



# THE WORKING CLASS

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE CITU

## 16<sup>th</sup> conference of CITU



**President Hemalata inaugurating the conference**



**General Secretary Tapan Sen summing up the conference**

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## 16<sup>th</sup> conference of CITU



**General Secretary addressing the inaugural session; all central TU leaders and WFTU President on dais**



**WFTU President addressing the inaugural session**

## Editorial

# 16<sup>th</sup> Conference Urgent Tasks

### WORKING CLASS

FEBRUARY 2020

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The 16<sup>th</sup> conference of CITU brought into fore the gap between the fast changing situation, and new and huge challenges before the working class and the people of the country today on the one part; and its traditional, mechanical, routinisation trends and organizational deficiencies in numbers and structures on the other part.

There are significant advancements at apex level. National united platforms of trade unions, of workers-peasants organisations, of broad democratic forum of all class and mass organisations have emerged out. There are periodical calls of united actions also by these national platforms. There are positive and huge responses to these calls. Major parts of these responses though has the character of spontaneity as also reflected in the welcome spontaneous ongoing movement against CAA-NRC-NPR in different parts of the country even where democratic movement is low. The working class is the destiny maker. These mostly spontaneous movements have to be channelized in objective direction. There is no alternative.

Countrywide, CITU has limited reach amongst the working class particularly where democratic movement is low. Comparatively, organisational reach is wider and deeper where democratic movement is high like in Kerala, Tripura and West Bengal. There are wide variations amongst rest of the states also. Therefore, there has to be state-specific programme to revamp and reorient the organisation.

16<sup>th</sup> conference underlined urgent task of widening the organisational areas in industrial, urban and rural areas; deepening it in existing areas; and building organic

link with the workers at grass roots, shop floors and residential areas.

The conference emphasised on qualitative change of its cadres at all levels re-orienting them ideologically and politically so that thousands of them are amongst the workers and the people campaigning on issue to issue politics and policies in a bid to channelise the workers and people's movement in objective direction.

## **16<sup>th</sup> Conference of CITU**

### **Newly Elected Office Bearers**

<b>President:</b>	K. Hemalata (f)
<b>General Secretary:</b>	Tapan Sen
<b>Treasurer:</b>	M. L. Malkotia

### **Vice Presidents**

1. A. K. Padmanabhan	9. Malathi Chittibabu(f)
2. J. S. Majumdar	10. Raghunath Singh
3. A. Soundararajan	11. Bishnu Mohanty
4. K. O. Habeeb	12. S. Varalaxmi(f)
5. K. K. Divakaran	13. D. L. Karad
6. Anathalavattom Anandan	14. Baby Rani(f)
7. Mercykutty Amma(f)	15. M. Saibabu
8. Manik Dey	16. Subhash Mukherjee

### **Secretaries**

1. S. Devroye	11. Meenakshisundaram
2. Elamaram Karim	12. Usha Rani(f)
3. Kashmir Singh Thakur	13. Anadi Sahu
4. Prasanta.N.Chowdhury	14. Chukka Ramulu
5. G. Sukumaran	15. Madhumita Bandopadhyaya(f)
6. P. Nandakumar	16. Amitava Guha
7. M. A. Gafoor	17. R. Karumalaiyan
8. D. D. Ramanandan	18. Tapan Sharma
9. A. R. Sindhu(f)	19. Pramod Pradhan
10. K. Chandran Pillai	20. Vacant

Permanent Invitee - Basudev Acharya

# Centre of Indian Trade Unions

## 16<sup>th</sup> Conference in Golden Jubilee Year

### Inaugural Ceremony & Republic Day

The 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions, held on 23-27 January 2020 in its Golden Jubilee year in Chennai with poise and fervour, began on 23 January at *Mohammad Amin Nagar*, named after CITU departed national leader and its former General Secretary, with the hoisting of CITU flag by its President K. Hemalata.

In response to the national call of observing 23 January (Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's birthday), 26 January (Republic Day) and 30 January (Mahatma Gandhi's assassination day) to uphold the secular and democratic foundation of the Constitution of India; CITU 16<sup>th</sup> Conference also paid tribute to the iconic leader of the national freedom movement Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose by garlanding his image at the flag hoisting ceremony on 23 January; and led by the President, General Secretary and other leaders paying tribute to him and the martyrs at the specially designed martyrs column.

Netaji's three close aids in Indian National Army (INA) - P.K. Sehgal, G.S. Dhillon, Shah Nawaz Khan (a Hindu, a Sikh and a Muslim) - and the clarion salute of 'Jai Hind' symbolised the national unity and secular India.

Seven jathas with flaming torches in memory of the martyrs, traversing across the State of Tamil Nadu, reached the conference venue in its inaugural ceremony and handed over the flaming torches to the national and state leaders of CITU.

On Republic Day, 26 January, the national flag was hoisted at the conference venue; delegates took CITU pledge to protect the basic tenets and principles of the Constitution of India and strive to realise the dreams of freedom fighters as well as CITU's constitutional objective to end exploitation. Delegates formed a human chain in front of the conference venue opposing CAA, NRC, NPR and against the visit of Bolsonaro as Government's guest in the Republic Day ceremony.

### Inaugural Session

The inaugural session began at *Sukomal Sen Manch*, named after CITU national leader and its former Vice President. 1,991 delegates, 23 per cent of them women, coming from 26 states representing 4,621 unions and 58,68,669 members; and 10 fraternal delegates attended the conference.

The inaugural session was presided over by Hemalata. Chairman of the reception committee A. Soundararajan welcomed the delegates. President of WFTU Michael Makwayiba specially came to India to attend CITU's 16<sup>th</sup> Conference and addressed the inaugural session.

Leaders of all 10 central trade unions, who are part of the joint trade union platform, also addressed and greeted the conference including Amarjeet Kaur, General Secretary of AITUC; Murugesan, Vice President of INTUC; Raja Sridhar, President of HMS; Ramakrishnan, President of AIUTUC; V. Sankar, President of AICCTU; Sonia from SEWA; Ashok Ghosh, General Secretary of UTUC; Shanmugam, General Secretary of LPF; and Kadiravan, Vice President of TUCC. They

emphasised on the need to strengthen united struggles to protect the unity of the country and defeat the anti-worker, anti-people and anti-national policies of the BJP government led by Modi.

In the inaugural session, the conference unanimously adopted three resolutions – one on international solidarity and the other two on national unity. President Hemalata moved the resolution expressing international solidarity with the striking rail and road transport workers in France. Resolution against CAA, NRC, NPR was moved by the General Secretary Tapan Sen and against the abrogation of Article 370, dismantling the State and suppression of people's rights and liberties in Jammu and Kashmir was moved by Vice President J.S. Majumdar.

