

Revolutionary Indian People Are Advancing

—Hsinhua Correspondent, Peking

THE Indian revolutionary people have this year carried to a greater depth and wider scale their heroic struggle against the Indian reactionaries and their masters—U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. In the course of their struggle, they constantly summed up experience, consolidated their ranks and accumulated strength; they often seized favourable opportunities to strike hard at the Indian reactionaries, throwing them into panic.

Extensive Dissemination of the Revolutionary Truth

This year has witnessed the extensive spread of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought in various places in India. Proceeding from the concrete conditions in the country, the Indian revolutionaries have emphatically propagated the necessity for the Indian people to take the revolutionary road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force. They have forcefully repudiated the "parliamentary road" trumpeted by the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party and the Dange renegade clique to benumb the Indian people.

The Indian revolutionaries have translated and published Chairman Mao's brilliant works in large quantities and reproduced Chairman Mao's writings and quotations in their revolutionary journals. They have spread the revolutionary truth among the broad masses of the Indian people, especially among the poor labouring people most brutally oppressed and exploited. It has been leaked out in the Indian press that among the "adivasi" (indigenous)

peasants living in Chota Nagpur area, Bihar state, many can recite quotations from Chairman Mao.

The Indian revolutionaries have also spread the revolutionary truth among the people by secretly painting huge slogans and pasting up leaflets. Large numbers of revolutionary slogans have appeared on the walls in villages and towns. They include: "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," "Without a people's army the people have nothing," "Not ballots but bullets needed for revolution!" "Boycott elections!" "Long live violent revolution!" "Armed struggle, yes, yes!" "Down with the vankees!" "Red salute to Naxalbari!" "Liberation is possible only by smashing the bourgeois state machinery!" "Mao Tse-tung, zindabad! (Long live Mao Tse-tung)."

In November, a huge slogan "Long live Comrade Mao Tse-tung" appeared on a wall near the Dum Dum international airport in Calcutta. "Down with elections" and other revolutionary slogans were painted all over the walls of a small street in Bombay, the second biggest Indian city, on the night of December 17. These actions of the Indian revolutionaries have dealt heavy blows at the Indian reactionaries. Indian Minister of Home Affairs Y. B. Chavan clamoured in Parliament on December 20 for another bill so as to carry out wanton suppression of the people.

Peasant Struggles Rising Wave Upon Wave

The Indian revolutionaries have been working hard to integrate Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought with the concrete practice of the Indian revolution. They paid great attention to going to the rural areas and mobilizing the peasants in the revolutionary struggle. Summing up their past experience in their work in the rural areas, the Indian revolutionaries pointed out the importance of making investigations in the rural areas and of applying Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought in making class analysis. They pointed out that this is the way indispensable for distinguishing between the enemy and

ourselves, a question of the first importance for the revolution. An article on investigation of two villages published by the Indian weekly *Desha Brati (Patriot)* exposed with numerous facts the extremely cruel feudal exploitation in the countryside and refuted the modern revisionists' fallacy that capitalism has prevailed in India's countryside.

With the daily awakening of the Indian peasant masses, the revolutionary peasants' armed struggle against brutal repression and their struggle to seize land have risen in successive waves in various parts of India. The people of Naxalbari, West Bengal State, have been persisting in their struggle. Moreover, in February this year, the peasants in Srikakulam, Andhra State, launched several surprise attacks on the reactionary troops and police with home-made guns as well as bows and arrows. In July, 5,000 peasants in the northern part of Uttar Pradesh seized back more than 20,000 acres of land from the landlords. In August, the peasants in Muzaffarpur District, Bihar State, heroically beat back the attacks of the police and armed bands of the landlords, holding a locality under their control for three days.

Recently, the reactionary Indian Government published a proclamation urging all the state governments to strengthen their secret service set-ups and intensify the suppressive measures against the revolutionary peasants. It instructed the state governments to send police as quickly as possible to the "troubled spots" and promised that the Central Government would come to their assistance if necessary. On December 5, Home Minister Chavan told Parliament in alarm that Indian revolutionaries are very active not only in West Bengal but also in eastern Uttar Pradesh, northern Bihar, Andhra and Kerala. He shouted hysterically that this "threat" cannot be underestimated and must be met with.

No matter how desperately the Indian reactionaries may struggle, the nearly 400 million woe-stricken Indian peasants are bound to rise up in struggle and get rid of the shackles on them. This is a historical trend that no reactionary forces can stop.

People's Struggle Surging in the Cities

This year, the struggles of the Indian workers, students and teachers have pounded heavily at the reactionary rule in India. The strike staged by 4 million government employees, including railway, postal and tele-communication workers, in September was unprecedented in scale. It hit the Indian Central Government with a force more direct and more powerful than that of all past strikes of government employees. The tide of struggles staged by the students and teachers has spread to several states as the year is drawing to an end. Newspaper workers and employees who seldom took part in past strikes, have also struck for two months for higher wages.

The Indian urban people's struggle is spearheaded more and more directly at U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the reactionary Indian rulers this year. When Robert McNamara, former U.S. Secretary of Defence and now President of the World Bank arrived in India in November, the Calcutta citizens staged a mammoth anti-U.S. demonstration. Deeply frightened McNamara had to leave the international airport by helicopter. When a delegation of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique was holding talks with the reactionary Indian Government in New Delhi in September, the revolutionary people of the Indian capital put up many slogans saying "Nec-colonialists, go home!" in the city and its suburbs, denouncing the Soviet revisionists for plundering the Indian people. Furthermore, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of the reactionary Indian Government and Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai were surrounded on several occasions this year by the indignant masses who stoned these reactionary chieftains to show their bitter hatred for the reactionary rule.

The urban people in India have manifested a courageous and undaunted spirit in their struggle. The inwardly weak reactionary Indian Government has revealed its fascist

✓ features in suppressing the big strike of the government employees. It ordered the police to open fire at the strikers, killing ten of them. 10,000 people were thrown into prison and over 10,000 people were discharged or suspended from work. However, the employees and workers of the posts and tele-communications departments carried on their struggle against the reactionary government in various forms. The "pen-down" strikes and "slow-down" struggle lasted more than one month after the big strike and threw the Indian reactionaries into a very awkward position.

Indian Reactionaries Are Doomed to Destruction

Under the blows of the Indian people's struggle, the Indian reactionary rule which is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad is becoming more and more unstable. As pointed out by an article in the November issue of the Indian revolutionary monthly *Liberation*, the Indian "ruling classes have been enmeshed in a deeper economic and political crisis than before. Their economy, an appendage to imperialist economy, is afflicted with a mortal disease from which there is no hope of recovery." The article said, "As the contradictions between the people and the exploiting classes grow sharper, the Congress Party, the main party of the Indian landlords and comprador-bureaucrat capitalists, can hardly deceive the people any longer with talks of economic planning or of building socialism. It is also a house divided against itself. A dogfight is going on between different factions and parties of the ruling classes, which have linked their fate with that of U. S. or British imperialists or of the Soviet neo-colonialists. Their fight for power and super-profits among themselves and their masters is making the political crisis even more sharp."

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "**The Indian nation is a great nation, and the Indian people a good people.**" The Indian reactionaries and their masters—U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism—are all paper tigers. The Indian people will certainly win complete emancipation through their own struggle!

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