

CPI ML) New Democracy stand towards CPI (ML) “Key-Note Document”

- **Com. Chandranna**, *General Secretary*

Comrades!

You have sent a Key-Note document for discussions to our Central Committee under signed by Com. Viswam, General Secretary of CPI(ML) citing that you are going to organize a national seminar on 9th & 10th September 2018 about “The Challenges faced by the forces struggling to change the present system in India”. In this regard few days back you have sent a letter to our General Secretary comrade Chandram. As you have not clearly cited the issues of discussions, we have been awaiting so. The issues which are to be dealt with are somewhat clear with this “Key-Note document”, we will try to deliver our opinions in brief in the seminar and will provide needful material to be participating delegates.

The CPI(ML) Central Committee in its “Key-Note document” dealt with many issues in connection with strategic issues and practices to change the present system in India. The Key document quoted: “we took the initiative to organise this seminar with humbleness and concern towards The Indian Communist movement and as an attempt to locate the challenges and problems faced by it”. We feel that it is somewhat confusing because the Indian communist movement is about to complete hundred years. For the last 100 years since 1920 to 1964 the CPI had faced many problems. The central committee leaders had faced Peshawar, Kanpur etc. conspiracy cases.

The CPI held its conference since 26th to 28th December, 1925 in Kanpur and elected a central committee. By 1925 the Communist party of China in its very beginning though suffered some ambiguities, based on the teachings of great teacher Lenin, it has broadly adopted “the strategy and tactics/programme and path or new democratic revolution”. But the CPI which was formed prior to the CPC could not adopt such a clear programme. M.N.Roy etc. refused Lenin’s teachings. The Comintern formulated many helpful guidelines. But the CPI could not utilize them. Not only that, some of the founders surrendered and acted as coverts to the government. Despite that, the people believed the party in the back ground of the Soviet revolution and continued heroic struggles. Did make innumerable sacrifices.

During the Second World War 1936-42 the party was banned. After the arrests of the then elected General Secretary Adhikari, Mirajkar etc., Somnath Lahari he himself proclaimed to be the General Secretary. In 1936 the central committee convened a meeting and elected P.C.Joshi as its General Secretary. Till 1948 he continued as the General Secretary. During all these days with his leadership the party dealt compatibly with the British and the Congress party. One section of the party surrendered to the government. In 1947, under the leadership of Joshi, the CPI had supported the resolution- “Mount Batten Agreement-After that”: and supported the congress. The Central Committee convened in December 1947, removed Joshi and elected B.T.Ranadive as the party General Secretary.

The Second Congress held in February 1948 adopted “Programme, path: political resolutions” tabled by Ranadive. They concluded the congress without referring about the then ongoing “Glorious Telangana Peasants Armed Struggle”. The path followed by Ranadive was close to that of Li Li san and wang Ming. Due to the policies, tactics and organizational practices of Ranadive, the party suffered a deep crisis during 1947-50. Dange who surrendered to the government many years back: practised groupist methods and utilised Joshi and Ranadive one against the other. He joined his hands with Chandra Rajeswara Rao to make him as the General Secretary replacing Ranadive.

The central committee leaders started negative propaganda against Teangana armed struggle and organized groups. In 1948 the Andhra secretariat drafted a thesis and submitted it the Central committee. Differences within the party were intensified. In 1950 the Central Committee held its meeting and elected Chandra Rajeswara Rao as General secretary removing Ranadive. It decided to withdraw the Telengana armed struggle in May 1951. A Special Conference was held in October 1951 to finalise the documents after the deligation returned having held discussions with great teacher comrade Stalin. Ajay Ghosh had become the General Secretary after the resignation of Chandra Rajeswara Rao. He continued as the General Secretary till 1964. The Central Committee announced its readiness to hold talks with the Union Government without consulting the Andhra committee. As the Central Committee announced this, Nehru announced that no question of talks with the party and

the squads should be surrendered unconditionally. As the disputes were going on within, the party recorded good victories in 1952 General Elections. Under these circumstances the Andhra Secretariat got down to withdraw the Telangana armed struggle. The CPI and CPI(M) leaderships supported the Central Committee declaration to withdraw the Telangana armed struggle. Differences among the leaders were there regarding the ways and means of how to withdraw the Telangana armed struggle. In that way the CPI Central leadership betrayed the Telangana armed struggle. Those who had surrendered and retreated during the struggle were brought back and reinstated in their previous positions. All these had gone with the CPI at the time of 1964 split.