## Delegates Session

Delegates' session on 23 January afternoon began with Treasurer M.L. Malkotia placing condolence resolutions and the delegates paying homage by standing in silence.

President and Vice Presidents constituted the Presidium and the Secretariat acted as the Steering Committee. The conference elected resolution committee, credential committee and minute's committee. For the first time in CITU conference, arrangement was made for simultaneous translation in 6 languages – Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu.

Leaders of fraternal mass organisations – AIKS General Secretary Hannan Mollah; AIAWU General Secretary B. Venkat; AIDWA General Secretary Mariam Dhawale; DYFI General Secretary Avay Mukherjee and SFI President V. P. Sanu addressed and greeted the conference.

Fraternal delegates including Girija from AIEA; Nanda Kumar from BEFI; Subhas Lamba, President of All India State Government Employees' Federation; M. Krishnan, Secretary General of Confederation of Central Government Employees and Workers; P. Abhimanyu, General Secretary of BSNLEU; Santanu Chatterjee, General Secretary of FMRAI and others also addressed and greeted the conference.

After presidential address by Hemalata, Tapan Sen placed General Secretary's report in two parts – the first part on the political situation in the country, the conditions of the workers, their struggles and experiences; and the second part on the organisation. The audited statement of accounts was placed by M.L. Malkotia. The proposal for Future Tasks was presented by the General Secretary.

95 delegates spoke on the General Secretary's Report. All of them endorsed and supported the formulations and observations in the Report and Tasks. After reply and summing up by Tapan Sen, the General Secretary's report, the Tasks and the Statement of Accounts were adopted unanimously.

The delegates session also adopted more resolutions – (i) In solidarity with the fighting people and working class of Tripura; (ii) Against BJP's Central government's discrimination against LDF government in Kerala and Governor interference in the matters of the State; (iii) Against violence on women and demanding equal status country-wide courting arrest on 6 March 2020; (iv) On the demands of scheme workers; (v) Against the visit of Brazil President Bolsanaro, the self proclaimed admirer of Nazis, as a guest of honour in Republic Day on invitation of the BJP's Modi government; and (vi) In support of the strike by bank employees.

After Malkotia placed credential report, the conference unanimously elected 39-member new Secretariat re-electing Hemalata, Tapan Sen and M.L. Malkotia as President, General Secretary and Treasurer respectively and electing 8 new office bearers; a 425-member General Council which in turn elected a 125-member Working Committee.

## Commissions

On 26 January, the delegates met in four separate commissions – (i) The fight for alternative policies, (ii) Unemployment and changes in the composition of labour at the workplace, (iii) Labour

law codification and (iv) Social oppression. Altogether, 219 delegates contributed in the discussions in the commissions and over 50 gave their suggestions in writing. The reports of the four commissions were placed in the plenary session.

### **Concluding Session**

On behalf of the presidium, Hemalata thanked all the delegates for their cooperation in the smooth conduct of the proceedings and thanked the Reception Committee for the excellent arrangements made for holding the conference.

In her concluding speech she reiterated the need to reorient the work and strengthen CITU organisationally and ideologically. She concluded the conference asserting that no force on earth can defeat the united working class. All who tried earlier were swept into the dustbin of history.

It was decided, on West Bengal state committee's request, that the conclusion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of CITU will be held on 30 May 2020 in Kolkata, the city where the foundation conference took place 50 years before. This will be followed by the first meeting of the newly elected General Council.

A. Soundararajan proposed the vote of thanks and introduced the leading volunteers to the delegates with thunderous greetings.

18 seminars, on different subjects of current importance, were held in different parts of the State before the conference. Cultural programme depicting folk culture of Odisha was organised on the sea beach on the occasion.

### **Rally & Public Meeting**

On the occasion of 16<sup>th</sup> Conference, CITU Tamilnadu state committee brought out a huge rally from Saidapet Metro station, and traversing through Anna Salai, it reached at YMCA Nandanam ground for the public meeting. This rally is significant on another count. It was the first procession which was allowed by the Madras High Court after 20 years ban to pass through this busy thoroughfare.

The public meeting ground was renamed as 'Singaravelar Thidal' after the veteran freedom fighter Singaravelu, who hoisted the red flag in Chennai for the first time on May Day 1923 and was one of the earliest communists in the country.

Following the progressing cultural programme, staged with much fervor, the public meeting began with A. Soundararajan presiding. Addressing the meeting, CITU President Hemalata pointed out about Modi government's pro-corporate attacks on the workers hard-earned rights and the CITU's just concluded conference's determined resolve to confront this challenge; about all trade unions unity, except RSS-affiliated BMS; about the massive 8 January countrywide workers general strike, other toiling sections joining; about united struggles to be built up on the basis of 13 points charter of demands, including repeal of CAA; and on striving for broadest unity with the peasants, agricultural workers, students and unemployed youths based on this charter.

General Secretary Tapan Sen said that the working class will not forsake its duty of questioning the discriminatory decisions of the government; will combat BJP government's attempt of dividing the toiling masses on the basis of religion and carrying on vicious communal campaign; and CITU's decision to vigorously carry on campaign among the working masses against CAA, NRC and NPR.

Vice President A. K. Padmanabhan recalled the great contribution of Singaravelar and called upon the workers to ensure to halt movement at 5.17 PM on 30 January across India on Mahatma Gandhi's assassination day as per conference decision.

WFTU President Michael Makwayiba in his powerful speech implored the assembled workers to keep in mind that irrespective of colour, race and religion, the workers are getting exploited under capitalist system of exploitation; the working people to fight for rights and to become politically conscious. The toiling masses are real owners of all the resources in the earth and it is the duty of the trade unions to make the working class realise this; and assured WFTU walking hand in hand with the Indian working class.

Soundararajan said despite economic slowdown and large number of peasants' suicides under unbearable debt burden, BJP government has showered 1.25 lakh crores relief to corporates even robbing RBI. During the six years of Modi rule, the workers are being downsized with increasing contractorisation. The situation demands workers militant struggles and building trade unions unity and strength with CITU's cherished slogan of Unity & Struggle. *(with inputs: V. B. Ganesan)*

## **The Tasks**

### **Major Objectives**

- 'Reaching the Unreached';
- 'Linking Issues with Policies and Exposing Politics that Determine the Policies';
- Raise United Struggles to Newer Heights;
- Fighting all Divisive and Disruptive forces.

