokaro
- 17) All India Hotel Workers' Federation, New Delhi
- 18) Siemens Federation of Staff and workers, Bombay

NCC

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNIONS

New Delhi-110001  
9th February 1987.

CIRCULAR

To All Constituent Units  
Including Industrial Federations.

Sub: Meeting the National Campaign Committee  
with Industrial Federations, New Delhi  
24th February 1987.

Dear Friends,

As decided by the meeting of the NCC in New Delhi on 3rd February 1987 a meeting of the NCC along with Industry-wise Federations will be held in New Delhi on 24th February 1987 in North Avenue M.F.s Club, New Delhi at 4 P.M. to consider the following agenda.

1. The Anti Labour legislations proposed to be brought in the forthcoming session of Parliament through amendments to Industrial Disputes Act and Trade Unions Act.

2. The proposal of the Government of India to introduce a new series of consumer Price Index with 1982 as the base year without taking into consideration the suggestions of the trade unions.

3. Any other subject with the permission of the Chair.

This meeting will decide the programme of joint movement all over the country against these proposals of the Government of India.

You are requested to positively attend the meeting.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Sd/-  
Indrajit Gupta M.P.  
General Secretary  
AITUC

Sd/-  
Samar Mukherjee M.P.  
General Secretary  
CITU

Sd/-  
G.Prabhakar  
General Secretary  
BMS

Sd/-  
Umraomal Purshottam  
General Secretary  
HMS

Sd/-  
Prithvi Chandra  
President  
UTUC(L.S)

Sd/-  
Jatin Chakraborty  
General Secretary  
UTUC

Sd/-  
J.S. Dara  
President  
ITUC

Sd/-  
Chitta Basu  
General Secretary.  
TUCC

Released by

*M.K. Pandhe*  
(M.K. Pandhe)  
Phone: 384071.

*File  
NCC*

**RECEIVED**  
28 FEB 1987  
A. I. T. U. C.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNIONS

New Delhi-110001  
26.2.1987

To  
All Constituents,  
National Federations of N.C.C.

Re: Report of Meeting with the National Federations held at Delhi on 24th February, 1987.  
Sub: Move of the Government to amend the Industrial Disputes and Trade Unions Act; and introduction of new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers  
... ..

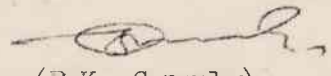
The meeting of February 24 was attended by about 50 representatives of the Central Trade Unions and various national federations. The meeting was presided over by Prabhakar Ghate, General Secretary of BMS. M.K. Pandhe (CITU), and Veereshwar Tyagi (HMS) briefed about the retrograde proposals for amendment of the Industrial Disputes and the Trade Unions Act as brought forward by the government. Among other leaders of the Central Trade Unions who spoke were Homi Daji (AITUC), Gyan Singh (UTUC-LS) and J.S. Dara (ITUC). They explained how the proposed amendments were aimed at scuttling all freedom of trade union activities, the right to strike, reducing the number of trade unions and forcing the workers to join a favoured union, which was to be recognised by check-off system. The move was at the same time to drive out established leaders of the unions by branding them as "outsiders". The amendments in short would put trade union activities into a straight jacket and make the trade unions regimented to suit the requirements of the Government and the employers.

They also briefed about the proposal of the Government of India to introduce the New series of the Consumer Price Index Numbers with 1982 as the base year. The meeting opposed the introduction of the new series of index without rectifying the old series and correcting the faults of the new series so that a proper conversion factor is arrived at. It warned the government that no hasty decision should be taken in the matter otherwise the working class will have to resort to direct action against fraudulent index.

Fifteen representatives of the various federations took part in the discussions. They unanimously recommended united action programmes to stall the move of the Government. They suggested programmes like state level conventions, all India convention, central rally before the Parliament, courting arrest, all India strike, etc. They also suggested action programmes against the Government's move to introduce a new series of CPI Index based on 1982 without correcting the existing series.

The meeting noted the various suggestions and decided that the NCC would meet on 2nd of March and decide the concrete programme of actions.

P.S. As per decision of the NCC meeting held on 3rd Feb. '87, a delegation of the NCC met the Union Labour Minister on 26th Feb. to lodge protest against the amendments. The Labour Minister did not give any assurance to withdraw the move of the govt. to introduce the Bill in the current Budget session. The Labour Ministry has already submitted its proposals to the Central Cabinet. He however promised to talk with the Central Trade Unions before the Bill is introduced in the Parliament.

  
(P.K. Ganguly)  
Telephone: 384071  
New Delhi.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SECTOR TRADE UNIONS

New Delhi-110 001

9th February, 1987.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

PUBLIC SECTOR WORKERS TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

The meeting of the Committee of Public Sector Trade Unions held in New Delhi on 8th February, 1987 congratulated the public sector workers in India for magnificiently responding to the call for one day strike on 21st January, 1987 against privatisation, concessions to multinationals and Indian big business houses in the sphere of activities of public sector and against obstructions created by Govt of India during wage negotiations in public sector undertakings.

Com. Indrajit Gupta, M.P. presided over the meeting.

The meeting condemned the vindictive actions taken by some public sector undertakings for participation in the strike. Coal India Ltd., Balco, Salem Steel Plant, Manganese Ore India Ltd, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board,

have issued notices for deduction of 8 days wages from the salaries of workers for participation in the strike. Indian Airlines management in Eastern region has issued charge sheets and suspension orders against several activists. Two workers have been suspended in Rai Bareilly Textile Mills.

The management of Trade Fair Authority Ltd. has terminated services of all the 300 employees. In Dharukhoda Haryana W/s Omex Auto Ltd and Kay Jay (P) Ltd have similarly arbitrarily dismissed all the 300 workers for expressing solidarity with public sector workers. In several centres the Government arrested leaders of strikers to create a reign of terror among the workers. The CPSTU demanded immediate withdrawal of all such penal measures.

The meeting called upon the workers in public sector to struggle with more determination and carry forward till the Government is forced to draw the measures denigrating the public sector. The Committee condemned the guidelines issued for the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) for the wage negotiations in public sector whose outline is as follows:

1. The Government has fixed up a norm of wage for the public sector enterprises. The norm has been worked out on the basis of prevalent rates of DA. The adequate norm of wages at 666 points of index (1960 base = 100) works out to be Rs.927 on the basis of following calculations.

492 point X 1.30	= Rs.639.40
174 point X 1.65	= Rs.287.10
666 points	= Rs.926.50 or say Rs.927/-.

