

Intensified Suppression By Reactionary Indian Government Can Only Increase People's Resistance

THE reactionary Indian Government has been vigorously expanding its police force to strengthen its sanguinary suppression of the mounting revolutionary armed struggle of Indian peasants and the armed struggle of the Mizo and Naga people for national liberation.

The Indian peasants' revolutionary armed struggle has spread to many areas in nine states of India. The Naga and Mizo people have been persevering in armed struggle for national liberation in some mountainous regions in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura in east India. It is shaking ever more violently the tottering rule of the reactionary Indian Government. Finding that the police of various states have failed to cope with the daily-growing armed struggle, the reactionary Indian Government in its decline is mobilizing more and more Central Police to carry out the suppression.

The *Hindustan Times* reported on March 6 that the reactionary Indian Government "has asked the states to make full use of the Arms Act and the Penal Code" to quell the peasants' armed struggle and that all State governments "have also been told to draw upon Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force without hesitation to suppress Naxalite activity". In West Bengal the state government controlled by the Indian revisionists have set up 421 armed police camps in areas where the peasants' armed struggle is active. In the Gopiballavpur area of Midnapur district of West Bengal, Jyoti Basu, the police minister of the state and a revisionist, replaced the armed

police forces which failed to carry out their mission by 1,100 Eastern Frontier Rifles troops and rabidly ordered the latter to "shoot to kill" the peasants and revolutionaries. In Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh, the reactionary state government classified the areas where the peasants' armed struggle is developing vigorously as "disturbed areas" and dispatched large numbers of armed police and four battalions of the Central Reserve Police to suppress the armed struggle. The reactionary Indian Government also sent large numbers of the "Border Security Force" to Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura to suppress the armed struggle of the Naga and Mizo people.

To step up the suppression of the Indian people's armed struggle, the reactionary Indian Government has enormously increased the expenditure on the central police and expanded the police forces. According to an Indian paper, in fiscal 1969-1970, the reactionary Indian Government increased the expenditure on the Central Police by 100 million rupees to raise additional battalions of the Central Reserve Police, expand "Border Security Force", set up new police offices, purchase more arms, ammunition and equipment and move police forces on a large scale to suppress the people. In fiscal 1970-1971, the expenditure on the Central Police of the reactionary Indian Government will rise sharply to over 690 million rupees, nearly 20 per cent more than that of the previous fiscal year.

But, the reactionary government's sanguinary suppressive measures have failed to frighten the awakening Indian people. On the contrary they have roused the Indian people to fiercer resistance. It was reported that in areas of armed struggle the Indian people waged heroic struggle against the reactionary armed police dispatched there to suppress them. They reconnoitred for the guerrillas, protected the guerrillas who were moving away and refused to give the slightest information to the enemy. They hid grains and refused to give drinking water to the police,

placing the enemy in an awkward predicament. Indian bourgeois papers admitted that the reactionary Indian Government's suppressive measures "have not proved effective" and "even after the police had moved into these areas in some force.....very few villagers are said to have shown any willingness to help the police with information regarding the Naxalites". So, "the police have failed to catch the right leaders or to break the organization". Despite the intensified suppression by the reactionary government, the Indian peasants' armed struggle is spreading to new areas. In east India, the Naga and Mizo people's armed forces have repeatedly attacked the reactionary armed troop and police, dealing heavy blows to the reactionary government. In making all-out efforts to enforce its suppressive measures, the reactionary government is "lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet", and will only promote the Indian people to carry out the revolution more violently and on a broader scale.

(Hsinhua dispatch, March 15, 1970)