### **Immediate Tasks**

#### **Related to Campaigns and Struggles**

##### **Against CAA/NPR/NRC: During February – March 2020**

- Participate in the human chain and 'engine off' programmes on 30 January, the day of martyrdom of Gandhiji;
- Extensive campaign through door to door visits and at the workplace approaching people individually and explaining through interaction about the difference between NPR questions and Census questions;
- Cover all workers, irrespective of affiliations, - Ensure people don't answer NPR related questions 'Hum Jawab Nahin Denge', only census questions are to be answered;
- The campaign to culminate in massive joint rally on 23<sup>rd</sup> March, the martyrdom day of Bhagat Singh and his comrades;
- Strengthen united actions of trade unions and also with other sections of toiling people like peasants, agricultural workers etc;

##### **On Unemployment**

- Extensive independent campaign on the issue of employment generation, quality of employment, unemployment benefits, Right to Work, job protection;
- Popularise the demand of 35 hour workweek; 7 hours work for 5 days in a week;
- Explore joint action with DYFI and SFI;
- National convention on unemployment with DYFI;



- One day observation through massive mobilisation at national level.

#### On specific immediate issues of workers

- Extensive campaign, district level militant demonstrations and courting of arrest on the same day all over the country;
- Expose the exploitation by changing composition at the workplace; utilise the findings of the survey conducted by PR Bhawan research team, continue survey in other states/ places.

#### On working women

- Constitute coordination committees of working women as per the structure decided by 15th conference, before June 2020;
- Form women's subcommittees within all unions having considerable women membership, before April 2020;
- Massive Women's 'Jail Bhao' on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2020 focussing on specific issues of women and against violence and atrocities on women;
- Conduct state level classes for working women activists at least once every year;
- Develop trade union skills of women cadres of CITU, to enable them take up responsibilities including of unions in the organised sector;
- Don't confine women cadres only to scheme workers' or only women unions.

#### On rural workers

- Study conditions of rural workers; identify segments to be organised in each state/ district;
- Formulate demands of each segment; try to form unions;
- Chalk out joint struggle programme with agricultural workers' union e.g. district level demonstrations;
- State level demonstrations along with agricultural workers' union all over the country on a same day;
- Strengthen CITU in the rural areas also and develop the organisation as a strong militant force of the entire working class of the country determined to meet its constitutional objectives.

#### On residential area issues

- Take up residential area problems in urban areas – ration cards, identity cards/ Aadhar cards etc, particularly for the migrant workers, unorganised workers etc in the slums areas, and also housing, electricity, sanitation, drinking water;
- In the middle class flats and colonies – wherever possible, actively participate in the Residents Welfare Associations, try to utilise the services of our retired comrades

### **Organisational**

- Strengthen CITU centre;
- Increase membership to reach the targets already fixed;
- Develop political ideological level of CITU cadres across the country up to the primary unit level with special focus on young and women cadres;
- Strengthen the existing all India federations, improve functioning of the existing national coordination committees and form national level coordination committees in textiles, garments, automobile component manufacturing, defence contract workers, for NCR region etc.

State / Industrial federations committees

- Points of reporting sent by the Centre along with other documents;
- Translate the Presidential address and General Secretary's report into local languages and print to make it available to all members of the lowest level committees of CITU;
- Develop not less than 50 politically ideologically equipped cadres in each state and in as many federations as possible by the end of 2020;
- All state committees must fully remit their dues for PR Bhawan to help build a corpus to at least partially bring down the fees for classes;
- State/ industrial federation level classes must be held regularly at least once a year for each level of cadres;
- State committees of CITU from 'Hindi speaking' region, should particularly concentrate on political ideological development of cadres;
- State followed by district and sector level workshops to discuss membership and concretely plan to reach the target of 1 crore membership in 2020; state centres to monitor progress and ensure implementation;
- All state committees to concentrate on the transport sector. In addition, each state committee should identify one industrial sector and concentrate on organising workers; allot and train suitable cadres for the work;
- Ensure meetings of the committees of all our affiliated unions at least 4 times in a year;
- Plan and establish mechanism to reach CITU literature to all our unions;
- Conscious efforts to strengthen working class unity at the grass root/ workplace/ factory level;
- Intensify struggle against all kinds of social oppression and communal attacks from the class platform;
- Develop and strengthen joint actions of the workers and peasants at the state/district/ local level;
- Strengthen solidarity actions – towards struggles in other industries, struggles of toiling people & international

**From Presidential Address**

Examine our efforts in taking CITU objectives forward, as enunciated in its constitution, ending all exploitation by changing society through class struggle.

In our country, the working class under neoliberal and authoritarian attacks with fascistic attitudes; and attempts to divide them on the basis of religion, caste, region, language, gender etc are the ruling classes' game plan for maximising profits when the capitalist system itself is facing a serious crisis across the world. Capitalist system is unable to find solution to problems of humanity. Neoliberalism has come to a dead end but will not collapse itself till the working class displaces it.

Workers in many countries are resisting the attacks on their livelihood and hard-earned rights. Simultaneous struggles on similar demands in so many countries have never taken place before. ILO said that workers in 7 out of the 11 regions in the world were on struggle at the same time. Prolonged struggles are taking place in Chile, France, Haiti, Iraq, Iran etc.

As neoliberalism proved to be unsustainable, capitalism is getting increasingly discredited, the people, particularly the youth, are searching for alternatives. They are increasingly getting attracted towards socialist ideas.

To prevent this, the international finance capital (IFC) and US imperialism are encouraging extreme right wing and divisive forces to make people fight amongst themselves on the basis of religion, region, colour, language, gender etc thus diverting their attention from the real cause for their miseries and the exploitative system. BJP in our country acts as the handmaid of this design of IFC and US imperialism. People in many countries as in Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Iraq, Iran etc are also fighting US imperialist interventions in their countries.

We have to understand and explain to the workers the linkage of our immediate demands and the national policies with that of, and as part of, the global working class, under these attacks, to develop the working class internationalism and international working class solidarity; and reorienting our thinking and work as per the Kozhikode document on organisation.

We have to realise the inherent strength of the united working class. The question 'what can we do?' with its tone and tenor of helplessness of an individual, should be changed to 'what can't we do?' that reflects the confidence and determination of the working class, united as a class.

This has to and can be achieved by reviving the functioning of all our committees up to the lowest level and ideologically recharging all our cadres. This conference must discuss and decide appropriate strategies and tasks to scale up struggles to change the policies to enable us to march ahead towards achieving our constitutional objective of ending all exploitation.

## **Resolutions**

### **Solidarity with the Fighting French Workers**

This 16<sup>th</sup> conference of CITU being held in Chennai on 23-27 January 2020 conveys revolutionary greetings to the rail and transport workers of France who are on strike since 5<sup>th</sup> December 2019. On behalf of the working class of India, the conference extends solidarity to the striking workers of France.