(Rs. 1.30 and Rs.1.65 are the rates of DA prevailing at particular points of index).

According to BPE directive the public sector undertakings having a minimum wage about the norm can increase the wages by 10 per cent while the undertakings having the minimum wages above the norm can have the wage rise upto 15 per cent. (This denotes the rise in the total wage bill covering the fringe benefits also).

...2/-

2. The rise in the wages should not lead to increase in the wage cost. This means that the rise in wages should be paid from the additional resource mobilisation of the public undertakings. This means the wage rise must accompany corresponding rise in the productivity of workers.

3. The rate of DA of Rs. 1.65 per point should not be disturbed.

The Committee called upon all the workers in Public Sector to observe 12th March 1987 as Anti-BPE Day by holding gate meetings in all the public sector units and burning the effigy of the BPE and its guidelines for wage negotiations so that a powerful protest of the workers in public sector is raised all over the country.

The Committee further decided to hold a National Symposium on Public Sector on 19th April in New Delhi by inviting noted economists, intellectuals etc. so that the policy of the Government is properly highlighted all over the country.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Umraomal Purohit, M.K.Pandhe, R.K. Bhakt, Homi Daji, Michael Fernandes, S.R.Saini, Gaya Singh, K.G. Srivastava and Rajendra Sayal.

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Released to the Press by:

*M.K. PANDHE*

(M.K. Pandhe)

Phone: 384071.

To

The Editor/News Editor/Bureau Chief/  
Spl. Correspondent.

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for favour of publication.

2



File  
NCC

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNIONS

RECEIVED

MAR 1987

New Delhi-110 001

3rd March, 1987. ZBC

PRESS RELEASE:

ALL INDIA DEMONSTRATIONS ON 16TH APRIL 1987 AGAINST  
NEW LABOUR BILLS AND INTRODUCTION OF NEW  
PRICE INDEX

A meeting of the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions held on 2nd March, 1987 decided to organise countrywide demonstrations on 16th April, 1987 against draconian Bills being brought in Parliament depriving the working class of whatever trade union and democratic rights they have won through bitter struggles. On this day the trade unions will protest against introduction of new series of Index with 1982 = 100 without rectifying the 1960 = 100 series.

Comrade Veereshwar Tyagi, Secretary, HMS presided over the meeting.

The Union Ministry of Labour has already announced its intention to introduce in the current session of Parliament the Industrial Disputes Amendment Bill and Trade Union Amendment Bill. Though the Union Labour Minister Shri P. A. Sangma assured a delegation of the NCC that he would call a meeting of Central TUs before introducing the Bills in Parliament it is clear that the basic structure of the Bill is going to be retrograde and anti-working class.

The introduction of new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers with 1982 as the base year is being done by the Government of India without implementing even the unanimous recommendations of Rath Committee appointed in 1977 to review the price index. The failure of the Government to rectify the index continues to keep it depressed resulting in loss of DA to millions of our workers. The weightage diagram is also unfavourable to the workers due to unscientific family budget studies conducted for compiling the index. As a result of this the index will arbitrarily be kept further down. The NCC therefore opposes implementation of new series without correction and a proper and agreed revision of weightage diagram.

The NCC therefore called upon the trade unions and workers to hold demonstrations and rallies on these issues on 16th April, 1987 in all State capitals and industrial centres so that the powerful voice of the working class is raised all over the country. Protest telegrams will be sent to Union Labour Minister condemning these arbitrary measures. In Delhi a massive demonstration will be organised before Parliament on the day on these issues.

The meeting was attended by M.K. Pandhe, P.K. Ganguly (CITU); Homi Daji, Y.D. Sharma (AITUC); R.K. Bhakt, P.N. Sharma (BMS); Pritish Chanda (UTUC-LS) and Mahendra Sharma (HMS).

....

Released to the Press by:

M.K. Pandhe

(M.K. Pandhe)

Phone: 384071.

To  
The Editor/News Editor/3pl. Correspondent

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for favour of publication.

N.C.C.

22/3/87

INDIAN TRADE UNION COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

Press Statement:

22.3.87

Trade Unions Demand Mandatory Sanctions Against South Africa

The Indian Trade Union Committee Against Apartheid, comprising of the ten Central Trade Unions of the country, viz, INTUC, AITUC, CITU, HMS, BMS, UTUC, TUCC, UTUC(LS), NFITU and NLO called for mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime in a meeting held at Constitution Club, New Delhi on March 21, 1987.

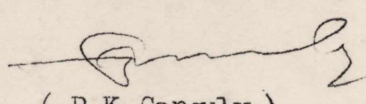
The meeting was organised as a part of the All India Day earlier decided by the trade unions. The meeting was presided over by a presidium consisting of S.L. Passey (INTUC), Y. D. Sharma (AITUC) and P K Ganguly (CITU). A message of greetings was sent to the meeting by the African National Congress.

Inaugurating the meeting, Com. T. Kolombo, Ambassador of SWAPO narrated about the barbarous repression let loose by the white minority racist regime on the people of South Africa and other frontline states. The regime has unleashed a most savage type of repression on the freedom struggle of the South African people and of Namibia with the help of the imperialist powers headed by the USA. He said that helped by the USA, South Africa and Israel are developing a joint missile system to deliver nuclear weapons. However, undaunted by the reactionary savage rule, the people of South Africa and Namibia, helped by the frontline states, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Soviet Union and other socialist states, have now waged an armed struggle for rooting out the last vestiges of apartheid and for a free democratic society in South Africa in pursuance of the Freedom Charter. He pointed out that the struggle against apartheid was a part of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and against war and for peace. He appealed for worldwide support for the demand for mandatory sanctions against Pretoria which will further isolate the racist regime and its imperialist supporters and give a boost to the people's struggle for freedom.

The resolution demanding mandatory sanctions and for liberal contribution to the South African struggle Fund was moved by M.K. Pandhe, Secretary, CITU. Among others who spoke were Pratul Chowdhury (UTUC), D.D. Shastri (TUCC), Somnai (BMS), Y.D. Sharma (AITUC), P K Ganguly (CITU) and S L Passey (INTUC). The resolution was adopted unanimously.



