

**THUS SPAKE
SUBHAS**

"Nationalism is inspired by the highest ideals of the human race, satyam [the truth], shivam [the god], sundaram [the beautiful]."

TOWARDS SOCIALISM



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We need to address the anxieties of our democracy

We as a democratic and secular society facing the toughest time ever. Since independence our democracy passes several odds but its journey towards maturity continued decade after decade. This is the typical scenario before us as executive and judiciary lost its patience to remain independent. This is the first known case in India's history of Judiciary, where a working Chief Justice of India has invited a sitting PM on a religious occasion and that was displayed or made public. CJI was in a bhagwaKurta and PM was dressed in a Maharashtrian look by wearing topi.

Our system does not provide space for such acts. The Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court on appointment take an oath of the effect that they will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India. They

will perform their duties without fear or favour and they will uphold the Constitution and the law.

In India, people have great faith in Indian Justice system. On many occasions when political parties fail to counter the situation, it is our judiciary where people receive solace and tranquility. Yet several instances that cannot be overlooked have battered public trust in the nation's judicial system. Both Supreme Court and high court judges have been involved in controversies that have raised doubts about their trust worthiness to uphold fairness. But still, people have faith in our judicial system which is made independent in nature. This time the photographs tweeted by the PM raises question. PM was an invited guest and then we have to analyse, whether the CJI has been true to his oath of office . For both the CJI and the

G. DEVARAJAN
General Secretary
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PM the public display of their faith breaches their respective oaths of office. The oath of office requires allegiance not only to the Constitution but also to one's conscience.

Many followers of RSS-BJP agenda are happy to say that festivities are also occasions of coming together, they are opportunities to pray jointly and to raise controversy over who celebrates the festival with whom is unfortunate. Institutional and personal interaction between the members of judiciary and executive is not alien or new to our democracy. Coming together is real characteristics of our festivals. If PM-CJI chose to practice their faith together then it is unfortunate that this incident is being used for

politics.

India, is a multicultural country. India is vast and defined as sub-continent, where linguistic diversity is vital and co-existence of multi-religions or faiths is real and that binds us since ages. This PM-CJI in public view raises the question of whether religion is being infused into the judiciary. We have multi-faith society, so how does the public of one religion by top constitutional heads comply with their oath of office? Remember SR Bommai case the Supreme Court Observed that "the Constitution does not recognize, it does not permit, mixing religion and State power. Both must be-kept apart."

We need to address the anxieties of our democracy as the last ten years are the dark age of parliamentary system. The Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary comprised the three pillars of

democracy and all of three being weakened under Modi era. To realize our story we have to analyse two following issues.

(1) Mob lynching :

The news related with mob lynching are coming in the North India, especially from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Recent incident of Killing and burning of two men in Haryana on suspicion of illegal transportation, smuggling or slaughtering of cows by cow vigilantes highlight the issue of Mob lynching. It targeted violence by a large group of people. Such mob believe they are punishing the victim for some perceived wrongdoing, even if it's not necessarily illegal and take the law into their own hands disregarding legal rules and procedures. Lynching in the name of Cow Protection poses a serious threat to the secular fabric of

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AN IRREPARABLE LOSS TO THE LEFT AND PROGRESSIVE FORCES

(G. Devarajan, General Secretary of the All India Forward Bloc has issued the following statement on the demise of Com. Sitaram Yechury on 12th September 2024)

The Central Committee of All India Forward Bloc place on record its deep sorrow and heartfelt condolences on the sad and sudden demise

of Comrade Sitaram Yechury, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

Comrade Sitaram Yechury was a prominent figure in Indian politics and a significant voice of the left movement. Comrade Sitaram was widely regarded as the foremost leader in today's

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Editorial

So far as India's political and Judicial history is concerned September 12 will be mentioned for few reasons. On this day putting aside the obligatory distance between the executive and judiciary, PM & CJI jointly attended Ganesh puja at CJI's home. Constitutional propriety for both lost its importance.

It was the same September 12 when a Patiala House court (New Delhi) set free Engineer Rashid, an MP from Jammu & Kashmir being tried under the UAPA accused of funding a terrorist. Just recall Umar Khalid and his other friends from JNU, Jamia Millia Islamia and Delhi University were also charged under UAPA for presumably inciting the women to sit on dharna against the CAA 2019, which the Delhi Police claimed caused the 2020 North East Delhi riots of February 23-24, 2020 are still languishing in Delhi prisons. There is an important question rising in our minds. Are Umar Khalid and his friends' greater danger to country's sovereignty and integrity than Engineer Rashid arming and funding a terrorist? Rashid was taken out for campaigning and influencing the forthcoming Assembly election of J&K (UT).

Again remember September 12, the Supreme Court set the next day, September 13 for pronouncing its verdict on the appeal by

Modi's divisive politics on Haryana & J&K Assembly elections

Arvind Kejriwal. He was caged in Tihar Jail from past few months. Now he was out of jail. His bail conditions are absurd. He cannot go to the Delhi secretariat. He is made unable to call any meeting of the government functionaries. Therefore, we can say that his bail is only to ensure that he will vigorously campaign for his party and weaken the Congress party's prospect. On that day INDIA alliance broke with Arvind's AAP and in result the Congress Party fielded candidates for all the 90 seats.

The another development have also some effect as the crux of the matter is that in Haryana Assembly election whereas the clear victory of Congress Party looked a foregone conclusion initially because of the widespread disenchantment with the BJP, with three sets of supposedly anti-BJP candidates, one from INLD plus Chandrashekhar Azad Ravana camp, the other with JJP and Mayawati and the third and most significant AAP, all cut into the Congress Party votes. Also to help BJP's prospect again on parole self-styled god man Ram Rahim was out of jail. Further to polarize majority votes the vigilantes are active and news of mob lynching are coming again. This targeted Violence is the part of RSS-BJP agenda and they

claim to return in power third time in a row winning Assembly elections.