The French rail and road transport workers are on strike for over 50 days demanding the withdrawal of the changes in the pension policy in the name of 'pension reforms' by the reactionary Macron government. The government has decided to combine the existing 42 different types of pension into one. The changes will result in severe reduction in the pension benefits. Workers will have to work for more years but will get lower pension. The government is also considering increase in the age of retirement from 62 to 64, which the French workers are strongly opposing.

While the call for the strike was given by the unions of the rail and road transport workers many other sections of workers and employees including nurses, lawyers, police and other joined the strike on 5<sup>th</sup> December as well as on 9<sup>th</sup> January. Huge demonstrations are being held in various cities across the country. In several places police resorted to attacks on the protesting workers injuring many.

The Macron government's policies of 'reform' since 2017 have been attacking the rights and benefits of the workers in France by cutting down their hard won welfare benefits. This has led to discontent among the people who are coming out in big struggles. The 'yellow vests' movement, is continuing since more than a year. Since November 2018, hundreds and thousands of people have been demonstrating in Paris and other cities in France every week end. The movement started against increase in taxes but later included many other demands. Yellow vests also joined the workers' demonstrations.

Despite the difficulties due to the strike of the rail and road transport workers people in France are supporting the strike. Various sections of people have expressed their solidarity to the strike. Workers, especially in Europe see the strike as a struggle that would have a positive impact

on their lives too. Because, as WFTU general secretary, George Mavrikos said, the European Union and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the governments following their diktats have been hitting the workers' social security benefits and pensions in the name of 'austerity measures' and creating huge private funds.

It is not only the workers of Europe, working class all over the world, wherever the neoliberal policies are being implemented, including in India, are facing such attacks on their pension, wages and working conditions. Such attacks, by the capitalists and the governments which come to power with workers' votes but work for the big corporates, have further increased since the global crisis, which still continues after more than a decade. The capitalists want to maximise their profits by curtailing the benefits of the workers. These can be defeated only by strengthening united struggles of the working class, standing in solidarity with the workers wherever they are fighting these attacks.

While conveying its fullest support to the fighting workers of France and the trade unions leading the struggle this 16<sup>th</sup> conference calls upon the working class of India to extend support in all possible ways including financial support to the French workers.

### **Repeal CAA and Reject NRC and NPR**

16<sup>th</sup> conference of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) greets the workers and other toiling and democratic sections of the people for their massive countrywide continuing protest, against the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), NRC and NPR; inclusive of 8<sup>th</sup> January 2020 countrywide Workers General Strike which also voiced the demand to repeal CAA and rejection of NCR and NPR.

CAA is an assault by the BJP government on the secular foundation of the Constitution of India which was the outcome of more than 40 years of struggle and sacrifice during national freedom movement against the then British government's communal divisive design, communal award and partition of India. Firm opposition to and struggle against such notorious conspiratorial design by imperialism was the life line of the freedom movement and Mahatma Gandhi was killed by the proponents and cohorts of such notoriety. CAA, the first communal Act in Independent India, is in consonance with British government's two nations' theory on the basis of religion which Indian freedom struggle never accepted and 'Secularism' and 'Equality' became firm foundation of the Constitution of India.

Beginning in 2003 during Vajpayee government bringing NRC in the Citizenship Act and NPR through NRC Rules; amendment in Foreigners Act in 2015; CAA is the third step followed by NPR through house to house enumeration during 1 April – 30 September, 2020. These are the steps to totally subvert the Constitution towards RSS objective to establish 'Hindu Rashtra'.

The CAA is also an assault on the citizenship right of the refugees, just before or after partition, from erstwhile Pakistan for re-verification of their citizenship on the basis of proof of persecution before giving them citizenship afresh under CAA.

The process under NRC-NPR is also a grave assault on the vast number economically and socially marginalized sections of the people including landless rural and urban masses; migrant workers; Adivasis, Dalits and Women for whom there may not be documents to prove their citizenship.

And, for the so called doubtful failing to present the documents asked for, persons in NPR enumeration, 'Detention Camps' are being established.

Therefore, this conference demands immediate repeal of CAA and rejection of NRC and NPR.

16<sup>th</sup> Conference of CITU calls upon the workers of the country to carry forward the movement uniting all other toiling and democratic sections of the people till the above demands are met.

### **For Restoration of People's and Workers Rights in Jammu & Kashmir**

The 16th Conference of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU), being held in Chennai on 23-27 January, 2020, notes with grave concern;

## 8<sup>th</sup> January 2020 Strike



Kerala



Bangalore, Karnataka



Chennai, Tamilnadu



## 8<sup>th</sup> January 2020 Strike



Telangana



Vizag, Andhra Pradesh



Mumbai, Maharashtra

## 8<sup>th</sup> Janauary 2020 Strike



Gujarat



Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh



Bhilai, Chhattisgargh



## 8<sup>th</sup> January 2020 Strike



Rail Roko in Assam



Rail Roko at Jalandhar, Punjab



At Moga in Punjab

(Strike photos to continue)

That, bypassing the Parliament, the people of Jammu & Kashmir and their Legislative Assembly, BJP's Modi government, through Government's Order (GO), ended the special provision under Art 370 and Art 35A of the Constitution of India; and

In just 2 days, on 5-6 August 2019, "The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019" was passed by both Houses of the Parliament dissolving the State, dismantling it into two separate entities and bringing both under direct control of the Central government as Union Territories (UTs). For the first time in Independent India, a State under Schedule - I in the Constitution, has been dissolved. This is a serious assault on the federal character of the Constitution of India moving towards a 'Unitary' India.

Prior to and since then, entire valley remains locked down; commerce, business, educational institutions closed; all movements on roads blocked; telecommunications snapped; civil liberties curbed; state leaders of opposition national and regional parties remain under house arrest; leaders of national political parties were detained in Srinagar airport; as if the State is under 'seize'. The situation still continues unlawfully curbing people's civil rights; democratic movement, including of trade unions, their assembly and demonstration etc are being curbed; trade union rights are being trampled while the workers, including migrant workers, are being subjected to severe exploitation and repression.

The 16th conference of CITU demands immediate restoration of normalcy in the erstwhile territory of Jammu and Kashmir allowing democratic movement inclusive of trade union movement; and restoration of all civil liberties and trade union rights.

The 16th Conference of CITU calls upon the working class of India to stand in solidarity with the suffering workers and the people of Jammu & Kashmir and resort to united democratic movement to restore normalcy and rights including trade union rights in J & K.