Issued by

  
( P K Ganguly )

Telephone : 384071

For Favour of Publication:

The News Editor/Special Correspondent

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ALL INDIA ANTI-APARTHEID DAY

Constitution Club,  
Rafi Marg,  
New Delhi-110 001

Dated: 21.3.1987.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

This meeting held on 21st March 1987 under the auspicious of Indian Trade Union Committee Against Apartheid to observe All India Anti-Apartheid Day, strongly condemns the colonial subjugation and exploitation in South Africa. The notorious Botha regime is shamelessly going ahead with their racist depredations despite forthright condemnation by the UNO and the people all over the world,

Though over 80 per cent of the population in South Africa is black, the people are callously denied elementary human rights. Discrimination is practised in basic questions such as equal wages for equal work, social security and even in accident relief measures. In the matter of education the black majority is denied proper facilities while the people are forced to live in jail like camps unfit for human habitation. The trade union rights are blatantly denied and every resistance of the working class to exploitation is crushed with brutal force.

These shocking conditions continue to prevail in South Africa inspite of sanctions imposed by UN. This has been possible by the outrageous support extended to the minority regime by some western governments in total disregard of world opinion. This meeting dipleores the use of Veto by the Governments of the USA & UK against the resolution on mandatory sanctions in the UN security council.

This meeting congratulates the brave sons and daughters of South Africa who in the face of insurmountable difficulties are resolutely fighting the racist minority regime. Thousands have died, thousands have been imprisoned and tortured while many thousands had to leave the country. The brutal killings in Sharpeville, Sweto are just some ghastly examples of terror let lose against the heroic people. Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, has been in prison for over 22 years while many more including trade union leaders and activists are languishing in jail, suffering torture for decades. Women and children have not escaped the torture by racist police.

The Government and the people of India have been consistent supporters of the valiant struggle in South Africa and have been sphereheading the condemnation of apartheid. The decisions of 8th NAM Conference at Harare in which representatives of 101 countries pledged their total support to the struggle against racist regime and to the frontline states who are bearing the brunt of the struggle are welcomed all over the world. This meeting demands full implementation of mandatory sanction against racist regime of South Africa.

This meeting while condemning the Pretoria regime for violating UN resolution on Namibia demands immediate messures to ensure full implementation of the resolution.



.....2/-

This meeting demands release of Nelson Mandela and other freedom fighters and withdrawal of all measures hitting at the human rights of the people of South Africa.

The meeting appeals to the working class and people of India to contribute liberally to the fund being raised by the Indian Trade Union Committee Against Apartheid so that Indian working class discharge their duty towards their brothers and sisters in South Africa.

The meeting expressed its confidence that with the moral and material assistance from people all over the world the people of South Africa will be able to give a crushing blow to the hated racist Botha regime and achieve their cherished goal of freedom in days to come.

.....

N.C.C. ✓  
NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNIONS

28th March, 1987.

RECEIVED

31 MAR 1987

A. I. T. U. C.

Preparations for Protest Day on 16th April

The National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions met at 6, Talkatora Road, New-Delhi on 24th March evening to discuss the preparations for the All India Protest Day on 16th April, 1987 against the move of the Government to introduce a retro-grade Bill in the current Budget Session of the Parliament to amend the Industrial Disputes Act and Trade Unions Act, and also to introduce a new series of the Consumer Price Index Numbers with 1982 as the base year without rectifying the existing series and correcting the faults of the proposed new series.

The meeting also noted that the Labour Minister did not give any assurance to withdraw the move to introduce the Bill in the Parliament, when the leaders met him on 26th February. He only assured to call a meeting of the Central Trade Unions before the Bill is introduced.

He categorically informed the N.C.C. leaders that his Ministry has already submitted the proposals in concrete form to the Central Cabinet and the Bill will be introduced after the Central Cabinet passes the proposals.

The meeting further noted that the Govt has also asked the Law Commission to go into the subject of Revival of Labour Appellate Tribunal and setting up of the Industrial Relations Commission as envisaged in the amendments.

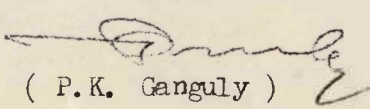
In the above background, the meeting reiterated its call to observe the 16th April protest actions unitedly in all industrial and state centres and hold a rally at Boat Club, New Delhi.

As decided in the meeting of 2nd March, for the rally at Delhi, thousands of workers would be mobilised from Delhi and the adjoining industrial centres from Western U.P., Haryana, etc. The procession will start from the Ramlila ground and culminate at the Boat Club in a rally. The meeting also decided to print posters in Hindi and English.

To discuss further details like mobilisation of workers by each constituent, etc, the meeting decided to call a meeting of the respective Delhi State Committees by 28th March.

The meeting was presided over by Homi Daji, Secretary-AITUC and attended by T. N. Siddhanta, Y. D. Sharma (AITUC); G. Prabhakar, R. K. Gupta (BMS); S. P. Singh, Mahendra Sharma (HMS); M. K. Pandhe, Nrisingha Chakrabarty, P. K. Ganguly (GITU); D. D. Sashtri (TUCC); Pratul Chowdhury (UTUC) and Pritish Chanda (UTUC-LS).

Issued by:

  
( P. K. Ganguly )

Telephone: 384071.



हिन्द मजदूर किसान पंचायत  
HIND MAZDOOR KISAN PANCHAYAT  
— NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS —

204, Raja Rammohan Roy Marg, Bombay 400 004.

Telephone : 355336 / 355337  
Telegrams : Laborunion

राष्ट्रीय मुख्यालय :  
२०४, राजा राममोहन रॉय मार्ग,  
गिरगाव, बम्बई - ४०० ००४.

President's Office  
6/105 Kaushalya Park  
Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

March 6, 1987.

Dear Comrade Pandhe,

Enclosed herewith is a translation of an item published in "Desabhimani", the CPI(M)'s daily, edited by E.K. Nayana.

Since the paper is the official organ of the CPI(M), I will be justified in assuming that what it publishes is the official view of the Party.

To know how the CPI(M) looks at me was amusing, in fact quite jocular. The unconcealed anger at the success of the National Convention of Militant Trade Unions is also understandable. But there is one point which intrigued me. That is when the author says that the HMKP is keeping itself away from the National Campaign Committee because of my arrogant demand that the HNS be removed from it. Is that the line of the CPI(M) or of the CITU or of the NCC? You know that it is the NCC that is opposed to the HMKP getting into it, and for reasons that you should know better. Though, we have been told by the HNS people that the CITU is opposed to our admission, and by the CITU people that the HNS is opposed to our admission.

Be that as it may, in view of the assertion in the "Desabhimani", may I suggest that the NCC state its official position vis-a-vis the HMKP?

