

# EMPLOYEES' FORUM

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## The Deal of EMINENCE

The Union Government decided to accord 'Institution of Eminence' status to the Reliance Foundation's Jio Institute, which is non-existent and notional. Any institution which is seeking such status must establish its credentials by various acknowledged and established tests such, as adequate infrastructure, outstanding faculty, credible research output, a place of prestige in the academia. It is strange that the institution is yet to start functioning and it is a shameless attempt at crony capitalism. It will have a debilitating effect on the entire sphere of higher education, which underline the obsession of the government to promote privatisation and undermining public funded higher education.

The institute of Eminence (IoE) status specifies grant of special powers to these institutes; such greater autonomy as to start a new course, hire foreign faculty and collaborate with foreign institutes without government approval. The Jio Institute which will be run by the Reliance Foundation is not an existing one but will be operational only after 3 years. For an institution to stand to the test of time and evolve into a truly 'world class' institution of higher learning and research, is a challenging process. It takes great perseverance and creativity to earn that tag of eminence. Such an award to a non-existing institution while all the public universities and institutions are rejected shows the attitude of the Modi government which target to dismantle the public education system of the country. By giving the IoE to a university which does not exist anywhere but in papers, the government, in a criminal nature, is contributing Rupees 1000 crores from tax payers' money to one of the richest person to start his private venture which is criminal wastage of public money.

The manner in which “Institutions of Eminence” were chosen has glaringly exposed the pro-corporate bias being introduced into higher education. There have been sustained attempts by the Union Government at legislating centralisation of power in all sectors. The Higher Education Commission of India draft Bill, 2018, being brought forth to abolish the University Grants Commission, is the latest instance, which is an assault on the higher education sector of the country. Despite all the limitations, the UGC is a relatively democratic consortium of experts in diverse disciplines, which discharges its regulatory and distributive responsibilities over universities and colleges.

The centralization of powers which the bill promotes militates against the federal principles of the Constitution. The development of the Nation and the continuance of its democratic traditions are dependent on the strength of Constitutional federalism nurtured over the years. Lack of a democratic process of decision making through extensive consultation and consensus is evident in the bill which entrusts the responsibilities for policy formulation, regulation and development of Higher Education with a select group.

The bill on the one hand seeks to encourage centralization of powers with the MHRD and on the other hand bestows

private educational institutions with increased level of autonomy. The drive for privatisation of education and corporatisation of higher education is being speeded up, while public funded education is being curtailed and downgraded. This may lead to uncontrollable fee hike and a more commercialized situation in an already shrinking public funded higher Education. It is intended to distribute funds to universities and colleges through MHRD Ministry, which earlier was vested with the UGC. This will be a direct instrument to control the universities and colleges. Overall, the neo-liberal measures begun by the previous UPA government is being accelerated with centralisation, commercialisation and privatisation as the driving force. This will result in the decay and destruction of the public funded educational system.

A toxic fusion of neoliberalism and Hindutva is seen emerging in education. The effort of dismantling the public education and feeding corporates with the common people’s wealth of the NDA Government cannot be tolerated. It is essential to mobilise entire people of the country to unitedly oppose the NDA government’s retrograde educational policies. The defence of a secular, scientific, mass educational policy must be the centre-piece of this fight back. □



# Save Public Sector Bank Save Public Money

**Pradip Biswas**

**P**ublic Sector Banks (PSBs) of our country, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, are holding a sum of Rs 82.62 lac crores as deposits. 85% of this amount is the accumulation of small deposits kept in bank accounts by common people of our country. Common people of our country, who have some resources to save money to meet their future family requirements, do keep their savings in bank accounts, mainly in PSBs. They do not go to the stock market for earning some speculating gains. Only 1-2% of the depositors of our country have the habit of utilizing their savings in stock market.

## **PSBs protect depositors' money**

Over years, PSBs have earned confidence of the depositors as there has not been any

incident of bank failure after first phase of nationalization of Banks on 19<sup>th</sup> July 1969. PSBs give guarantee to depositors' money. During the period 1935 to 1947 as many as 900 private banks of our country failed and this was followed by failure of 665 private banks since independence till the date of Bank nationalization in 1969. In all these incidents the worst sufferers were the common depositors who lost their entire savings kept in the failed banks, this apart, the entire workforce in all the banks lost their jobs.

Bank nationalization brought qualitative change in the banking scenario of our country. After nationalization of major banks in 1969 and in 1980, the private banks, which came under stress and were not in a position to



continue for different factors, were taken over by one or the other public sector bank; thereby depositors' money remained fully protected and none of the employees who were working in those private banks lost their jobs.

### **Privatisation spree**

With the advent of the neo-economic policy, successive Governments at the centre have taken the course of financial sector liberalization, inter alia, by way of divesting Government holdings in public sector banks. As on March 2017 from the level of 100%, the average Govt. holding in 21 public sector banks has come down to 71.29%. After merger of associate banks with State Bank of India, number of commercial banks under public sector has come down to 21.

The present Government at the centre is desperately moving to dismantle the public sector banks by allowing open loot of the same by the corporate willful defaulters on the one hand and adopting one after another anti-people measure to drive out the common depositors from the purview of the banking services on the other.

### **Looting of public money**

Unholy nexus of a section of top executives of banks, private banks no exception, with corporate business houses and corrupt politicians have landed the banking industry under stress with accumulation of huge unpaid loans euphemistically called Non Performing Assets (NPAs). The official figure of NPA of PSBs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March this year is Rs 8,95,204 Cr. Amount written off as on even date is Rs 1,08,379 Cr. To clean the Balance Sheets of PSB, Modi government has devised a mechanism in the name 'Hair Cut' under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC 2016) through National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) to sell the bad loan accounts to third party bidders by compromising (Hair Cuts) more than 75% of the outstanding amount guarding the bank board members who were hand in glove with the big borrower defaulters. This is how public money is being

swindled by Modi government to feed the corporate willful defaulters while at the same time the government is reluctant to declare a farm loan waiver scheme.

### **Deposit interest rate cut hits common people**

Measures have been taken to slash down the rate of interest of deposits, impose penal charges and GST for not maintaining minimum balance criteria. The highest rate of interest paid by PSBs on term deposit during April, 2014 i.e. immediately before Sri Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister was 9%p.a. and over last four years the same has been brought down to 6% p.a. The plight of the families who survive on interest income can very well be understood.