### **From Credential Committee Report**

**1. Age Group:** Out of total around 2,000 delegates; despite 745 of the them attending CITU conference for the first time, only 16 delegates were below 30 years and 95 delegates were above 71 age groups; and 176 of them were between 30-40; 535 between 41-50; 643 between 51-60; and 453 between 61-70 age groups showing higher age composition of the Conference.

**2. Whole Timers and Working Delegates:** 737 are whole-timers and working delegates were 155 from mines and factories, 97 from offices, 171 employees from service sector; 232 scheme workers, 193 from other organised sectors and rest in other sectors. 350 of them were from public sector, 265 from private organised sector and 74 from cooperative sector.

**Elected Bodies:** 85 delegates are elected members of 1<sup>st</sup> tier local bodies, 36 in district level bodies, 6 in State Assemblies and 1 in Parliament.

### **Unions Affiliations Approved**

After scrutiny, the Conference approved affiliations of **Total** 33 unions with 8,125 members – **Assam:** 1 union - 153 members; **Chhattisgarh:** 2 – 141; **Haryana:** 2 – 312; **Jharkhand:** 2 – 431; **Karnataka:** 1 – 221; **Kerala:** 10 – 4,122; **Madhya Pradesh:** 4 – 296; **Maharashtra:** 4 – 1,500; **Rajasthan:** 1 – 200; **Tamilnadu:** 2 – 489; **Telangana:** 2 – 36; **Uttar Pradesh:** 1 – 120; **West Bengal:** 1 – 104.

## Call of 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of CITU

● Deepen and Widen Class Unity ● Resist onslaughts on the Working People and the Society ● Defy the Obstacles created by the Ruling Class to Advance

### Tapan Sen

**The** 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of CITU has just been concluded with the call for widening and deepening the unity of the toiling classes in entirety to heighten the united struggles to resist the barbarous onslaught of the ruling class on the lives and livelihood of the people, their rights and unity.

The Conference collectively conceived in clear terms that the need of the hour is to elevate the united struggles to the level of resistance, both at national and at workplace levels; and that requires strengthening the unity and heightening the consciousness of the workers at grass root level.

The Conference also noted that in the face of aggressive and atrocious move of the ruling class to put a virtual ban on right to organize and right to collective action by the trade unions through comprehensive pro-employer legislations, the path ahead is to defy those prohibitory bottlenecks through organized and united actions both at national and workplace level with continuity. And that requires also consolidation and expansion of unity of the toiling class in entirety up to the workplace level.

**The** Conference took place in the golden jubilee year of CITU which coincides with the centenary year of the formation of first national trade union centre in the country. Fifty years back, CITU was established enshrining in its constitution the task of working class for emancipation of the entire society from all exploitation.

The foundation conference of CITU had also given a clarion call of 'unity and struggle'. In the process of last five decades, the united platform of the trade union movement was widened encompassing almost all the central trade unions and independent national federations through consistent struggles with continuity against exploitation.

The Conference, through intense self-critical introspection of this rich experience, arrived at collective realization that this unity of trade unions needs to be taken further down at grass-roots more effectively and converting to total unity of workers en masse irrespective of affiliations. And, this requires a much wider and deeper reach of CITU among the workers and toiling people throughout the country with the message of struggle against the exploitative capitalist system and the politics promoting the same.

**The** Conference, in the process of self-critical deliberation on the activities and organization of CITU in the background of the emerging challenges at the present juncture under the present authoritarian regime and its divisive and perverse machinations on the economy, polity and the society; stressed upon complete reorientation of our work towards broadest unity of the toiling people and conscious organizational consolidation and expansion to cover the unreached areas.

**We** are in the midst of extra-ordinary situation as the Conference noted in clear term. With the absolute patronage of the ruling capitalist landlord classes, the present BJP government is pursuing its comprehensive project of divisions, conflicts and disintegration in the society, moving towards fascistic authoritarianism and, thereby, seeking to sustain the neoliberal capitalist system. This is being done in the midst of crisis by looting and plundering national assets and natural resources in favour of the corporates, both domestic and foreign, and attacking the livelihood and rights of toiling people.

**The** Conference stressed upon the need for comprehensive understanding of the challenges before



us in all its manifestations on the economy, polity and society. It has to be confronted in all these fronts simultaneously. This understanding has to be inculcated among the mass of workers and the people.

In this matter, the Conference has identified serious shortcomings and deficit in the comprehensiveness of our approach and work, owing to which the intense struggles, agitations, mobilisations and related organisational activities, both on independent initiatives and from joint platforms with a continuity, carried on during the intervening period, did not deliver desired result in heightening the consciousness of the workers about the barbarous exploitative system and the politics promoting them, making them identify their real enemy. And such lack of consciousness made them easy prey to the diversionary tactics of the ruling class.

The Conference reiterated that the working class movement has to play the leading role in building alliances to fight all the present order in all these fronts – neoliberalism, communalism and authoritarianism. It cannot be one or the other. Our fight cannot be personalised, against a particular leader or minister. It must be directed against the policy architecture and its impacts on the society. The joint trade union movement also has to be carried on in that direction. Our cadres must take the initiative to take this understanding to the mass of the workers through grass root level intensive campaign. This alone will make the workers and toiling people identify their real enemy and come together in all their united strength to fight that enemy. There is no shortcut.

Howsoever challenging the situation might be, the working class possesses tremendous potential to fight and push back the ruling class attacks provided appropriate organisational and movemental initiatives are taken.

The Modi government in its first tenure, decided to complete strategic sale of at least ten PSUs in steel, BEML, Bridge & Roof, CEL etc but could not do so owing to workers' united struggle both at the national level and also at the establishment level. Defence production workers could yet put on hold the corporatisation move of the Ordnance Factories through militant countrywide strike action, although temporarily. Consistent battle by the scheme workers could yet hold on resist the outright privatisation move of the central govt schemes like Anganwadi, mid-day-meal etc. There are other examples too. This has been proved yet again by the series of struggles by the workers throughout the country that have started almost immediately after the formation of the BJP government led by Modi for the second time at the centre, which finally converged into biggest ever general strike by the toiling people on January 8, 2020. This in-built potential as well as the instinct to fight in the working class is our biggest capital based on which we can confidently march forward.

**The** conference also noted the phenomenon of flaring up of opposition among the mass of the people, the students and youth in particular, against the desperate, barbarous and divisive machinations of the BJP government on the society, on the democratic institutions and on the Constitutional values engineered with a diversionary intent to cover up their all round failure in the economic management and the governance. In fact, the unimaginable miseries and distress being inflicted on the lives and livelihood of the people owing to pro-corporate policies of the government also played a role behind such flaring up of spontaneous agitation against the most barbarous exercise of the Modi regime in the name of CAA/NPR/NRC immediately preceded by abrogation of article 370 of the Constitution and draconian amendment of UAPA with a clear fascistic and authoritarian intent.