*Bert Werts*

Yours sincerely,

*George Fernandes*  
George Fernandes

Dr. H.K. Pandhe  
Convener,  
National Campaign Committee,  
New Delhi.



हिन्द मजदूर किसान पंचायत  
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गिरगाव, बम्बई - ४०० ००४.

President's Office  
6/105 Naushalya Park  
Naushalya, New Delhi.

March 6, 1987.

Dear Comrade Pandhe,

Perhaps you are aware that a national convention of militant trade unions was held in Bombay on January 14-15, 1987. A copy of the Resolution adopted by the convention is enclosed herewith. The Action Plan adopted by the convention is also a part of the document.

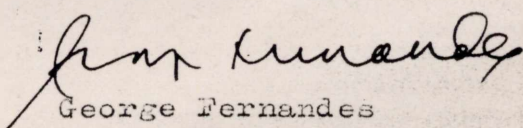
The convention was attended by over 1000 representatives belonging to the IMAF, Kamgar Aghadi, BSS, AICPU, IFTU, ICL and the National Fishermen's Forum.

I am of the opinion that the National Convention of Militant Trade Unions (NCMTU) and the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions should work together in furtherance of our common commitment to the struggle of the working people. As far as I am aware there are no differences between the basic positions of both these trade union formations in regard to the challenges facing the working classes and toiling masses in the country. Differences of approach, if there are any, could be overcome when we chalk out any joint plan of action.

May I suggest a meeting between the representatives of the two formations to discuss the issues before the trade union movement and to formulate a joint response?

With greetings.

Yours sincerely,

  
George Fernandes

Dr. N. K. Pandhe  
Convener,  
National Campaign Committee,  
New Delhi.

Bombay letter - A.K.Machingal

Opportunists isolated

Dr. Datta Samant and George Fernandes are blots on the Labour movement. They have no clear perspectives and they are using the workers for more economic benefits.

A long drawn-out textile strike, month-long and year-long strikes in other factories. These are the assets of Dr.Samant. For splitting unions, he is prepared to run away from realities. They would support the management in retrenching workers. And they would oppose such things in public.

The strength of George Fernandes is also going down. He is an expert in riding with the capitalists and betraying the workers. Fernandes who is an M.R.A. man is always scared of the organised workers movement. This bogus trade union leader is more interested in breaking strikes as well as workers movements.

His HMKP had the support of a large number of workers. But now this is confined to Bombay Municipal Corporation only. Now he is struggling hard to regain his lost ground.

Shard Joshi is the leader of rich farmers in rural Maharashtra. He has succeeded in organising them for better price for their products. The cotton growers recently got better prices on account of him.

He could make some impact in the rural Maharashtra. But he has no national perspective. And his organisation looks down with contempt upon the ordinary farmers, farm workers and the other starving poor. This is the main drawback of his organisation. Some programmes of the Shetkari Sanghatana had been headaches to the Congress-I. But they have not raised their voice for those who lost their land for Dam Projects or the drought affected landless peasants. They are also not prepared for basic land reforms.

These three people organised a convention in Bombay on January 14 & 15 called 'Convention of Militant Trade Unions'. Dr.Samant's union, HMKP, Indian Confederation of Labour, Indian Federation of Trade Unions, Bharatiya Shramic Sabha, National Fishermen's Forum from Kerala and All India Centre of Trade Unions participated in this. Mohan Punamia of AICTU moved the main resolution.

In the resolution there is no mention of the terror of communalism. There is no demand of nationalisation of Textile and Jute mills. That is how they proved their militancy without touching the basic problems.



George Fernandes declared that organised labour and rural farmers have joined to prepare for revolution. Now it is relevant to remember one thing. George Fernandes-led HMKP is not a member of National Campaign Committee. His reason for keeping away is that he wants the removal of HMS from NCC. His arrogance is clear from this.

Two years back Fernandes' companions were Bal Thackeray of Shiv Sena and Sharad Pawar who was running about for the loaves of power. These three reactionaries had boasted on a 'Dussehra Day' that they would launch a new political movement in Bombay. These three are agents of multinationals who get without hindrance large amounts of foreign money. All this farce are for getting more and more foreign money.

Now Sharad Pawar changed sides. Bal Thackeray had proved to be very dangerous. As such there is only one way for splitting the workers movement - embracing the sworn enemy, Datta Samant.

It is said that there are some secret understandings between Bal Thackeray and Sharad Joshi. The Shetkari Sanghatana has agreed to dupe innocent people in rural Maharashtra and make them members of Shiv Sena. Bal Thackeray in turn has termed Joshi as the greatest leader of Maharashtra and the next C.M. of Maharashtra.

In the textile sector in Bombay, certain new developments have taken place. Those mills taken over by the Government have acres of excess land. The government has not decided anything on this land. These mills are milch cows of Indira Congress. They had donated lakhs of money for the Congress centenary conducted at Bombay. In order to repay this gesture, the government is going to allow the mills to sell these lands worth crores of rupees.

But how are the workers? 2.5 lakh workers went on strike 5 years back. This strike went on for 2 years; 80,000 were thrown out of jobs. 4 lakh people are still suffering from the aftermath of the strike.

These textile workers have to be rehabilitated. But neither the government nor Samant is interested in this. He says organised struggles are necessary to attain this objective. It is for this that he left NCC and joined Fernandes.

Maharashtra CITU has strongly deplored this convention. CITU Secretary P.R.Krishnan has criticised Joshi's policies and Samant's and Fernandes' programmes.

Bombay is the playground of communalism and regionalism. Now in the trade union field some independent trade union men have also arrived. The workers feel suffocated by the evil deeds of these people. Workers are joining the organised labour movements especially CITU. The main aim of Fernandes is to stop this flow. For this purpose he has turned the labour betrayer of Rajasthan, Mohan Punamia, into a militant Trade Unionist.

CITU has succeeded in uniting the Bombay workers and rural Maharashtra peasants. These three people are panicky about this unity.

On 18th January, the 5th anniversary of Bombay Textiles Strike was observed. But Fernandes-led HMKP did not participate in this. They are not concerned about workers interests; they are out to prove only who is bigger than the other.

Workers movements and farmers movements have to struggle jointly. CITU and other left organisations are trying for this. In their midst these wolves wearing sheepskin have arrived. They have to be exposed.

Left democratic forces are not very strong in Bombay. Still the convention organised by CITU on January 16 at the Dadar Vanamali Hall has warned these class betrayers. Prabhakar Sansgiri, K.L.Bajaj and F.R.Krishna, the labour leaders have opined that Fernandes & Co would only benefit the government and capitalists.