People of J&K are full of anger with the BJP and Modi as Kashmir being reduced as an occupied territory and secondly soon after August 9, 2019, when the Central Government read down Article 370 and 35 A giving special status of J&K, the Modi Government set about causing larger divisions between the Muslim majority Kashmir valley and the Hindu majority Jammu through an unwanted and unwelcome partisan delimitation exercises. Jammu seats are raised from 37 to 43, while Kashmir valley seats reduced from 47 to 46 with 9 seats reserved for the first time for SC & ST. The entire BJP sponsored exercise was aimed to at changing the political balance in J & K. In this way the BJP is undermining the upper hand of the two nationalist parties, National Conference and PDP who swear by the Indian Constitution. Modi is trying to divide anti-BJP votes and active to polarize the valley on communal lines.

The BJP is trying hard to communalise and then polarize the Haryana and J&K assembly elections to counter its anti-incumbency there. In such spirit this BJP is trying to improve in Maharashtra and Jharkhand its prospect so as to establish again but the masses are in complete changing mood. We have to maintain our political agenda to awaken masses more and more.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS TO THE LEFT AND...

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leftist political movement. His oratorical eloquence, gentle demeanour and easy-going body language were sufficient to attract progressive minds to left-wing politics. His remarkable ability to make positive interventions in challenging national political situations was awe-inspiring. His leadership and vision as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) have left an indelible mark on Indian politics. During his tenure, Sitaram Yechury demonstrated unwavering commitment to his ideals and worked tirelessly for the causes he believed in. His contributions to political discourse and public life were significant, and he will be remembered for his dedication and impact.

Yechury's tenure was characterized by his ability to articulate and defend the principles of Marxism in a rapidly evolving political environment. He was instrumental in shaping the policies and strategies of the left, advocating for issues such as workers' rights, social equality, and economic justice. His speeches and writings reflected a deep engagement with both theoretical and practical aspects of leftist ideology, resonating with a broad spectrum of supporters and critics alike.

One of Yechury's most enduring contributions was his commitment to working-class politics. He championed the causes of labourers, farmers, and

marginalized communities, consistently pushing for policies that aimed to reduce economic disparities and improve living conditions. His leadership during significant labour strikes and farmer protests highlighted his dedication to grassroots movements and his ability to mobilize support for transformative social changes.

Yechury's role was not limited to the confines of traditional party politics. He actively engaged in dialogue with various social movements and progressive organizations, seeking to build coalitions that could address systemic injustices and promote inclusive development. His efforts were a testament to his belief in the power of collective action and solidarity among diverse social groups. His knowledge about international affairs was not only exceptional but also served as a guide for others.

His sudden demise is an irreparable loss not only to the CPI (M) but also to the left and progressive movement of the country. He maintained a very cordial relationship with many leaders of the All India Forward Bloc. The All India Forward Bloc has lost one of its closest comrades due to Sitaram's demise.

The All India Forward Bloc while cherishing the illustrious memories of Comrade Sitaram Yechury pays rich tributes and joins the sorrow of entire the rank and file of CPI (M) and all those who mourn his loss.

We need to address the anxieties...

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the nation. Mob lynching is a hate crime that is in the agenda of RSS-BJP combine, just to establish the dominance of the majority over minority. Mob lynching is a violation of human dignity, Article 21 of the Constitution, and a gross infringement of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Such incidents violate the Right to Equality and Prohibition of discrimination, which are enshrined in Article 14 and 15 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court aptly referred to mob lynching as a horrendous act of mobocracy. In fact lynching have no place in a democracy and democratic society like India. It is essential to eradicate mob lynching from our society.

(2) Manipur burning again :

According to government figures as of 3 May 2024, 22 people have been killed in the violence and 60,000 people have been displaced. Earlier figures also mentioned over 1000 injured and 32 missing. About 4786 houses were burnt and 386 religious structures were vandalized including temples and churches. The Manipur conflict which marked its first anniversary in May 2024, continues unabated. Internet services are objected again and again. The prolonged conflict, nearing a civil war,

is causing a significant and irreversible shift in how the people of Manipur perceive each other and New Delhi. Essentially, Manipur is our part and government must address the problems raised there.

Conclusion : India, the world's largest democracy need urgent overhaul. We need a vibrant citizenry having rational, progressive and scientific outlook; a free an independent judiciary and a powerful system of checks and balances. These parameters once heralded as guarantee to India's commitment to liberty and equality now tremble under the crushing grip of an increasingly centralized power. This is no an ordinary tremor, but a violent quake clearly threatening to topple the very edifice of our democracy. We delve into the rise of majoritarianism , where the rights of minorities are eroded in the name of dominant narrative and where dissent is branded as disloyalty. But this is not the only story. We encounter the flames of resistance. There are political activists, students, wokery, trade unions, lawyers, citizens and writers fighting for justice and democracy. Their courage ignites hope and produces enough spirit to rebuild nation on the ideals of liberty, justice, equality and socialism.

HOW CHINA AND INDIA COULD CONTRIBUTE TO EACH OTHER'S SUCCESS

(Remarks by Com. G. Devarajan, General Secretary of the All India Forward Bloc in the Seminar being organised by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India in partnership with Centre for Global India Insights and the Institute of Social Sciences on "Deepening reform to advance modernization: How China and India could contribute to each other's success" on 19th September 2024.)

H.E. Hu Feihong, Chinese Ambassador to India, Dear Comrades and Friends,

In the rapidly evolving global landscape, the paths of China and India—two of the world's most populous nations and emerging economic powerhouses—are increasingly intertwined. Both nations, driven by their aspirations for modernization, face complex challenges and opportunities that can benefit from mutual cooperation.