The Conference conceived collectively that these streams of spontaneous protests need to be channelized in the track of organized resistance struggle by the people against these authoritarian as well as divisive machinations, linking the same with the livelihood issues of the people, while simultaneously exposing the pervert and diversionary design of the present RSS led ruling dispensation. The working class movement has to shoulder the responsibility and reorient their initiative and work in that direction.

It is not without reason, as the Conference pointed out, that the present BJP government has become more desperate in disempowering the working class through comprehensive overhauling all the labour laws in favour of the employers in order to impose conditions of slavery on the workers and weaken their collective intervening capacity as a class organization. This is to serve and facilitate the capitalist class to further minimize

the labour cost to manage in the prevalent economic crisis and also to weaken the most organized section of the society in its capacity to intervene against injustice and plunder let lose by the capitalist class and their political agents in governance.

**The** Conference, therefore, collectively arrived at the understanding that the struggle of the working class has entered a new phase.

It is to build organized and united resistance to every pervert action of the ruling class on the economic policy front, viz., privatization, sale of national assets, destruction of indigenous production capacity of the economy in favour of foreign capital along with their junior Indian partners, drastic cut in welfare and social security rights of the people, promoting price-rise of essential commodities.

Present stage of struggle must also be one of the organized united defiance by the working class against the atrocious measures being taken to impose conditions of virtual slavery in workplaces and dismantle labour rights and trade union rights with evil intent to illegalize the collective action by the workers and their organizations against those pervert policy regime.

It is also one of expanding the canvas and coverage of the working class struggles drawing into it other segments of the productive populace of the country, the peasants and agricultural workers; the workers-peasants unity of action will act in drawing other sections of the society including students and youth in the battle against the injustice and miseries perpetrated on them under neoliberal order engulfed in crisis.

**The** Conference also pointed out that the same perversity in the economic policy regime is also being cultivated by the ruling class and their extreme right-wing political agents in governance in the political theatre and also in the society through its divisive machination as a part of their integral strategy to sustain themselves in the midst of crisis. Unity of the people and basic tenets of the Constitution upholding secularism, equality and democratic values are also under brutal attack. The working class movement, as part of their comprehensive strategy, has also to unitedly fight back these attacks and machination in collaboration with the toiling people at large.

As an urgent immediate task, the Conference, has therefore took up the initiative to build up resistance against the implementation of the Citizenship Amendment Act and the process of National Population Register (NPR) through intensive house to house and workplace level campaign throughout February-March calling upon workers and their families not to respond and cooperate with NPR enumeration process. Such campaign should converge in massive mobilization throughout the country against this communal divisive and brazenly anti-constitutional measure on 23 March, Bhagat Singh's martyrdom day.

**As** a class oriented trade union organization, CITU in its 16<sup>th</sup> Conference, held in its golden jubilee year, pledged to rise to the occasion by completely reorienting its work and initiative towards heightening the united struggles of the class towards resistance to every onslaughts on the people, and the society by the present right wing policy regime; it pledged to defy and overcome all obstacles built up by the ruling class on its way through unifying the working class in entirety and working for developing higher consciousness among the workers to make them identify their real enemies operating in the interest of and sustaining the exploitative system in the midst of deepening crisis.

And, to prepare for such task, the reorientation of our organizational understanding and practices is the urgent need of the hour. Resistance warrants more micro-level focus in our preparatory organizational initiative against each sector-specific onslaught; and develop an atmosphere of united resistance as well as defiance at sectoral/industry/establishment level. CITU's call to reach the unreached, link the issue with the policies and expose the politics promoting such policies must be internalized, understood and executed in that direction. Entire CITU from top to bottom must equip itself politically, ideologically and organizationally keeping in view its constitutional objectives - this is the call of the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of CITU held in its golden jubilee year.

## 8 January 2020 - Workers General Strike

This countrywide Workers General Strike was deeper and wider than earlier strikes. There was total bandh in Kerala, Assam, Bihar, Odisha, Goa etc. and bandh-like situation in many industrial towns and centres. Estimated around 25 crore workers, employees and other sections of the people participated in the strike and mobilisation together.

The peasants and agricultural workers organizations gave call for Rural Bandh and campaigned widely for it. In many parts of the country such Rural Bandh was successful.

Students, youth and women organisations also took active part in the campaign for strike and during strike. The unrest among the people against CAA, NRC, NPR, which emerged as burning issues before the strike added a new dimension to the countrywide strike action attracting people's support to the call of united working class movement against the anti-people, anti-worker and anti-national policies of the government.

Significant feature of this strike is the huge mobilisation of the workers and the supporting people on the streets almost in every city and town across the country on strike day as a symbol of unity in action for the issues and cause; and against anti-people policies and oppressive regime.

Huge demonstrations, rail and road blockades were organised in thousands of places in the country with the participation of hundreds of thousands of people. Several state governments imposed restrictions on the movement of the trade union leaders on the strike day; put restrictions on demonstrations and meetings; imposed Sec.144; and deployed huge contingent of armed police forces to intimidate the workers and the people and resorted arrest in thousands. Yet, workers along with people participated in the demonstrations defying all restrictions and intimidations.

In Assam over two thousand people including the CITU and SFI leaders were arrested and detained. Workers and other sections of the people in West Bengal defied TMC chief minister Mamata Bannerjee's threat opposing the strike, deployment of police and TMC goons as strike breakers. Workers and in Gujarat, UP and other BJP ruled states ignored the threats and intimidation by their respective state governments as well as the government of India of action against those participating in the strike. In Goa, the BJP government tried to intimidate shop owners not to shut their shops and compelled the transporters and transport workers to ply vehicles. But totally ignoring this, the people of the state observed complete bandh. The workers and the people came out on the streets, held massive rallies defying Section 144 in several states.

### **Sector-wise strike**

**Industrial Clusters:** The strike was total in many industrial clusters across the country, including total strike in the multinational corporations like Toyota, Volvo buses, Volvo trucks, Bosch, ITC, Vikram (JK) Tyres, Reid and Taylor etc in Karnataka. Most of the industrial clusters in Karnataka, Maharashtra, NCR - Delhi, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and West Bengal etc were closed due to the strike. Strike also took place in industrial areas at Indore, Neemach etc in Madhya Pradesh, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, in Ahmadabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, and Surat industrial areas in Gujarat; in Ludhiana, Jullundar, Raikot etc in Punjab, in Chandigarh, Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh and partial in Jaipur industrial areas in Rajasthan etc. Shopping malls were also closed in many states.