The TU front in Bombay feels the absence of a strong workers movement. The day when the majority of workers rally round the left and democratic forces is not far away.



हिन्द मजदूर किसान पंचायत  
HIND MAZDOOR KISAN PANCHAYAT  
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*File  
NCC*



*229/ND*

राष्ट्रीय मुख्यालय :  
२०४, राजा राममोहन रॉय मार्ग,  
गिरगाव, बम्बई - ४०० ००४.

President's Office

6/105 Kaushalya Park  
Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

March 11, 1987.

Dear Comrade,

Enclosed are copies of two letters to M.K.Pandhe,  
Convener of the National Campaign Committee. The letters  
are self-explanatory.

May I suggest you to lend your support to our  
request for joint action in the larger interests of the  
working people?

With greetings.

Yours sincerely,

*George Fernandes*  
George Fernandes

General Secretary  
AITUC,

Off. 586040  
Phones : Res. 601540  
677279

# National Federation of Postal Employees

Dada Ghosh Bhawan,  
1, Patel Road, New Delhi-10008

President : N. J. IYER  
Secretary General : K. L. MOZA

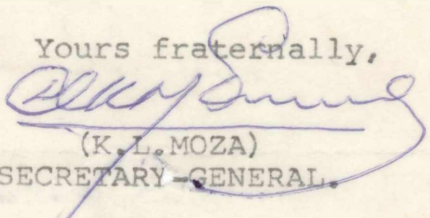
No.....PF/69(NCC)..

Dated.....March 25, 1987.

Dear Com. Homi Daji,

This has reference to your letter of  
23-3-87. Our Federation will join the programme. Please let  
us know the venue & time.

Yours fraternally,

  
(K. L. MOZA)  
SECRETARY - GENERAL.

Com. Homi Daji,  
Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
24, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi-110001.



*Confederation of Central Govt Employees  
T-16 INA colony*

N.C.C.

**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.

March 27, 1987.

Dear Comrade,

The meeting of the N.C.C. on 24.3.87, decided upon a programme of action on the 16th April against the proposed anti-working class T.U. amendments and the change in the bases of calculating DA from the base year 1960 to 1982, without carrying out notifications recommended unanimously to by the Rath Committee and changing the weightage in a manner that will very adversely affect the DA of all employees.

The protest day shall be observed by:

- (i) Joint meetings and demonstrations at all Industrial Centres;
- (ii) Demonstrate in state capitals and submit memorandum to the State Labour Ministers;
- (iii) T.U.s at Delhi and the surrounding areas should organise a massive rally before the Parliament. The Rally shall start from the Ramlila Grounds on the 16th April at 10 a.m. and culminate at the Boat Club.

Please inform all your unions to cooperate actively in aforesaid programme and also joint the rally at Delhi with the banners of your ex federation and unions.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Homi Daji*  
( HOMI DAJI )  
Secretary.

7/11/87  
14

APPEAL OF CENTRAL TRADE UNIONS

ANTI APARTHEID DAY - MARCH 21, 1987

About 15% of the white population has imposed its cruel regime on the rest of the people in South Africa which has a population of nearly 3 crores. This white minority through its hated policy of apartheid is perpetrating fraud on humanity. It is controlling lands, Business, Banks, Natural Resources and all the powers. The overwhelming majority of people are treated as slaves.

South African racist rulers are surviving the mounting world opposition with the western help particularly that of USA & U.K. The US transnationals have huge investments in South Africa with US \$ 6 Billion investment they are siphoning off \$ 2 billion a year. This explains their vested interests in continuing overt and covert support to the apartheid regime, though the overwhelming majority of peoples of the world recognise apartheid as a scourge. These western countries have even defied UN resolutions relating to sanctions against South Africa.

The Black people of South Africa have been continuing their heroic battle against the oppressive regime. Under the leadership of African National Congress (ANC). Which has completed 75 years by now. During the last few years several thousand of patriots have been killed and wounded by the racists in South Africa and Namibia. Thousands are languishing in jails. Those who are brutally murdered or jailed include women & children. The accounts of torture inside jail is blood curdling.

Nelson Mandela who symbolises the spirit of the fight of African people is still in jail for the last 25 years. Young black poets like Benjamin Molases were hanged. Thus the apartheid regime, which is also the bastion of racism and fascism is defying the objectives of UN charter and the world opinion.

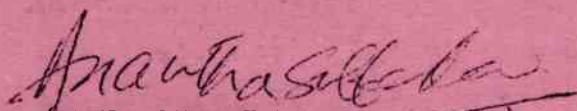
The ANC and the urge for liberation of the fighting African people is being supported by the freedom loving peoples of the world including democratic movement inside USA & U.K.

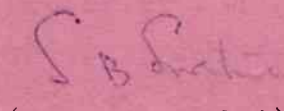
Indian people have special association with the struggle of the people of South Africa. The association of Mahatma Gandhi with the resistance of South African people for restoration of dignity has brought us closer.

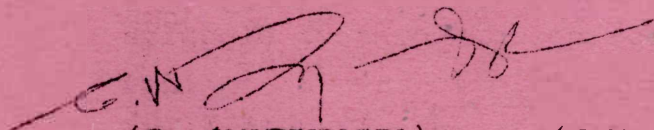
The United Nations has given a call to the all the peoples of the world to observe 21st March 1987 as anti-apartheid day. In our country at the National Level all the Central Trade Unions have unitedly endorsed this call.


The people of India in general and the working people in particular pledge wholehearted support and solidarity to the ANC and other fighting forces in their intensified struggle to throw <sup>out</sup> the apartheid regime. We salute the valiant martyrs of African fighters who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle. We are of the firm conviction that the African People are poised for a big victory in their anti-apartheid struggle. We appeal to the working class in Karnataka to consciously support this crusade of the African People. We appeal for massive participation in observing ANTI APARTHEID DAY ON 21st MARCH 1987 throughout Karnataka by holding rallies.

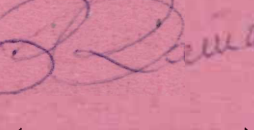
We also appeal to the working people to donate liberally for the Trade Union Fund to assist the freedom fighters of South Africa.

  
(H.V. ANANTHA SUBBA RAO)  
General Secretary  
AITUC

  
(S.B. Swetadri)  
President  
BMS

  
(C. NANJUNDAPPA)  
General Secretary  
CITU

  
(N.M. ADYANTHAYA)  
President  
INTUC

  
( P. RAMDEV )  
President  
HMS

Place: Bangalore.  
Date : 13th March 1987.

