

# Proletarian Era

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## Long Live Historic November Revolution



“Economic ruin, crisis, the horrors of war, an impasse from which there is no way out—this is what the capitalists have brought all the nations to. Indeed, there is no way out—except through the transfer of power to the revolutionary class, to the revolutionary proletariat, which alone, supported by the majority of the population, is capable of aiding the revolution to victory in all the belligerent countries and leading humanity to lasting peace and liberation from the yoke of capitalism.”  
(V I Lenin, “Honest defencism reveals itself”. Collected Works, Vol 24, page 205 – 206)

## SUCI(C) vehemently denounces US move to fabricate war against Venezuela

Comrade Provash Ghosh, General Secretary, SUCI (C), issued the following statement on 26 October, 2025:

“We vehemently denounce the announcement of US imperialists that they are sending the world’s biggest warship capable of hosting upto 90 combat aircrafts to the waters off South America with a view to ramping up a so-called operation against drug smuggling boats which, evidently, is a subterfuge of fabricating a new war against Venezuela where all their efforts including more than one coup attempt to engineer a regime change have proved abortive so far. This war machination of US rulers is further confirmed when López, a well-known Venezuelan opposition figure and a stooge of US imperialists who has been in exile in Spain since 2020, has publicly expressed his support for US military invasion of the country. US for long has been trying to bully Venezuela into submission since the US monopolists and multi-nationals have heavily invested in political outcomes in Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, to install a puppet government and thereby capture that country’s vast oil reserves, admitted a top adviser of US President Trump.

All anti-war peace-loving people must rise in protest and foil this conspiracy of the Trump administration to overrun sovereignty of a country by flexing military muscle.”

## Indomitable!



Police atrocities on the ASHA workers and their leaders when they marched to Cliff House on 22 October in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

## Government education is on the verge of ruination

When National Education Policy-2020 (NEP-20) was rolled out by the BJP government as an updated and upgraded version of prescriptions of NEP-1986, Birla-Ambani Committee (1999), Yashpal Committee recommendations (mainly replacing multiple bodies like the UGC and AICTE with a new “Commission for Higher Education and Research” to create a streamlined regulatory framework), the death sentence was pronounced for secular, scientific, democratic education as well as public system of schools, colleges, and universities managed and funded by government bodies to provide accessible education to all citizens. However, as a camouflage, the then Congress government promulgated the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which held that elementary education is a fundamental right for all children between the ages of 6 and 14 and mandated that the appropriate government provide free and compulsory elementary education. The act includes provisions for minimum school infrastructure, prohibits physical punishment and mental harassment, requires private schools to reserve 25% of seats for disadvantaged children, and prohibits unrecognised schools from

operating. Before RTE, the right to education was a non-binding directive principle in India under Article 45, which aimed for free and compulsory education for children up to 14 years old within a decade of the Constitution’s commencement. In 2002, this became a fundamental right under Article 21A of the Constitution.

So, the governments, whether of the Congress or the BJP, the two trusted representatives of the ruling Indian monopolists whose class design is to strip education of its essence, inhibit the process of generating a rational scientific thinking

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## ‘Angikar Yatra’ (Rally of Pledge) to protect honour and dignity of women

### An appeal of eminent women personalities

Dear friends,

An all-pervading darkness has descended on us. Humanness is in grave danger. Growing atrocities against women and affront to humanity have been sullyng and tearing apart the fabric of social life. In course of thousands of years of painstaking struggle against religious obscurantism, superstition, bigotry,

blind faith, injustice and tyranny, Renaissance had brought in its wake new ideas, new thought of life, heralded dawn of a new era. The slogan of equality-fraternity-liberty had provide beacon to emancipation of women from the stranglehold of feudal orthodoxy. In every sphere of life, in every step towards progress, the role of women became more pronounced and adored.

To quote the blazing lyre of revolutionary poet Nazrul Islam—

‘Everything that is great in the world,

All the creations, beneficial and good,

Half must be credited to woman,

And to man half only we should.”

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faculty among the students, facilitate easy and increasing entry of private sector into the academic arena and turn education into a commodity for selling at exorbitant price and maximize profit.

### The number of public schools is steadily declining

Let us see what the spectacle of the public education system in India is. Over the last 10 years, more than 89,441 government schools have been closed down. In Uttar Pradesh alone, shutters have been downed on 25,126 schools. The number is 29,410 in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is followed by Jammu and Kashmir, which saw a decline of 21.4% in government schools from 23,874 in 2014-15 to 18,758 in 2023-24. In the same period, Odisha's government schools declined by 17.1% from 58,697 to 48,671; Arunachal Pradesh's schools declined by 16.4% from 3,408 to 2,847; Uttar Pradesh's government schools declined by 15.5% from 1,62,228 to 1,37,102; Jharkhand saw a decline of 13.4% from 41,322 to 35,795; Nagaland witnessed a decline of 14.4% from 2,279 to 1,952; Goa's schools declined by 12.9% from 906 to 789 and Uttarakhand's government schools declined by 8.7% from 17,753 to 16,201. While the number of government schools has come down from 11,07,101 in 2014-15 to 10,17,660 in 2023-24, the number of private schools increased by 42,944 in the same period. The number of government schools has declined by 8%, while private schools increased by 14.9% in the past decade from 2014-15 to 2023-24, was admitted in the parliament by the Union minister of state for education, Jayant Chaudhary. (Source: Hindustan Times, 03-02-25)

### Shortage of teachers

What other factors have been ailing the government schools? First of all, the schools are suffering from huge shortage of teachers. In December 2023, in reply to a question in Parliament, the government mentioned a shortage of 7,22,413 teachers at the elementary level and 1,24,262 teachers at the secondary level. Several lakhs of teaching posts are vacant throughout the country. It is also found that more than one lakh schools in the country are 'one-teacher' schools. Andhra Pradesh topped with 12,912 such schools, followed by Uttar Pradesh (9508), Jharkhand (9172), Maharashtra (8512), Karnataka (7349), Madhya Pradesh (7217), West Bengal (6482), and others. According to recent Ministry of Education data for the 2024-25 academic year, there are 1,04,125 single-teacher schools in India, which serve approximately 3.3 million students. There are instances where one teacher simultaneously teaches in four classes.

And then corruption has crept

## Eminent personalities place draft 'Alternative people's Education Policy-2025'

in the process of teacher recruitment as well. The Supreme Court of India in April 2025 annulled the appointments of approximately 26,000 teachers and non-teaching staff in West Bengal, who were recruited in 2016 through the West Bengal School Service Commission (WBSSC). The decision followed a CBI investigation that found widespread corruption in the hiring process. But the Apex Court admitted that there were about 19,000 non-tainted teachers. Still, they were sacked without any proper reason. Similar incidents occurred in UP, where about 69,000 teachers lost their jobs and in Tripura, where 10,223 teachers were removed. Prolonged litigation denied justice. But the worst sufferers are the students who did not get their teachers in the classrooms.