**Central Public Sector:** There was good response from the public sector workers compared to earlier strikes. It was total in several units of BHEL including in Trichy, Ranipet etc. Significantly, it was total in BHEL Jhansi and around 70% Hardwar. Strike was total in RINL Vizag and Salem steel plant and partial in other steel plants. Contract workers in many PSUs, who today form overwhelming majority of the total workers, participated fully in many PSUs including in NTPC, steel, NALCO Damanjodi etc in Odisha. Strike was significant in coal.

**Ports:** Kakinada, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mazgaon, Paradip and Kolkata ports were closed due to the strike by both permanent and contract workers. In Tamil Nadu all the ports including the private ports, except Chennai port were closed. Garden Reach Ship Builders was closed due to 100% strike.

**DRDO:** Defence Labs across the country were closed due to the strike.

**Electricity:** Production and distribution were affected across the country including in Uttar Pradesh due to the total strike by the employees of the state electricity boards.

**Road Transport:** Estimated around 3.5 crore road transport workers, including local transport like autos etc, participated in the strike in the country. The transport owners' association supported the strike across the country. In Bihar too transport was totally affected with the auto workers also joining the strike across the state. In many states roads were deserted making the strike highly visible. In Madhya Pradesh too, where most of the road transport workers were not organised, they participated in the strike in 10 districts.

**Scheme Workers:** Lakhs of scheme workers, particularly Anganwadi employees, MDM and ASHA workers across the country joined the strike, demonstrations and dharnas.

**Medical and Sales Representatives:** The strike was total across the country joined by over 2 lakh workers. In several states they organised workers in different sectors to join the strike.

**IT:** This time IT employees, not only the ITES employees, but the so called IT professionals also joined the strike. In Karnataka, a big motor bike rally was organised by KITU (Karnataka IT/ITES Employees' Union) in Bengaluru in support of the strike. In West Bengal, around 35% of IT employees were on strike while the strike was total in the SDF call centres. In the Kochi IT Hub in Kerala, most of the IT companies including Wipro, TCS, Xerox etc marked very low attendance, for the first time in the history of the Kochi Infopark. The employees in the Akshaya Kendras across the state along with small, and medium software and hardware companies joined the strike.

**Central Government and State Government Employees:** Participated in the strike ignoring the warnings of the governments. Around 13 lakh central government employees in postal, income tax, audit and accounts, etc participated.

**Banks & Insurance:** Strikes in the bank and insurance sector was near total.

**Telecom** employees also participated in the strike.

In addition, workers in several segments of unorganised sector like **construction, beedi, brick kiln, village chowkidars, home-based workers, domestic workers, auto rickshaw** drivers etc participated in the strike, as also the **plantation** workers across the country. **Garment workers** also participated in the strike in large numbers.

**Strike beyond TU Organisations:** As in the earlier strikes, hundreds of thousands of workers, not owing allegiance to any central trade unions, most of them not even organised under any trade unions, participated in the strike in industrial clusters.

## **State-wise Strikes**

### **Kerala**

In Kerala, Bandh like situation prevailed in the entire state. Estimated around 1.6 crore workers, including agricultural workers, participated in the strike. Shops and other establishments remained closed. KSRTC and other public transport were off the road. At Cochin port, Vallarpadam Container Terminal, Aluva-Kalamassery industrial belt, Kanchikode industrial Area, SEZ, IT Sector etc. strike was total. In electricity, water authority, transport, other public sector organizations strike was total. In FACT, VSSC, BSNL, HLL like central PSUs also strike was total. Bank, insurance, co-operative sector, postal, telecom, educational institutions, state government offices, central government offices remained closed. Plantation sector, traditional sectors, unorganized sector like construction the strike was total.

At Trivandrum and in all district centres there were massive rallies. In Trivandrum more than 10,000 workers participated in the rally.

More than 500 strike centres were opened and workers in thousands and in hundreds gathered at strike centres organised by joint action committee. Cultural programmes were continuously taking place at all centres. People at large cooperated with the strike.

Various pre-strike campaign programmes like statewide vehicle rallies, house to house campaign etc. were organised.

### **Karnataka**

Led by INTUC, AITUC, HMS, CITU, AITUC, TUCC, AICCTU, HMKP, Bank, Insurance, BSNL, JAF, State & Central Government employees and other independent unions, the strike was massive across the state. Despite BJP-led state government's undemocratic and authoritarian measures to curb the strike, more than 1 lakh workers from manufacturing sector, un-organized sector, scheme workers, local body employees participated across the state. As per the initial estimates more than 50 lakh workers struck work in support of the strike call jointly given by the trade unions.

In Bangalore city, more than 10,000 workers participated in the central protest at Freedom Park. Thousands of workers participated in rallies across the state.

### **Tamilnadu & Puducherry**

All India general strike, called by all central unions, was successfully held in Tamilnadu. The strike was total in Salem Steel, BHEL Plants in Ranipet & Trichy, Tuticorin Port, BPCL bottling, Bharat Petroleum, L&T, ECG, NOBLE Tech, General Electricals and Ashok Leyland unit II. 14 Textile Mills including NTC mills halted their wheels. 5,000 workers in engineering industry went on strike. More than 50% of auto workers observed strike in all over the state.

In Chennai port strike was 25%, in Defence 60%, in OFT (trichy) 55%, in Aravankadu Defence factory 55%. 50% of TNPL workers went on strike. Medical Representatives observed total strike. In CPSUs strike was nearly total. Strike was 95% in LIC; total in banking sector; 90% by central government employees; and 55% by electricity workers.

In novel effort, CITU gave a call for '10 Minutes Engine Off' from 12 noon to 12.10 to public. The call received good response from vehicle users. At 16 important junctions 60,000 vehicles put off their engine. All over the state nearly 5 Lakh workers participated in the strike.

Picketing was held at over 200 centres in all districts participated by about 1 lakh workers and over 6,000 were arrested.



In Puducherry, picketing was held in 13 centres and 610 workers got arrested; nearly 5 lakh workers participated in strike.

### Telangana

In Telangana, the strike was successful. Estimated around 13 lakh workers participated in the strike. In 466 centres rallies were held on strike day in which around 1.5 lakh workers participated. In the industrial clusters, in and around Hyderabad, strike was a huge success in 3,419 industrial units with over 2.25 lakh workers participation. 8 BMS unions also participated. In Singareni Coal mines, 65% regular and contract workers participated in strike. In oil sector BPCL and IOCL strike was 100%. In HPCL strike was partial. In Defence Labs (DRDO) 90% and in BDL 40% workers participated in the strike.

