

# Devastation caused by Demonitisation in the Lives of Peasantry and Toiling People

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Even in this 21<sup>st</sup> century, our country is mainly an agrarian country. Our economy is mainly based on rural economy. Our rulers who have taken up the imperialist neo-liberal economic policies as their sacred duty and implementing them for the past two and a half decades, have neglected the agricultural sector which has been the backbone to the country's economy in various forms, and have forcibly pushed it into unwarranted crises and destroyed the lives of the peasants, agricultural labourers and rural artisans who are dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. They have destructed the hand-loom workers were forced with no other option than to committing suicides in considerable numbers. Due to continuous drought, finding no means of lively-hood in rural areas the rural toilers and small and petty peasants have to vacate their villages and were forced to migrate to far off regions searching for lively-hood. Even without marginal facilities, without satisfying their minimum needs they were forced to live in the unbearable circumstance created by our rulers. Our rulers have created inhuman conditions to the peasants and rural poor without any alternative than to work as unskilled, manual labourers in hazardous job sectors an in menial jobs.

On the other hand our rulers in the name of reforms have reduced the workers of organised and formal sectors in to workers without any security or legal protection in dangerous working conditions lacking safety to be exploited of their labour power ruthlessly as unorganised and informal workers, limiting the organised and formal sector of workers to a mere 5% of the total work-force.

As if all this destruction is not enough now they have suddenly implemented the demonetisation by cancelling big notes; and thus devastated the lives of the people of this country. Through the de-monetisation they have transferred the burden of crises faced by the capitalism on to the shoulders of people. As a result of this the lives of peasants, rural poor and toiling people have been shattered. With this act of demonetisation, it has once again proved that the claim of our rulers and boasting that our country is economically developing is utterly false.

While many economists have assessed that after prolonged droughts, with the present good monsoons that the peasantry can be hopeful of good crops and better income, and while people are hopefully awaiting for better living conditions, the leader of NDA government Modi had suddenly imposed the demonetisation of cancelling big notes proving that the interests of his imperialist masters, their financial institutions and their directives and their dictates are much more important to him to implement than the interests and well-being of the people of India.

This demonetisation is nothing but a decisive attempt on the part of our rulers, to implement the digitalisation of India, as has been dictated by transnational corporations of imperialists owned by big capitalists that have been controlling imperialism and capitalism, to the benefits of these transnational corporations which in actuality do not produce any wealth, but as the owners of means of technology in the name of providing services, to loot the people of India, a majority of whom are barely literate and not educated- through the policy of digitalisation. Our rulers have voluntarily agreed to this day-time banditry and imposed the demonetisation. In the garb of demonetisation, on one hand the hard earned money of common people will be pooled in to banks which have been bankrupted due to so-called NPAs, that have been very huge amounts as loans, and thus to accumulate people's money in banks as a 'cash flow' instead of government to supply funds for cash flow in banks and on the other hand, to extract various service taxes besides facilitating digital markets (markets to sell digital equipment and for the maintenance of the same), to provide a permanent source for profitmaking to the transnational corporations and at the same time to enable the international agencies to collect individual personal information of people of India so that these imperialist corporations could gain control on the habits, thoughts, opinions and culture and play havoc with their lives forever. This is the 'pious' purpose and objectives of Modi's government in imposing the demonetisation. In the name of cashless economy, Modi has handed over golden ore to the

imperialist card companies, particularly to American imperialist card companies like VISA, MASTER CARD etc. Just because of this digitalisation-cashless economy-policy, in the name of service charges every year these companies earn 68,000 crores of rupees from India. By 2020, 15% of the GDP of India will be exploited by these card companies. But stating that the uneducated, innocent people who have no knowledge of capitalist financial machinations or conspiracies, Modi has been claiming falsely that the people of India are supporting demonetisation, and propagating such false claims with the support of the economists and intellectuals who support neo-liberal-economic policies of capitalist imperialism. The middle-class section people who are supported to be educated and the upper classes without even understanding the indications of these policies, without attempting to understanding the anti people nature of these policies, even if they understand the anti-people nature of the demonetisation policy unable to dare to expose it are keeping mum. Even those pretend to criticise these anti-people policies, they while praising the demonetisation policy as progressive, they simply criticise that it is not properly implemented with a pre determined plan. Thus they are establishing themselves as intellectuals willingly projected by the media. This apathy of our media-made intellectuals has been inducing our rulers to implement anti-people policy in the very name of democracy without even an iota of hesitation or compunction for playing this treachery on people.