### **Driving out small depositors from banks**

Notwithstanding the fact that PSBs have played commendable role in the matter of financial inclusion, fact remains that even after seventy years of independence, as per 2011 census, out of 247 million households in India, only 147 million households enjoyed banking facility i.e around 41.5% of Indian households were not covered by the facility of banking services. Even though 31.80 Cr (upto 13 June, 2018) Jan Dhan Yojana accounts have been opened since August 2014, there has not been any change of the situation as most of these accounts do not have cash. Out of 6.5 lakh villages of our country, only in 17% of our villages there exist branch either of a Commercial Bank or of a Regional Rural Bank. After a gap of 6 years, country's largest bank, State Bank of India, in April 2017 reintroduced charges for not maintaining monthly average minimum balance in bank accounts. Irony of the thing is that SBI earned an income Rs 1771 Cr which was nearly half of the net profit of Rs 3,586 Cr it earned during April to September 2017. This generated severe public criticism and resultantly the bank had to make some changes in rates with effect from 1st April this year.

Charging depositors for not maintaining average monthly minimum balance has come to stay in all PSBs and the game plan of Modi regime is to drive out the common people from the ambit of the banking services and make the industry to serve only the elites.

### **Kisans are denied agricultural loan**

As per RBI guidelines, 40% of net bank credit should go to priority sector which, inter alia, includes Agriculture, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Education, Housing, Social Infrastructure etc. 18% of this 40% has to mandatorily go to Agriculture. But the picture is dismal. The national average of agricultural loan given by banks as on March 2018 stands at 12% of the net bank credit. Changes have also been made by the Modi Government in the matter of nomenclature for agricultural loan. As per revised guidelines, loan sanctioned to food and agro processing company up to a limit of Rs.100 crores per borrower will also be treated as agricultural credit. With this change a big chunk of agricultural credit is diverted for the benefit of the corporate and eligible kisans are denied bank credit which ultimately driving them to usury money lenders. The earlier provision of distinction between direct and indirect credit to agricultural has been dispensed with. All these are having ramifications in the delivery channel of loans to marginal farmers which is causing more distress for the lives and livelihood of the poor farmers.

### **Willful defaulters eating up profit of PSBs**

On 14<sup>th</sup> August 2015 Modi Government published a document titled '**Indradhanush**' detailing the road map for public sector banks. The document contains 7 recommendations. One such recommendation was to make more provisioning against NPA in the balance sheet of PSBs. Based on this recommendation due to high rate of provisioning public sector banks all taken together have been incurring net loss since 2015-16 even after earning huge operating profits. As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018, PSBs have incurred net loss of Rs.89369 crores

even though PSBs earned an operating profit of Rs.1,55,586 crores. This is due to high rate of provisioning against NPA. The bank employees' movement under the banner of United Forum of Bank Unions have raised the demand that the willful defaulters should be treated as criminal offenders and the Government should initiate criminal proceedings against these offenders but the Modi Government prescribes in this '**Indradhanush**' document that instead of calling them 'willful defaulter' they should be termed as 'non cooperative borrower'. It is because of this soft attitude of Modi Government towards them people like Vijay Malya and Nirav Modi can safely leave the country and comfortably stay abroad.

### **Demonetization killed jobs**

Disregarding the provision of Reserve Bank of India Act (1934) Shri Narendra Modi announced demonetization on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2016. The Act does not empower the Prime Minister of India to decide on demonetization of currency notes. The Act provides that only on the recommendation of the Central Board of Reserve Bank of India Government can take decision for demonetization. This reflects the arrogant and highhanded attitude of Shri Modi and is ultra vires. This act of Shri Modi created wide spread disorder in the day to day activities of common men and the aftermath still continues particularly in the matter of availability of currency notes ranging from Rs.50/- to Rs.500/-; the pinch is felt by all.

As per report published by Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), during the 1<sup>st</sup> year since announcement of demonetization 19 lakh people lost their jobs. This was mainly in the small and medium manufacturing units. Added to this was the huge job loss in the informal sectors.

Demonetization killed more than 100 innocent citizens in the country while standing in long queues for hours together before Bank counters for exchanging banned notes. In addition, 11 bank employees died during the



early months after demonetization being unable to sustain the pressure of over work. The loss of lives of common men and bank employees numbering more than 100 is on record but the Central Cabinet lead by Shri Modi was so brutal that it issued a Press Communiqué stating that there was no loss of lives due to demonetization.

### **FRDI BILL ,if enacted, will ravage small depositor**

FRDI Bill if enacted, a Resolution Corporation (RC) will be formed with 11 directors, all nominated, directly or indirectly, by the Government of India (GOI). All banks, Insurance Companies and other Financial Institutions will come within the jurisdiction of the corporation. The RC will have the sole authority to decide whether any Financial Institution (FI) is facing any crisis of existence; and if, in the opinion of the RC, the crisis is either “eminent” or “critical”, then it may direct the concerned FI

- (a) not repay and/or to defer the payment of either the whole or any part of deposit/s,
- (b) to “merge” or “amalgamate” the concerned FI with any other FI, another financial institution
- (c) to dispense with the services and, even if retained, reduce the salary/wages of any or all the employees,
- (d) to alter/vary/change the contract between the depositors and the concerned FI in the matter of rate of interest and the time/period for repayment,

- (e) to offer share and/or bond in repayment of deposited amounts in lieu of repayment in cash and/or to rescind (disown) the liability, wholly or partially, to the depositors in respect of repayment of the deposited amounts.

No court of law shall have jurisdiction over any such decision of the RC and, hence, the aggrieved depositor shall have no recourse/relief there against.

### **Attempt to defame & destroy PSBs**

The purpose of Modi government is to minimize the role and domination of PSBs to enable big private share holders get substantial control in Bank’s Board. Owing to this process, the loan to priority sector is being drastically reduced with corresponding increase high-risk loans to big corporate which eventually turn into NPA. High provisioning for these bad loans are eating into the profits of the Banks and this is propagated as sickness of the PSBs caused by the inherent inefficiency of Public Sector. But PSBs are neither sick in real sense, nor inefficient by any standard. Now it is very much clear that the Amendment of Bank Nationalisation Act is a mischievous ploy to project a poor picture of PSBs with a view to generate a public cry for their privatisation.