Total industrial unorganised workers in the state are 5.5 lakh out of which in 8 districts more than 2 lakh workers in joined the strike in 3274 industrial units.

### Andhra Pradesh

Estimated 15 lakh workers and employees participated in the strike. On strike day trade unions joint rallies were held in all the district head quarters and independently by CITU committees in which together around 2.5 lakh workers participated.

The strike in Visakhapatnam public sector industries was in Vizag steel plant - permanent workers 94.78%, contract workers 100%; HPCL contract workers 100%; Hindustan ship yard 52%; BHEL 42%; Dockyard 20.54%; Port 44%; BDL 22%. In Private industries, CITU unions participated in Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and in other districts.

AIKS and AIAWU organised Grameen Bandh at around 200 places with participation of 22,000. Many minority organizations supported the strike call and participated in the rallies.

Pre-strike preparatory campaign includes state convention at Vijayawada and district, mandal and town level conventions; unions GB meetings; gate meetings; two state level jathas moving at 150 centres; issuing pamphlets etc.

*(To continue)*

### In the Parliament



**Left MPs protesting outside the Parliament House  
Against the union budget and discrimination of Kerala**

# STATES

## Karnataka

### **20,000 MDM Workers' March to Bangalore**

Breaking Karnataka BJP state government's all barriers including denial of permission for staging a Padav at Freedom Park in Bangalore, threats, attempts by police to prevent their journey from districts, preventive detention of the leaders and imposition of Sec.144 in the city of Bangalore; led by CITU national Vice President, its state President and national President of MDM workers federation, Varalakshmi, more than 20,000 militant Mid-Day-Meal workers arrived from all over the State at Bangalore railway station on 3 February 2020 for a march to Freedom Park for staging the Padav to register protest against BJP government's attempt to privatise the MDM scheme; and demanding wage increase and for other demands.

The CITU's MDM workers union notified the government for their statewide indefinite strike and a Padav at Freedom Park from 3 February. To prevent the Padav, police declared Sec.144, detained Varalakshmi in Bangalore. Several other were also detained.

Being prevented from moving further, the MDM workers started a sit-in protest at railway station itself. The administration was forced to release Varalakshmi. Later, the concerned minister and officials reached at dharna place and assured categorically that MDM scheme would not be privatised. The government also agreed for discussion on all other demands fixing meeting between the government and the union on 13 February.

With these assurances, the dharna was lifted and the strike ended.

# INDUSTRY

## Banking

### **Complete Strike in Banks**

Banks operation in the country came to a grinding halt on 31 January – 1 February 2020 with all employees-officers joining the countrywide massive strike at the call of united forum of their unions, UFBU demanding early wage settlement due since 1 November, 2017. Strike by contract workers also affected ATMs also. CITU 16<sup>th</sup> conference adopted resolution on 25 January expressing solidarity with the striking employees-officers. The striking employees-officers resorted to picketing before banks gates, brought out processions, held rallies and mass meetings.

While lakhs of crores of rupees of the PSBs have been accumulated as NPAs (bad loans) due to corporate willful defaulters; lakhs of crores of rupees are awarded to the corporate defaulters through "hair cut" under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, "Loan Restructuring", "Assets Restructurings" and outright waivers and write offs; the government and IBA are not settling the legitimate wage rise of the employees-officers.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (GENERAL) FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS**  
(BASE 2001=100)

State	Centre	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019	State	Centre	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019
AP	GUNTUR	302	303	MHR	MUMBAI	322	322
	VIJAYWADA	307	309		NAGPUR	407	405
	VISHAKHAPATHNAM	310	316		NASIK	377	380
ASM	DOOM DOOMA TINSUKIA	296	303		PUNE	358	357
	GUWAHATI	290	292		SHOLAPUR	350	347
	LABAC SILCHAR	286	285	ORI	ANGUL TALCHER	346	346
	MARIANI JORHAT	275	281		ROURKELA	337	342
	RANGAPARA TEZPUR	269	268	PUD	PUDUCHERRY	326	334
BIH	MUNGER JAMALPUR	366	367	PUN	AMRITSAR	356	357
CHD	CHANDIGARH	322	325		JALANDHAR	334	340
CHS	BHILAI	346	344		LUDHIANA	309	317
DLI	DELHI	309	311	RJN	AJMER	297	300
GOA	GOA	332	343		BHILWARA	307	308
GUJ	AHMEDABAD	301	299		JAIPUR	325	326
	BHAVNAGAR	307	309	TN	CHENNAI	288	295
	RAJKOT	307	309		COIMBATORE	300	307
	SURAT	292	289		COONOOR	345	349
	VADODARA	292	295		MADURAI	318	323
HRY	FARIDABAD	288	289		SALEM	308	311
	YAMUNANAGAR	311	312		TIRUCHIRAPALLY	310	322
HP	HIMACHAL PRADESH	281	283	TEL	GODAVARIKHANI	346	348
J&K	SRINAGAR	290	292		HYDERABAD	275	278
JRK	BOKARO	320	321		WARRANGAL	328	332
	GIRIDIH	361	370	TRP	TRIPURA	277	280
	JAMSHEDPUR	381	380	UP	AGRA	375	377
	JHARIA	378	380		GHAZIABAD	349	350
	KODARMA	408	406		KANPUR	357	361
	RANCHI HATIA	412	418		LUCKNOW	357	358
KNT	BELGAUM	315	324		VARANASI	355	356
	BENGLURU	305	308	WB	ASANSOL	356	356
	HUBLI DHARWAR	348	353		DARJEELING	287	290
	MERCARA	320	326		DURGAPUR	336	338
	MYSORE	321	323		HALDIA	368	369
KRL	ERNAKULAM	327	332		HOWRAH	302	305
	MUNDAKKAYAM	332	337		JALPAIGURI	296	295
	QUILON	368	372		KOLKATA	299	303
MP	BHOPAL	344	345		RANIGANJ	309	316
	CHHINDWARA	326	329		SILIGURI	302	302
	INDORE	298	297				
	JABALPUR	337	337				
ALL INDIA INDEX						328	330

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Karnataka

**MDM Workers Sit-in in Bangalore**

*(Report Page 25)*



Rajasthan

**LIC Employees protest at Jaipur against Privatisation**





# 16<sup>th</sup> conference of CITU



(From top left) (1) Martyrs torch jatha; (2) Garlanding Netaji; (3) &(4) Taking pledge & Human chain on Republic Day (5) A section of the Rally on conclusion of the conference.