

THUS SPAKE SUBHAS

“All my life I have been the servant of India. Until the last hour of my life I shall remain one. My allegiance and loyalty have ever been and will ever be to India alone”

TOWARDS SOCIALISM



Vol. 25

Issue - 3

March - 2026

English Monthly

RNI Reg. No. DELENG/2002/06389

A Call for Restraint and Diplomacy

War, Hegemony, and the Threat to Global Peace

The dangerous escalation of hostilities in West Asia following the coordinated military strikes carried out by the United States and Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran has generated widespread concern across the international community. These attacks mark a grave turning point in regional geopolitics and pose a serious threat to global peace, international law, and the stability of the entire West Asian region. At a time when the world is already grappling with economic uncertainty, energy crises, and humanitarian challenges, such reckless military actions only intensify instability and suffering.

The military aggression initiated by the United States

and Israel has drawn strong criticism from many observers who view the attacks on Iranian territory as a blatant violation of international law and the fundamental principles of sovereignty and non-interference enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Military strikes on sovereign territory cannot be justified under any pretext of strategic security or geopolitical rivalry. History has repeatedly demonstrated that unilateral military interventions by powerful nations often produce catastrophic consequences, leading not to stability but to prolonged conflict, destruction, and human tragedy.

What makes the present

G. DEVARAJAN
General Secretary
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escalation even more alarming is the fact that these attacks have taken place at a time when diplomatic negotiations were reportedly



underway between the United States and Iran concerning long-standing disputes related to nuclear development and regional security. Diplomacy, dialogue, and negotiation are

the universally accepted means of resolving international disputes. The sudden resort to military action not only undermines these diplomatic efforts but also sends a troubling message that coercion and force are being prioritised over peaceful engagement. The timing of these attacks has also raised serious questions about broader geopolitical dynamics. The developments came soon after the visit of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Israel, prompting concerns about the changing contours of international alignments and their implications for regional peace. While international diplomacy often involves complex strategic calculations, the use of

military force at such a sensitive juncture only deepens mistrust and accelerates the spiral of confrontation.

The Forward Bloc views with deep alarm the increasing pattern of unilateral military interventions carried out by powerful nations under the guise of global security enforcement. Such behaviour represents a dangerous revival of hegemonic politics in international relations. When powerful countries assume the authority to determine which nations may exercise their sovereign rights and which may not, the very foundations of international

on page 4...

Gas Crisis Grips the Nation:

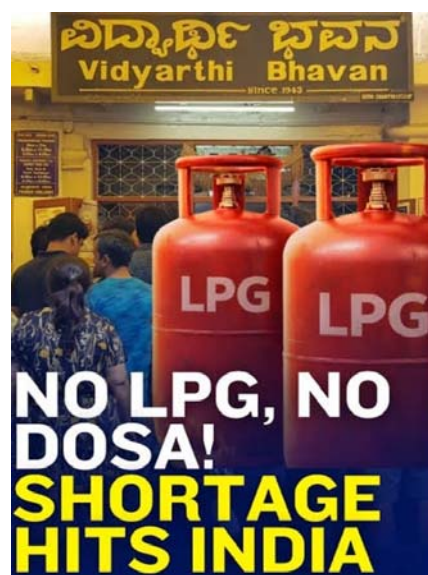
Government Failure, War Fallout, and Black Market Loot Push People to the Brink

The Central Committee of the All India Forward Bloc strongly condemns the grave crisis engulfing large sections of our population due to the acute scarcity of cooking gas. This situation is a direct consequence of the utter failure of the government to maintain adequate reserves and shield the country from external shocks arising out of the ongoing US–Israel war on Iran. The disruption of global energy supply chains has exposed the government’s lack of preparedness, foresight, and commitment to the welfare of the people.

Despite tall claims, the reality on the

ground is alarming. The government has not only failed to ensure adequate supply but has also burdened the people by increasing the prices of cooking gas cylinders in both domestic and commercial categories. At a time when inflation is already squeezing household budgets, this dual assault of price rise and scarcity is pushing ordinary citizens to the brink.

The situation has reached such alarming proportions that even essential services like cremation are being disrupted, with gas-based crematoriums shutting down in several places. This reflects the



complete breakdown of basic systems under the present regime.

The government has failed in its fundamental duty to ensure the availability of essential commodities and protect the dignity of life and death.

The All India Forward Bloc demands immediate and decisive intervention by the government to address this crisis. Strict and exemplary action must be taken against black-marketeers and hoarders. The uninterrupted supply of cooking gas to student hostels must be ensured so that students receive proper and nutritious meals.

The prices of essential commodities,

on page 6...

Editorial

The health of a parliamentary democracy is measured not merely by the conduct of elections but by the strength of its institutions, the vibrancy of debate, and the respect accorded to dissenting voices. In recent years, however, serious concerns have emerged about the functioning of Parliament in India. Critics argue that the ruling establishment led by Narendra Modi and the Bharatiya Janata Party has increasingly undermined parliamentary norms and traditions that once ensured accountability and democratic balance. Parliament, which is meant to serve as the supreme forum for deliberation on national issues, appears to be gradually losing its role as a space for meaningful debate and oversight.

One of the most troubling developments is the growing controversy surrounding the functioning of the office of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. In a parliamentary system, the Speaker is expected to act as an impartial umpire, ensuring that both the government and the opposition are given fair opportunities to present their views. The authority of the Speaker derives precisely from this expectation of neutrality. However, opposition parties have repeatedly accused the current Speaker, Om Birla, of acting in a partisan manner that favours the ruling party. Such allegations have gained momentum following repeated instances in which opposition leaders were interrupted or prevented from raising critical issues in Parliament. The situation reached a historic moment when opposition parties moved a no-confidence motion against the Speaker—an extraordinary step that underscores the depth of dissatisfaction within the parliamentary opposition. While such a motion may not succeed numerically due to the ruling party's majority, its political significance is undeniable. It signals an unprecedented crisis of confidence in an office that is traditionally regarded as the guardian of parliamentary dignity and fairness.