The theme of deepening reform to advance modernization, as emphasized by the 20th Central Committee meeting of the Communist Party of China, resonates deeply with India's own modernization goals. By examining how China and India could contribute to each other's success through strategic cooperation and reform, we can identify pathways to mutual growth and stability.

At the core of both China's and India's modernization strategies are comprehensive reforms aimed at transforming their economies and societies. For China, the focus has been on transitioning from high-speed growth to high-quality development, with an emphasis on innovation, technological advancement, and sustainable practices. India's modernization efforts involve structural reforms across various sectors. The Indian government has prioritized initiatives like "Make in India," digital infrastructure expansion, etc.



to boost economic growth and enhance competitiveness. China's Belt and Road Initiative and India's Act East Policy provide frameworks for expanding economic ties. By enhancing trade relations and investing in each other's markets, both nations can gain access to new opportunities and resources.

In an era of unprecedented global interconnectedness, the partnership between India and China stands as a linchpin for Asia's development, world peace, technological innovation, and the overall advancement of humanity. Both nations share common developmental goals such as poverty alleviation, urbanization, and technological advancement. Joint initiatives in these areas can lead to shared progress and innovation, benefiting not just the two countries but the entire Asian region.

India and China are both at the forefront of technological advancement. Their cooperation in this domain can lead to transformative innovations. China's advanced manufacturing capabilities and technological prowess, combined with India's burgeoning IT sector and entrepreneurial spirit, present opportunities for collaborative ventures. By partnering in sectors like technology, renewable energy, and infrastructure, both nations can address common challenges while advancing their modernization goals. China's advancements in areas such as artificial intelligence, 5G technology, and green energy can be complemented by India's expertise in software development, data analytics, and startups. Joint ventures and technology transfer agreements could facilitate

mutual benefits, enhancing technological capabilities and creating innovative solutions to shared problems.

Collaborative efforts in health and education can address global challenges such as pandemics and educational disparities. Joint health initiatives and educational exchanges can improve access to knowledge and healthcare, benefiting people worldwide.

Both nations face significant environmental challenges. By working together on sustainable development projects, they can contribute to global environmental goals and address issues such as climate change, resource management, and biodiversity conservation.

Enhanced cultural exchange and mutual understanding can foster global harmony. India and China's rich cultural heritages offer valuable insights and perspectives that can contribute to a more interconnected and empathetic world.

The relationship between China and India is characterized by a complex interplay of cooperation and contention. While both countries are committed to their developmental ambitions and modernization goals, historical border disputes and other outstanding issues have occasionally strained their interactions. While economic cooperation presents clear benefits, China and India must also navigate political and strategic challenges that may impact their collaboration. Historical tensions and geopolitical considerations can complicate efforts at partnership. However, addressing these issues through diplomatic dialogue, political exchanges and confidence-building measures

can pave the way for deeper cooperation. Robust diplomatic channels and regular communication can help manage disputes and prevent misunderstandings. Despite these challenges, the principles of Panchasheel, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, offer a framework through which China and India can navigate their differences and foster mutual cooperation. External actors may attempt to exploit existing tensions between India and China to further their own interests. It is crucial for both nations to remain aware of such tactics and prioritize bilateral dialogue and cooperation over external pressures. By engaging in proactive diplomacy, India and China can address issues before they are exacerbated by external influences.

The unity and cooperation between India and China are essential for advancing Asia's

development, promoting world peace, driving technological innovation, and fostering human progress. By adhering to their shared goals and principles, and by resisting external attempts to undermine their relationship, both nations can harness their collective strengths to create a more stable, prosperous, and harmonious global community. In a world where interconnectedness and collaboration are increasingly vital, the India-China partnership stands as a powerful example of how strategic unity can drive positive change and benefit humanity as a whole.

I firmly believe that both countries will further bolster their current collaboration and forge innovative paths in pursuit of this objective.

Long Live the fraternal relationship between the people of China and India.

Thank you all.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AIAKS WILL BE HELD IN PATNA

National Kisan Protest Day on 12th November 2024

The central Coordination Committee of All India Agragami Kisan Sabha has decided to organize their 10th National Conference at Patna, Bihar on 15, 16, and 17 December 2024. It was also decided to organise a National Kisan Protest Day on 12th November 2024 across the country on the basis of the following demands. All the state units of AIAKS should organise the protest programme and plan to submit a memorandum to the Governors.

1. Statutory MSP (Minimum Support Price) for agricultural products. Recommendations of Dr. Swaminathan Committee must be implemented.
2. Enactment of Comprehensive Agri-welfare Act by all the state governments with immediate effect. The said Agri-welfare Act must include – Agriculture Pension Rs. 10,000/- per month, Crop Insurance, subsidised electricity, seeds, pesticides, agri-appliances etc.
3. Contract farming and entry of MNCs in the Agri-sector must be halted.
4. Impact of WTO on the Indian Agriculture Sector must be reviewed and a white paper must be issued.
5. Land to the tillers must be ensured by implementing the Land Reform Acts strictly.

With these demands, all the state units of AIAKS are directed to organize independent Kisan movements and to join with the ongoing movements of Samyukta Kisan Morcha.

6. National Kisan Protest Day Maximum publicity must be given for the National Kisan Protest Day of AIAKS through wall-writings, posters, boards and social media platforms.

IS THE RBI HEADING TOWARDS INSOLVENCY?

During the Lok Sabha election period, the government had taken ₹1.65 lakh crore from the RBI, and now the RBI's reserves have come down to paltry ₹30,000 crore.

This indicates that not only the banks but also the RBI is on the path to insolvency...