Whatever may be the claims of our rulers, their henchmen, their supporters and ruling-class opposition political parties about the 'virtues' of demonetisation and their propaganda, the following realities are amply exposing the devastation caused by demonetisation, and are being recorded in history.

**Peasantry that is hard-hit by demonetisation:**

The claims promises of our rulers that whatever inconveniences suffered by the people, will be ended within 50 days and the future will be rosy, if they could adjust for this small period, are proved to be utterly false when we examine the following details:

According to Devendar Sarma, an expert and analyst of agricultural policies, this act of demonetisation has hit the peasantry very hard than the two consequent droughts the past. The hopes that they may recover with the khariff crops have been vaporised with consequence of demonetisation the cash crunch. Due to this the prices of agricultural produce have fell down from 60 to 70 percent; ruining the peasantry. This has devastated the rural economy making it ineffective.

Due to cash crunch the farmers are forced to sell out their produce far below the MSP, (minimum support price), and to resort to distress sales.

Lack of cash availability for sowing of Rabi crops to purchase seeds, they couldnot sow for Rabi crops. This has been the situation of doom in all the states of the country. Being it is the season of marriages and festivals, they had resorted to distress sales.

Due to cash crunch attendant to demonetisation, the peasantry in AP were forced to sell their paddy to whatever price they get, in order to at least to make interest payments on the debts made for the previous crops. Since their sales proceeds were credited in to their bank accounts online and due to non availability of cash for cultivation necessities, they are unable to pay even the wages of agriculture labourers who worked for the khariff crop season. On the other hand, the amounts credited in to their Bank accounts are taken away by banks, by debiting them to their previous loan accounts. According to a survey that the farmers are able only to draw from 30 to 35% of the amounts credited to their bank accounts, the rest remained in the banks, proving that it was made a source of cash supply to the banks that have been severely suffering with lack of funds due to heavy NPAs.

The farmers that produced potatoes in W.Bengal and Haryana were pushed in to much more distress due to demonetisation. While the expenditure to produce of 1 kg of potatoes has been from Rs.7 to Rs 8, due the effect of demonetisation and cash crunch, they were forced to sell their produce for mere Rs 2. Even this year's potato seed trade too has decrease by 50% due to demonetisation, pointing out the non cultivation of potatoes to 50%.

Due to demonetisation the prices of all the agricultural produce has horribly gone down. The farmers that have cultivated and produced tomatoes are the worst-hit. Even the farmers of Bhopal and Varanasi regions that have produced onions have incurred heavy losses due to demonetisation and cash crunch. They could not get the remune-rative price. The onions which

were sold @ Rs 960/-per one quintal last year are sold only @ Rs 540/-per quintal, due to the effect of demonetisation.

In Shaharampur district of U.P, which is considered to be affluent district, the farmers were pushed in to a situation where there are no purchasers of their produce and unable to sell their produce. They are suffering with severe cash crunch even unable to pay daily wages to their daily wage labourers. The farmers who produced paddy and who produced vegetables are forced to make distress sales to make both ends meet.

Though jute crop has been a bumper crop this year in Odisha (9 million bales of raw jute is produced by farmers ), since there are no purchasers to buy jute crop by paying direct cash, the jute farmers are pushed in to a situation of distress. Due to the adverse affect of demonetisation more the 3, 70,000 farmers and their dependents were pushed in to misery with no hope of any recovery. In the East and North-east regions of our country Jute is the main commercial crop.

The black-gram (urud dal) producing farmers and red-gram producing farmers in A.P, are facing severe problems due to cash-crunch resulted in lack of buyers of their produce. So they are forced to resort to distress sales. Last year the Black gram was sold @ Rs 12,000 per one quintal. Now they are forced to sell @ Rs 5,800/- per one quintal. They are unable to get even the expenditure spent for the production of the grams. The same is the situation with the paddy produced farmers in AP.

Due to cash-crunch attendant to demonitisation, due to lack of buyers, the farmers are unable to send their produce of cotton, ground nuts, soybean crops to the Ahmedabad market that exports these produce to foreign markets. Due to this the farmers incurred heavy losses, besides the export trade sector of these produces has lost 50% of its trade and incurred losses.