Since 1950 itself differences were there about the nature of transfer of power in 1947 and agrarian issues and they had grown up. They took up a new shape with the victories gained in 1952 elections. With the demise of comrade Stalin the CPI leadership resorted to bury the whole revolutionary strategy and tactics. The revisionist politics and path adopted by Khrushchev, who came to power after the death of comrade Stalin helped for this. Till 1964 the CPI eulogized Nehru: since then it had praised Indira Gandhi until the Emergency. When the disputes were intensifying, most of them who rejected the Telangana armed struggle had become the leaders of CPI in 1964: those who confronted with them on many issues has become the leaders of CPI(M). Though there were some differences, between the programme formulated by the CPI(M) in 1964 and that of CPI there was no basic difference. Both of them had adopted the Parliamentary path.

The CPI(M) emerged in 1964 took up the politics to be friendly with opposition parties of big bourgeoisie, big land lord classes. Differences among the top leaders were also continuing: these differences among the leaders belong to Ranadive path, CPI path and Sundaraiyah path. After 1967 elections the CPI(M) adopted a naked election/parliamentary path in the name of Kerala-Bengal road. With this, the eyes of revolutionary forces in the CPI(M) were totally opened. The revolutionaries come out from CPI(M). As the revolutionaries were come out from the CPI(M), those leaders who had a path against Sundarayya path had intensified their struggle to score victory for their path: they did all their efforts in way subtle manner to throw it in to a dust bin. Only because of the Sundarayya was forced to resign for the post of General Secretary in 1972 soon after the revolutionaries came out from CPI(M). In this way the CPI in 1964 and the CPI(M) in 1967 went out from Indian Communist Movement. The revolutionaries and their organizations are continuing has the true heirs of Indian Communist Movement, even though revolutionaries did commit many blunders and having many lapses.

Formation of CPI(M-L) from CPI and CPI(M)

The rank and file differing with the Central leadership since 1947 itself continued their internal struggle and finally came out in 1964 ending up their relation with CPI revisionism. They believed the credentials of CPI(M) leadership and continued with them. As the CPI(M) Central leadership adopted Kerala-Bengal path after 1967 elections, the same year it joined with the ministry of Bangla Congress and resorted to suppress Naxalbari movement: with these developments its neo-revisionist character came out in a full pledged way. Therefore the leaders of the Naxalbari movement in Bengal came out from CPI(M) at first: mean while the Andhra leaders started their ideological struggle in 1967 and defeated their neo-revisionist theories with a overwhelming majority in Palakollu Plenum held in 1968. Having continued their political and ideological struggle until 1964 April Burdwan Plenum, comrades D.V., C.P, T.N, Kolla Venkaiah etc., came out from neo-revisionism of CPI(M).

Exactly when the time has come for unity of all revolutionaries, wrong organizational practices and groupism was practiced by the Naxalbari leadership which lead to grow poisonous seeds in forming as a single revolutionary party of all revolutionaries. In February 1969 they expelled the Andhra leadership from the All India Co-ordination Committee of Revolutionaries (AICCR) without any reason, who joined in 1968 October. Even then the leadership worked out "Immediate Programme" at Atlapragada Plenum In April 1969: the CPI(M-L) that formed in 1969 formulated "Party Programme" in 1970. The basic principles of strategy and tactics of revolution formulated by these two-AICCR and CPI(M-L)- have been proved to be broadly correct ever since and even now. The programme and path worked out by CPI and CPI(M) has no comparison with this. They are diametrically opposed to one another. So the revolutionaries do not treat these two revisionist parties and the others that came out from them and fundamentally support the same policies in general as a part of Communist Movement.

The revolutionary organizations, their leaders, rank and file working since 1967, 68 could not form in to a single party. However they are having almost same opinion on strategy and path. They have been consistently opposing the revisionist policies and parliamentary path being peddled by the CPI and CPI(M). Revolutionary practice of revolutionary organizations and practice of parliamentary path and class collaboration politics of the CPI and CPI(M) for the last 50 years have been there before us. For the last 50 years the CPI has shared power with the Congress at centre and states:

where as the CPI(M) has shared power directly with the ruling class opposition parties at states and indirectly at the centre. The ruling classes have allotted the Home and agricultural Ministries to the central leaders of CPI. The ruling classes also have come forward to provide Prime Minister post to Mr. Jyothibasu as the P.B. Leader of CPI(M): The ruling classes elected Somanadh Chattargjee the CPI(M) senior leader as speaker of Loksabha. These two parties have been facingly criticizing the politics and ideology of revolutionaries. They have been supporting repression and suppression on revolutionaries and globalization policies of the ruling class governments. Its approach in Nandigram of West Bengal is well known worldwide. Everyone knows the way how these two parties backed the UPA government and its policies. Everyone knows the hollowness of their proposed amendments towards SEZs. CPI(M)'s defeat in Bengal elections is an axe wound towards its parliamentary path. Its defeat in Tripura and BJP fascist's attacks against CPI(M) clearly exposing the hollowness of its parliamentary politics. In this background, to protect their existence, they are trying to pretend somewhat differently towards the revolutionaries from the past. They are giving call for the unity of all the communists; but these two parties-CPI and CPI(M) having no basic differences between them are unable to explain why do these two parties did not achieve unity.

Until the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries collapsed these two revisionist parties had been maintaining the development of socialist structure in the Soviet Union. While colluding with the Soviet social imperialism opposing the American imperialism alone they claimed as if they are opposing the entire imperialism. The CPI took out anti-Stalin attitude. The CPI(M) took out an attitude to follow the four great teachers. At the same time these two parties could not consider the ongoing socialist structure under comrade Mao leadership in China. Both CPI and CPI(M) thoroughly criticized the Great proletariat Cultural revolution led by comrade Mao with minor differences. The CPI severely and most vehemently criticized comrade Mao personally too. The CPI(M) leaders too did not recognized comrade Mao teachings and Mao as one of the Great Teachers. They did not recognize him as a great teacher. After the death of comrade Mao, the Chinese revisionist leaders also followed Kruschev-Breznev path. They transformed it as a capitalist country and a social imperialist country. As the Dengist group sensed the grave opposition towards the Secret Report tabled by Kruschev on Stalin, On the one hand it was following the revisionist policies and on the other hand praising comrade Mao. For their existence and to safeguard their communist veil they have been praising and advocating Mao contrary to their previous practice.

Even after the lessons drawn from developments of Russia and Eastern European countries the leaders of these two parties are supporting Chinese social imperialists. But they are not getting at all ready for making self criticism for their earlier policies. Hence though CPI and CPI(M) have a basic agreement between them, they are not uniting into a single party. Sometimes they are unable to work jointly even in the joint programmes. In 1997 itself our party- CPI(M-L) New Democracy concluded that these are not only the revisionist parties, but also transformed as ruling class parties. Hence our party does not recognize them as the left parties: not only that our party opines that it is not correct to either consider these parties as socialist parties or treat them as the parties but wish socialist revolution as well.

These two parties are against for class struggles; these parties dead against to transform class struggles as the tool for armed revolts, or to develop armed struggles: our party opines that all those calls-nationwide bandh aims, agitations, processions, militant struggles, joint action calls, joint action movements are all being done with an aim nothing but to score electoral victories. So our party is against to recognize these parties as left parties, and to have joint action and joint front with them in a general way. Our party is not against to have participate joint activities on the emergency issues of the people. At the same context, as a part of utilising conflicts and contradictions among the ruling class parties, depending on the nature of issues and the needs our party is not against to take joint action along with these parties on selected issues. While taking joint action we must select such issues that mobilise large number of people into streets: our party also opines that the joint actions should not be confined nearly for debates in the offices, meetings of big leaders, agitations and processions. Having seen 50 years of their revisionist practice, their rule in some states, their rule within the UF governments, our party opines to consider these parties to be part of communist movement by revolutionary parties will bring harm to the Indian revolutionary movement.

Give priority for joint action among Revolutionary organizations and Ranks

The CPI(M-L) Central committee in its Key Note document hoped, "... Our presence at a forum like this would help us to find a common ground in the present situation and thus having long-term sustaining united action among us against the ruling classes and their policies. This we hope would instill the spirit of struggle among the people and rank and file". Our party opine that it would have been usefull to promote the strength and capabilities of communist revolutionary movement had you

held the national seminar along with the CR's with a view of protracted and sustainable joint action on related issues instead of holding this seminar with CPI, CPI(M) and other parties.