AN APPEAL TO JOINTLY OBSERVE 'MAY DAY 1987'

Last year we have unitedly observed the Centenary Year of the May Day. This denotes an advance in the growth of trade union unity.

We desire that the spirit of unity should be strengthened further and this year too May Day 1987 should be observed jointly wherever possible. We appeal to All State Committees and Trade Unions affiliated to CITU and AITUC to take appropriate steps in this regard.

With Greetings,

*Homi Daji*

(Homi Daji)

Secretary-AITUC

*Nrisingha Chakrabarty*

(Nrisingha Chakrabarty)

Secretary-CITU

Dated:

APRIL 4, 1987



JOINT ACTION FRONT OF THE BANGALORE BASED CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR  
EMPLOYEES' UNIONS

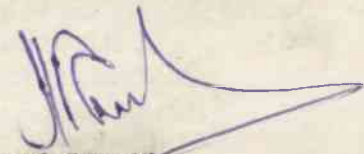
JOINT CONVENORS

1. Com.M.S.Krishnan
2. " M.B.Fernandes
3. " H.Mahadevan
4. Dr.B.K.Chandrasekher

RESOLUTION

The Joint Action Front of the Bangalore Based Central Public Sector Employees Unions at its meeting held on 11th of April 1987, notes with dismay that while the Government of India, through the Bureau of Public Enterprises have issued in January 87, the so-called guidelines or parameters to regulate wage settlements for employees of the Public Sector Undertakings, according to which wage increases should be limited to 10% (except in a few cases of comparably lower wage levels where it could be upto 15%), and such wage increases should be linked to increases in productivity, to cost reduction and phasing out of surplus labour, to improved aggregate efficiency, and further linked to the targets of internal generation of resources and additional resource mobilisation, the same Govt. of India have through the same BPE now passed orders on April 1, 1987, granting to the Board level and below Board level executives and officers of the Public Sector Industries, an adhoc relief ranging from about 12% at the lowest level to about 50% at the highest level (that is an adhoc relief of about Rs.160/- to about Rs.3400/- ) per month with retrospective effect from 1.1.86 and without stipulating any of the conditions or linkages specified in the BPE guidelines as stated above. While condemning this double standard adopted by the Govt. of India and BPE, the JAF further notes with concern that contrary to the general practice of implementing wage revision for executives and officers after the wage settlements for the unionised employees had been reached and implemented, in the present instance this adhoc relief has been announced even before any meaningful wage negotiations could start in respect of the unionised employees, resulting in a serious industrial relations problems. Therefore, while placing the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of the Govt. of India, the BPE and the Public Sector Managements for any industrial unrest that might precipitate from the above action of the government, the JAF reserves the right to press for a substantial interim relief with retrospective effect to all the employees, if a satisfactory negotiated wage settlement is not arrived at immediately. The JAF further decides to take stock of the situation on April 16 and evolve a course of action to get justice for the Public Sector employees without delay and without reference to the BPE guidelines in regard to wage settlements, etc.,.

Bangalore,  
12th April 1987.

  
(H MAHADEVAN)  
JOINT CONVENORS

20  
NCC  
INDIAN TRADE UNION COMMITTEE AGAINST COMMUNALISM AND DIVISIVE FORCES

New Delhi-110 011

PRESS STATEMENT

14th April, 1987.

Trade Unions to hold Joint Rally in Punjab

The Indian Trade Union Committee, comprising of all the Central Trade Unions, against communalism and divisive and secessionist forces, in its meeting held on 13th April, 1987 at Delhi, expressed serious concern over the growing menace of the divisive forces in the country backed by the imperialist agencies.

The meeting expressed particular concern over the continuing murderous activities of the Khalistani secessionists in Punjab. It congratulated the Punjab State Committees of the Central Trade Unions, who have decided to hold a massive joint rally at Ludhiana on 15th May, 1987 against the extremist and divisive forces. The meeting decided that the leaders of the Central Trade Unions will attend the rally.

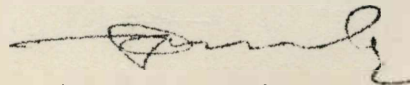
The meeting also decided to hold statewide conventions to mobilise the workers to fight against the communalist and casteist forces.

The meeting called upon all sections of the working people to unitedly carryforward the fight against the divisive forces to safeguard the unity and integrity of the country.

The meeting was presided over by Veereshwar Tyagi of HMS, and attended by O.P. Aghi (BMS); Mahendra Sharma (HMS); D.D. Shastri (TUCC); R.K.Sharma (UTUC-LS); N.N. Sharma (NFITU); Chaturanan Mishra, Y.D. Sharma (AITUC) and Nrisingha Chakrabarty, P.K. Ganguly (CITU).

.....

Issued by:



(P.K. Ganguly)

Telephone: 384071.

To

The Editor/News Editor/Special-  
Correspondent

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For favour of Publication.

RECEIVED

16 APR 1987

A.I.T.U.C

" प्रस्ताव "

दिनांक: 16-4-1987

ट्रेड यूनियनों की राष्ट्रीय अभियान समिति द्वारा आयोजित यह विशाल सभा 'औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम' एवं ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट में प्रस्तावित संशोधनों पर भारत सरकार की श्रमिक नीति का कड़ा विरोध करती है और सरकार से मांग करती है कि मजदूरों के वर्तमान ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों को समाप्त करने के इस षडयन्त्र को रचने की कुचेष्टा न करे।

यह रैली केंद्रीय श्रम मन्त्रालय को भी चेतावनी देती है कि वर्ष 1960 पर आधारित मूल्य सूचकांक में अपेक्षित सुधार किए बिना वर्ष 1982 पर आधारित 'मूल्य सूचकांक' लागू न करे क्योंकि ऐसा करने से मजदूर एवं कर्मचारी वर्ग को मिलने वाले महंगाई भत्ते में हानि उठानी पड़ेगी। और मजदूर वर्ग को सरकार की इस हानिकारक मजदूर नीति के विरोध में ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन को और तीव्र गति देनी पड़ेगी जिसका उत्तरदायित्व सरकार पर होगा।

.....

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मोहर  
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तार की श्रेणी, प्राप्त करने का संभव, सेवा संख्या, नया कार्यालय  
तारीख, सेवा अनुदेश (बिना कोई हो) और शब्दों की संख्या।  
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This form must accompany any enquiry respecting the telegram.  
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की जानी चाहिए।  
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3/82 पी० एफ० (P.F.)

