

journals self-sufficient through the realisation of dues and advertisements, funds have to be collected through campaigns from party members and sympathisers and from party masses to maintain and improve our party press which is the most potent weapon in our hands to meet the ideological and political offensive of reaction.

## PARTY FINANCE

THE ORGANISATIONAL REPORT of the Seventh Congress had deplored financial condition of the party and formulated a number of tasks to improve the same. These tasks were:

- (a) Treasurer to keep control over collections and expenditure. He should submit accounts periodically to the unit concerned.
- (b) A proper budget of income and expenditure should be prepared and adhered to.
- (c) Party membership dues should be collected every year.
- (d) Annual mass collection of party fund.
- (e) Levies from MLAs and MPs should be collected strictly.
- (f) Mass organisations must collect fund to meet their own expenses.
- (g) All-India campaign to collect election fund.

There is no doubt that during the last three years more funds have been collected from more people than ever before.

Party members reached a large number of donors for meeting expenses of 1966 March to Delhi. They also strained their personal and family resources to join the March. If we take into account the total collections made by the various units and individuals throughout the country for the Delhi March, the figure reaches up to Rs. 20 lakh.

The same initiative and drive were shown in raising the election funds on much bigger and broader scale. A rough estimate of mass collections and personal sacrifices of comrades for the election fund throughout the country comes to more than Rs. 60 lakh.

Our people, supporters and mass of party members, have enthusiastically responded whenever party units have issued call for funds for specific purpose and made organised drive for it. It has been seen in numerous demonstrations, conferences, struggles and elections.

Our main weakness in this respect has been the lack of proper planning and organisation for the collection of party fund. Most of party units do not plan and organise fund collection at appropriate time and in a suitable form. We do not take suitable steps to enthruse mass of PMs and supporters to contribute to the funds regularly and liberally.

It has to be realised by the whole party that the mass base for party fund collection has very much widened. With the increase in political prestige and mass base of the party, the possibility of radically improving the financial position has arisen. Therefore, the central task in the sphere of finance is to transform this possibility into reality.

This has to be done if we have to discharge various political and organisational responsibilities. Even at present, financial difficulty has stood in the way of discharging many political and organisational responsibilities. Therefore, the task of transforming the enhanced prestige and mass base of the party into stable and regular financial support has assumed supreme importance. We cannot build a mass militant communist party without increasing mass collections and sacrifices of PMs. The whole party has to be imbued with this understanding and led into overcoming financial difficulties by means of organising mass collections and encouraging personal sacrifices.

Organisational departments of the National Council and state councils have to take upon themselves the responsibility of organising party fund collections and expenditure. They should prepare annual budgets and frame financial

rules as and when necessary to be approved by the executive committees.

The Calcutta session of the National Council decided that a minimum levy of one per cent per month of the net income of members with an income of Rs. 200 and above per month has to be collected. In the case of rural people and others, the levy may be on yearly income on the basis of above standard. There are no reports to show the extent to which this decision of the National Council has been implemented.

In future we should fix an annual minimum levy of one day's wage or earnings from those earning below Rs. 1,200 a year and one per cent per month from those with higher income. States can fix levies on a state system where they consider it appropriate. The main effort should, however, be directed towards regularising the collection of party levies and enforcing strict payment for all.

Sustained efforts should be made to realise levy from earning PMs. In this respect, MPs and MLAs should set an example. They should realise that whatever salary and allowance they get morally belong to the party and, as such, the party levy is the first charge on them.

It is noteworthy that in some states—such as Punjab, Bengal and Assam—the MLA and MLCs surrender their allowances and DA etc. to the party and receive party allowances. It is unfortunate that other states have not yet found it possible to enforce a similar principle. In any case, the least that is required is the strict and regular payment of the fixed levies by the legislators.

Making financial sacrifice for the party which has been nurtured by the blood of martyrs, is an inescapable obligation for every communist. Those with large incomes and properties must, in particular, be made to realise their obligation to contribute to the party sums commensurate with their resources keeping in view the dire needs of the party.

Apart from the collection of regular monthly donations, state councils have to plan yearly campaigns for the collection of party funds.