### Lack of proper infrastructure

Moreover, in most of the government schools, there is no proper infrastructure, as revealed by a government report. Of 10.17 lakh government schools, only 3.37 lakh schools have disabled-friendly toilets, which accounts for 33.2% of schools. However, only 30.6% of them are functional. There is hardly any separate toilet for girls, which is a major deterrent for attendance of girl students. Of the over 14.71 lakh public schools in India, up to 1.52 lakh schools have no functional electricity. (source: The Hindu 03-01-25) Many schools do not have a reliable supply of clean drinking water, which is a fundamental health requirement. Issues such as poor ventilation, extreme temperatures, and a lack of natural light make it difficult for students to concentrate on their studies. An old survey showed that 25% public schools have no blackboards, chalks and dusters.

The lack of minimum infrastructure in public schools leads to significant negative impacts, including overcrowded and dilapidated classrooms, insufficient sanitation facilities, a lack of safe drinking water, and poor connectivity. These deficiencies create a negative learning environment that can demotivate students, increase dropout rates, and hinder academic performance.

### Merger of schools

As per prescripts of NEP-2020, many public schools with low enrolment are merged with nearby institutions. However, this process is sparking protests from teachers, parents, and education-loving people who raise concerns about reduced accessibility, increased travel for students (especially girls), and a potential negative impact on marginalised communities. Some regions, like Uttar Pradesh, are implementing large-scale mergers. As per a report of 16 June last, UP has initiated combination of 10,000 schools which has been worrying the

guardians because of covering more distance to school which include tough terrains as well and pose serious question about safety of the students, particularly girl students, which might force people with low income and mobility to take their children, especially the girls, out of school. Moreover, if private schools are merged with public schools (a provision for which exists in NEP-2020), public property would be grabbed by private operators virtually with legal sanction. In Delhi, it was found that a private school has constructed a huge school building on the site of a public school whose dilapidated structure is still visible behind the new construction.

### Save Education Movement and alternative education policy

These facts clearly prove that the government is on a spree to dismantle public education to vacate the space for corporate sharks. If this is allowed, the government education system will succumb to die within a few years. No sensible person who views education as instrumental for man-making and producing due consciousness about the material world among the students can ill-afford to acquiesce in such a move of any government to destroy education, a social treasure.

So, the teachers, students, guardians, academicians, intellectuals and well-meaning people were earnestly desiring to develop a serious movement to save education. So, they have combined themselves under the banner of The 'All India Save Education Committee' (AISEC), which spearheaded a united, sustained movement against NEP-2020 and annihilation of education in various forms like organising seminars, exchanging views and evolving opinions against this heinous design. It received spontaneous support from all sections of the population and was enthusiastically supported by the most senior academics, historians, scientists, physicians, and other intellectuals. The AISEC didn't confine its activity to regular demonstrative programmes. It has,

with the active help of eminent educationists and intellectuals, prepared a draft 'Alternative People's Education Policy-2025' countering every malevolent argument of the proponents of the NEP-2020 and the concomitant disaster in education system.

### Call for People's Parliament

This draft 'Alternative People's Education Policy-2025' is not an academic intercourse. It is being taken to the people for improvement through suggestions, opinions, recommendations, amendments, and alterations. The AISEC has taken upon itself this arduous task throughout the length and breadth of the country. After receiving all suggestions and amendments and duly examining them on the anvil of logic and rationality, it will finalise it in a 'People's Parliament' convened on 24 January 2026 in Bengaluru. It is only through the assertion of people's movement to save education that the government could be compelled to retrace from the ruinous path of killing education.

## AIDYO observed Protest Day



Hyderabad



Agartala

The All India Protest Day called by AIDYO on 16 October 2025 against galloping unemployment, random question paper leak, rampant corruption, etc. was observed countrywide.

Among others, the AIDYO Telangana State Committee held demonstration in Hyderabad and the Tripura State Committee in Agartala.

## Student Rally in Ranchi



A grand rally of students organized by Jharkhand State AIDSO in Ranchi on 19 October on various legitimate demands to save education from total collapse.

# Nobel Prize in Economics—a hollow pedagogy

Every year, the Swedish Nobel Academy confers an award for a significant contribution in the area of Economics. Amartya Sen and Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee, two economists of Indian origin, also received the Nobel Prize. Amartya Sen was awarded the Prize in 1998 for his contributions to welfare economics, where the focus was on the well-being and actual capabilities of individuals, rather than just economic growth or income alone for measuring economic development. Sen argued that poverty should not be viewed merely as a lack of income, but as a “capability deprivation”—a lack of real freedoms and opportunities to live a life one has reason to value. Abhijit Banerjee’s Nobel Prize-winning proposition, developed with Esther Duflo and Michael Kremer, has been the use of an “experimental approach” to alleviate global poverty. This methodology breaks down the complex problem of poverty into smaller, more manageable, and precise questions that can be answered through field experiments. Joseph Stiglitz was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 2001, along with George Akerlof and Michael Spence, for their “analyses of markets with asymmetric information”. His research focused on situations where one party in a transaction has more or better information than the other, such as when a customer knows more about their own risk level than an insurance company. Stiglitz is also recognized for his work on monopolistic competition and for his work on public policy and the economics of globalization.

## Proposition of Nobel laureates of 2025

This year, the Nobel Prize in Economics has been awarded to Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt. Joel Mokyr is a professor at Northwestern University, USA, and Eitan Berglas School of Economics, Tel Aviv University, Israel. Philippe Aghion worked at Collège de France and INSEAD, and The London School of Economics and Political Science. Peter Howitt teaches in Brown University, Providence, RI, USA. They have received “*for the theory of sustained growth through creative destruction and innovation-driven economic growth*”. As per the view of present day economists, in course of the history of social development, living standards have not changed considerably from one generation to

the next, despite many important discoveries during the last couple of centuries until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. They argue that though life had improved a bit from time to time, growth had stopped eventually in feudalism. However, this phenomenon underwent fundamental change after the Industrial Revolution, which occurred a little more than two hundred years ago. They further argue that over the last two centuries, for the first time in history, the world has seen ‘sustained’ economic growth. This has lifted vast numbers of people out of poverty and laid the foundation of prosperity of mankind. Assuming for argument’s sake that their observation is true, the question that would obviously arise is why has it been so? Is it that poverty has decreased? This year’s laureates in economics sought to provide an explanation to it. According to them, starting in Britain and then progressing to other countries, technological innovation and scientific progress resulted in a never-ending cycle of innovation and progress, rather than isolated events. This led to ‘sustained and remarkably stable’ growth. Its foundation is the constant flow of technological innovation. Continual economic growth occurs when new technologies replace old ones as part of the process known as ‘creative destruction’. According to them, economic growth depends on the level of technological progress, building on the physical and human capital accumulation. Using the proposition of useful knowledge creation in an environment of ‘creative destruction’, a mathematical model, these three laureates held that continuous innovation ‘sustained’ growth during the last two hundred years after the Industrial Revolution. They, however, did not specify whether the growth they have been referring to is of the people at large or of a few mega-rich.