Observers of parliamentary proceedings have noted a pattern in which members of the ruling party frequently disrupt speeches by opposition leaders, including the Leader of the Opposition, without facing serious reprimand from the Chair. Yet when opposition members attempt to question government policies or raise controversial issues, the Speaker is often quick to intervene and curtail their speeches. This asymmetry creates the impression that the parliamentary arena is no longer a level playing field but a space increasingly dominated by the ruling establishment.

Another critical institutional mechanism that has suffered erosion is the system of parliamentary Standing Committees. These committees were originally designed to provide detailed scrutiny of legislation and government policies away from the glare of partisan confrontation. They allow Members of Parliament from different parties to examine bills clause by clause, consult experts, and recommend improvements before laws are enacted. In recent years, however, a growing number of significant bills have been passed

Parliamentary Democracy under Strain: Centralisation of Power and the Shrinking Democratic Space in India

without being referred to these committees, effectively reducing them to what critics describe as “paper tigers.”

The decline of committee scrutiny has serious implications for democratic governance. Laws affecting millions of citizens are often rushed through Parliament without thorough debate or expert consultation. Complex policies involving economic reforms, labour regulations, and agricultural restructuring require careful examination, yet they are increasingly passed through expedited legislative procedures. This bypassing of institutional safeguards weakens the democratic process and undermines the role of Parliament as a deliberative body.

The consequences of this democratic deficit are particularly visible in the sphere of labour rights. Over the past decade, sweeping changes have been introduced through labour codes that consolidate and amend existing labour laws. Trade unions and labour organisations argue that these reforms have tilted the balance decisively in favour of corporate interests while weakening protections for workers. Critics contend that these laws make it easier for employers to hire and fire workers, dilute collective bargaining rights, and restrict the ability of workers to organise and protest.

At the same time, the agrarian crisis continues to haunt rural India. Farmers across the country face rising input costs, unstable crop prices, mounting debts, and increasing vulnerability to climate-related disruptions. The massive farmers' protests that erupted in recent years reflected deep resentment against policies perceived as favouring large agribusiness corporations over small cultivators. Although the government eventually withdrew the controversial farm laws following sustained protests, the structural problems of rural distress remain unresolved.

Unemployment is another pressing challenge confronting the country. India's young population represents a tremendous demographic potential, but the failure to generate adequate employment opportunities threatens to convert this potential into a source of widespread frustration. Official data and independent studies indicate persistent levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among educated youth. The expansion of precarious and informal work, combined with declining job security in many sectors, has created an atmosphere of economic uncertainty for millions of families.

Parallel to these socio-economic challenges is the accelerating trend of privatisation of public sector enterprises and national assets. Airports, ports, railways, energy resources, and other strategic sectors are increasingly being opened to private corporate control. Supporters of privatisation argue that it improves efficiency and attracts investment, but critics view it as a transfer of public wealth into the hands of a small corporate elite. They warn that unchecked privatisation risks

undermining national sovereignty over key economic resources while weakening the public sector's role in ensuring equitable development. Natural resources that historically belonged to the people of the country—minerals, forests, water resources, and energy assets—are being leased or sold to large corporations under policies justified in the name of economic growth. This process often disregards the rights of local communities, particularly tribal populations and small farmers, who depend on these resources for their livelihoods. Environmental concerns are also frequently sidelined in the pursuit of rapid industrial expansion.

In this broader context, many scholars and political observers have begun to describe contemporary India as moving towards what some term an “elected autocracy.” This concept refers to a political system in which elections continue to be held regularly, but democratic institutions, checks and balances, and civil liberties gradually erode under the dominance of a powerful ruling establishment. The concentration of political authority in the executive branch, combined with the weakening of institutional oversight mechanisms, creates conditions in which democratic procedures survive but democratic substance diminishes.

The implications of such a transformation extend far beyond parliamentary procedure. Democracy is not merely a mechanism for choosing governments; it is a framework that protects the rights of citizens, encourages debate, and ensures that power remains accountable to the people. When parliamentary institutions are weakened, when opposition voices are marginalised, and when critical policies are pushed through without meaningful discussion, the very foundation of democratic governance begins to erode.

India's freedom movement produced a constitutional framework that envisioned a pluralistic, participatory, and socially just democracy. Preserving that legacy requires a renewed commitment to democratic norms, institutional integrity, and respect for dissent. Parliament must function as a genuine arena for debate rather than a mere platform for endorsing executive decisions. The Speaker must remain above partisan considerations, committees must regain their role in legislative scrutiny, and the voices of workers, farmers, and marginalised communities must be heard in national policymaking.