In Karnataka state the farmers of Bellari district were pushed in to a state of inability to sow Rabi crops due to cash crunch. The farmers who cultivated the crop of red chillies are in a state unable to purchase even pesticides to protect their cultivation. The farmers that produced paddy are unable to sell their produce are suffering due to lack of buyers and the rice millers not buying their paddy. Those farmers who obtained loans from banks unable to pay their loan amounts are claiming that they have no other alternative than committing suicide to save their honour. The farmers that produced cotton are not a position even to pay wages to the daily labourers that worked for them. They are unable to sow or cultivate the rabi crops.

The plantain/banana farmers in Tiruchi region of Tamilnadu and Ravulapalem region of A.P., are suffering acutely due to cash crunch, unable even to watering their crop or to fertilize their crops. Due to sudden drop of price of the produce to lowest levels, they are unable to recover from the disaster. But the price of banana sold to common people in retail markets is soaring high, not within the reach of a common man.

Since there are no buyers of their produce and they had to repay their loans to the banks on or before 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016, otherwise the interest rate will be increased from 4% to exorbitant 12% the paddy producing farmers in Kerala are pushed in to untold misery. By mortgaging their family gold they paid wages to labourers and purchased herbicides, insecticides, and now due cash crunch, they are forced to fall in to the net of usurer money lenders. The woes and distress of tenant farmers in A.P. is indescribable and more horrible.

The lemon growing farmers of Prakasam, Guntur and West Godavari districts of A.P have virtually bankrupted due to demonitisation as there are no buyers for their produce. The have thrown their produce on the roads with despair lacking no chances of selling their produce which is perishable.

The cane growers of UP, who have supplied cane to sugar mills in the crushing season, are the hardest-hit, since, the demoneti-sation is imposed in the cane crushing season. They are unable to get payments from the sugar mills; and they have to wait for payments due todemonetisation and cash crunch. This is the season for sowing wheat crop (Rabi crop). So the farmers due to lack of cash availability, they are forced to fall prey in to the hands of cash supplying middlemen. These middlemen brokers have entered the scene to supply cash to farmers. Since there is noalternative, the farmers have to fall in their hands for cash. These brokers instead of paying @ Rs305/- per one quintal of cane, are paying the farmers only @ Rs 280/-. That too after taking thepossession of Kisan credit cards, Jandhan account cards,

A.T.M. cards and the cane supply receipts issued by sugar mills from the farmers. With those cards and receipts, the middlemen will draw the amounts credited in to bank accounts of sugar cane farmers by the sugar mills later. This is how the demonetisation helped to strengthen the grip of local land-lords, mill managements, political leaders and black money holders united on the peasantry and the rural poor.

The same is the case in Andhra Pradesh where there is a bumper crop of paddy, where the rice millers, landlords, middlemen and local tyrants have united in to a band of looters, strengthening their grip on the farming community. In A.P, the farmers are waiting from where they could get cash for expenses for cultivating and sowing Rabi crop, to pay for wages of labourers, fertilizers, pesticides etc, with melancholic depression.

When it comes to the agricultural labourers, unable to get payment for the work already done, unable to get any lively-hood in Rabi season due to non-sowing by farmers, are suffering with untold misery.

In this way, the rural agri-cultural sector of India, the backbone of India is devastated by demonetisation without any hope of recovery; still our rulers want us to believe all this in for the “development” of our country!

#### **Informal and Unorganised Sector Workers:**

In our country where the neo-liberal capitalist economic policies are implemented, today the main workforce is the workers working in informal and unorganised sectors. As unskilled manual labourers or as semi skilled workers, the labourers who migrated from rural India seeking lively-hood cities are the majority of workers in the informal and unorganised sectors.

That 60 to 65% of workers of construction sector, handi-crafts, textiles, leather good manufacturing units, national tourism sector have lost their jobs, due to demonetisation and to that extent it has adversely affected their lively hoods has been revealed in the survey conducted by ASSACHOM, the employers association.

This survey also revealed that “while the FDI had hit limited sectors of industry, demonetisation had hit all industrial sectors without any chances of recovery.”

In the study conducted by All India Manufacturers association, it is revealed that “Due to demonetisation the small and medium industries are the worst hit, due to which job cuts to an extent of 35% have occurred in these industries”.