The Central Government is repeatedly trying to privatize PSBs including Gramin banks, Public Sector Insurance, but this is befittingly challenged by the employees’ united struggle specially by the bank employees. The bank employees observed 56 strikes during last 26 years against each form of attack with mighty support of common people. Despite the endeavours from Central Government to destabilize PSBs, the PSBs still hold nationalized character because of united will of the common people. The ruling clique is more powerful in number in the Parliament now. The situation, therefore, demands a more intense united struggle from a much wider platform of working people of our country. □



# When UGC bids adieu...

**Dr. J. Prasad**

*former vice Chancellor, Sanskrit University of Kerala*

The University Grants Commission, which has been functioning effectively for the last six and a half decades, was substituted by a newly formed commission named *Higher Education Commission of India* and the draft of the same was published in the website of MHRD. The public became aware of this transformation only on June 27 through media and they were informed to reflect their opinion on the matter if any, to the Government before the 7th of July 2018. The Government decided to introduce the Bill in the Monsoon session of the Parliament which will commence on 18 July. From this it is crystal clear that the Government has no sincere intention behind the extension of the date. University Education

Commission was the first education commission deputed after the independence of India. The cardinal suggestion put forward by the 1948 Commission chaired by Dr.S. Radhakrishnan was to appoint a University Commission for exuberant, encouraging and unifying the University education leading to evaluation and sustainment of the quality of tutoring, research and examinations. On the light of this, UGC was formed in 1953 and the Act was passed in 1956 when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was incorporating the suggestions envisaged by the University Education Commission in the Act. Allocating financial support for the execution and development of Central-State universities, providing advice and suggestions for the



commencement of new colleges, universities and courses and framing rules related to it was the core tasks entrusted with the University Grants Commission. The country has grown and expanded from twenty universities, around five hundred colleges and two lakh ten thousand students to approximately eight hundred universities, seventy thousand colleges and around three crore students. Whatever be the constraints and complaints, the activities undertaken for amalgamating, developing, enhancing the quality and above all allocating funds were appreciable. The Central Government decided to curtail the same. UGC will be deprived of its power by withdrawing its rights to grant financial aid to the Higher Education institutions.

### **Prompt agenda**

UPA and NDA Governments are at par in implementing globalized agenda. Globalized policies in the field of education appeared in the National Education Policy of 1986. The Private University Bill introduced by Madhava Rao Sindhya in 1995 is the visible exemplar of this. Dr. Murali Manohar Joshi, Minister for Human Resource Development Department in the Vajpayee government intensified the commercialization of Higher Education sector. Ambani Birla Commission deputed during the Vajpayee Government 2000 strongly suggested that financial aid should not be allocated henceforth to the higher education department and the first step adopted was to change the name UGC to UEC where *Grants* was substituted by *Education*. Vajpayee Government repudiated the movement for the time being due to vigorous protest from all around the country. The UPA Government that came to power following them, appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Sam Pitroda; the commission identified that the pivotal impediment for the development of education was around one and a half dozen regulatory authorities and so suggested to

dismiss them and to form a *single umbrella* under the rule and to name it as *Independence Regulatory Authority of Higher Education*. Prof. Yashpal Committee which was appointed in 2009 suggested to form a new commission named *National Commission for Higher Education and Research*. Concurring the suggestion, the second UPA Government presented the Bill in the Parliament and presented it after renaming it as *Higher Education and Research Bill*. Due to the strong protest of the Left Democratic Parties on the Bill sanctioning the entry of foreign universities to India, the Company Act of 1956 was reformed granting permission for establishing international off-campuses of foreign universities. It's in connection with this, the Modi Government formed the *Global Initiative of Academic Network (GIAN)* which is still arriving at consensus with foreign countries. Unfortunately, these were not informed even to the Parliament.

Soon after coming into power in 2014, the Modi Government brought educational, historical, literary and cultural zones/areas under the dominance of *sanghees*. As part of this, the cabinet of ministers held on 24 September withdrew the Bill which was under the consideration of Rajya Sabha without any reason. A Commission was assigned under the chairmanship of Prof. Hari Goutham to study the activities of UGC. He was the chairman of UGC during the period of the first NDA Government who suggested for the commencement of Vedic Departments and Karmkanda courses in all the universities of the country. Recommendation to remould UGC in the model of NITI Aayog was submitted. This period witnessed the tremendous growth of Deemed Universities that fostered the commercialization of education without any specific criterion. The advice of UGC to begin higher education institutions in the country was inevitable till then. Though there existed rules for providing financial aid for self-financing



institutions, UGC never supported them. Predominant/relevant changes will take place/occur with the coming of the new Higher Education Commission. Presently, Central Government has the absolute control of education from school level to higher education level. Political discrimination still persists in providing financial support to the state. When education was included in the concurrent list, the decision to what to teach, to whom and how much financial aid to be provided was vested with the Centre. The same is followed in the general education. The bureaucrats under the leadership of Secretary, MHRD fix the funds to be provided to the states. States like Kerala are the victims of these.

### Aim to privatize

As soon as the Modi Government came to power, the financial assistance and the fellowship bestowed upon the research centres and researchers were curtailed profusely. Besides, the tuition fees of institutions like IIT and IIM were raised immensely. No other government has ever intervened in the appointment of teachers in these institutions. Improper intervention of Smriti Irani led to the resignation of eminent professors like Prof. Kakodkar and the policy protracted even after the advent of Sri. Javadekar. The democratic institutions and agitations that rose against them were vanquished fearlessly; intruded directly in universities. The arrival of the Vice Chancellor of Kerala to Thiruvananthapuram to meet the prominent BJP leader became a controversy. Sanghees were identified and appointed them as the Vice Chancellors. Overcoming the academic council, world renowned universities like JNU, *Islamic Terrorism* was made a branch of study. World distinguished emeritus professors like Prabhat Patnaik were expelled. Intentionally, financial authority was not accorded to new higher education commission. With the regulation of financial authority under the



control of the Government, new commission will stoop down to the level of a mere rubber stamp. Curriculum and syllabi will have to be revised according to the whims and fancies of Chief Ministers like Biplav Kumar.

We should identify the hidden agenda of the orations of the scientification of mythology of Prime Minister and other Deputy Minister in Indian science congress and the conventions of doctors. Even a child could identify where India is heading towards, when the ruling Government tries to establish that there existed the growth of genetics, plastic surgery, technological science of satellite, interplanetary aeroplanes and radars in ancient India.