But what is noted with a bit of surprise is that Joseph Schumpeter, an economist of 1940s who described capitalism as an evolutionary system posited that economic development is driven by entrepreneurs who introduce innovations, leading to “creative destruction” where new products and methods replace old technologies, firms and industries. But he assumed that market is free, competition open and state acts as an enabler of entrepreneurship of private operators—a proposition

which automatically negates justifiability in the period where monopoly has grabbed the market by weeding out small capital.

## Theories of macro and micro inventions of Nobel awardees

But the Nobel laureates this year have sought to reframe Schumpeter’s hypothesis but refrained from explaining why technologies historically had failed to produce ‘sustained growth. The Nobel prize winners distinguished between major breakthroughs (“macro inventions”) and incremental improvements (“micro inventions”). Macro inventions are radical technological discontinuities determined by some shift in people’s knowledge or understanding, or in a new combination of previously disparate ideas with potentially large effect on the marginal product of further improvements. Micro inventions, on the other hand, are incremental improvements to existing technologies explained by changes in economic supply and demand. That is, micro inventions are closer to everyday economic life and provide a key link between technology and the economy. Further, they also distinguished the useful knowledge for innovation in two parts – propositional knowledge and perspective knowledge. Macro intervention generate only propositional knowledge, whereas micro intervention creates perspective knowledge required for the regular useful goods and services. Until both the knowledges are integrated, the innovation cannot be sustained. The lack of a positive feedback loop between macro and micro inventions meant that even radical technological shifts always failed to result in anything but another technological plateau. While periods with rapid technological change could sometimes almost resemble the very early stages of the Industrial Revolution, or a takeoff, new innovations never accumulated enough feedback to produce sustained growth. What ultimately drove the takeoff into sustained economic growth was an expansion of “useful knowledge” (a term first introduced by Kuznets, another Noble Laureate (1971), powerful enough to breakout of the long-run stasis. The explanation no doubt sound technical or academic. But that has been reproduced to show the inherent fallacy.

## Theory of ‘creative destruction’

First of all, they admit there is a ‘statis’, a euphemism for crisis marked by economic downslide, rising poverty, recession as well as

other problems, anomalies and glitches. They hold that an environment of ‘creative destruction’ excels in the entrepreneurial skills of useful knowledge creation required for continuous innovation. This ‘Enlightenment’, after the Industrial Revolution, and its connections to practical use governed the societal changes needed to release the disruptive forces of ‘creative destruction’ into society. The resistance to technology, a phenomenon largely ignored by historians, had been pervasive in history and often came from vested interests. Involvement of assets like formal skills, tacit knowledge, reputation, specialized equipment, ownership of certain natural resources, or barriers to entry that secured monopoly positions, etc. by the vested interest were threatened by the new inventions. Specifically, the ‘Enlightenment’ paved the way for new institutions that were flexible enough to encourage competition between interest groups and allowed the winners to compensate the losers, for example, by functioning parliaments where representatives from different interest groups could meet and negotiate their claims.

So, they contend, if a country wants to grow, it needs to excel entrepreneurial culture that takes on challenges to implement propositional knowledge and pave the way to sustain innovation. A set of reforms that could increase the flexibility of entrepreneurship and competition among them is desirable. Notably, a stress has been given on ‘entrepreneurship’ i.e. the process of starting, organizing, and managing a new business or venture, which is attributable only to some individuals who have resources (capital) or have easy access to step into a new business.

## Vain attempt to address issue of sustained economic ‘crisis’

What is evident is that first of all, the Nobel theories have not been verified based on the criteria of practice. Secondly, all the theories are aimed at validating capitalist theories and overrule Marxism, albeit without any substantiation. So, the Nobel awardees this year also carefully avoided reference to the dynamic relationship between the base (economic structure or production system) and superstructure of it (spheres of the non-economic institutions and ideologies, such as idea, thought, politics, law, religion, culture and so

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forth).

In the history of human civilization, capitalism was not only the sole form of economic base. After the initial stage of primitive clan-communism, human society has passed through the stages of slave-society and feudalism and then reach capitalism through social revolutions that changed the production system and relations of production. The thoughts and ideas born in the superstructure by way of a dialectical interaction between human brain and the external world have a relative independence, and act upon the economic base. Thus, if the social need of progress is inhibited by the existing economic system and hence calls for concretization of social need in the form of a new production system which is qualitatively different from the existing one. through revolutionary change, this too gets reflected or is captured by social thinking. In this process, productive forces, which include human labour power the means of production (e.g. tools, equipment, buildings, materials, and improved land, and available knowledge and technologies based on science and scientific inventions which are constantly developing and hence are working as hand-maiden of ushering in the qualitative change in productive system. The feudal economic system was a decentralized, agricultural-based system where land was the primary source of wealth and power. At its core, it involved a hierarchy where a monarch granted land (fiefs) to nobles in exchange for loyalty, military service, and other support. Land was the principal source of wealth and power, with its ownership and use being central to the feudal system. Peasants, known as serfs, were tied to the land and could not move or change occupations without the lord's permission, creating a dependent labour force. When this system outlived its utility, capitalism replaced that obsolete system as new a production system based on which the modern human society (bourgeois civilization) was firmed up. Is it not that in course of its development from Industrial Revolution based on Newtonian mechanics? Is it not that with new technological discoveries and advancement of science, many old tools and techniques have been adopted by discarding old technology? Has it been anything different in essence than what the Nobel laureates label as 'creative destruction'?

Also, the bourgeois economists have been claiming that poverty has

## Nobel theories have not been verified based on the criteria of practice

decreased. Nothing is more deceptive than this statement. In fact, in order to justify this downright falsehood, they cunningly change the basis of calculation the income and expenditure of the have-nots. For example, say, 30 years back, a daily income of Rs 32 per day per person was more or less adequate for subsistence level earning. So those earning more than that were not considered poor. Now if today, when inflation has risen sky-high and means of earning has been on a steady dwindle because of closure, retrenchment, so called downsizing of industries, IT -based technology is replacing manpower requirement, can the same basis be taken for deciding poverty level?