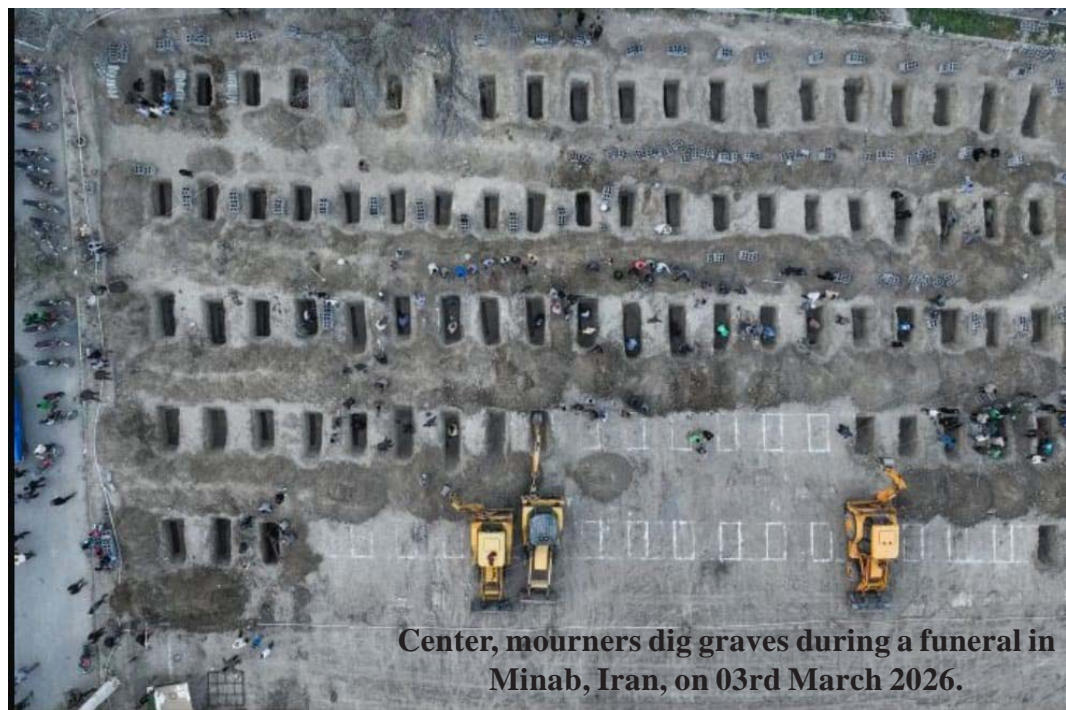
Ultimately, the future of Indian democracy will depend on the willingness of its institutions and citizens to defend the principles of accountability, equality, and social justice that lie at the heart of the Constitution. Without such vigilance, the drift towards centralised power and weakened democratic checks may continue, leaving the world's largest democracy struggling to uphold the very ideals upon which it was founded.

AIFB Condemns US-Israel Strikes on Iran;

Calls for Immediate Ceasefire and Diplomatic Resolution

The Central Committee of the All India Forward Bloc unequivocally condemns the coordinated military attacks launched by the United States of America and the State of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The sudden escalation of hostilities, involving joint strikes on Iranian territory and major urban areas, constitutes a grave violation of established international law and infringes upon the sovereign rights of the Iranian nation. These actions have triggered military retaliation and have the potential to engulf the entire West Asian region in a destructive conflict.

This assault has taken place amid ongoing diplomatic negotiations between the US and Iran, aimed at resolving longstanding disputes over nuclear programmes and regional security. Moreover, this unprovoked escalation comes immediately after Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Israel, raising serious questions about the broader



Center, mourners dig graves during a funeral in Minab, Iran, on 03rd March 2026.

geopolitical dynamics at play. The timing of the attacks, therefore, severely undermines all such diplomatic efforts and suggests a preference for military action over peaceful dialogue. We categorically reject this approach, which exacerbates mistrust and instability in an already volatile region.

The Forward Bloc views with deep alarm the emerging pattern of unilateral military

interventions by powerful states under the guise of global security enforcement. Such actions not only contravene the principles of state sovereignty and non-interference enshrined in the United Nations Charter, but also set a dangerous precedent for global geopolitics. Constructive diplomacy must never be subordinated to the strategic designs of a few powerful nations with military

superiority.

We are particularly concerned by the potential consequences for millions of ordinary citizens, including the large Indian expatriate community in West Asia, who now face heightened risks due to the escalation of military activities and airspace closures. It is the primary responsibility of every government, including the Government of India, to

ensure the safety and well-being of its citizens abroad in times of crisis.

In this context, we call upon the Government of India to issue a clear and unequivocal statement condemning the attacks on Iran and urging an immediate ceasefire. We urge India to leverage all diplomatic channels — bilateral, multilateral, and at the United Nations — to de-escalate tensions, promote dialogue, and prevent further bloodshed. The resilience of world peace and international cooperation depends on principled action and unwavering commitment to negotiations, not the use of force.

The Central Committee of AIFB reiterates its steadfast belief in a foreign policy rooted in non-alignment, respect for national sovereignty, peaceful conflict resolution, and global solidarity. The world cannot afford a return to the era of unilateral interventions and hegemonic dominance.

AIFB will not enter into any electoral alliance with the BJP or with any front that includes the BJP in Tamil Nadu

The Central Committee of the All India Forward Bloc has resolved that the Party will not enter into any electoral alliance with the Bharatiya Janata Party or with any front or formation that includes the BJP in the ensuing Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly elections.

The decision was taken after detailed deliberations on the prevailing political situation in Tamil Nadu and at the national level. The Central Committee emphatically affirmed that the ideological foundations of the All India Forward Bloc—rooted in the principles of secularism, democracy, social justice, and uncompromising nationalism upheld by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar—are

fundamentally incompatible with the policies and political direction of the BJP.

The Central Committee is of the considered opinion that the BJP-led Union Government has increasingly succumbed to external pressures, thereby compromising the sovereignty and economic self-reliance of the nation. Policies that open critical sectors to foreign dominance and dilute national interests raise serious concerns about the long-term independence of our country.