Even the theory of origin of Charles Darwin was questioned by Satyapal Singh, Union Minister of Human Resource Development. Majority of the eminent scientists are silent as they are engulfed with (due to) fear of the ruling government. If opposes, will confront the same situation as Pansara, Kalaburgi or Gauri Lankesh. The implementation of these is entrusted to the new higher education commission. Any institu-



tion that misemploys the name *University* was charged with a fine of Rs.1000/- (UGC Act, 1956). The same was exempted in the new commission bill. Appointment of teachers, promotions, financial aids for institutions will purely be based on academic performance; it is indirectly stated that the democratic rights of academic sectors will be upheaved.

### **Evitability of academic scholars**

The educational endeavours of the country has been regulating for years by the UGC and its fourteen councils like AICTE, NCTE etc. The centre intervenes with specific agenda in these endeavours. The reflections of these are obvious in the interventions of Medical Councils and Teacher Education Councils. Not even a single teacher is included in the NCTE that modulates/regulates teacher education. And the result is the frequent change in rules.

According to the recently published amendments, NET or Ph.D. is the required as additional qualification for teachers. They consider NET and Ph.D. as equal or the

same. The present commission is about to delegate bureaucrats who issues orders in accordance with the commission. There exist loopholes for the same in the Bill. Barely a few days are given for public opinion. If there arises difference of opinion among the members of the commission, the verdict of the concerned minister who is also the advisory committee chairman will be final.

The government should have adhered to simple democratic principles when they decided to disseminate such a prestigious institution which has been functioning for the past six and a half decades. Let's wait and see the aftermaths of the virtual democratic opinion...

It's a great solace that minor and major protests arise throughout the country due to the anti-democratic and anti-educational movements of the Central Government. Strong protests under the leadership of AIFUCTO, a strong movement of the university teachers of Kerala and SFI has already begun. All democratic upholders should strongly oppose this movement of the Central Government. □



5 September 18 • At Parliament

CITU-AIKS-AIAWU

# Mazdoor Kisan Sangharsh Rally on September 5

**Ajayan K. Menon**

Centre of Indian Trade Unions, All India Kisan Sabha and All India Agricultural Workers' Union and various federations of service organisations have decided to organise a massive 'Mazdoor Kisan Sangharsh Rally' before Parliament against the NDA government's anti worker, anti peasant and anti people policies, on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2018. Workers, Central and State Government and public sector employees, farmers and agricultural workers from all over the country will participate in the rally. It is to highlight the issues of crores of workers, peasants, agricultural workers, artisans and other toiling people, to emphatically voice their demands for better work, better working conditions, better lives and better future for

their children. It is to create the confidence among these sections that it is not necessary for them to lead such miserable lives; the confidence that together they can fight and achieve better lives, decent and dignified working and living conditions.

The living conditions of the vast majority of the people of the country have been deteriorating because of the policies being pursued by the government at the centre. While the workers and the common people find it difficult to balance their meagre budgets because of the price rise, particularly of the food items, the peasants are not getting remunerative prices for their produce.

The agriculture sector of the country is under collapse. The agrarian distress is

deepening which resulted in continued incidence of distress suicides. The unemployment has been aggravating since the advent of neo-liberal policies and has further worsened. The purchasing power of the Indian people is sharply declined, leading to the contraction of domestic demand.

The price of essential commodities is sky rocketing day by day. Despite the low and falling price of crude oil in the international market, the government has hiked fuel prices several times. The Govt. has not taken any step to curb price rise of essential commodities, but is trying to scuttle the universal public distribution system.

The basic rights of the workers are being attacked by amending the labour laws in favour of the employers, in the name of improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The democratic rights of all sections of people are being attacked. Attacks on dalits, minorities, women and children have increased across the country. Communal forces are spreading hatred among the people. They are trying to dictate and control the lives of people and impose their way of thinking on the entire country. Instead of taking firm measures to control these forces that divide and disrupt the unity of the people, the government is actively patronising them.

The Union government claims to be 'nationalist' and 'patriotic' but it has set a record for sale of national public assets to private tycoons. They are also trying to sell off mineral resources, land, rivers and lakes, forests and even government schools, health centres and hospitals, to private companies in the name of Public Private Participation (PPP). From defence production to oil production, from medicines to school education – everything is fast turning into privately owned profit making enterprise.

Selling off public sector units to private sector for cheap prices is a well-established policy of all neo-liberal regimes. India's central public sector enterprises are a bulwark

for the country's self-reliant economy. The profits generated by these enterprises are used by the government for public benefit. Once they become private, all the profits will simply disappear in the pockets of big corporates. 23 major railway stations are set to be privatised. The government has already approved Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in building railway infrastructure. They decided to handover the maintenance and management of monuments like the Red Fort and Taj Mahal to private companies. Delhi's famous Red Fort and the Golconda Fort in Telangana have been handed over to Dalmia business group despite objections from prominent historians and archaeologists.

Public sector was set up in key strategic sectors because the country's sovereignty needed to be protected. The public sector not only gives employment to a large number of people but also provides much better wages, social security and other benefits than the private sector. It also follows the constitutional mandate for reservation to SC/STs. All of this goes out of the window once the unit is privatised.

The BJP government thinks that it can tide over this all round crisis by generating revenue through sale of public sector. Moreover Modi government is brazenly committed to the wellbeing and prosperity of the big industrialist class both domestic or foreign. The government is robbing the poor to serve the corporate class.

The new economic policy dictates withdrawal of Government from all sectors which cause the downsizing of civil service. Outsourcing, contractorization, and privatization are increasing in the civil service. Lakhs of posts are kept vacant in the civil service causing unbearable workload on the existing employees.

The government schools in the country are being starved of funds. Lakhs of teachers' posts are kept vacant. As a result, there is a decline in the quality of education. About 1





lakh government schools have been closed down by various state governments. Hospitals and health centres too have gone down a similar path. Services like medical tests are outsourced by government hospitals to private labs. Patients are forced to buy expensive medicines from private establishments. The government system from primary health centres to tertiary hospitals is made to suffer because of lack of equipment, infrastructure and essential staff including doctors. People are forced to go to private hospitals because government hospitals lack the necessary infrastructure and staff to satisfy their needs.