In the study of ASSACHOM, it became clear that “due to demonetisation, it is the lively-hood of migrant workers that was severely hit”. This study also revealed that those migrant workers who lost their jobs were forced to return to native places.

According to ‘knight frank of India’ that due to demonetisation sales of homes has fell down by 44%, and construction of new homes has stopped by 61%, due to which the workers of the construction have lost their lively-hood.

This is how the lively-hood of workers is devastated sector-wise by demonitisation.

#### **Textile Industry:**

After agriculture, textile is the second biggest employment and lively-hood provider in our country. With the act of demonetisation this sector of industry is considerably ruined; having an unrecoverable effect on the lively-hood of workers.

In Bhivandi of Maharashtra there are around 12 lakhs of power looms that weave cloth from the yarn (cotton). With demonetisation 70% of these units are shut-down, having an impact to that extent on the 10 lakh power-loom workers. 70% of the power loom workers have lost their lively-hood. In the same way the workers working in dyeing units, dye manufacturing units, workers working zips and button stitching units, loading and unloading workers in the textile exporting units have lost that jobs to that extent. The power loom workers who migrated from U.P, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and other state after looking their jobs have returned to their native states. In the same way in Malegao, Dhule, Sangli, Sholapur the power loom workers lost their livelihood. The power loom workers in the Sirisilla region of Telangana state too have lost their livelihood due to demonetisation.

In Punjab state 30 textile processing units are forced to shut down due to demonetisation. These processing mills supply dyes and prints to textile mills, supporting the textile mills as their back-bone. Around 700 to 800 textile mills who outsource the services of those processing mills conduct activities like spinning, weaving, knitting, embroidery works etc. Now only 20% of these textile mills are only functioning. Due to 50% layoffs in this sector, the migrant workers from Bihar and UP who work for these mills are forced to return to their native places.

In the knit-wear industry at Tiruppur of Tamilnadu district, garments are exported to world-class readymade garment brands to international companies like Walmart, Ralflowren, De-sel,, Tommy Hilfigure, H&M, Mars and Spencers. Due to demonetisation, non payment of wages with cash forced 40% of the 6,00,000 workers working in this sector, to absent for their duties in order to open bank accounts, exchange of old big notes etc. 40 to 50% of workers working in this industry are the labour migrated from other states. As they are not paid with cash as their wages majority of them have returned back to their native places. There are around 2,000 small knit-wear units in this region. Around 1,50,000 workers are working in these units. Till Nov 8, the date of notification of demonetisation these units working in 15 shifts. Due to demonetisation effect these small units were closed for 20 days. To that extent the workers in these units have lost their livelihood. 60% of the power looms in Coimbatore and Tiruppur are also closed, depriving the lively hood of power looms workers to that extent.

In Coimbatore of Tamilnadu there are 30,000 small engineering manufacturing units in which 3, 00,000 workers are working.40% of them are migrant workers from other states. Due to demone-tisation and cash crunch 25 to 30% these units are shut-down. To that extent around 1, 00,000 workers have lost their jobs. According to the assessment of the Association of the Engineering units, the units cannot recover from the hit of demonetisation even after 5 years.

In the out skirts of New Delhi, at Noida-II stage, there is a hosiery complex. There are around 200 small readymade garment manufacturing units in this complex. In these small units' works like finishing, ironing the garments, packing etc are undertaken. The workers in these units are daily labourers. Due to the effect of demonetisation and cash crunch they lost their lively-hoods. Many units are laid off. Majority of workers of these units are migrant labourers from Bihar and U.P.

The distress of the highly skilled workers famous silk weaving industry in Banaras is indescribable. This silk weaving industry which was already in a crises, is devastated by demone-tisation ruining the lives of the silk weavers. All those weaver-workers belong to Muslim community. Due to cash crunch their production came to a stand-still. As a result these highly skilled silk weavers are forced to seek livelihood as unskilled workers in construction sector, or as the drivers of battery run rickshaws, deserting the silk weaving sector.

Zardozi-craftmen workers and their families of Lucknow too are hit by this demonetisation without any chance for recovery. This marriage season is an occasion for them to earn and make money by their skill of Zardari works. Due to crash crunch their hopes are smashed due to lack of any orders for Zardari works. Around 3 to 4 lakh workers belonging to Muslim families are dependent on the zardari works for their livelihood. Zardari workshops and units maintained by families as cottage industry are shut down.