### Capitalist mode of production

To be a bit more elaborative, in capitalism, means of production is in the hands of private owners (or capitalists) but the character of production is social i.e. unlike feudal economy, the goods produced are not for mere private consumption but for meeting the requirement of the people at large. But motive force of production is profit earning (for the capitalist owners of the means of production- industries or land). In its rising period, capitalism was operative based on *laissez faire* (i.e. free competition and reaping of average profit), the society has witnessed progress and people through employment in industries and related fields generated more income to buy items of necessity. So, economy prospered compared to previous land-based feudal economy. To put it succinctly, feudal economy based on the formula C-M-C (commodity-money-commodity) and where character of production was not social but of personal consumption. But in capitalism, the base changed to M-C-M' (Money-Commodity- Increased money in the form of profit), it marked an advancement in the social structure economy included. So, this new pattern of relatively 'sustained' economic growth for a given period had raised average GDP in the world very significantly and a marked improvement in living standards of people was evident.

### Inherent fallacies of textbook capitalist theories

As could be noticed, all Nobel Laureates sought to find an answer of that within the framework of capitalism by way of prescribing various reforms. But not a single theory has gone into the roots i.e. capitalism which, following inexorable law of social

development has lost its progressive role as soon as it reached the stage of monopoly and imperialism and now is in its death throes, still remains intact. The textbook economists or economic analysts take it for granted that capitalism has no alternative. We are not aware if the models prescribed by the Nobel Laureates have been given any trial and if so, what has been the result. But what we see is that notwithstanding propositions of Amartya Sen's capability development, Stiglitz's economics of globalization or Abhijit Banerjee's experimental approach to poverty alleviation, things have not improved but plummeted from bad to worse. The concept of GDP (Gross Domestic Product), which is viewed as an indicator of 'economic growth' in capitalism does not conform to the reality nor does per capita income (a statistical average of wealth generated sans distribution pattern). Even after changing a few parameters of measurement, GDP figure is at wide variance with the obtaining economic spectacle. Why? Because of growing inequality—a mark of decadent moribund capitalist economy based on exploitation of man by man and concentration of wealth in the hands of a few superrich financial oligarchs and concomitant destitution of the toiling millions—is not reflected in either GDP or per capita income (which is statistical average of total wealth divided by total population and hence misleading since concentration of wealth in few hands and indigence of the rest millions would not be captured in that measurement). As per latest official figures, the richest 10% of superrich receive over half of global income, while the poorest 50% receive only 8%. Moreover, 10% of the global population owning roughly 88% of the world's wealth, and the wealthiest 1% holding a significant portion of that. The bottom half of the world's population owns less than 1% of total wealth. What is more significant is that the richest 1% amassed huge wealth during economic crises and pandemics when common people were striving to eke out a bare living. This disproportionate wealth distribution, rapidly falling income of the common people particularly the downtrodden in absence of job opportunities and job loss and resultant squeezing of market (read demand in the market which is contingent upon the purchasing power of the people) has entangled capitalist economic

operation in an unsolvable crisis. All maladies, aberrations, deprivations and progressive downslide of economy are stemming from that. Without addressing this basic question, any theory, analytical model, policy directive or claim of iconoclastic achievement in the sphere of economics would, in the ultimate analysis, prove to be a peddling in abortive pedantry.

### Why is capitalist economy stuck in stagnancy

Fact is that capitalist economy is struck in stagnancy. Why? The Nobel laureates of this year attempted to answer these questions in their theory of 'creative destruction' and that too by hands of entrepreneurs, who run the machine of exploitation under capitalism. But then their theory is estranged from the law of social development and the question of changing the production system based on the social necessity, as detailed above. Had they been serious to probe into the cause of the growing crises of economy the world over, they could not but notice that capitalism itself is the biggest obstacle to social progress and the capitalist economic system itself is coming in the way of abundant production and its equitable distribution. So, prosperity of people at large has vanished. Now prosperity is skewed in the hands of a few super rich, as stated earlier, while toiling millions are pauperized more and more with every passing day, so how can there be prosperity of common people. As admitted, albeit indirectly, by the Nobel Laureates themselves, increased living standard of common people and not GDP (where distribution of wealth is not captured) is the mark of real economic prosperity. Why is it so?

### Genius of Great Marx provided the answer

Answer was provided by a genius like Karl Marx. The question which perplexed one to all is wherefrom profit of the capitalists comes? Great Marx showed that method of procuring the means of life necessary for human existence is called mode of production for material values (food, clothing, instruments of production etc.). The instruments of production and the people who use these instruments for producing material values jointly constitute the productive forces. An important aspect of the mode of production is the relations of men to each other in the process of production. That is called relations of production.

Then he proceeded towards exposition of Capitalist Economic Laws. He showed that a commodity has two values. One is 'use-value'

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## Rising crime against women

Open the daily newspaper and you would find at least five to six incidents of crime against women in different parts of the country. Most common is rape or gang rape. Often the rape victims are killed and that too inhumanly. Rape, once a forbidden term, is now on the lips of even teenagers, even among children younger than them. Even during Nandigram movement in West Bengal, we had seen the then CPI (M)-run government using, for the first time in the history of the country, using rape and gang-rape of innocent women to suppress a legitimate mass movement.

In our country, as per the government statistics, one crime against a woman is reported every minute. Beside rape, there are other ferocities perpetrated against women unthinkable in a civilized society. These atrocities encompass a wide range of physical, psychological, and economic abuse rooted in male chauvinism. These violations occur within families, communities, in educational institutions, at offices, on streets, even in the administration including police and military and in most cases state remains an accomplice. To mention a few categories of assault are female foeticide, and infanticide, dowry violence and murder, femicide, acid attacks, intimate partner violence, female genital mutilation, honour killings, child and women trafficking, forced child marriage, online and technology facilitated violence like cyberbullying, cyberstalking, doxing (releasing private information), and the non-consensual distribution of intimate images, structural violence that occurs owing to the system stemming from discriminatory laws, customs and policies. This can include misogynistic speech, unequal pay, and restrictions on women's freedom of movement, and it influences and perpetuates individual acts of violence. Violence in war - in situations of war and armed conflict, women are deliberately targeted with acts of sexual violence, sexual slavery, and forced pregnancy as weapons of war. Even children in the age of even as low as of one month, six months, one year, and so on are subjected to such sexual assault. What is more shameless is that as many as 151 sitting MPs and MLAs face cases of crimes against women. This is the kind of rot the wornout capitalist system is breeding day in and day out.