Further, the BJP government under the leadership of Narendra Modi has consistently ignored the genuine grievances of farmers, workers, and the vast toiling masses who are the

real creators of the nation's wealth. Instead of addressing pressing issues such as price rise, unemployment, agrarian distress, erosion of labour rights, and attacks on minorities, OBCs, Dalits, and women, the ruling party has repeatedly attempted to divert public attention by raising communal and divisive issues. Such tactics undermine the secular fabric of the nation and threaten social harmony.

The Central Committee also notes with concern that parties allied with the BJP are equally complicit in supporting these anti-people and divisive policies.

In this context, the Central Committee has directed the Tamil Nadu State

Committee of the Party to explore and engage with like-minded secular and democratic forces to forge an alternative electoral alliance that will uphold the legacy of Netaji and Pasumpon Thevar, defend constitutional values, and protect the rights and dignity of all sections of society.

The All India Forward Bloc reiterates its commitment to stand firmly with the farmers, workers, youth, women, and marginalised communities. The Party shall strive to build a broad-based democratic front in Tamil Nadu that will resist communal polarisation, defend national sovereignty, and work towards people-oriented governance.

A Call for Restraint and Diplomacy

from Page 1...

law and collective security are undermined. The world cannot afford to return to an era where geopolitical disputes are settled through bombs and missiles rather than through dialogue and negotiation.

Equally disturbing is the arrogant attitude displayed by the leadership of the United States in attempting to dictate the economic and strategic choices of sovereign nations. Reports that the US President has declared that India may purchase crude oil from Russia only for a limited period represent a direct insult to India's sovereignty and independent foreign policy. No foreign power has the right to prescribe the economic decisions of an independent nation. Such statements reveal the continuing tendency of major powers to treat developing countries as subordinate actors in global politics.

India has historically followed an independent foreign policy rooted in the principles of non-alignment, peaceful coexistence, and respect for national sovereignty. These principles were championed by leaders who believed that newly independent nations must resist pressure from global power blocs and safeguard their autonomy in international decision-making. Any attempt by external powers to impose economic or diplomatic restrictions on India must therefore be rejected firmly and unequivocally. The Government of India must respond to such statements with clarity and dignity, defending the sovereign rights of the nation.

At the same time, the All India Forward Bloc also expresses serious concern over the retaliatory military actions undertaken by Iran. The anger and resentment within Iran following the attacks by the United States and Israel are understandable. Any nation subjected to military aggression will naturally respond in defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. However, retaliatory actions must be guided by responsibility and restraint, particularly when civilian populations in neighbouring countries are placed at risk.

Reports of Iranian attacks extending beyond Israel to several Gulf countries are deeply disturbing. Nations such as the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar,

Bahrain, and Oman are home to millions of migrant workers from across the world, including a very large number from India. Military strikes targeting or affecting these regions risk causing severe civilian casualties and spreading instability far beyond the original theatre of conflict. Such actions cannot be justified under any circumstances, as they endanger innocent lives and widen the humanitarian consequences of the war.

The victims of modern warfare are rarely political leaders or military strategists. The true victims are ordinary people—children, women, workers, and the elderly—who bear the devastating consequences of violence and displacement. Images emerging from the region reveal the tragic human cost of the escalating conflict. Families are being forced to flee their homes, essential infrastructure is being destroyed, and countless civilians are living in constant fear of further attacks.

The killing of Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei has further intensified tensions and anger within Iran, significantly raising the risk of prolonged and unpredictable retaliation. Such developments have deepened the cycle of hostility and have brought the region closer to a wider war that could involve multiple nations. Once conflicts escalate to such levels, they become extremely difficult to control, often dragging neighbouring countries into the vortex of violence.

Another alarming development is Iran's decision to close the strategically vital Strait of Hormuz, one of the most important maritime routes for the global transportation of oil and natural gas. A significant portion of the world's energy supplies passes through this narrow passage connecting the Persian Gulf with international waters. Any disruption in this route inevitably sends shockwaves across global energy markets, affecting both developed and developing economies.

For India, the consequences are particularly severe. The country relies heavily on energy imports from West Asia, and disruptions in supply chains have already begun to create shortages of essential fuels. Reports indicate that India is facing a serious shortage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), a fuel widely used for both household and commercial purposes.

The shortage has begun to affect everyday life in many parts of the country.

Small businesses, especially restaurants and hotels that depend on commercial LPG cylinders, are reportedly struggling to continue operations due to the non-availability of fuel. In many areas, households are rushing to book LPG cylinders in panic, fearing that the shortage may persist if the war continues. Such conditions create widespread anxiety among the population and disrupt normal economic activity.

Despite the seriousness of the situation, there is growing concern that the Government of India has not yet responded with the urgency required to address the crisis. Ensuring the availability of essential energy supplies and protecting the welfare of citizens must be treated as an immediate national priority. Governments must anticipate the ripple effects of global conflicts and prepare contingency measures to safeguard domestic stability.

The safety of Indian citizens working in West Asia is another major concern. Millions of Indian migrant workers contribute significantly to the economies of Gulf countries and send valuable remittances back home. In the current atmosphere of heightened military tensions, these workers are living under constant fear of missile strikes, airspace closures, and sudden escalations of violence. The Government of India must take proactive steps to monitor their safety, establish emergency evacuation mechanisms if necessary, and maintain continuous diplomatic engagement with the governments of the region.

The ongoing crisis demonstrates once again that war is never a solution to complex geopolitical disputes. Military aggression may produce temporary strategic advantages for some actors, but it inevitably leads to long-term instability and human suffering. The world has witnessed numerous examples—from Iraq to Afghanistan—where wars initiated in the name of security ended up destabilising entire regions for decades.

