

Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal

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Phases of Struggle

The Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal has played a key role in various labor movements and continues to fight for workers' rights and justice. In Poush 2077 B.S., the Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal took a leading role in the protests of sugarcane farmers and successfully pressured sugar mill owners to pay outstanding dues worth crores that had issues of sugarcane farmers. Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal has also been actively involved in protecting the rights of industrial workers in various industries, including **Varun Beverages (PepsiCola)** and **Mount Everest Brewery**. It has led several movements to ensure fair wages, job security and better working conditions for laborers.

Since Nepal is an agriculture-based country, with a large number of farmers and agricultural workers, the Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal has been working towards addressing their challenges. In 2081 B.S., it submitted an eight-point demand memorandum to the Nepal government through Chief District Officers in multiple districts, highlighting the problems faced by farmers and agricultural workers and urging for their resolution. **Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal** continues to lead various labor movements to protect workers' rights and improve their overall well-being. Additionally, employment programs are being implemented across different districts to uplift the living standards of informal sector workers. The Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal remains committed to fighting for labor rights, enhancing employment opportunities and ensuring social security for all workers.

Tag lines of the Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal

- Nepal Aama Ko Jay
- Desh ko hitma garchhau kaam, kaam ko linchhau pura dam
- Shramko punji, Shramko maan, mangi rahechha majdoor kishan
- Ko banauchha Nepal mahan, majdoor kishan majdoor kishan
- Shramik sansarlai ek garau
- Sarkaribad, punjibad.... soshan garchhan ek samaan
- Rastrabhakta shramik ek hau ek hau
- Thekapratha samapta gara, samapta gara-paisa ra pasinako mulya samjhau ek samaan

Nepal Aama Ko Jay

Prologue: Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal

Nepal is an ancient and sacred land. In the past, sages and monks provided humans with not only material knowledge but also moral and ethical teachings. In every era, throughout history, structured frameworks have governed the relationship between the presiding class and laborers, establishing defined regulations and ethical principles to maintain balance and order.

At present, Nepal's constitution, in accordance with trade union laws, has provisions for the protection of workers' rights and overall development. Workers play a crucial role in nation-building, as no country can progress without them. Many labor organizations have been established, but these organizations are often affiliated with political parties. Political parties have been using these labor unions for their own interests in various ways. As a result, labor leaders are being exploited for political gains, preventing any trade union movement from achieving complete success.

Workers are being used as more vote banks by different political factions, and as a result, they are continuously deprived of their rights and benefits. Some irresponsible actions by trade union activists have even led to the closure of industries. This has increased unemployment and frustration among workers.

In this situation, while firmly protecting Nepal's soil, rich diversity, mesmerizing cultural heritage, and national identity, the **Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal** was established in the year **2080 B.S.** as the only independent organization dedicated to safeguarding the rights and interests of the working class and uplifting their living standards for overall national development.

This organization is committed to the **industrialization of the nation, labor-oriented industries, and the nationalization of workers**. The threefold principle of the organization revolves around **national interest, industrial development, and labor rights**.

This labor federation is **formed by workers, for workers**, and will operate free from the influence of **government, business owners, political parties, foreign ideologies, or personal leadership ambitions**.

Therefore, the **Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal** calls upon all workers and laborers to join hands in rebuilding the nation and striving for the prosperity and overall development of workers' rights and well-being.

Organizational Structure:

The **Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal** comprises the following **11 unions and 2 industrial units**.

1. Rastriya Krishi Shramik Sangh Nepal
2. Rastriya Nai Shramik Sangh Nepal
3. Rastriya Rangrohan Shramik Sangh Nepal

4. Rastriya Kastha Shramik Sangh Nepal
5. Rastriya Plumber Shramik Sangh Nepal
6. Rastriya Ghar Grihsti Shramik Sangh Nepal
7. Rastriya Nirman Shramik Sangh Nepal
8. Rastriya Auto Ricksaw chalak Shramik Sangh Nepal
9. Rastriya Kabadi Shramik Sangh Nepal
10. Rastriya Itta Vatta Shramik Sangh Nepal
11. Nepal Rastriya Shikshak Sangh
12. Mount everest – Brewery, Bharatpur, Chitwan
13. Varun Beverage Pvt. Ltd. Ramgram, Nawalparasi

The **Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh** has **provincial committees and district committees** in all provinces of Nepal. Similarly, each affiliated union has also formed its respective **provincial and district committees**.

Rastriya Shramik Diwas (Vishwakarma Jayanti)

In our country, **Lord Vishwakarma** is worshiped as the **primordial deity of labor and craftsmanship**. According to mythology, Lord Vishwakarma built **Lanka** for **Lord Indra**, **Dwarka** and **Vrindavan** for **Lord Shree Krishana**, and the magnificent city of **Hastinapur** for **Dharmaraj Yudhishtir**. He also crafted celestial chariots and divine weaponry for the gods.

As per our cultural traditions, we celebrate Vishwakarma Jayanti on Ashoj 1 as National Labor Day.

Current Condition of the Informal Sector

Our country is an agriculture-based nation. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), 86.6% of workers in Nepal are engaged in the informal sector. The informal workforce includes a wide range of laborers such as contract workers, the small-scale entrepreneurs, tailors, agricultural laborers, livestock farmers, poultry farmers, fish farmers, migrant workers, hotel staff, construction workers, private healthcare employees, domestic workers, auto drivers, private vehicle drivers, rickshaw pullers, vehicle mechanics, salon workers, laundry workers, tailors, blacksmiths, milk distributors, mobile technicians, clay workers, and forestry laborers, among others. The government has not yet implemented concrete measures regarding the social security, education and insurance of workers in the informal sector, despite their crucial role in national development. With this background we invite all unorganized sector workers to join the **Rastriya Shramik Mahasangh Nepal** and worker towards the protection of their rights and holistic development.