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A.I.T.U.C.

खोलने के लिए यहाँ काटें/TO OPEN CUT HERE

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~~UNION LABOUR MINISTER SHRAMSHA~~

~~TI BHAVAN NEWDELHI REPEAT~~

GENERAL SECRETARY AITUCONG NEWDELHI

“देवनागरी में तार भेजिये सस्ते पड़ते हैं”

पहला मोड़/FIRST FOLD

0 1220 117 GAUHATI 16 TWOADDS 38

SCRAP PROPOSED RETROGRADE AMENDMENTS TO ID/TU ACTS AND DECISION TO SHIFT  
BASE YEAR OF Cpi TO 1982 - GENERAL SECRETARY ASEB TRANSPORT WORKERS  
UNIN GUWAHATI - 1

LN 113 117 UNION LABOUR GENERAL SECRETARY SCRAP Cpi 1982 ---

GIPAN-171 P. & T. (C-3)

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By.....द्वारा प्राप्त हुआ

इस तार के प्रारम्भ में प्रविष्टियों का क्रम इस प्रकार रहेगा—  
तार की श्रेणी, प्राप्त करने का समय, क्रम संख्या, मूल कार्यालय,  
तारीख, सेवा प्रनुदेश (यदि कोई हो) और शब्दों की संख्या।

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date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

इस तार के समय में यदि किसी प्रकार की पूछताछ हो तो  
उसके साथ आवश्यक संलग्न करना चाहिए।

You must accompany any enquiry respecting this  
telegram.

पुस्तक मोहर/से

खोलने के लिए यहाँ काटें / TO OPEN CUT HERE

DO NOT FOLD

X 230PA 157 BHUBANESWAR NG 16TWOADDSS 3

ORISSA NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE DEMONSTRATED DEMANDING STOPPAGE

REACTIONARY AMENDMENT LABOUR LAWS SUBMITTED MEMORANDUM GOVERNOR

-DURGA MOHANTY -5 157AITUCONG DAJI HOMI LAWS

AITUCONG.  
INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS  
24 CHAMBER LANE, NEW DELHI-11000  
NO DAY-NOTH TO BAN.

RECEIVED  
AITUC  
17 APR 1987

तारीख.....  
Date  
मोहर  
Stamp

सी० नं०.....  
C. No.

समय  
Time of

बुक करने का.....  
Booking

प्राप्त करने का.....  
Receipt

From.....से

By.....द्वारा प्राप्त हुआ

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उसे इस फार्म के साथ अवश्य संलग्न करना चाहिए।

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this  
telegram.

खोलने के लिए यहाँ काटें/TO OPEN CUT HERE

भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग  
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

तार  
TELEGRAM

पता  
Address



AITUC OFFICE  
STATION LANE NEW DELHI

दूसरा मोहर/SECOND FOLD

खोलने के लिए यहाँ काटें/TO OPEN CUT HERE

24  
by *[Signature]* *[Signature]*

पहला मोहर/FIRST FOLD

0 1655 A 64 PRODDATUR 16 32

-- WE OPPOSE ANTI LABOUR AMENDMENT BILLS AND IMPOSITION OF FRAUDULENT  
1982 INDEX DEMAND WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL --BOTH -- IPC EMPLOYEES UNION



तारीख.....  
Date  
मोहर  
Stamp

सी० नं०.....  
C. No.

समय { बुक करने का.....  
Time of { Booking  
          { OPD AT 0630 HRS  
          { प्राप्त करने का.....  
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From.....से  
By.....द्वारा प्राप्त हुआ

इस तार के आरम्भ में प्रविष्टियों का क्रम इस प्रकार रहेगा—  
तार की श्रेणी, प्राप्त करने का समय, क्रम संख्या, मूल कार्यालय,  
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इस तार के संबंध में यदि किसी प्रकार की पूछताछ हो तो  
उसे इस फार्म के साथ अवश्य संलग्न करना चाहिए।

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this  
telegram

खोलने के लिए यहाँ काटें/TO OPEN CUT HERE

0 220

भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग  
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

तार  
TELEGRAM

पता  
Address

0528

पहला मोड़/SECOND FOLD

दूसरा मोड़/FIRST FOLD

AITUC OFFICE STATION LANE  
NEW DELHI

24 Campaign

खोलने के लिए यहाँ काटें/TO OPEN CUT HERE

0 1655 A 65 PRODDATUR 16 33

— WE OPPOSE ANTI LABOUR AMENDMENT BILLS AND IMPOSITION OF FRAUDULENT  
1982 INDEX DEMAND WITHDRAWAL PROPOSALS BOTH—

RECEIVED  
17 APR 1987  
A. I. T. U. C.

TULASI SOLVENT EMPLOYEES UNION-

Date  
मोहर  
Stamp

सी० नं०  
C. No.

भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग  
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

तार  
TELEGRAM



समय  
Time of

बुक करने का  
Booking

प्राप्त करने का  
Receipt  
GOPTED AT 0705 HRS

From.....से

By.....द्वारा प्राप्त हुआ

पता  
Address

दूसरा मोड़ / SECOND FOLD

GENERAL SECRETARY  
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION  
CONGRESS  
24 CANNINGLANE  
NEW DELHI-1

इस तार के प्रारम्भ में प्रविष्टियों का क्रम इस प्रकार रहेगा—  
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से इस फार्म के साथ अवश्य संलग्न करना चाहिए।

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this  
telegram.

पहला मोड़ / FIRST FOLD

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X 2000 PH 506 CALCUTTA 16 49

OBJECT STRONGLY AGAINST FAULTY WAY OF ~~EXAMINE~~ CALCULATING CPI  
AND SUGESTED CHANGE OF BASE YEAR STOP WITHDRAW PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO  
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE ACT AND TRADEUNION ACT - GOPAL BANERJEE SECRETAR'

PASCHIM BENGAL RAJYA KHET MAZDO  
UNION--

RECEIVED  
17 APR 1987  
A. I. T. U. C.



दिनांक  
Date

सी० नं०  
C. No.

पोस्टर  
Stamp

बुक करने का  
Booking

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Receipt

.....से

द्वारा प्राप्त हुआ

इस तार के प्रारम्भ में प्रविष्टियों का क्रम इस प्रकार होगा  
तार की श्रेणी, तारीख, सेवा का

ZCZC YLN344 Y000 YDNDA--

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उसे इन फार्म के साथ प्रवेश संलग्न करना चाहिए।  
This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this  
telegram.