The international community must therefore act collectively to prevent further escalation. Diplomatic dialogue must resume immediately, and all parties involved must commit themselves to a ceasefire. The role

of the United Nations and other international forums becomes crucial in such moments. Multilateral diplomacy, rather than unilateral military action, must guide efforts to restore peace.

India, with its long-standing commitment to non-alignment and peaceful coexistence, is uniquely positioned to play a constructive role in promoting dialogue. The country enjoys diplomatic relations with all major actors in the region and can serve as a credible voice advocating restraint and negotiation. A clear and principled statement from India condemning acts of aggression and calling for an immediate ceasefire would strengthen global efforts to de-escalate tensions.

The All India Forward Bloc reiterates its firm belief that international relations must be governed by respect for sovereignty, equality among nations, and peaceful conflict resolution. The use of military force to settle political disputes only perpetuates cycles of violence and instability. The people of the world deserve a future free from the constant threat of war and destruction.

At this critical juncture, all parties involved must step back from the brink. The United States and Israel must cease their military aggression against Iran, and Iran must exercise restraint and refrain from retaliatory actions that endanger neighbouring countries and civilian populations. Only through dialogue, diplomacy, and mutual respect can lasting peace be achieved.

The world stands at a dangerous crossroads. The choices made today will determine whether humanity moves towards cooperation and peace or descends into another era of devastating conflicts. It is the responsibility of political leaders across the globe to ensure that wisdom and restraint prevail over aggression and domination.



Mazdoor-Kisan Sansad Calls Protest Against Labour Codes

Nationwide Black Day on April 1

The Mazdoor Kisan Sansad organized by the Joint Platform of Central Trade Unions / Independent Sectoral Federations / Associations as well as the Samyukta Kisan Morcha – SKM on 9 March 2026 at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi congratulates the workers, farmers, agricultural workers and various other sections of the working people of India for the magnificent all India General Strike on 12 February 2026 giving a very strong warning against the anti-worker, anti-farmer policies of the corporate communal Union Government.

This Mazdoor Kisan Sansad organised in continuation of our joint and coordinated struggles for pro-worker, pro-farmer, pro-people policies being held here in the National Capital parallel to the Parliament session, strongly condemns the shameful surrender of the Union Government to the US pressures in accepting unequal and exploitative Indo-US Interim Trade Framework and acting in tandem with corporate interests to enforce a series of anti-worker, anti-farmer measures.

We note with concern the USA's imposition of unilateral trade tariffs and exploitative trade terms on developing countries to overcome its huge indebtedness, reduce its trade deficit and continue its petrodollar - dominated financial control. The imperialist forces are creating wars and conflicts, taming the leaderships of sovereign countries and imposing regime changes using the war economy to manage their systemic crisis. Iran is the latest.

The Sansad strongly condemn the war on Iran by

the USA and Israel - killing Ayatollah Khomeini, the head of sovereign Iran and thousands of innocents, including 183 children, to push the entire Middle East into a state of armed conflict and the entire world into a state of economic turmoil. More than 90 lakh Indian citizens work in Gulf countries. They export to us 55% of our crude oil needs and annually import 60 lakh tonnes of Basmati rice and Buffalo meat, Marine products, Sugar, fresh vegetables and fruits from India.

The US Government has emerged as the biggest enemy of the world's working people and the biggest threat to International Institutional mechanisms for World Peace. We strongly condemn the Government of India for shifting its historically evolved anti-imperialist foreign policy, surrendering sovereignty, and allying with the USA and Israel, showing insensitivity to the butchering of 75,000 innocent Palestinians.

The Sansad calls upon the Government of India to demand the immediate cessation of the war and ensure world peace. The Union Government must immediately intervene to secure the Indian workforce in the Gulf countries, ensure wages and compensation for them, and provide special compensation for all agricultural exports, ensuring remunerative prices for farmers.

The Sansad demands that the Govt of India should reject the Indo US Interim Framework on Trade Deal which allows imports of highly subsidized US agricultural products and processed food items; commits India to buying Rs. 9 lakh crore worth goods

which will end India's trade surplus; prevents purchase of cheap crude from Russia; and opens up large sectors of economy to US Multinational giants. These will undermine our farmers, MSMEs, many sectors of Industry, food security and sovereign rights. The Sansad strongly condemns the Government of India for not implementing the written assurances made to the SKM on December 9, 2021, in the context of the historic farmers' struggle that sacrificed the lives of 736 martyrs. The Sansad demands to enact laws in the Parliament and all the state assemblies guaranteeing procurement of all crops based on MSP at C2+50% and modernisation of agriculture under producer cooperatives, agro-based industries under both public sector and cooperative sector to end corporate takeover of agriculture and share the surplus out of value addition with the primary producers. We demand a comprehensive loan waiver to free rural households from indebtedness and end

peasant suicides, and strictly enforce the LARR Act 2013 while acquiring farmers' and forest land.

While reiterating demands adopted by the All-India Joint Convention of Workers and Farmers Held on 24th August, 2023, Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi, we demand to end the mad drive of privatisation of public sector and services such as railway, port and docks, coal and non-coal mines, oil, steel, defence, roadways, airports, banks, insurance, telecom, postal, atomic energy, electricity generation and supply and condemn these moves including the NMP 2.0, and withdraw all such acts, bills and policies.

The Sansad demands the withdrawal of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025, which will create a disastrous impact on agriculture, domestic and MSME electricity consumers, and the public electricity sector of our country and withdraw prepaid smart meters and provide 300 units of free electricity to all consumers. The Sansad demand to

withdraw the New Seed Bill 2025, which favours giant Corporations, withdraw the anti-rural employment VB GRAM G Act and restore the MNREGA enriched with 200 days' work and Rs.700 as daily wage, restore the Old Pension Scheme (OPS) and scrap NPS/UPS.