Isn't this an alarming bell?

Why and how did this happen?

The common citizen is not going to ask such questions today because they are engrossed in religious scriptures rather than economics. They may not even know that before 2014, no government had ever taken the entire 'surplus money - total profit' from the RBI.

Only a portion was taken as a dividend by the government.

In 2018, when Urjit Patel was the Governor of the RBI, the Modi government demanded

all the profit money from the bank. However, Patel refused according to the rules, which led to his resignation from the governorship.

Then the government established a 6-member committee under the chairmanship of former RBI Governor Bimal Jalan, which paved the way for the government.

Until then, the maximum amount taken from the RBI as a dividend was ₹50/55 thousand crore.

During the Bangladesh Liberation War, the then Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi had asked the RBI for ₹70 thousand crore instead of ₹50 thousand crore, but the bank clearly refused, and the government accepted it.

This government has not only changed the rules of the RBI for itself but also changed 323 to 27 laws for corporates and companies,

whitewashing their deeds.

In the last 3 to 5 years, 50 thousand companies went bankrupt. The banks' loans sank, and 70 thousand new companies stood up with new loans! This is the economics of this government!

Today, if the RBI does not have the expected ₹74 thousand crore profit and whatever little there is, is taken by the government, then who will save the sinking banks?

You must remember banks like Lakshmi Vilas; Yes Bank; DHFL!

Lakshmi Vilas was sold to a Singapore bank.

The condition of the other two banks is still very bad, and now two more banks are being privatized.

Instead of understanding whether Qutub Minar is 'Vishnu Stambha' or whether there is a 'Shivling' in Gyanvapi, we should

understand where this economic policy of the government has brought the country.

The constitutional rule says that if inflation continues to rise for 4 consecutive months, the government should directly question the RBI! And the RBI should also give a proper response.

But for the past 6 months, even though the inflation index has been rising, the government has neither questioned nor has the RBI provided any clarification. There should have been a discussion in the Parliament, but this government did not do so.

Today's RBI board is appointed by the government, so who will be held accountable?

Action against Urjit Patel was taken because he went against the government!

With such glaring examples in

front, who will go against the government?

On the contrary, the government-appointed board has brought the RBI to this state by supporting the government.

Comparing the eight-year period of former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh from 2006 to 2014 with that of Modi from 2014 to 2022, it becomes amply evident that during Dr. Singh's tenure, the government took only ₹1,01,679 crore from the RBI, whereas during Modi's tenure, the amount is ₹5,74,976 crore! That's five times more!

This is called 'corruption done cunningly through the system!'

You decide who has really brought the RBI to insolvency!

(By Vijay Ghorpade, Economist)

PM SPEAKS ABOUT RISE IN JOB AVENUES FOR YOUTH, DATA SHOWS OTHERWISE

The door of opportunities are wide open for our youth globally. Countless new employment opportunities, which eluded us for many years after independence, now are at our doorstep, said PM Narendra Modi during his Independence Day speech.

A significant claim at a time when several reports, including the India Employment Report of the International Labour Organization (ILO), cautions policymakers about the country's rising unemployment rate, particularly among youth.

"The youth of my country longer wish to move slowly. The do not believe in incremental progress. Instead, they are in the mood to take leaps, to achieve new milestones by making bold strides. I would like to say that this is a golden era for Bharat. Compared to global

conditions also, this is indeed our golden period."

Earlier this week, the ILO, in its Global Employment Trends for Youth 2024 report, said young people around the world are unable to find secure work and chances of finding a job reduces as the income level of the country they reside in shrinks.

The ILO warned that the number of 15-24 years-olds no in employment, education or training is concerning, and the post-COVID19 pandemic employment recovery was not universal.

"Young people in certain regions and many young women are not seeing the benefits of the economic recovery," the ILO said in the report.

In India, the Opposition had been attacking the Centre not just over rising unemployment but also on the unavailability of statistics on the job

scenario. The National Statistical Office of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation used to release Employment and Unemployment surveys until 2011-12. Since 2017, the Periodic Labour Force Surveys replaced the Employment and Unemployment surveys.

"India committed at the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians that it will have a comprehensive survey done based on the definitions of the ILO. But no pilot surveys were done despite a decision to undertake such a survey based on the ILO definitions," said Labour Economist Santosh Mehrotra.

"Despite that, the PLFS in 2017 came up with the highest in the country in the last 45 years," he added.

In the first PLFS, it was found unemployment rate in rural areas, among males, for

educated, between 2004-05 and 2011-12, ranged between 3.5-4.4% which rose to 10.5% during 2017-18. For educated rural females, unemployment rate was 9.7-15.2% between 2004-05 and 2011-12. This rose to 17.3% in 2017-18.

For educated males in urban areas, the unemployment rate stood at 3.6% to 5.1 between 2004-05 and 2011-12 that rose to 9.2% during 2017-18. Among the educated females in urban areas, the unemployment rate ranged between 10.3%-15.6% which rose to 19.8% in 2017-18.

"There is no change in the approach towards this issue under the third Modi Government too. This situation is a policy-induced shock," he said.

The Centre has been relying of late, on the KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy,

M: Materials and S: Services) database published by the RBI, which showed employment in India rose to 64.33 crore in 2023-24 compared with 47.5 crore in 2017-18.

The Labour Ministry also showcased EPFO's payroll data showing more than 1.3 crore net subscribers joined it in 2023-24. "Moreover, during last 6.5 years (September 2017 to march 2024) more than 6.2 crore net subscribers joined EPFO indicating rise in formalisation of employment," the Centre said.

Prof. Mehrotra said the KLEMS counted the return of migrants to agriculture sector in distress as also jobs. "Policies such as demonetisation, unplanned GST and lockdowns created this scenario," he said. (Courtesy The Hindu by A.M. Jigeesh)

Death of Nguyen Phu Trong General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam

Continuing from the last issue...