Ironically, the vote-based bourgeois and petty-bourgeois parties raise finger at each other for

such ghastly crimes against the women. If BJP is in power in one state, the Congress, TMC, CPI (M) etc. are vociferous in accusing the government. On the other hand, when any such incident occurs in TMC-ruled West Bengal or CPI (M)-ruled Kerala, the BJP raises its pitch of protest to decibels. Point is that such is only but natural for all of them subservient to bourgeois class interest and attuned to bourgeois vote politics. Based on the latest data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) for 2023, Uttar Pradesh reported the highest number of crimes against women. While Maharashtra is the second-highest state by volume, Rajasthan ranks third followed by West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. Four of the five states named here have the BJP in power. To avert the allegation, the UP and Maharashtra governments have come out with an immediate excuse that states with larger populations, like Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, will naturally have a higher volume of crimes. The UP government also boasts of more number of reported crimes. So does the West Bengal government as well.

On the other hand, as per state police report, incidents of rape in Kerala have been on an upward trend over the past decade, with recent years showing a significant increase. Major cases often involve victims knowing their abusers, and a high proportion of victims are minors. Just a few days back, 11 criminals accused of raping pregnant Bilkis Banu during Gujarat pogrom who were released from the jail through manipulation were felicitated by the Hindutva activists. Likewise, BJP leader and MLA Kuldeep Singh Senger of Unnao in UP abducted and violated a minor girl at his residence in 2017. Hathras gangrape case of 2020 the murdered victim so called *dalit* girl was cremated by the police in the wee hours without complying with the formalities and also without consent of her family. Hathras SC-ST court acquitted three out of four accused persons citing lack of evidence and convicted one person for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The handling of the investigation by the UP Police—including the victim's hurried cremation against her family's wishes—sparked national outrage and led to accusations of a cover-up by the state's BJP government. Some observers held that the officials sided with the upper-caste

perpetrators due to political reliance of the BJP on upper-caste voters. Sakinaka rape and murder (2021) and Beed gang rape of a minor by 400 men over seven months (2021) are two gruesome cases that happened in Maharashtra. A Beed gang rape survivor's decade-long fight for justice faced a setback as the Bombay High Court overturned her attackers' conviction, even as she continued to battle social ostracism. According to data, over 200 cases of gang rape were registered between January and June 2025. Tragically, five girls were even murdered after being raped during this period. An 18-year-old dalit girl of Pathanamthitta, Kerala had accused 64 men of sexually abusing her since she was 13 years old. Brutal murder and gang rape case of a Post Graduate Trainee doctor inside R G Kar Medical College and Hospital created a chilly flutter throughout the country. But the alleged culprits have not been meted out stringent punishment till date because of their stated closeness with the ruling party. Just the other day, a second-year MBBS student of a private medical college in West Bengal's West Bardhaman district was allegedly dragged outside her college campus and raped at night. No arrests have been made yet in this connection, the police said. While commenting on the case, the TMC chief minister of the state asked why she was out at midnight (fact is the victim ventured out in the evening around 7.30 pm). One would recall that in Nirbhaya Damini's case of Delhi the then Delhi Police Chief Neeraj Kumar said: "Women should not go out late at night." Incredible indeed! The victim is demonized and not the culprit. Whose responsibility is it to protect the women? Is it not of the police-administration of a government if it is a civilized one? Yogi Adityanath, the BJP chief minister of UP, wrote that "*women are not capable of being left free*

*or independent. Their energy should be regulated, lest it become worthless and destructive.*" During the CPI (M) rule in West Bengal in 1990 when a female government officer was raped, murdered and her naked body thrown into a paddy field by the miscreants, Jyoti Basu, the then chief minister, downplayed the severity of the incident, describing it as "commonplace" and suggesting that such "anti-social acts" happen everywhere. See, all of them see eye to eye in so far as skirting their own responsibility for providing safety to women is concerned. And riding on their casual approach and aversion towards taking stringent action against the anti-socials involved in crime against womenkind, safety of women is at stake.

No one is a born criminal or rapist. It is the decrepit morally crippled capitalist society which is turning the individuals into criminals and rapists.

The system is abetting objectification of women through spread of obscenity and vulgarity through every media of communication—whether it is book, or film or TV or social media—incessantly fomenting sex-perversion and depraved mindset and thereby making dignity of the women vulnerable to outrage. The vote-based bourgeois petty-bourgeois political parties in order to either stay in or rise to power rear gangs of criminals and anti-socials who work as their foot soldiers for orchestrating violence during election, intimidating political opponents, terrorizing people when needed and running rackets for various offences including extortion, pilferage of public money and so forth.

The criminals also seek to rally behind the ruling parties to enjoy licence to do anything and remain unscathed from punitive action. So, the question of ensuring safety, security, honour and dignity of the women is inseparably linked with the struggle for overthrowing this stenchful capitalist society.

### Peasant Rally in Amroha, Uttar Pradesh



Comrade Sankar Ghosh, General Secretary, AIKKMS, addressing a peasants' rally at Amroha district, UP, on 13 October, 2025

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and the other 'exchange value'. 'Exchange value' is determined by the 'labour-time' spent on producing each commodity, article or product. The term 'exchange value' has been used, because this is the basis of the whole analysis. But in actual life things hardly ever sell at precisely their 'exchange value'. In capitalism, whether it is material products or human labour power, both are bought and sold on the market at a price under the strength of demand and supply, which may be either above or below the correct 'exchange value'. The 'exchange value' of a commodity is not identical to its price but represents rather what (quantity of) other commodities it will exchange for, if traded. Marx also clarified that in a commodity is embodied two aspects of the labour— abstract and concrete labour. 'Abstract labour' is the expenditure of human labour power in general; it creates the value of a commodity. 'Concrete labour' is labour expended in a definite form; it creates the 'use-value' of a commodity. There is only one factor common to all products—they are produced by human labour. A thing has greater exchange value if more human labour has been put into its production (necessary foods have far less exchange value than motor cars). 'Exchange value' is determined by the 'labour-time' spent on producing each commodity, article or product. The term 'exchange value' has been used, because this is the basis of the whole analysis. But in actual life things hardly ever sell at precisely their 'exchange value'. In capitalism, whether it is material products or human labour power, both are bought and sold on the market at a price, which may be either above or below the correct 'exchange value'. There may be a surplus of the particular product on the market, and the price that day may be far below the correct exchange value; or, if there is a shortage, the price may rise above the value. A steamship is more valuable than a rowing boat because more human labour has gone to the making of the steamship. The whole process of training the skilled worker, besides the higher standard of living which is essential for the maintenance of his skill, involves more labour-time and hence more 'value'. Marx further added that "Labour-time will always remain, even when exchange value has disappeared, the creative essence of wealth and standard of the cost required to produce it." (Theories of Surplus Value, CW, Vol. III) Marx also explained that the instrument or machine is also created by human labour (i.e., innovation) and hence it is nothing but "congealed labour". Then Marx brought his historical concept of 'Surplus value'. The 'Surplus value', he proved, is equal to the new value created by workers in excess of their own labour-cost,

## Great Marx showed the root of capitalist crisis

which is expropriated by the capitalist as profit when products are sold. So, profit is 'expropriation of surplus value'. Thus, 'surplus value' is the result of the worker's unpaid labour. Essentially, a successful innovation from this surplus investment could be a result of workers, not the entrepreneur or capital owner.