The Pension under the defined benefit pension scheme is replaced by privatization of pension fund through the obnoxious PFRDA Act. The Central and State Governments are trying to unleash the National Pension System on all the employees. There is no assurance in getting the pension to the employees and workers.

The government should stop privatisation; strengthen public sector and develop self reliant economy. It must strengthen public education; increase public expenditure on education and improve infrastructure in government schools. The public health services should be strengthened and the public expenditure on health should be increased .

We have adequate resources – financial and human. The government should stop giving huge tax and other concessions to the big domestic and foreign corporates, to the tune of over Rs 5 lakh crore every year and ensure the over Rs 7 lakh crore of legally due taxes evaded by the rich are collected. The government must take strict action to recover

over Rs 12 lakh crore of unpaid bank loans, mostly by the big corporates .

However, the political parties supporting neoliberalism have never been serious in implementing these alternative policies. It is only the Left parties which have been raising these demands, which have been supporting the struggles on these demands, which have been trying to implement them, within the serious constraints, in the states where they have been in power.

Discontent against the policies being pursued by the Government is growing among all sections of the working class – unorganised sector workers, organised sector workers, those in the public sector and in the private sector, the scheme workers, contract workers, farmers, peasants and all others. Even large sections of the middle class employees who have voted for BJP are becoming disillusioned with the Government's policies.

The government has been totally ignoring the demands of the workers, peasants and the common people being repeatedly raised through their respective joint platforms. On the whole, the policies of this government are against the interests of the workers, peasants and all sections of toiling people as well as against national interests. The 5<sup>th</sup> September 'Mazdoor Kisan Sangharsh Rally' is to demand reversal of these policies that only benefit a few big corporates, domestic and foreign, and the land lords and the rural rich. It is to demand implementation of alternative pro people policies. Let us defeat the neoliberal regime; Let us fight for alternative pro-worker, pro-people policies.□





# The Indiscreet Aggression of the Bourgeoisie

**C.P. Chandrasekhar**

**N**eoliberal economic policy—the framework of measures that preaches market fundamentalism but uses the state to engineer a redistribution of income and assets in favour of finance capital and big business—has lost its legitimacy. A huge financial crisis and a decade of recession or low growth, that have hurt most sections except the elite 1 per cent, have convinced the majority in many countries that neoliberalism is no alternative. That change in mood was revealed by the Brexit vote and the Trump victory among other developments. However, this has not setback but unleashed

a new aggression on the part of the neoliberal elite, which fears that the state may be captured by forces that not merely promise but actually implement in idiosyncratic ways a dismantling of its preferred policy framework. Across the world big business is attempting to influence economic decision-making in ways that can save the neoliberal project from collapse.

The political challenge to neoliberalism comes from two directions. One is from the left, weak in most contexts, but still present in others. The other is from the extreme right that senses that the best way to rise to power

is to appeal to sections marginalized by the neoliberal wave. If this had been mere rhetoric, there would be no real cause for concern for the elite. But once even Donald Trump, who rose to power by appealing to the alienated majority, chose to rail against globalized capital and implement protectionist policies, it became clear that threat from the right was real.

As of now there is little that big capital can do to deal with the likes of Trump presiding over the world's most powerful capitalist nation. So, elite aggression has been directed at the right or the left elsewhere that seeks to challenge basic tenets of neoliberalism. Consider for example Mexico, preparing for an election in July, in which a poll of polls predicts that a candidate with a clear left agenda, Lopez Obrador, who contests for the third time since 2006, has a clear edge, with 44 per cent of the vote. Obrador, or "Amlo" as he is popularly referred to, comes with a pro-poor, redistributive agenda, which includes reorienting Mexico's excessively pro-big business policy environment. He has vowed to take on "the mafia of the powerful" and put an end to the "long dark night of neoliberalism".

In response, big business leaders have chosen to come out openly against Amlo, in the hope that their opinion matters to their employees, shareholders and the population at large. In multiple letters the heads of many business groups— Grupo México, a mining, rail and infrastructure conglomerate; Femsa, the Coca-Cola bottling company; Grupo Herdez, a food company; Grupo Vasconia, a manufacturer of aluminium, tin and kitchen products; and Grupo Chihuahua, a construction company, among others—have chosen to caution employees, shareholders and voters against what they claim would be the catastrophic consequences of voting Obrador to power and allowing him to implement his "populist" policies.

In his letter to employees and shareholders, German Larrea, the chief executive of Grupo Mexico, warned that Mexicans had "recently heard worrying proposals of nationalising companies, scrapping the energy and education reforms among other ideas that would turn the clock back decades to an economic model that has been 2 more than proven not to work," as had been illustrated by the experiences of "Venezuela, Argentina, Cuba, the former Soviet Union,



among others.” The message was clear. Pro-poor “populist” policies that aim to reverse the regressive redistribution of income and assets to a small minority of the rich, would not work and would have damaging consequence on growth and development. However, in the words of José Ramón Elizondo, head of Grupo Vasconia, since everybody was “very mad at politicians because of corruption, impunity, insecurity, poor services and the lack of opportunities,” there is a real danger that that anger could cloud popular judgment “and could lead us (the country) down the road of populism.”

This kind of aggressive campaign against politicians and parties that could in any way undermine the comfortable run that neoliberalism has had over the last four decades took a bizarre turn in Italy, where a divisive vote forced the right-of-centre, eccentric Five Star Movement and the far-right League to come together and stake a claim to form a government, on the basis of a clear majority of seats. At the centre of the programme of these parties in coalition is a rejection of the policy framework being imposed on European Union member countries by European Commission bureaucrats implementing the corporate-driven, neoliberal EU agenda.

In what was seen as a declaration of intent to pursue that programme, Matteo Salvini, the leader of the League, and Luigi Di Maio, the leader of the Five Star Movement, nominated Paolo Savona, a known Euro-sceptic, as finance minister. Being in a position to form the government the two parties had a right to choose their cabinet and the portfolios of different ministers. However, even while allowing the coalition to form a government, Italian President Sergio Mattarella refused to swear in one that was to be headed by Giuseppe Conte, the Prime Minister designate of the coalition, so long as Savona was named as finance minister. When the League and Five Star threatened to withdraw their offer of forming

a government, which would have precipitated an election in which the far-right League was widely expected to strengthen its position, Mattarella stuck to his guns and decided to put in place a stopgap government to be headed by a Prime Minister nominated by him—Carlo Cottarelli, a former senior IMF official. The recourse to ex-IMF and World Bank employees to head governments in periods of political uncertainty has been heard of in developing countries. But this was unusual in a developed country context. Clearly Mattarella was serving the interests of those wanting to protect the currently operative European Union framework. The pressure, which was clearly exerted by forces bigger than Mattarella, was so strong that both the League and Five Star relented and shifted Savona out of the finance ministerial position, which was handed over to a nominee seen as less of an opponent of the European “compact”.