The Sansad demands repeal of all the recent policy decisions and enactments detrimental to the people's lives and livelihoods and endangers the economic and political sovereignty of our country- the SHANTI Act, allowing private foreign corporates in highly risky and hazardous nuclear power production without liability in case of accidents; 100% FDI in insurance sector; Shram Shakti Niti 2025 based on Manu Smriti and Pension Validation Act 2025 etc.

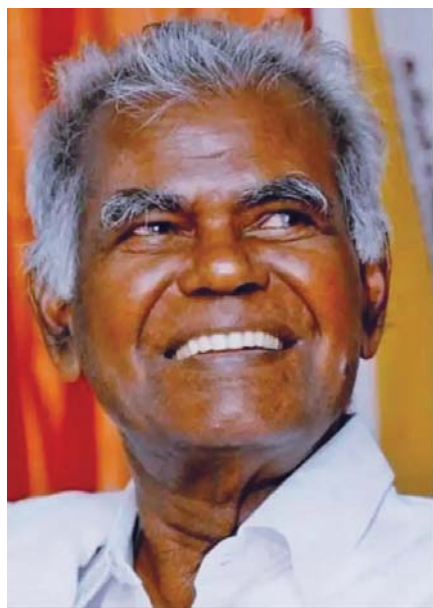
The Mazdoor Kisan Sansad calls upon the entire working people to take out constant united struggles if the government decides to go ahead with the implementation of the most regressive four Labour codes, which take away all the rights of the workers of our country, including the freedom of Association, right to collective bargaining, right to strike and right to an 8-hour workday. The labour codes are denying the rights of more than 93% informal workers in the country and widening the formal/informal divide.

We demand the government to immediately withdraw the 4 Labour Codes; restore the old labour laws and the Labour laws enforcement machinery; right to occupational safety and health being a fundamental right, Ratify of ILO Conventions on fundamental rights - C- 87 freedom of
on page 6...

AIFB Dips Its Banner in Homage to Veteran Communist Leader R. Nallakannu

The Central Committee of the All India Forward Bloc expresses its profound grief at the passing away of R. Nallakannu, veteran leader of the Communist Party of India and a revolutionary freedom fighter. With his demise, an era in the Left and progressive movement of India has come to an end.

R. Nallakannu was not merely a political leader; he was an institution in himself. His lifelong dedication to the cause of workers, peasants, and the marginalised sections of society stands as a shining example of principled politics and selfless public service. His simple living, unwavering integrity, and countless sacrifices for social justice will be remembered and recorded in history with golden



letters.

From his humble beginnings in a remote village of Tamil Nadu to

becoming one of the most respected figures in the State's political landscape, his journey was truly inspirational. His life story serves as a beacon of hope and guidance for the younger generation, demonstrating how commitment, discipline, and ideological clarity can shape public life with dignity and purpose.

Known for his soft-spoken nature and accommodative approach, R. Nallakannu earned the respect of friends and political opponents alike. He maintained warm and cordial relations with the leadership of the All

India Forward Bloc, reflecting his inclusive spirit and dedication to unity among progressive forces.

In honour of his exalted memory, the Central Committee of the All India Forward Bloc dips its banner and flag. The Party conveys its heartfelt condolences to his bereaved family members, comrades of the Communist Party of India, and his countless admirers and friends across the country.

His legacy will continue to inspire the struggles for equality, justice, and democratic rights.

Government Failure, War Fallout...

from page 1...

particularly edible oils, must be regulated. Adequate compensation must be provided to gig workers who have lost their livelihoods, and urgent measures must be taken to protect small restaurant owners from collapse.

At the same time, we unequivocally condemn the aggressive actions of the United States and Israel against Iran, which have destabilised global energy supplies and adversely impacted countries like India. The

government of India must abandon its silence and take a principled stand in defence of sovereignty and peace. The All India Forward Bloc calls upon the government to urgently raise its voice against the war, demand its immediate cessation, and take all necessary diplomatic and economic measures to ensure the uninterrupted supply of energy resources to the country. The lives and livelihoods of millions cannot be sacrificed at the altar of geopolitical alignments and policy paralysis.

Mazdoor-Kisan Sansad Calls...

from page 5...

Association, C- 98 Collective Bargaining, C-190, C-189, C-155 and 187 OSH; Convene the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) that was not convened since the last ILC held in 2015, stop privatization of public sector Industries and services; stop outsourcing and contractualisation of jobs, withdraw fix term employment law, implement minimum wages of Rs 26,000 for all workers including scheme workers and fill up the 65 lakh vacant posts in government and public sector and lift ban on new posts.

The Sansad notes that the Government of India is undermining the federal character of our nation and encroaching on the rights of the states, depriving them of the financial resources and centralizing the power. We demand that the constitutional rights of the states must be strictly adhered to by restoring the taxation powers of the states through amending the GST Act 2017, and provide 60% share to states instead of the current 33% of the divisible pool (including cess and surcharges). We demand the government to tax the super-rich and ensure fundamental rights of employment, food, health, education, pension and housing to all citizens as statutory responsibility and end the corporate policies of breeding inequality and concentration of wealth under monopolies and handful of billionaires.

The Sansad demands to enact law to strictly control and suppress communal elements indulging in promoting communal and divisive politics endangering the unity of the working people and creating insecurity and unrest in various parts of the country. We call upon the working people to isolate communal divisive forces and uphold the secular character of our nation.