His theoretical contributions extend beyond Vietnam, providing a model for integrating socialist ideals with practical economic policies. By emphasizing the need for ideological discipline, strategic economic reforms, and a commitment to social justice, Comrade Tr ng's framework offers a robust approach for countries seeking to develop their own versions of socialism in the modern world. This model highlights the potential for socialist principles to evolve and remain relevant in the face of global economic changes and offers a pathway for other nations to follow in their own quests for equitable and sustainable development.

Q.No.3: According to you, what contributions has General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nguyen Phu Trong made in developing relations between Vietnam and other countries, in foreign affairs, culture, great solidarity, construction and human development...?

Ans: Comrade Nguy n Ph  Tr ng's leadership has been marked by a strategic approach to diplomacy that encompasses not only political and economic relations but also cultural exchanges, solidarity initiatives, human development, and inter-party cooperation.

Comrade Nguy n Ph  Tr ng's tenure as General Secretary has been characterized by a proactive and multifaceted foreign policy strategy aimed at enhancing Vietnam's international standing and forging strategic partnerships. His contributions in this area can be summarized as follows: Comrade Tr ng has overseen the expansion and deepening of Vietnam's strategic partnerships with major global powers. Under his leadership, Vietnam has solidified relationships with countries such as the United States, China, Japan, and India. Comrade Tr ng has promoted a "diversified and multilateral foreign policy" that aims to balance relations between major powers while preserving national sovereignty and security. This approach has led to increased diplomatic visits, high-level meetings, and joint declarations that have bolstered Vietnam's international profile.

Comrade Tr ng has been a strong advocate for Vietnam's active participation in regional organizations and forums. His support for ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) initiatives reflects a commitment to regional stability and economic cooperation. Tr ng has emphasized Vietnam's role in advancing the ASEAN Community's goals of political-security cooperation, economic integration, and socio-cultural exchange. His leadership has also been evident in Vietnam's engagement with the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which aims to create a free trade area in the Asia-Pacific region.

Comrade Tr ng's foreign policy emphasizes multilateral diplomacy as a means to address global challenges. He has championed Vietnam's involvement in international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Under his leadership, Vietnam has played an active role in UN peacekeeping missions and has been an advocate for international norms and cooperation on issues such as climate change and sustainable development.

Comrade Nguy n Ph  Tr ng has also made significant contributions to the promotion of Vietnamese culture and the use of soft power to enhance international relations. Comrade Tr ng has promoted the use of cultural diplomacy as a tool for building bridges between Vietnam and the world. His administration has supported various cultural exchange programs, including international cultural festivals, art exhibitions, and academic exchanges. These initiatives aim to showcase Vietnamese culture, foster mutual understanding, and strengthen cultural ties with other countries. Comrade Tr ng has endorsed the preservation and promotion of Vietnam's cultural heritage as part of a broader strategy to enhance national identity and international appeal. His support for initiatives that highlight Vietnam's historical and cultural achievements has helped to raise the country's profile on the global stage and attract international interest in Vietnamese culture.

Comrade Tr ng's leadership

has emphasized the importance of people-to-people exchanges as a means of fostering international friendships and collaborations. His administration has supported programs that encourage Vietnamese citizens to engage with foreign counterparts through educational exchanges, volunteer work, and collaborative projects.

Comrade Nguy n Ph  Tr ng's tenure has also been marked by efforts to promote solidarity and support human development initiatives both domestically and internationally:

Comrade Tr ng has championed international solidarity as a core component of Vietnam's foreign policy. His administration has provided support to countries in need through humanitarian aid, development assistance, and disaster relief efforts. Comrade Tr ng's commitment to international solidarity reflects a belief in the importance of global cooperation to address common challenges.

Comrade Tr ng has supported initiatives aimed at improving human development outcomes in Vietnam and beyond. His administration has focused on enhancing education, healthcare, and social welfare programs to promote the well-being of Vietnamese citizens. Internationally, Vietnam has shared its development experiences and best practices with other countries through various bilateral and multilateral cooperation programs.

Comrade Tr ng has worked to address criticisms and promote dialogue on human rights issues. His administration has engaged in discussions with international partners on human rights, aiming to balance domestic policies with international expectations and standards. Comrade Nguy n Ph  Tr ng has also played a crucial role in strengthening party-to-party relations as a means of fostering international cooperation and solidarity:

Comrade Tr ng has worked to cultivate strong relationships with communist and socialist parties worldwide. These relationships are based on shared ideological principles and mutual support for socialist governance. Under

Tr ng's leadership, Vietnam has hosted several international conferences and forums that bring together communist and socialist parties from around the world. These events serve as platforms for dialogue, exchange of ideas, and solidarity among socialist parties, contributing to the global network of leftist political movements.

Q. No.4: How do you feel about General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nguyen Phu Trong ?

Ans: Comrade Nguy n Ph  Tr ng's tenure as General Secretary has been marked by a clear and strategic vision for Vietnam's development. His leadership style reflects a blend of ideological commitment and pragmatic governance, aimed at achieving a balance between socialist principles and modern economic demands.

Comrade Tr ng has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to Marxist-Leninist principles, seeking to uphold the ideological foundations of the CPV while adapting to contemporary challenges. Comrade Tr ng's leadership has also been characterized by a pragmatic approach to economic reform. Under his guidance, Vietnam has pursued a "socialist-oriented market economy," which blends market mechanisms with socialist goals. This approach has facilitated Vietnam's rapid economic growth while striving to ensure that the benefits of development are distributed equitably. Comrade Tr ng's support for strategic economic reforms, such as improving infrastructure, attracting foreign investment, and fostering technological innovation, reflects his vision of a modern, competitive economy that remains true to socialist ideals.