### False assumptions of bourgeois economics

Bourgeois economists argue that capital and labour are two conditions of production. Marx refuted by saying that Capital, first of all, is accumulation of money and could not make its appearance in history until the circulation of commodities has given rise to the money relation. As stated above, in the formula  $M - C - M'$ —the simplest expression of operation of capitalist economy— $M'$  represents the increased capital (original capital plus profit). So, capital is value which brings in 'surplus value' by exploiting wage-workers. So, was his remark that *and "Capital is "dead labour; that vampire-like, only lives by sucking living labour; and lives the more, the more labour it sucks."* (The Capital, Vol. 1)

Marx had further stated that, *"The monopoly of capital becomes a fetter upon the mode of production, which has sprung up and flourished along with, and under it. Centralization of the means of production and socialization of labour at last reach a point where they become incompatible with their capitalist integument. Thus integument is burst asunder. The knell of capitalist private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated."* (ibid) He did not live to see the stage of full-grown monopoly and imperialism.

It was Great Lenin, his worthy disciple, who explained that in this stage of moribund decadent capitalism, the motive force of production is not just to earn profit but maximum profit. Maximum profit means maximum exploitation and deprivation. Lenin also explained how the imperialists-capitalists in their frantic attempt to stave off crisis of capitalist economy is tilting more and more towards militarization and generating war for grabbing markets.

### Final Words

This is the truth of economic science which is irrefutable. Superiority of socialism where means of production is not owned by any group of individuals nor maximization of profit is the motive force of production, was factually proved by Soviet socialism till the time the process was not reversed by the counter-revolutionaries. So howsoever frantic may be the efforts of the bourgeois economics to explain the

severe economic crisis of capitalism by advancing theories of distinction between major breakthroughs ("macro inventions") and incremental improvements ("micro inventions"), "propositional knowledge of observation, cataloguing and classification of natural phenomena as

well as the establishment of regularities and principles and natural laws governing these phenomena", fact is that unless the very capitalist system is overthrown, exploitation of man by man is abolished, the motive force of production is changed from profit maximization by a handful of monopolists to maximum satisfaction of social necessity, remedial prescriptions would remain ever elusive.

## Angikar Yatra in West Bengal

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But as deep cultivation of such uncompromising humanist thoughts was not taken up in right earnest and yet higher ideology commensurate with the need of the hour did not dawn upon the people at large, the sky once illuminated with ray of new hope is now subsumed in dusky clouds of crises. Today, the situation is horrific. The sky is rent with the wails and moaning of the raped women ranging from a tiny female child to an aged woman. Delhi, Hathras, Unnao, Bantala, Dhantala, Kamduni, Kathua, Khandwa, Bangalore, Park Street, R G Kar hospital, Kasba Law College—the list is endless. Everyday, several such incidents of crime against women are stirring the entire society, generating a fear psychosis of possible outrage of modesty of women, anytime, anywhere, —in households, academic institutions, hospitals, places of work, paddy fields and on the streets.

When the right-thinking citizens are raising their voice of protest and seeking justice, the response of the government is of utter disdain. The ruling dispensation is only busy to shield the culprits. In fact, the rulers want such perverse proclivities to engulf the society particularly the youth. Because they want to butcher humanness, turn the society numb, dumb and subservient to their dictates. But despite all their efforts, protest does not die down, albeit remain diffused for some time being. So writes a poet of the time—

*"The girl who was missing is traced in the jungle, completely tattered and shattered, Should I stare at the firmament, beseeching justice of heaven? No, I cannot."*

The entire country is seething in anger over the years, from the rape of Delhi's paramedical student 'Nirbhaya' to the young doctor 'Abhaya' of RG Kar. And now that rage has burst forth tremendously.

The protest particularly of the women against such bestiality has taken hold of the streets. This movement is a struggle to protect humanity—a struggle for all, regardless of gender. It is time for us to unite and stand strong in this struggle.

The flame of resistance must be spread across the length and breadth of our society. To this purpose, starting from 9 December (birth and death anniversary of Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain) till December 16 ('Nirbhaya' Day commemorating the Delhi para medical student), "Angikar Yatra" (Rally of pledge) will travel across villages, towns, cities, ports and highways of all the districts of the state of West Bengal in demand for safety, security and honour of the women. The rally will conclude at the statue of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar—doyen of Indian Renaissance and an ardent champion of women's cause—located in the historic College Square in Kolkata. This week-long 'Angikar Yatra' will have their fists clasped in resolve to take up cudgels against the ongoing atrocity and oppression on women. With the collective participation of lakhs of women of the state, from the Hills to the Coasts, from the Sundarbans to the Jungles, this Yatra will create a new wave of resistance against crime against women. We appeal to you to join this 'Angikar Yatra' and to extend all kinds of help and support.

Appeal by—

**Principal Maitrayee Bardhan Roy, Filmmaker Satarupa Sanyal, Prof. (Dr) Nupur Banerjee, Principal Seema Chakraborty, Prof. Saswati Ghosh, Athlete Anita Roy, Athlete Kuntala Ghosh Dastidar, Social activist Kalpana Datta, Advocate Debjani Sengupta, Prof. Shanwaz Nabi, Sister Bharati Mukherjee, Dr Nasrin Ali.**

*Corrigendum:* Through inadvertence, the photo of Puducherry movement was printed with Kerala movement news in previous issue. The mistake is regretted.

## Silent holocaust: 38 million dead because of economic sanctions

They are the dead who do not appear on nightly newscasts. Their names are not etched on memorials, nor are their deaths tallied in the immediate casualty figures of war. They are the victims of a silent, slow-moving, and bureaucratically administered form of attack from the imperialist camp. They are the millions who have perished not because of bombs, missiles or bullets, but from sustained hunger, preventable disease, and the systematic collapse of health because for over half a century, the US and the European imperialist powers have waged a covert war on countries who refuse to genuflect before their dictates. This war is not launched

with a primary weapon: unilateral economic sanction which range from comprehensive - deaths—a figure that dwarfs the direct casualties of most modern armed conflicts and constitutes one of the greatest, and most unacknowledged, humanitarian crimes of our time.

The US and European imperialist powers have long cloaked their unilateral sanctions in the language of diplomacy and human rights, presenting them as a peaceful alternative to military intervention. This is a pernicious fiction. In reality, these measures are a refined instrument of imperial power, designed to discipline and destroy 'disobedient' governments of the 'rogue' countries who dare to challenge imperialist hegemony and chart an independent course.

