

A CRITIQUE OF THE POLITICAL RESOLUTION

[We mention below some of the major criticisms of the Political Resolution of the CPI(ML), contained in the 18-point document, reportedly placed before the Party leadership in June 1969 by a section of cadres of Howrah District, West Bengal, who subsequent to their expulsion from the Party, later formed the LIBERATION FRONT—a group which, even after that, accepted the CPI(ML) as a revolutionary party. *Ed.*]

1) Although it is a fact that the revolutionary section of the Indian people has discarded the parliamentary path, it would be incorrect to suggest that people as a whole have lost all faith in all the bourgeois and revisionist parties, or they no longer harbour any illusion about the parliamentary path, or they are eagerly waiting for a fundamental and radical transformation of the socio-political system.

2) At present, clearly visible is the unity—and not disunity—amongst the ruling classes that have identified their interests with imperialism.

3) The principal contradiction in the present phase of the Indian revolution is the contradiction between feudalism and the Indian people and not that between feudalism and the peasantry.

4) It would be wrong to draw a strict parallelism between the experiences of the CPC and the Communist movement in India while referring to some deviations from the correct path committed by the Party leadership.

5) Maintaining silence over the need to form a political 'base area' may provide incentive to form "roving guerilla bands."

6) Notwithstanding the correctness of the formulation that under the leadership of the working class the principal

tactic of the revolutionary peasants is guerilla war, it is wrong to maintain that there is no need for mass movements, mass organisations and class struggles.

7) The contention that the major part of India's wealth is in the hands of 75 comprador capitalists is not correct as feudalism still constitutes the main enemy of the Indian people and the largest part of India's wealth is still under the control of the feudal lords. Moreover, taking the banking and public sectors into account, this contention is far from correct in the light of the data published by the Monopoly Enquiry Commission, 1965.