Hundreds small units of hosiery and garment sector in Ahmadabad were closed due to demonetisation and crash crunch, due to which the workers of those units have lost their lively-hood.

In Surat around 3, 00,000 workers work in 400 textile units. Most of these workers are migrated from Odisha, Bihar and U.P. states. Either due to cutting short of the production or shut down of small units as a consequence of demonetisation, the lively-hood of workers in hit to that extent very badly 75% of the migrant workers lost their jobs and were forced to return to their native places.

In Andhrapradesh there are 250 spinning mills in which more than 1,00,000 workers are working. Due to demonetisation they are pushed in to crises and 20% of the mills have short cut their productive capacity. To that effect the livelihood of the workers was hit. The same was the pathetic condition with ginning mills and their workers.

Demonetisation had shown a severe effect in AP. On the handloom sector. Cash crunch led to stoppage of work on 50% of handlooms. Due to this the livelihood of 50% handloom worker families was devastated. To those handloom workers who have been already pushed in to a serious crises in their sector leaving them with no alternative than embracing suicides, have been totally ruined with the effect of demonetisation; which can never be mended. Demonetisation hit common handloom workers as a thunder bolt. The same has been the effect on the khaddar weaving sector of ponduru in AP, lacking no one to buy khaddar woven by the workers. It is the same sad story with the silk weavers of Dharmavaram region of Anantapur district.

**Plantation Sector:**

The plantation sector is one of the major job providing sector in rural India. Around 15,00,000 workers are working in the tea, coffee, pepper, areca nut plantations in India.

Around 5,40,000 work in tea plantations of Assam, 3,50,000 in West Bengal, and 3,60,000 in South India. Their payment of wages is done in cash. Since these workers (labourers) live in plantation sites, there is no scope for them to conduct bank transactions. Due to cash crunch a consequence of demonetisation, as the employers failed to pay their wages in cash, its effect had devastated the lives of these plantation workers. 8,00,000 workers do not have bank accounts. More over according to the plantation act the employers are providing them with ration at subsidised rates for decades. But on the pretext of demonetisation and cash crunch the employers are hatching a conspiracy to do-away with the system. Due to demonetisation effects the workers of this sector are hit very hard and are subjected to some more new problems pushing them in to additional woes to which they are already enduring.

**Jute Mill Sector:**

In the jute mill industry of W.Bengal around 2,50,000 workers are employed. Till now their wages are being paid in cash. Due to the effect demonetisation managements were unable to pay them wages in cash. Due to this 8 jute mills are closed-down; ending lively hood of those mill workers. It is unknown when these mills will be reopened. Due to these 40,000 workers are thrown on to roads jobless. Added to this those "ghost workers" or "zero workers" who are not registered in any records, but work in the night time in the jute mills and disappear by dawn, due to no chance of getting their wages in cash due to cash crunch caused by demonetisation, they have returned to their native places losing their lively-hoods. These 'zero workers' employed through agents (labour) and middle men were sacrificed at the altar of demonetisation, in jute industry.

**Beedi Sector:**

More than 6 lakhs workers are working in the beedi manufacturing sector of central West Bengal. Due to the demonetisation and cash crunch many of them have lost their livelihood. Due to cash crunch certain beedi factories were shut down; due to which the workers lost their lively-hood.

In the Sholapur region of Maharashtra around 60 lakhs people are working as beedi rolling workers. In the same way in Tamilnadu, W.Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states lakhs of people are depended on beedi rolling for their lively-hoods. Since the managements failed to pay wages in cash due to cash crunch, non-supply of tendu leaves, the production in this sector has stopped to a large extent. To that extent the lively-hood of the workers in this sector is hit very badly. The beedi workers in Sholapur have twice taken protest marches revealing their misery and desperate condition.

**Fire Cracker Manufacturing Sector:**

85% of the fire crackers manufactured in India are made at Sivakasi of Tamilnadu state. Demonetisation and cash crunch had hit hard this industry without any scope of recovery. Around 2,00,000 workers are working in this sector for their lively-hood, which another 2,00,000 people are indirectly earning their lively-hood from this sector. Out of 820 units that are manufacturing fire crackers here, 200 units are shut down, devastating the lively-hood of the workers to that extent. Added to these, the workers of printing units, packing units, match factories depending on this fire-cracker industry too have lost their lively-hood to that extent.