जोलने के लिए यहाँ काटें/TO OPEN CUT HERE

AITUCONG

भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग  
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

तार  
TELEGRAM

पता  
Address

SECOND FOLD

TO OPEN CUT HERE

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS,  
27 CHAMBERS LANE, NEW DELHI-110001



1150

LABOUR MINISTER GOVT OF INDIA NEWDELHI

AAA AITUCONG NEWDELHI

पहला मोड़/FIRST FOLD

--X 2235 AP8 KOTHAGUEM C 16 DI TWOADDS 50

-WE OPPOSEE PROPOSED ANTY +LABOUR AMWENDMENT BILLS AND IMPOSITION

OF FRAUDULENT 1982 INDEX DEMAND WITHDRAWL BOTH PROPOSALS --ENERAL

SECRETARY SINGARENI COLLERIES WORKERAM UNION KOTHAGUEM--

---151 8 1982 HDA ZQZQ NNN



N.C.C.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNIONS

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

14th July, 1987

NCC DEMANDS LIFTING OF HEC LOCKOUT

The meeting of the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions held in New Delhi on 13th July 1987 strongly condemned the imposition of lockout by the HEC management. This arbitrary action is resorted to in connivance with the State and Central Governments only to tire out the workers into submission.

The NCC condemns the police attacks on the workers after the imposition of lockout and demands immediate withdrawal of these measures.

The NCC appeals to the Government of India to call a meeting of the representatives of the striking workers so that the dispute is settled without any further delay.

Com. Veereshwar Tyagi, Secretary-HMS presided over the meeting.

The NCC decided to approach the Union Industry Minister and the Prime Minister to find out a settlement of the HEC dispute.

NCC congratulated the HEC workers for their determined struggle against the treacherous agreement and called upon them to continue the struggle till they achieve their demands.

The NCC reviewed the preparations for the All India Satyagraha on 3rd August in support of demands for scrapping of the Anti-Labour Bills proposed to be brought in Parliament, against introduction of 1982 series of Consumer Price Index Numbers and for fixation of Minimum Wage above the Poverty line. A massive Satyagraha will be organised before Parliament in New Delhi on that day.

The meeting was attended by Indrajit Gupta, Y.D.Sharma, Homi Daji, K.G. Srivastava(AITUC), M.K. Pandhe, P.K. Ganguly(CITU), R.K.Bhakt, V.N.S.Kapur (BMS), Mahesh Sharma, S.P. Singh(HMS), Susheel Bhattacharya(UTUC) and D.D.Shastri (TUCC).

Released to the Press by:

M.K. PANDHE  
(M.K. Pandhe)  
Phone: 384071

P.S.

In a meeting with the Central Government all the Central T.U.S. including the INTUC have given the following joint proposals for solving the HEC dispute.

1. The lockout should be lifted immediately.
2. The present agreement should be treated as interim and the worker should be free to demand additional benefits in line with all India settlements in other industries in Central Public Sector Undertakings.

Contd...2/-

NCC

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNIONS

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

10th November, 1987.

TRADE UNIONS TO FIGHT AGAINST CLOSURES, SICKNESS,  
LOCK-OUTS

The National Campaign Committee in its meeting held in New Delhi on 9th November, 1987 expressed its grave concern at the growing manace of closures, retrenchments, lockouts, sickness in the country resulting in addition to the army of the unemployed. The Government of India, instead of reopening of sick and closed units has taken a decision to denotify several units causing great deal of hardship to the workers.

The meeting therefore decided to launch a country-wide campaign demanding reopening of the closed units. The NCC will also press the demand for inclusion of the right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution of India and providing unemployment allowance to those who are not provided with any work. The meeting decided to work out details of the phased programme of action in a meeting of the NCC to be convened on 21st December, 1987.

Com. Pratul Choudhury, Secretary-UTUC presided over the meeting.

The NCC reviewed the position regarding the decision of the Govt of India to introduce the New series of Consumer Price Index Numbers with 1982 as the base year. The meeting expressed its resentment at the manner in which the Government is forcing the fraudulent series on the workers which will ultimately bring the rate of D.A. down. The meeting called upon the working class to carry forward the campaign against the introduction of the new series of index so that the Government of India is prevented from introducing the derogatory series on the workers.

The NCC condemned the failure of the Union Labour Ministry to implement the consensus emerged in the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee that the minimum wages fixed would be above the poverty line in the country. However, the Minimum wages in the country including at Delhi continue to be much below the poverty line. Now the Union Minister by proposing that the Minimum Wages should not be below Rs.11 per day has gone back from the commitment given by the Government in the Standing Labour Committee. The NCC called upon the workers and trade unions to campaign against the Central Government's policy of fixing paltry minimum wages for the unorganised workers.

The Government has already stated its decision to introduce in this session of Parliament the Industrial Relations Bill containing anti-working class provisions and hitting TU rights. The NCC calls

upon the trade unions to resolutely oppose the provisions of the Bill through campaign so that the working class is mobilised against this retrograde Bill.

The meeting was attended by Umraomal Purohit, V.Tiagi, S.P.Singh (HMS); M.K. Pandhe (CITU); T.N.Siddhanta(AITUC); R.K. Bhakt, G.D.Sohni (BMS); J.S.Dara (ITUC-Dara).

Released to the Press by:

*M.K. Pandhe*

(M.K. Pandhe)  
Phone: 334071.

To

The Editor/News Editor/Spl. Correspondent

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for favour of publication.

24  
J. S. DARA

PRESIDENT

INDIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

President Rashtriya Mazdoor Congress Central

National Head-qrts

Member National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions

44, Meena Bagh Flats,  
Opp Vigyan Bhavan, Maulana  
Azad Road, New Delhi-110011

President National Labour Front

Former Member Delhi Metropolitan Council

No. Secretary:- Sh. S. R. Patil Dongaonkar  
Member Parliament

Date..... 16.12.87

Dear Friend

AS you already know that in the last meeting of NCC it was decided that the next meeting of NCC shall be held in our office at 44, Meena Bagh Flats, Opp Vigyan Bhavan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi. Kindly make it convenient to attend it on 21st December 87 at 4-30 P.M. I shall be grateful .

With regards

Yours Sincerely

J. S. Dara

J. S. DARA  
President ITUC

General Secretary  
A. I. T. U. C.  
24, Canney Lane  
New Delhi