What was at issue in this bizarre and anti-democratic stand-off was not the xenophobia and anti-immigration rhetoric of the League, but the threat to the European Union framework on which European neoliberalism rests. And here too the case sought to be made against the rightist coalition’s opposition to the regressive economic and social policies imposed on EU members from Brussels is that it is populist rejection of sensible economic “discipline” that was disastrous for Italy and its people. However, the real reason for the opposition to Savona was the fear (not necessarily founded) that he would begin to undermine the neoliberal, corporate-led globalisation framework into which nations are tied by the principles of the European Union agreements.

One challenge that this elite aggression has to address is the loss of legitimacy of and support for forces advocating neoliberalism. The neoliberal propaganda machine attributes this apparent loss of legitimacy to the misdirected turn to

“populism” of citizens confronted with government failure. José Ramón Elizondo of Grupo Vasconia, for example attributed the turn to populism to people being “mad at politicians because of corruption, impunity, insecurity, poor services and the lack of opportunities.” In Mexico and much of Latin America too, the turn away from establishment politicians and parties is attributed to corruption, impunity and the inability to combat crime. The aim of such explanations is to deny that popular anger and protest is triggered by the inequalising, marginalising and exclusionary effects of neoliberalism itself.

There remains the issue as to why politicians such as Mattarella are willing to so brazenly advance the interest of a financial and corporate elite bent on protecting the neoliberal framework, even when it could prove politically damaging. One reason is, of course the capture of representative democracy, given the need for huge contributions across the world to finance party propaganda and election



campaigns. The other is a possible corrupt nexus between big business and politicians. As the Brazilian case illustrates the journey from mobilising contributions for elections to corruption can be short.

For big business, the collaboration with politicians, parties and the state results in a willingness to subsume all other issues to the need to mobilise defenders of the neoliberal class project of income and asset redistribution in its favour. Thus, while there was business opposition to a Eurosceptic Finance Minister, there is no similar opposition being expressed about the xenophobia, penchant for violent racism and fascist ant-immigrant platform of the far-right League. This only emboldens the farright, which uses a divisive platform to mobilise political support, even while retreating on its promise to end the damaging EU project. The far-right leader Matteo Salvini, who now serves as interior minister in the Italian cabinet, has already called for a census to determine the individuals in the country Roma population should be deported. On the other hand, the Five Star Movement, which was reportedly not pleased with Salvini’s statements about the Roma, is not able to advance its anti-establishment and anti-EU agenda.

In India too, this kind of a nexus between big business and politics is visible. The former lauds the Modi government for its embrace of neoliberalism and complains when it feels “reform” is slowing or monitoring and regulation of big capital is holding back the neoliberal project of extracting large surpluses. On the other hand, big business and the media it increasingly controls is unwilling to criticise and oppose the aggressive and violent majoritarian politics that the RSS, BJP and their associated organisations are known to pursue. If such politics can deliver votes, even when inequalising economic policies are adopted, that only suits the interests of finance and big business. □

# NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

HELD AT VIJAYAWADA ON 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> July 2018

## PROCEEDINGS

The National executive committee meeting of AISGEF was held at the Andhra Pradesh NGO Association Office at Vijayawada on 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> July 2018. Office Bearers and NEC Members from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Maharashtra Zilla Parishad, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal attended the meeting.

Com. Subhash Lamba, Chairman, chaired the meeting. The meeting expressed its protest on and mourned the assassination of Shujaat Bukhari, editor of Rising Kashmir daily, by militants and the brutal murder of Rajkumar Roy, a Teacher, on May 14<sup>th</sup> in a Polling Booth in North Dinapur District, West Bengal by Trinamool goons. The meeting also mourned the death of people in natural calamities and armed personnel killed in action.

### AGENDA:

1. Report and Review; 2. Organisational Road Map; 3. On NPS and Contract Employment; 4. Employees' Forum; 5. Building Fund; 6. Organisation; 7. TUI (PS); 8. New Media; 9. September 5<sup>th</sup> Parliament Dharna; 10. November 15<sup>th</sup> National Strike; 11. Women Convention; 12. Secretariat/ NEC Meeting.

The United States of America started a trade war against China and the European Union with retaliation from China and Germany. Nicolás Maduro was re-elected President of Venezuela overcoming the threats from the US. Andrés Manuel López Obrador, a Left wing leader was elected President of Mexico in a landslide victory. In Russia, thousands came to street on July 1<sup>st</sup> to protest against the decision to hike pension age to 65 for men and to 63 for women, by the Putin government. The four year of Modi government has seen unprecedented attacks on peoples' livelihood, the sharpening of communal polarisation accompanied by murderous assaults on minority and Dalits. The rise in the price of petroleum products went unabated. Agrarian crises are continuing. The Union Government decided to

replace the UGC through a proposed Higher Education Commission of India. The Government asked the LIC to bail out the worst NPA defaulter bank IDBI. The five-member Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India upheld the rights of the elected governments in States and reversed a decision of the Delhi High Court. The withdrawal of the BJP from the coalition government in Jammu & Kashmir signified the political failure of the BJP in the State. BJP suffered a setback in the recent election to the Lok Sabha. The Strategic Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement also revealed the mentality of Union Government. The announcement of the Union Government allowing lateral entry in to Civil Service at the level of Joint Secretaries is part of an agenda for recruitment of personnel from private corporate sector. The amendment to the Industrial Employment Rules for fixed term employment is a severe attack on working class' rights. The Hon'ble SC observed that imposing controls on social media was tantamount to authoritarian rule. The recent decision to declare the JIO Institute an institution of eminence is a move to accelerate the privatisation of higher education.

General Secretary also presented the review report on the 16<sup>th</sup> National Conference and on the observance of National Protest Day on 12/07/2018. He reported on the solidarity action on the indefinite strike by Haryana Municipal Employees from May 9. He also reported on the attack on West Bengal State government employees by Trinamool goons and the solidarity program on May 22.