The blueprint was perfected decades ago. In 1970, when the

Chilean people democratically elected Salvador Allende, a socialist leader, as country's president much to the chagrin of the Pentagon rulers, the then US President Richard Nixon commanded his officials to make Chile's economy scream by imposing sanctions meaning trade embargoes or asset freezes. Sanctions aim to create economic hardship to force a change in the policies or actions of the targeted country. The result was brutal. Encasing on people's misery and penury, Augusto Pinochet, a US-backed military dictator orchestrated a coup d'état with the help of the US imperialists, assassinated Salvador Allende and became president of the country in 1974. The method was proven effective: a government could be toppled by starving its people. From an average of 15 countries under sanction in the 1970s, the Western sanctioning machine has expanded with ruthless efficiency. By the 1990s and 2000s, that number had doubled to 30. Today, in 2025, more than 60 nations—a bulk of which are in the Global South—are ensnared in this web of economic warfare in the form of sanctions. What was once a targeted tool is now a blanket policy of punishment of the recalcitrant countries.

The human toll in specific cases has been well-documented, though often wilfully ignored. In 1990s Iraq, comprehensive UN sanctions, aggressively championed by the US and UK, led to a man-made humanitarian catastrophe. More recently, the US-led economic siege of Venezuela has been described by

economists as a form of "collective punishment," with one study from the Center for Economic and Policy Research estimating 40,000 excess deaths in 2017-2018 alone due to sanctions that crippled the country's ability to import food and medicine.

Until now, the full global scale of this carnage has been obscured, relegated to case studies that allowed policymakers to treat each tragedy as an isolated incident. This has changed with a seismic shift in our understanding. A landmark study published this year in *The Lancet Global Health*\*, provides the first comprehensive, global assessment of the mortality associated with international sanctions from 1970 to 2021. The findings are a forensic indictment of staggering proportions. The central estimate is almost incomprehensible in its magnitude: "38 million deaths." The primary killers are not explosions, but the slow, agonising consequences of economic strangulation: malnutrition, the collapse of water and sanitation systems, and the failure of healthcare infrastructure.

The logic of sanctions is the logic of engineered deprivation. A declassified US State Department memo from April 1960, outlining the strategy against Fidel Castro's Cuba, lays bare the brutal calculus. It stated the objective was to "weaken the economic life of Cuba," to "deny money and supplies," and, with chilling clarity, to "bring about hunger, desperation and overthrow of government." Iraq, Iran, Palestine—all are subjected to sanctions.

Hunger is not an accidental by-

product; it is the core mechanism. By controlling the global financial system—the dominance of the US dollar and Euro, the SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication) is a global messaging network that enables banks to securely send and receive information about financial transactions. It and access to critical technologies—the US and European imperialists can unilaterally sever a nation's economic arteries. They can freeze its assets, block its trade, and paralyse its central bank. The result is hyperinflation, the evaporation of purchasing power, and the collapse of both public services and private markets. When a mother cannot find food for her child or medicine to treat dysentery, that is not an unforeseen consequence. It is the precise point of the exercise.

This system of coercion is the bedrock of modern imperialist machination. It allows for the projection of power avoiding the political cost of deploying troops. This is more than a geopolitical crisis; it is a profound moral imperative. Half a million people are sacrificed each year on the altar of imperialist hegemony. This cannot be allowed to continue unbridled. An international order that relies on the mass starvation of children to enforce its will is not a rules-based order; it is a criminal enterprise. The silence surrounding these millions of deaths must be broken by raising organized protest of voice against imperialist design of starving people to death through draconian sanctions.

## Resist Proposed Draconian Electricity (Amendment) Bill - 2025

It has come to our notice that the Union Ministry for Power has published the draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill-2025 seeking opinions within 30 days from the organizations headed by the monopolists of our country. Like all previous Bills it has been claimed that "to strengthen and reform the electricity sector in alignment with industry requirements" the proposed Bill has been drafted. It is astonishing to note that opinions have not been sought from the major stakeholder, i.e. the workers, employees, peasants, consumers and people at large. Obviously, the objective of the Bill is to privatize the entire distribution system in the class interest of the monopolies and subsequently to step forward for privatisation of the power sector as a whole.

Failing to enact the earlier Bill-2022 in the face of stiff resistance movements by the workers, employees, peasants, consumers and the people at large, the autocratic BJP led central government is adopting multiple routes to privatise the distribution system at any cost. The proposed Bill has been drafted to aggressively fulfill the class desire of

monopoly giants like Adani, Tata, Goenka, Torrent, Essar, etc.

We firmly believe that presently electricity is the basic need of the people irrespective of their economic status and has become a fundamental right of the citizens like right to food, health, education, employment etc. So, under no pretext it can be considered as a profit-making commodity.

In brief, the Bill has proposed to amend the Electricity Act to make it mandatory for Electricity Regulatory Commissions to determine cost reflective tariff. The Bill further has directed to fix tariff without burdening any consumer group exclusively. What does it mean? It means cost of electricity has to be fixed to satiate the urge of profit maximization of the private operators. For fixing tariff, existing categorizing amongst the consumers i.e. Industrial, Commercial, Domestic, Peasants, etc. will be eliminated. In the name of distribution network sharing, the Bill has allowed multiple licensees to the

private operators to run their business within an area using the infrastructure of State-owned Distribution Companies built-up at the cost of public money. This may lead to grid chaos. Besides, profitable zones will be handed over to private agencies through cherry picking while state-owned Distribution Companies have to supply power to the rural, domestic and agricultural sector causing severe financial hardship to such public enterprises. Introduction of open access on the ground of withdrawal of universal service obligation for the interest of the private owners, will definitely aggravate the cost of electricity and flood gate of installation of Prepaid Smart Meter will be opened. It is a matter of grave concern that the Bill has proposed to withdraw the cross-subsidies within five years for the interest of the manufacturing enterprises (i.e. industrialists), Railways etc. It is a clear attempt to treat all categories of consumers uniformly withdrawing the existing subsidies. The Bill proposes to

empower the State Electricity Regulatory Authorities to revise the tariff of electricity suo-motu. This will ignore the important role of the stakeholders in case of revision of tariff.

In the name of promoting "ease of doing business", the Bill has provided a slew of exemptions including obligation from licensing to the franchises in order to create this core sector a hunting ground of the corporates. The Bill has vested absolute power to the central government diluting the role of state governments which is a clear departure from the concept of power being a concurrent subject as guaranteed by the Constitution of India.