**Leather Sector:**

In the Dharavi region of Maharashtra, there 4,000 units which manufacture articles from leather. In this informal sector, the effect of demonetisation and cash crunch played havoc with the lives of small manufacturers and skilled workers. Due to cash crunch there were no buyers leading to closure of these small units.

**Rubber Plantations:**

85% of the natural rubber produced in our country is produced at Kottayam of Kerala state. But due to demonetisation and cash crunch employers could not pay wages to the toppers of rubbers milk. The target of this sector for the year is to produce 6,54,000 tonnes of natural rubber. But due to decrease of purchase by 11.58% and non supply of raw rubber milk, the production is hit hard. To that extent the lively hood of rubber plantation workers is ruined.

Not only the above sectors, but various many other sectors too were hard-hit by demonetisation without any hope of recovery in the near future.

In Jalandhar of Punjab there are around 20,000 small and 100 medium units that make sports goods and articles. Cash crunch caused a blow on the sales of these items resulting in loss of lively-hood of workers to that extent. Many units were closed down leading to job losses of workers of those units.

Lakhs of migrant workers working in construction sector lost their lively-hood and were forced to return to their native states.

There are around 1, 50,000 workers working in stone crushing units of U.P and Bundelkhand. Demonetisation had severely hit their lively-hood throwing them on to roads.

Granite industry in A.P, in the Ongole region is ruined with the demonetisation. Around 50,000 workers are working in 4,000 granite units here. Most of them are migrant workers from Assam, Rajasthan, W.Bengal, Chattisghad, Tamilnadu, M.P, Gujarat and other states. Losing their lively-hood, they all were forced to return back to their native states. 50% of the granite industry in our country is ruined due to demonetisation.

The cashew processing industry at Palasa region of A.P is terribly hit by the demonetisation. 95% of this industry is shut down. Out of 650 cashew processing units in A.P, 400 units are shut down. To that extent the workers lost their livelihood. In the Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts of A.P, the granite, Jute and food-processing units too were hit hard due to cash crunch; depriving he lively-hood of workers employed in those units.

In the same way the gold ornaments making industry and the diamond polishing industry are hardly-hit due to demonetisation and lack of buyers. Many of the workers of this industry belong to W.Bengal. Thousands of the gold ornament making industry losing their lively-hood is forced to return to their native places. The demonetisation ruined the lives around 4,000 gold-smiths families depending on gold ornaments manufacture sector at Proddutur in Kadapa district of A.P, as they lost their lovely-hood.

In U.P, the wood carving industry is badly hit, devastating the lively-hood of the workers of the industry.

In the salt making sector of Gujarat, Tamilnadu, A.P and Rajasthan around 4, 00,000 workers depend for their livelihood on salt making. 80% of these workers are migrant workers from other states. Cash crunch hit very hard on this sector displacing the workers.

Fishing and fish industry sector workers too were hit hard due to demonetisation. In A.P. alone the fish catching is done on 2,000 mechanical and power trawlers. Cash crunch led to stoppage of 50% of fish catching activity, leading to loss of lively-hood of fish workers to that extent.

Not only in the above mentioned sectors, thousands of small and medium units in other manufacturing sectors were closed due to demonetisation erasing the lively hood of workers dependent on those units. Even the self employed like street vendors, hawkers, artisans are badly hit losing their lively-hood due to demonetisation.

When it comes to the question of girijans-the tribals, their misery is untold and indescribable. As their produce is not sold in village fairs, unable to get cash, unable to go around banks and A.T.Ms, they faced numerous hard-ships and troubles having no one to come to their rescue. Now the rulers ask these uneducated, innocent girijans to adopt and be ready for cashless transactions! – Cruel joke played on them by the rulers and the ruling classes.

In this way our rulers who are subservient to their imperialist masters, and our ruling-classes acting as comprador of the transnational corporations which direct the imperialism have cunningly and conveniently have transferred the burden of the crises being faced by the imperialist capitalist system on to the shoulders of the toiling people in this form of demonetisation; in addition to facilitating in strengthening the grip of feudal tyrants – land-lords, usurper money lenders, millers in the rural India.

This is the hard reality that has to be understood by the toiling people particularly by the working class of this country! They should united prepare to fight against these anti-people policies of our rulers and ruling classes relentlessly!

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