One of Tr ng's most notable contributions has been his aggressive stance against corruption. His anti-corruption campaign, which has led to the prosecution of high-profile officials and the implementation of stricter oversight measures, reflects his dedication to ensuring that the CPV remains accountable and transparent. This campaign not only seeks to address corruption but also to restore public trust in the

government, demonstrating Tr ng's commitment to the principles of justice and integrity.

Comrade Nguy n Ph  Tr ng's tenure as General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam has been marked by a combination of ideological commitment, strategic vision, and diplomatic acumen. His contributions to Vietnam's political stability, economic growth, and international standing are significant.

His leadership has been characterized by efforts to modernize the Vietnamese economy, enhance Vietnam's global standing, promote cultural diplomacy, and advance human development. His legacy is one of significant contributions to Vietnam's development and global presence, tempered by the ongoing challenges of balancing socialist principles with the demands of a rapidly changing world. As Vietnam continues to evolve, the impact of Comrade Nguy n Ph  Tr ng's leadership will be felt for years to come, shaping the country's future and providing a model for how socialist ideals can be adapted to meet the demands of contemporary governance.

Conclusion.

The Central Committee of All India Forward Bloc deeply mourns the demise of Comrade Nguyen Phu Trong, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV).

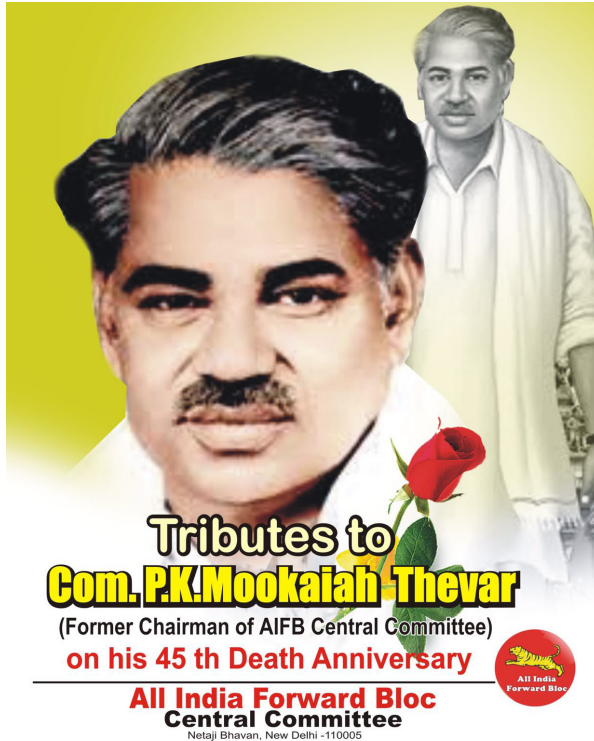
The death of Comrade Nguy n Ph  Tr ng, marks a profound moment of loss for the socialist movement, the progressive world, and leftist politics across the globe. Tr ng's tenure as the leader of Vietnam's ruling party was characterized by a blend of ideological steadfastness, pragmatic governance, and a vision for both national development and international solidarity.

Comrade Nguy n Ph  Tr ng's leadership was a testament to the enduring relevance of socialist ideals in the modern era. His death represents a significant loss to the global socialist movement, which has been shaped and inspired by his unique approach to socialist governance.

We dip our flag and banner on the exalted memories of Comrade Nguyen Phu Trong.



The AIFB Bengal Committee has organized a Day and Night Dharna at Kolkata on the issue of the brutal rape and murder of a young Doctor at RG Kar Medical College, Kolkata on 11-12 September 2024.



AIFB leaders of Odisha visited the victims of hooch tragedy in Ganjam District of Odisha.



Protest meeting and rally of AIAMS, AIYL and AISB in the Howrah District of West Bengal against the brutal rape and murder in RG Kar Medical College, Kolkata on 4th September 2024



The AIFB Kerala Committee has organized protest programs in different districts regarding atrocities against women, price rise and for labour rights. Many of the comrades were arrested by the Police.



The activists of AIFB organised a dharna and rally in Madhubani district of Bihar on various demands.



AIFB Delhi unit's protest in Parliament Street against the mob lynchings in BJP-ruled states in the name of Cow vigilantism on 7th September 2024.



AIFB office opened in Nanded District of Maharashtra. Many people from different walks of life joined the party.



The AISB activists of Andhra Pradesh are continuously organizing protests against the commercialization of education. A photo collage of recent activities.



AISB activists of Telangana have organized protest march for better facilities in the education institutions.



A Book titled "Kerala Model" based on the philosophy of Netaji, Bhagat Singh and Che Guevara in the Malayalam language written by Com. Md. Shahal, AIFB State leader from Calicut District was released by noted writer of Kerala Shri. UK. Kumaran.

AIFB SALUTES TO THE PEOPLE OF BENGAL

(Com. G. Devarajan, General Secretary of AIFB has issued the following statement on the relentless protest of the people of Bengal Against the brutal rape and murder in R.G.Kar Medical College, Kolkata on 5th September 2024)

The Bengali people, who ignited the flames of the freedom struggle, are currently rallying in the state, demonstrating that their enduring commitment to justice and the rule of law remains unwavering.

The recent heinous crime of rape and murder at R.G. Kar Medical College in Kolkata has sparked a wave of impassioned demonstrations and protests across Bengal. These demonstrations, marked by their intensity and unity, transcend political affiliations and reflect a collective stand against the egregious acts of violence and the perceived mishandling of the investigation and tampering of evidence by authorities. The people's response has not only highlighted their resilience but has also set a vital precedent for the nation, underscoring the significance of civic engagement in the fight for

justice and accountability.