General Secretary attended the TUI (PS) meeting held at PEO Holiday House, Pervolia, Larnaca, Cyprus on 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of May. The Central government employees decided to go for a one day strike on November 15 on NPS and contractual employment.

### DECISIONS:

1. Next Secretariat meeting will be held at A P Bhavan, New Delhi on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2018. The meeting will be from 4.30 pm – 8.00 pm on 5<sup>th</sup> and from 9.00 am to 12.00 noon on 6<sup>th</sup>



2. Next NEC meeting in October is proposed to be held in Punjab. The host organisation will send in invitations.

3. Women convention is decided to be conducted in Nagpur, Maharashtra on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2018. The number of participants will be communicated later. Maharashtra Zilla Parishad Employees Federation will host the convention;

4. In Uttar Pradesh, they should arrange lunch hour demonstrations against the notorious '50 and above should go' Order;

5. In Tripura, they should arrange for 'protest programs' against the implementation of the NPS in the state;

**NPS AND PENSION:** We are going to prepare a booklet. All are requested to send in the details of NPS employees and contract employees by email so as to reach the headquarters by 31/07/2018.

**BUILDING FUND:** As of now, only Tamil Nadu contributed as per membership. Those who have already collected fund may remit it urgently. Others are requested to arrange a one day tin collection. Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal and Manipur should arrange tin collection in August. Also, they can collect via advertisement etc.

**SEP. 5 PARLIAMENT DHARNA:** All affiliate organisation must ensure maximum participation in the programme. A minimum quota has been fixed.

**NATIONAL STRIKE ON NOV. 15:** In the run up to the proposed National strike on November 15, the following steps should be taken to sensitise employees:

1. State / District / Block level committees to be formed by 31<sup>st</sup> July;

2. State / District / Block level conventions to be completed by 31<sup>st</sup> August;

3. Good propaganda by way of wall writing, hoardings posters etc. to be completed by August; Statement will be prepared by the headquarters in English and Hindi and will be sent to all States.

4. Vehicle Jatha or other types of campaign touching all employees and teachers to be taken up in September;

5. Try to form unity with other employees organisations to bring them onboard;

6. There should be a Raj Bhavan / Central Government Office March by October 23;

7. Large procession on November 15<sup>th</sup> and picketing thereafter which should culminate in arrest of the picketers;

**ORGANISATION:** It has been decided to induct Com. Siva Sankar (Karnataka) and O P Katyar (Madhya Pradesh) as vice Chairmen and Gopal Dutt Joshy (Chandigarh) as Secretary.

The new Constitution came into effect on 08/04/2018. All affiliates are requested to remit annual affiliation fee @ Rs. 5,000/- (Rupees Five thousand only) before the next NEC meeting. Also, it is implicit in the Constitution that the future representation in the NEC, Women Sub Committee and National Council and National Women Convention will be based on the number of memberships the affiliates have. All are requested to contribute @ Rs. 2/- (Rupees Two only) per membership as the membership fee each year. It should be remitted by the next NEC meeting.

**TUI:** Consistent efforts are necessary to build a rapport between Rome and New Delhi.

**NEW MEDIA:** We are planning for new Blog site. Also, a WhatsApp group need be created with the General Secretary as Admin. Only organisational issues, Government orders, programs of importance etc need only be communicated. Messages conveying good morning wishes, god and goddess images, sightseeing pictures are a strict no.

**EMPLOYEES' FORUM:** All are requested to purchase the Compact Disc for their Circle and send it to the headquarters. New software for creating address data base of Employees' Forum subscribers is in the making. News and photographs of events which are intended to be published in the Magazine should be sent only by e mail to employeesforumtvm@gmail.com Do not use WhatsApp for the purpose. Efforts should be taken to enhance the copies in circulation in each state. The publication place is thought to be shifted by next year.

With the summing up by the Chairman, the meeting concluded at 1.30 pm on 15/07/2018. □



# SOVEREIGNTY SUCCUMBED TO IMPERIALISM

**Dr. A. Suhruth Kumar**

**E**ven though the entire world community formally rejected ‘imperialism’ and ‘colonisation’ decades ago, declaring and continuing unacceptable forms of government is still in practise. Puerto Rico, the largest and most populated colony of the United State of America, is still being ruled as its colony. It can best illustrate how the American citizens of colonies are being governed by the US Congress in the utmost undemocratic and imperial manner without any voting rights and by depriving them their natural voice.

## **IMPERIALIS: OLD AND NEW:**

During earlier days imperialism was defined as ‘exerting control over areas of territory through military, diplomacy, economic process, culture etc’. Recently, it has been changed in to ‘war on terror’ in one way under the US, to shove its dominant position of imperialism. Afghanistan and Iraq were the testing grounds of such hegemonic

invasions. The US allies used it for eliminating any source of opposition against them anywhere else. It has been continued in Libya, Latin America and in North Korea also.

Nuclear weapons are another instrument to impose imperialism. During 2009, the US used the nuclear strategy over India to exert their hegemonic interests. Now-a-days markets have been utilised by them as an effective tool for imperialistic invasions upon other nations.

US imperialism is trying to exert pressure through economics by strategic divide of the oil market of other countries. Now Iran oil was one of the reasons wanted to exert imperialistic power. The US is trying to shove its force on the rest of the world by using imperialism, not by a total control of a nation by another one, but through strategic measures of market interventions and regulations everywhere in the world.

## US COMMANDS OTHERS FOLLOW?

In June, 2018, the US told India and other countries to cut oil imports from Iran to 'zero' by November, 2018 or face sanctions and declared that there would not be any waiver in their stand. China and India are the largest importers of oil from Iran. These days, Iran is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest supplier to India, behind Iraq and Saudi Arabia, who supplied 18.4 million tonnes of crude oil to India during the first 10 months of the fiscal 2017-18.

Last month US President Donald Trump withdrew from the land mark nuclear deal with Iran, and re-imposed US Sanctions on Iran. Trump Administration gave 90 to 180 days to business firms to withdraw their deals with Iranian counterparts, depending on the nature of commercial activities. US has been pressuring all countries including India and China to completely stop buying oil from Iran and threatening otherwise with similar sanctions imposed other countries.

Trump Administration is trying to stop all kinds of funding sources and streams of Iranian financial inflows. They are also trying to take the EU-3 (France, Germany and England) along in their hegemonic exercises.