It goes without saying that over the periods, the experiment of privatization of Power Sector has not worked out for the governments as per expectation. Privatization of Power Sector in distribution wing was attempted in many cities in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, etc. But the licenses of the franchises were cancelled by the Regulatory

*Contd. on page 8*

## Successful movement by People of Karaikal, Puducherry

“Karaikal People’s Welfare Movement”, an association comprising various welfare organizations, women forums and workers’ organizations of Karaikal district of Puducherry state held a demonstration at Karaikal town on 7 October on various demands of the people of the district. Comrade Vincent, the coordinator of the committee invited Comrade K. Radhakrishna, Polit Bureau member of SUCI(C) to address the participants as chief guest and Comrade K. Sridhar, Central Committee member, SUCI (C), to inaugurate the programme. He also invited Comrade Lenin Durai, Secretary of the Puducherry State Preparatory Committee of SUCI (C) to speak a few words. Comrade Durai greeted the people of Karaikal for initiating the most important people’s movement. Com. Sridhar congratulated the members of the “Karaikal Welfare Movement” and expressed solidarity with the struggling people of Karaikal for taking up demands on the burning issues of the common people and strengthening the much cherished unity of the exploited people. While addressing the gathering, Comrade Radhakrishna recalled the teachings of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh, the great Marxist thinker that, though waves of movements are coming in several parts of the world like the Wall Street, Arabian Spring, Peasants struggle in Delhi and recent movements in Bangladesh, Nepal, etc, unless a

correct ideology and the genuine revolutionary party with a powerful leadership emerges and gains adequate strength, the desired revolutionary change will not come in the society. He ensured the people of Karaikal that SUCI (C) always stands with the fighting people and called for strengthening the movement uniting the people of all sections of poor and exploited. Many others including leaders of CPI, CPI(ML) and other trade unions greeted the gathering. Thousands of passerby onlookers listened to the speeches of the leaders.

Inspired by this demonstration a memorandum was submitted to the Regional Development Officer Sri Arunagirinathan on 13 October 2025. The delegation consisted of Comrade Victoria, the president of the All India Agricultural Workers Union and the state secretary Comrade Thamilarasi as well as Comrade C. Prakash, leader of the construction workers union. Comrade Vincent convenor of the committee also led the people in this programme. They demanded full 100 days of work and also to pay the pending salary to all workers who have been working on a 100 -day work before Diwali. The officer promised that he would do the needful. Accordingly, just before Diwali he arranged payment of 30 percent of the arrears to the workers and said that he would write to the state government to release fund to pay the rest of the amount in first week of November.



Com. K. Radhakrishna, P.B. Member SUCI(C) addressing the demonstration, Comrade Rajagopal Venkatesan, Tamil Nadu State Organizing Committee member translating the speech into Tamil

## Webinar by CPDRS against SIR

On 21 September 2025 the Committee for Protection of Democratic Rights and Secularism (CPDRS) organized a significant all-India webinar on the Special Intensive Revision (S.I.R.) of the Voters’ List by the Election Commission (EC). The webinar, which aimed to dispel confusions and provide clarity on this crucial issue, drew numerous participants from 20 states, who joined online both individually and also in groups

viewing the webinar through projector screenings in various cities. The webinar was addressed by Dr. S.Y. Quraishi, former Chief Election Commissioner, Shri Prashant Bhushan, senior advocate and advisor of the CPDRS, Professor Kunche Sridhar, the General Secretary, CPDRS and Shri Dwarikanath Rath, a well-known human rights and civil rights activist and advisor to the CPDRS.

## Round Table Conference by Save Education Committee in Bangalore

A round table conference was organized by the All India Save Education Committee (AISEC) Karnataka chapter on 16 October 2025 at Forum of Former Vice-Chancellors of Karnataka Hall, Bangalore. Eminent Educationists of Karnataka like Prof. A. Murigeppa, Former VC, Hampi Kannada University, Prof. L Jawahar Nesan, Former VC, JSS Technological University, Mysore, Prof. R Ramanujam, Mathematician, Professor at Azim Premji University, Bangalore, Dr. A. R. Vasavi, Educationist, Former faculty at NIAS, Dr. Paul Neuman, Historian, Principal St Joseph’s Evening College, Dr. Manjunath Krishnapur, Mathematics professor from IISE, Dr. S Chandrashekar Shetty, Former VC Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Dr. Abdul Subhan,



Educationist, Director Falcon Group of Institutions, Prof. Soumitro Banerjee, Former Director, IISER, Kolkata, Dr Tarun Kanti Naskar, former professor Jadavpur University and General Secretary, AISEC and others. Academicians discussed the serious implications of UGC’s draft LOCF (Learning Outcome-based Curriculum Framework) on our education system.

It was moderated by V. N. Rajashekhar, Vice-President, AISEC, Karnataka.

## Electricity (Amendment) Bill - 2025

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Commissions on the ground of poor performance.

We are of the firm opinion that the proposed Bill is a blue print of complete privatization of Distribution System to provide oxygen to the crisis-ridden monopolists of our country by their present political manager, the BJP- led Government. If it finds passage in parliament, not only the vast number of consumers, 15 lakhs regular and 12 lakhs contractual employees now engaged in this distribution sector will be thrown out of job to languish in utter distress, if not ruination.

In view of what has been stated

in the foregoing paragraphs, the proposed draconian Electricity Bill-2025 ought to be withdrawn, lock, stock and barrel

The All India United Trade Union Centre (AIUTUC) has called upon the employees and consumers across the country to build up mighty united movements against the proposed anti-worker, anti-employee, anti-peasant and anti-people Black Bill and appeal to all the State Governments irrespective of political hues to refrain from implementing this Bill in their states to save this core sector from being handed over to the profit-monger private sector on a silver platter.

## Memorandum to National Green Tribunal by CPDRS

The Centre for Protection of Democratic Rights and Secularism (CPDRS), a national Human Rights Organization, submitted a deputation to the National Green Tribunal for immediate Halt to the Google-Adani Data Center Project in Visakhapatnam and Anakapalli, Andhra Pradesh. It said that the Andhra Pradesh government’s approval for the massive, multi-billion dollar Google-Adani Data Center Complex spanning the Visakhapatnam and Anakapalli districts will result in a colossal disaster. The allocation of 480 acres across Tarluvada, Adavivaram, Mudasarlova (Visakhapatnam), and

Rambilli (Anakapalli) for this corporate venture is fraught with disastrous consequences for the common people. Large data centers are notoriously water-hungry, consuming billions of liters annually for cooling and maintenance.

In Visakhapatnam, a region already suffering from severe water stress due to groundwater depletion, unpredictable rainfall, and climate variability, diverting such vast quantities of valuable water for the proposed private enterprise will severely exacerbate the water crisis, taking vital resources directly away from the local population.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF : PROVASH GHOSH

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