The Bengali people have passionately expressed their pursuit for justice through various forms of protest. Day and night demonstrations, candlelight vigils, symbolic protests that subjugated the fear of darkness by switching off lights for an hour, the creation of extensive human chains for kilometres, the active participation of people from all walks of life in defiance of the government's threats, etc have become manifestations of their unwavering commitment to seeking justice.

The details of the crime are deeply disturbing. The revelations made by the parents and other relatives of the murdered young doctor against the police and medical college authorities are shocking. Efforts to portray a brutal murder as a suicide, hiding the body from the victim's relatives for hours, rushing to bury the body by the police, attempting to coerce the parents to sign a document, destroying the crime scene to tamper with evidence, and police authorities holding press conferences to provide false

information, threatening speeches and statements of leaders of the ruling party have all contributed to escalating the protests.

The All India Forward Bloc extends its heartfelt salute to the people of Bengal for their unwavering courage and determination in the struggle for justice. The collective outrage and grief expressed by the people of Bengal in the wake of this heinous crime have been nothing short of extraordinary. As we salute the people of Bengal, we also call for continued vigilance and sustained efforts to ensure that justice is fully realized. The pursuit of justice should lead to meaningful reforms and strengthened safeguards to protect individuals and uphold human dignity.

The All India Forward Bloc stands in solidarity with the people of Bengal and remains committed to supporting their efforts in this crucial struggle. Together, let us honour the memory of the victim by advocating for a society where justice prevails, violence is eradicated, and every individual is treated with respect and dignity.

NATIONAL PROTEST DAY OF WOMEN 20TH NOVEMBER 2024

The Central Committee of All India Agradami Mahila Samiti (AIAMS) has decided to observe a National Protest Day of Women on 20th November 2024. All the state units and other lower units of the AIAMS are directed to take immediate steps to make the National Protest Day a grand success. The State Units should mobilize the women at the State headquarters and submit the charter of demands and memorandum to the Governor and the Chief Ministers of respective states. The demands of the National Protest Day are:

1. Implement the Women's Reservation Act immediately. Ensure 50% reservation for women in all decision-making bodies.
2. Ensure 50% reservation for women in all Government and Private sector employments.
3. Enact National Law to prevent the increasing atrocities against women and children.
4. Check the price rise of all essential commodities and medicines. Strengthen the Public Distribution System without classification.
5. Allot surplus land in the name of women.
6. Allot more budgetary support for the workers of ICDS, Anganwadi, ASHA and other scheme workers.
7. Increase the salary of nurses in private hospitals and un-aided school teachers. Ensure other social security facilities to them.
8. Ensure proper implementation of the Acts enacted for the protection of women such as anti-dowry, anti-harassment, social and domestic violence against women etc.
9. Introduce the annual 'Captain Lakshmi Award' for brave women/girls for their brave activities.
10. Introduce the Rani Jhansi Regiment in the Indian Army for women.

TRIPURA LEFT FRONT WRITES TO THE CHIEF MINISTER ON FLOOD AND LAW AND ORDER ISSUES

Honorable Sir,

In the aftermath of recent devastating flood that left a trails of destruction and indescribable miseries in the livelihood of the people and on the ensuing Sharad Festival, the biggest festivity of the state, we on behalf of the Tripura Left Front Committee, like to draw your kind attention to the following important issues that require to be addressed by the government in a war-footing urgency.

1. Crime like Murder, unnatural deaths, suicide, kidnap, gang-rape, rape, molestation, of women, dowry torture, extortion of ransom, Theft, Pilferage etc. are on the rise in the state in an alarming extent. Following are the some of the incidents of recent crimes:

- TRIPURA LEFT FRONT

WRITES TO THE CHIEF MINISTER ON FLOOD AND LAW AND ORDER ISSUE On 10th August 2024, Abhijit Dey, a reputed teacher of Udaipur town was plan fully murdered because, as reported, he failed to pay the ransom as demanded by the perpetrators.

- On 11th September, 2024 one tribal women was gang-raped at Gaburchera, Belonia tying her husband in front of her.

- It is very necessary to allow the police force to work freely and fairly without any interference from any quarter.

2. Though we have not said anything so far openly about rescue and relief operation in the emergent situation of recent unforeseen flood, but the Tripura Left Front Committee has been forced to express their disagreement

with the relief package for the flood victim announced by the government. The families who lost their members, dwelling houses, crop, and domestic livestock must be assessed separately going house to house of the victims. And the relief package should be enhanced so that the victim families may be resettled ensuring their regular means of income for their livelihood. - The flood victims cannot be compelled to return back to their houses, until they reconstruct dwelling house and be able to manage regular income. The flood victims may be extended adequate support to reconstruct their houses, reclaim agricultural field, resuming farming activities, restoration of water bodies, supplying fingerlings

free of cost, providing sufficient number of job under MGNREGA and above all, it must be ensured that, the flood victims don't suffer from discrimination in distribution of relief package out of political consideration.

3. The victims due to planned violence and looting on 12th July at Gandachara and unrest at Kaitarabari, Jirania on 25th August must not be forced to vacate the present shelter until they rebuild their dwelling house and manage the regular livelihood in a fearless secured atmosphere. It is earnestly necessary to provide them adequate help so that they may resume their normal life-leading staying in their houses. This is also very much necessary to provide security camps with adequate number of security personnel to maintain peace and tranquility. 4. In fine, we would like to say

that, you may not disagree that, there are forces who are very active to turn the state into turbulent situation both in communal ethnic lines as had happened in Gandachara and Kaitarabari under Jirania Sub-Division. Therefore, we strongly urge that the government must take positive initiative involving common people for strengthening peace and amity. At the same time, take strong measure to prevent any move to disturb peace and tranquility and to step up security post at the vulnerable points of the state without delay.