This Mazdoor Kisan Sansad calls upon the people of India to
Ø Observe 23rd March 2026, the martyrdom day of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev as Anti-Imperialist Day against the free trade deal, 4 labour codes and for other demands.

Ø Observe 1 April 2026 as All India Black Day against the Labour Codes and on other demands.

Ø Hold Mahapanchayats in all states of India to assert the above demands and rally the farmers and workers in the anti-corporate mass struggles.

If the government remains belligerent and authoritarian, the Sansad calls upon farmers and workers to gear up for a long haul of constant, pan-India, united struggles till all the demands are achieved and force the government to reverse all the anti-national, anti-people policies.

This Workers- Farmers' Parliament appeals for coordinated support of movements from all working and democratic sections of the people.

"Equality is not a favour-it's a right"
Empowered women empower the world.
March 8 International Women's Day

All India Forward Bloc
Central Committee
Visit: www.allindiaforwardbloc.org

Nepal's Political Earthquake:

A Generational Revolt and a Wake-Up Call for the Left

The outcome of Nepal's latest parliamentary elections marks a profound political moment, signalling not merely a change in government but a deeper generational rupture in the country's political consciousness. The dramatic rise of the Rastriya Swatantra Party (RSP) and its decisive mandate reflects a sweeping rejection of the entrenched political order represented by forces such as the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist–Leninist), the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre), and the Nepali Congress. From a Left perspective, this verdict must not be dismissed as a temporary wave or a mere protest vote; rather, it demands serious introspection into the failures of the traditional Left

movement in Nepal.

For decades, Nepal's Left forces carried the aspirations of workers, peasants, and the marginalised, particularly during and after the democratic transformation that followed the People's Movement of 1990. The promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal 2015 further institutionalised federalism and republicanism, outcomes shaped significantly by Left struggles. Yet, the promise of these historic gains has been steadily eroded by factionalism, opportunism, and a growing disconnect between leadership and the masses. The collapse of the unified Nepal Communist Party experiment after 2017 symbolised not just organisational failure but



ideological dilution.

The repeated cycles of instability under leaders such as K. P. Sharma Oli, Pushpa Kamal Dahal, and Sher Bahadur Deuba created an impression that the political class—irrespective of ideological labels—had become entrenched in a culture of power-sharing rather than people-centric governance. This “carousel politics” alienated large sections of the youth, who increasingly viewed traditional parties as indistinguishable in their pursuit of office and patronage. The emergence of the 2025 Gen Z protests was thus not an aberration but a culmination of long-simmering frustrations against corruption, unemployment, and the mass outmigration of Nepali youth.

It is in this context that the rise of Balendra Shah assumes significance. His transition from an independent mayoral victory in Kathmandu to leading the RSP's national campaign represents the crystallisation of a new political narrative—one that is anti-establishment, technocratic, and heavily reliant on youth mobilisation. The RSP's sweeping victory, particularly in urban centres and among first-time voters, reflects the depth of disillusionment with traditional parties, including those of the Left. However, from a progressive standpoint, this development must be approached with cautious optimism rather than uncritical celebration.

While the electorate's rejection of status quo politics is welcome, the ideological

character of the RSP remains ambiguous. Its discourse, centred on governance efficiency, anti-corruption, and administrative reform, lacks a clear commitment to structural transformation, class justice, or redistribution of wealth. There is a risk that such technocratic politics, if unmoored from a pro-people ideological framework, could end up reinforcing neoliberal economic policies under the guise of efficiency. Early criticisms of Mr. Shah's tenure as Kathmandu mayor—particularly regarding insensitivity towards informal workers and the urban poor—underscore this concern.

For Nepal's Left parties, this moment must serve as a wake-up call. The crisis they face is not merely electoral but existential. The erosion of credibility among the youth and working classes points to a deeper ideological and organisational stagnation. The Left must ask itself difficult questions: Why did it fail to channel the legitimate anger of the masses into a progressive political alternative? How did it allow corruption and patronage to take root within its own ranks? And why did it become indistinguishable from centrist and bourgeois parties in practice?

Self-introspection must lead to concrete renewal. First, the Left must return to its foundational principles—class struggle, social justice, and equitable development—while adapting them to contemporary realities. This requires a renewed focus on employment generation, public investment, and

reversing the structural conditions that force millions of Nepalis to seek livelihoods abroad. Second, internal democracy within Left parties must be strengthened to break the stranglehold of entrenched leadership and encourage the emergence of new, credible faces. Third, the Left must rebuild its organic links with mass movements—trade unions, peasant organisations, student groups—rather than relying solely on electoral arithmetic.

Equally important is the need for ethical political practice. The perception that Left leaders have become complicit in corruption has severely damaged their moral authority. A transparent, accountable political culture is essential if the Left is to regain public trust. The recent electoral verdict shows that voters are willing to embrace alternatives when traditional forces fail to deliver; this lesson must not be ignored. Finally, the Left must engage constructively with the new political reality. While opposing any anti-people policies of the RSP government, it should also support measures that genuinely advance democratic governance and institutional reform. A reflexive oppositionism will only further alienate the electorate. Instead, a principled, issue-based approach can help the Left reassert its relevance.

In conclusion, the Nepal election results represent both a rejection of the old order and an uncertain opening for the future. The rise of the RSP is a symptom of deeper socio-political churn rather than a definitive solution. For the Left, this is a historic moment to introspect, reorganise, and reconnect with the people. Failure to do so will not only marginalise it further but also risk leaving the political space open to forces that may not share its commitment to social justice and equality.