All of us thought that India may ignore the US demands to halt oil imports, by imposing threats over Iran's oil customers, as an independent sovereign country. But, now, India succumbs to US pressure and is prepared to cut down oil imports from Iran. Though Iran deepened freight discounts to boost oil sales, India decided to cut purchase by 21.7% for the next quarter of the fiscal. Hence it is evident that the impositions of US imperialism is followed by other state nations in the without resistance.

US Ambassador to the UN, Nikki Haley, urged India to reconsider ties with Iran, one of India's key energy suppliers, as fresh US sanctions on buyers of Iranian oil loom large. Washington has stepped up pressure on major Iranian customers to stop importing oil, with a warning that no trading partner will be

exempt from new economic sanctions from 4<sup>th</sup> November, 2018. Sushama Swaraj, Foreign Affairs Minister of India, while meeting with Iranian counterpart Javad Zarif on 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2018, declared that India would not respect the unilateral sanctions imposed by the US against Iran and India would recognise only the UN sanctions.

## TOTAL SURRENDER TO IMPERIALISM:

The present Union Government has totally surrendered to the whims and fancies of the US Administration. They put India in a most disadvantageous position by publicly to cut energy imports and other ties with Iran. Among the largest buyers of Iranian oils (the likes of China, turkey etc.), only India opted to succumb to the US pressure. The insiders in Modi Government with pro-US mood are not ready to annoy the US rulers and asked the concerned ministry to find alternative sources.

The US and Trump may have an inclination to overthrow the Islamic Republic in the middle east, established four decades ago. But India shall not forget that Iran is its traditional partner that enjoyed historical and civilizational links with the country. By succumbing now to the pressures of the US, India not only risked the age old ties with Iran, but also demonstrated its weak diplomacy in foreign policy and market-teering. In addition to that, as an impact of the new policy resolution, India is compelled to face considerable market price increase in its domestic transactions. As a rebuff to the US and Indian decisions, Iran might shut down the special conditions and subsidies given to India as an energy partner. Such larger consequences shall also be faced by the Indian people at large because of the hostile ruling class.

Hence these deals altogether calls for careful and serious reconsideration to play our cards keeping in mind the overall interests of India and the Asian continent, which is in highly volatile geopolitical environment.□



## Thousands of employees and Teachers courted Mass arrest in Haryana

Sabita Malik

About 30000 employees and teachers courted mass arrest on 28 June 2018 at district level throughout Haryana. Large number of employees from different departments came for mass arrests and expressed their anger. Employees specially women, were bent upon going to jail but district administration did not have jail space to put them behind the bars. All the arrangements of the govt. fell very short. Finally district administration officers came and accepted that they were unable to arrest the employees.

**CITU supported the agitation:** CITU affiliated unions of the categories drawing salary/honorarium from govt. exchequer (like scheme workers, Gramin Chowkidars and Gramin safai Karmcharis) also participated in the court arrest. On 29<sup>th</sup> April 2018 SKS Haryana held a big rally of

employees and teachers at Jind. Approximately 40000 of employees participated in the rally. BJP govt made many promises to the employees in its election manifesto but did not fulfill its promises. On 29<sup>th</sup> of April SKS Haryana announced many steps of struggle. Call for courting arrest was given from this rally.

On 20<sup>th</sup> May 2018 District level dharnas and protests have been organized demanding scrapping of National Pension Scheme. There are about 1 lakhs 20 thousand employees in Haryana who come under NPS. There after on the call of AISGEF distt. level protest actions have been organized by SKS demanding regularisation of non regular employees, against contractualization, scrapping national pension scheme and against attacks on employees during polling by Trinamool Congress in West Bengal.



Due to neo-liberal economic policies, numbers of contractual and non regular employees are increasing day by day. In Haryana there are about 2 lakhs non regular and contractual employees including scheme workers.

There are number of outsourced employees in every department. Their services are under control of contractor and they are very low paid. They donot have facility of any kind of leaves, no social security and job security. Their wages are not paid regularly. No ESI and EPF cards have been issued to them. Some times even their attendance record is not maintained. Some employees are working for the last 16 or 18 years. But due to non availability of their records they are unable to get facility of ESI, EPF and they can't be regularized either. They are on the mercy of contractors. The contractual employees directly on Govt. rolls are also facing many problems. Govt. does not extend their contract timely and they continuously live in fear of job loss. They also have no social and job security. So SKS Haryana decided to organize all types of non regular employees of each and every department and held a state level convention of these employees on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2018.

In the mean time Punjab and Haryana High Court in a decision has quashed the regularization policies notified on 16.6.2014, 18.6.2014, 7.7.2014 by the previous state govt. on the ground that, " these policies have been framed in violation of the law laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court." The Secretary state of Karnataka and others v/s Umadevi and others(2006) 4 SCCI has been made the basis in this. This decision of High Court directly affects 4654 employees who had been regularized under these policies.

The High Court has also said in the Judgment that " As there are thousands of employees who had been appointed on adhoc/contract/work charge/ daily wages, to

take care of the work being carried out by them in different departments. We direct that they be allowed to continue for a period of six months, during which the state shall ensure that regular post, where ever required are advertized and then process of selection is completed. Under no circumstances, any adhoc/contract/ work charged/ daily wages employee shall be allowed to continue there after. This part of decision of the High Court will affect over one lakh employees serving in various departments under above mentioned non regular categories. Their services will be terminated in coming six months. Affected employees started to contact SKS leaders. They were feeling very tense and insecure. SKS called their meeting and decided to stage Dharna at CM Camp Office in Karnal demanding promulgation of ordinance to protect their jobs.

A delegation of SKS and affected employees met the Chief Minister and suggested him regarding the ordinance to be promulgated which nullifies the High Court Decision. He assured to took into the matter. SKS and affected employees also submitted memorandum to Heads (President) of all political parties demanding their cooperation to pressurise the govt. to call special Assembly session and promulgate the ordinance.

In this background SKS Haryana decided for mass court arrests on 28.6.2018. For success of the mass court arrest, meetings of employees in every department were organised. Focus was on non regular employees. State level meeting of non regular employees has been called. Thousands of handbills were published and distributed among employees. In the coming months of July- August SKS has planned meetings in villages and towns for explaining the fall out of the policies on public. Then on the second day of coming Assembly Session, March to Vidhan Sabha will be organized.□