With regards,
(The letter was signed by Narayan Kar (Convener Tripura Left Front Committee), Jitendra Chowdhury (CPI-M), Judhithir Das (CPI), Dipak Deb (RSP) and Paresh Sarkar (AIFB))

CTUs WRITES TO THE MINISTER ON EMPLOYMENT LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME

Dear Sir,

In response to your request for feedback on the newly launched Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Schemes, we, representing the Joint Platform of Central Trade Unions, hereby submit our comprehensive recommendations. Our response reflects the collective concerns and perspectives of our members, aimed at ensuring that the ELI schemes meet their intended goals of inclusive and sustainable job creation. We urge the government to take concrete steps to address the issues outlined in our submission and look forward to constructive engagement on these critical matters.

An Employment Linked Incentive Scheme is not just an option—it is an imperative. For every rupee spent from the public exchequer, we must demand a return in genuine, sustainable employment and not merely subsidized corporate gains. Let us ensure that our policies serve the people, not just the profit margins. At the outset, we must unequivocally state that the Union Government has already implemented several incentive schemes for employers, including the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, the Capital Investment Expenditure Incentive (CAPEX Incentive), and two employment and skilling-linked tax incentive schemes: the Training-Tax Incentive and the Employment-Tax Incentive. However, all of these schemes, as evidenced by multiple assessments, have failed to deliver the intended outcomes, particularly in addressing the critical issues of widespread unemployment and precarious underemployment in our country. Despite their implementation, even the most recent Economic Survey acknowledges that the Indian economy needs to create an average of nearly 7.85 million jobs annually in the non-farm sector to meet the

growing demands of the workforce. This starkly highlights the persistent shortfall in net employment generation. Moreover, India's manufacturing productivity declined by 2.38% year-on-year in 2022-23, underscoring the ineffectiveness of these schemes in achieving their objectives.

The Union Budget 2023-24 has introduced yet another incentive scheme, titled the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme, with an allocation of ₹ 2 lakh crore over a five-year period. This package reportedly includes ₹ 63,000 crore for internship programs aimed at skilling, ₹ 30,000 crore for upgrading Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), and ₹ 1.07 lakh crore to stimulate job creation across various sectors, with a particular focus on the manufacturing industry. The scheme sets an ambitious target of covering 4.1 crore workers. While these allocations may seem promising, we urge the government to ensure that this scheme does not follow the path of previous efforts that failed to address the fundamental issues of unemployment and underemployment. Concrete steps must be taken to guarantee its effective implementation and impact on job creation and skill development across the country.

Under Scheme A, if an employer recruits a new worker or registers any previously unlisted worker in the EPFO, the government will subsidize one month's salary for that worker, provided their monthly wage is less than ₹ 1 lakh, with a cap of ₹ 15,000 per month, disbursed in three installments. This effectively means that the government will directly bear one-twelfth of the employer's annual wage obligation. While this applies across all sectors, we urge the government to carefully assess whether such a limited subsidy will meaningfully contribute to long-term

employment growth or merely provide short-term relief to employers without addressing deeper structural issues in the labour market.

Under Scheme B, manufacturing employers who hire at least 50 new non-EPFO workers or 25% of the previous year's EPFO-covered employees—whichever is lower—will be eligible for significant government subsidies. In this scheme, the government will pay both the employees' and employers' EPFO contributions, which amounts to 24% of the salary for the first two years, and then reduces to 16% and 8% for the third and fourth years, respectively. This direct financial support to private employers is drawn from public funds. It applies to employees with wages up to ₹ 1 lakh per month, but the payable incentive is capped at a salary of ₹ 25,000 per month. While this scheme is presented in addition to Scheme A, we urge the government to evaluate whether such measures will truly incentivize sustainable employment growth or primarily benefit employers at the public's expense. There is a pressing need to ensure that public resources are used in ways that lead to long-term job creation and equitable economic growth.

Under Scheme C, companies with fewer than 50 employees that recruit at least 2 new workers, and companies with 50 or more employees that recruit at least 5 new workers, will receive a subsidy for the EPFO employer contributions of up to ₹ 3,000 per month for a duration of 3 years. This scheme applies to all sectors and is in addition to Plan A, though it excludes employees covered under Plan B. By doing so, the government effectively plans to subsidize up to 32.33%—nearly one-third—of the annual wage component of private employers using public funds.

While this initiative aims to encourage

hiring, we urge the government to carefully consider whether such extensive subsidies from the public exchequer truly address the core challenges of job creation and workforce development, or if they disproportionately benefit private employers without ensuring meaningful, long-term employment outcomes.

The final component of the policy relates to the internship program, which effectively permits the top 500 most profitable companies to operate their production and services using interns, in addition to apprentices. Under this policy, the government will bear the cost of a monthly stipend of ₹ 5,000 and provide one-time assistance of ₹ 6,000 for each intern, while companies can cover the remaining training costs through their CSR funds. This program is essentially an extension of existing trainee schemes such as NEEM, NETAP, SITA, and NAPS under the Skill India mission. Notably, interns under this policy will not be protected by the Apprentices Act, 1961. We express our strong concern that this approach risks allowing large corporations to exploit cheap labour under the guise of internships, without ensuring fair treatment, job security, or long-term employment opportunities for these interns. We urge the government to reconsider the implications of this policy and safeguard workers' rights in line with national labour standards.

On this basis, we wish to submit the following observations and suggestions regarding this specific scheme:

a) The scheme is fundamentally a financial assistance program for private employers, drawing from the government exchequer to subsidize certain statutory wage components. It offers no direct benefits to the workers or employees themselves.

(will continue in next issue)

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TOWARDS SOCIALISM

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