Subhasism: A Revolutionary...

from page 8...

mantle of patriotism while undermining democratic values and social harmony, Subhasism offers a clear alternative. It distinguishes between genuine love for the nation and opportunistic rhetoric. True patriots, according to Subhasist thought, are those who work for the welfare of the people, uphold secularism, and fight against exploitation in all its forms. They are guided by principles, not propaganda; by action, not slogans.

Subhasism also emphasises the importance of a strong, accountable state that serves the interests of the people. It envisions a governance model that is transparent, efficient, and committed to social welfare. At the same time, it stresses the need for mass participation in democratic processes, ensuring that power remains rooted in the will of the people. This balance between state authority and popular sovereignty is crucial for building a just and equitable society.

Ultimately, Subhasism is a call to action. It challenges us to rethink our understanding of nationalism, to reject complacency, and to embrace a vision of India that is free, just, and inclusive. It reminds us that independence is not an end but a continuous process, requiring constant vigilance, struggle, and commitment. In a world marked by inequality, division, and uncertainty, the principles of Subhasism provide a roadmap for building a society that is humane, equitable, and truly democratic.

As we reflect on the legacy of Netaji and the ideals he stood for, it becomes clear that Subhasism is not merely a philosophy of the past—it is a necessity for the present and the future. Those who truly love the nation must rise above superficial narratives and align themselves with the values of sacrifice, justice, and unity that define Subhasism. Only then can we hope to realise the dream of a nation that stands strong, not just in power, but in principle.

Study Material:

Subhasism: A Revolutionary Vision of Nationalism, Social Justice and People's Power

Subhasism, the political philosophy inspired by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, represents one of the most radical, uncompromising and forward-looking streams within India's freedom struggle. It is not merely a historical doctrine confined to the anti-colonial movement; rather, it is a living ideological framework rooted in militant nationalism, economic justice, and unwavering commitment to the oppressed. In today's political climate—where hollow rhetoric often masquerades as patriotism—Subhasism emerges as a powerful corrective, calling for sacrifice, integrity, and a people-centric vision of nation-building.

At its core, Subhasism is fiercely anti-imperialist. Netaji understood that imperialism was not only a political structure of foreign domination but also an economic system designed to extract wealth and perpetuate inequality. His opposition to British colonialism was therefore not limited to political independence; it extended to dismantling all forms of external control and exploitation. In the contemporary world, this principle remains deeply relevant, as global capital and neo-imperialist forces continue to influence national policies and undermine economic sovereignty. Subhasism demands

vigilance against such machinations and insists on a self-reliant, independent path for the nation.

Equally central to Subhasism is its critique of capitalism and its exploitative character. Netaji envisioned an India where wealth would not be concentrated in the hands of a few but distributed equitably among the people. He believed that political freedom without economic justice would be incomplete and hollow. Therefore, Subhasism advocates for the socialisation of wealth, ensuring that the resources of the nation are used for the collective good rather than private profit. This vision aligns closely with socialist principles, where the state plays a proactive role in regulating the economy, protecting public assets, and guaranteeing basic rights to all citizens.

The rights of workers and farmers occupy a prominent place in Subhasist thought. Netaji recognised that these sections form the backbone of the nation's economy and must be empowered, not exploited. Subhasism calls for strong labour protections, fair wages, and dignified working conditions. It also emphasises the need to safeguard the interests of farmers, ensuring that they are not subjected to market volatility, corporate exploitation, or policy neglect. In this sense, Subhasism stands firmly with the toiling



masses, advocating for a system where production serves human needs rather than profit motives.

Another defining feature of Subhasism is its uncompromising opposition to communal politics. Netaji envisioned a secular India where unity would be built on shared struggle and collective aspirations, not divided by religion, caste, or identity. Communal hatred, in his view, was a tool used by imperialist and reactionary forces to weaken the nation from within. Today, when divisive politics threatens social harmony, Subhasism reminds us that true nationalism is inclusive, unifying, and rooted in mutual respect. It calls upon citizens to reject hatred

and build solidarity across all sections of society.

Subhasism is also a philosophy of sacrifice. Netaji's life itself stands as a testament to his unwavering commitment to the nation. He did not seek comfort or compromise; instead, he chose the path of struggle, hardship, and ultimate sacrifice for India's freedom. This spirit of selflessness is central to Subhasism. It urges individuals, especially the youth, to rise above narrow self-interests and dedicate themselves to the larger cause of national progress and social justice. In an age of growing individualism and materialism, this message carries profound significance. The role of the Indian

National Army (INA) in shaping Subhasist ideology cannot be overstated. Under Netaji's leadership, the INA became a symbol of courage, unity, and defiance against colonial rule. It brought together people from diverse backgrounds, united by a common goal of liberation. The sacrifices made by INA soldiers represent the highest ideals of patriotism and collective struggle. Subhasism calls upon the nation to remember and honour these contributions, not as mere historical events but as guiding principles for present and future generations.

Inculcating patriotism among the youth is another vital aspect of Subhasism. However, this is not the narrow, performative patriotism often witnessed in contemporary discourse. Instead, it is a deep, conscious love for the nation—expressed through service, responsibility, and a commitment to justice. Subhasism encourages young people to engage critically with social realities, to stand against injustice, and to actively participate in nation-building. It seeks to create a generation that is not only proud of its heritage but also determined to build a better future.

In the current national situation, where pseudo-nationalists often claim the

on page 7...

Printed, Published & Edited by Debabrata Biswas, Ex-M.P. for the Central Committee of All India Forward Bloc, T-2235/2, Ashok Nagar, Faiz Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005. Printed at Kumar Offset Printers, 381 Patpar Ganj Industrial Area, Delhi-110092

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