As the revolutionaries could not form into a single party all the revolutionary supporters are in a deep discontent and excitement. Our party understands with sympathy that, rather, as a part of this concern the Central committee of CPI(M-L) took this onerous task, on its shoulder "we took the initiative to organize this seminar with humbleness and concern towards the Indian Communist Movement and as an attempt to locate the challenges and problems faced by it. Though we have varied and differing opinions". In our opinion the task should have been different. What are the reasons for the continuing splits among revolutionaries and the revolutionary organisations for the last 50 years? Communist revolutionaries must think deeply to find out the reasons behind these splits and find out the ways to resolve them. To become a single party it is duty of all Communist Revolutionaries to wake up all the necessary methods and steps. As our Basic documents 1981 cited, when the internal struggle took place inside the CPI(M), none of the nationwide reputed leaders come out from CPI(M). Along with that at the same time the Naxalbari leaders resorted to groupism and negative propaganda against the revolutionaries who were coming out CPI(M) the naxalbari leadership looked down at the Andhra leadership; Who had a strong movement. They merged with AICCR in October 68 and were expelled in February 69 without reasonable causes. In April 69 itself the Andhra leadership started armed struggle in Godavari valley.

In a short span of time, most of the Andhra leadership was arrested in December 1969. As the leaderships did not show enough maturity to resolve the post-arrest political and organizational problems, the APRCP split in to two in June-July 1971. Groupism and left adventurism continued by the CPI(M-L) leaders like Charu Majumdar etc., led the party towards its split. These two splits led to many splits and unities; Unity of new organizations, and their formation, emergence of wrong political and ideological theories, emergence of small organizations with more wrong politics were started. Some developments took place in the mean time, some of them brought forward new arguments like development and change in the country and did good bye to revolution; some of them could neither able to continue with the revolutionary organisations nor join the revisionists and started forming and new revolutionary organizations.

The APRCP formed under the leadership of comrade C.P. in 1971 and the re-organised CPI(M-L) under the leadership of comrade Satyanarain Singh formed after internal struggle with Charu Majumdar merged into CPI(M-L) in 1975. This development ignited spirit and encouragement among the revolutionaries. This organization, without consent from the cadres lifted Election boycott and decided to participate the elections in 1977. With this many wrong trends came forward in the next elections held soon after lifting of Emergency. During the talks with the Janata Government many wrong trends appeared. Nevertheless, comrade C.P. did his level best to continue revolutionary politics and path. In the name of looming danger of third World War SNS-Nandi-Rana brought a split in 1979 just before the congress. And did not attend to the 1980 Congress. Soon SNS Organisation faces another split.

1980 special congress and 1981 Plenum held under the leadership of comrade Chandra Pullareddi played a glorious role to protect and safeguard the revolutionary programme and path. But during the 13 years of state political and organizational review, one section of the State Committee could not show self critic attitude and organizational maturity. The revolutionaries brought together by the two APRCP sections suffered split in 1971 started unity discussions exactly when the CPI(M-L) led by comrade Chandra Pullareddi suffered split in 1984. The CPI(M-L) led by SNS merged with the majority CPI(M-L) in 1985. Our Party differences with UCCRI(M-L) led by comrade Anand were discussed and broadly resolved but the unity could not be achieved. Party led by comrade D.V. also suffered a split in 1984. The People's war, a revolutionary organization, organized by comrade K.S. also suffered a split. The main reason for these splits were organizational immaturity of the leaders.

The splits within the organizations led by comrade C.P., comrades D.V., T.N. once again brought severe losses to the advancement of revolutionary movement. These splits led to form many organizations in the later course of time. Failure of unity talks among CPI(M-L) TND, CPI(M-L) Resistance and UCCRI(M-L) 1990-1991; later on formation of "Janashakti" of seven parties unity, its disintegration has led to severe depression and disappointment among entire revolutionaries. We must review all these developments and draw proper lessons in detail. At the same time while safeguarding the ongoing Godavari vally resistance struggle and movement lead by the Maoist party in Central India, the revolutionary organizations should resolve their political, ideological and organizational issues with patient discussions, by getting ready for self critical reviews, joint actions to achieve unity. Our party opines that the revolutionary organizations should concentrate their all powers only on this. But not of joint action and unity with CPI and CPI(M).

The Central Committee of CPI(M-L) in its "Key Note Document" cited five points and explained in detail. "in this light, we must check out the challenges being faced by the struggling forces been waging struggles for change in Indian society...". We will explain our attitude towards this in brief. We would like to bring to the notice of you and other delegates about the nature of Indian society, main enemy-friends, main contradiction, power transfer in 1947:

'8. The British imperialism transferred power of rule to the Indian national congress that represents the big-bourgeoisie class and big-feudal class. Independence declared on 15 th August 1947 is just a formal one. This power transfer transformed colonial-semi feudal nature to semi feudal (land lord) and semi colonial nature. At the same time the autocratic constitution was adopted as it was; post independence developments proved these facts.

"10. In our country the constitution is in the hands of comprador big bourgeoisie-big feudal classes. It is serving the imperialism, comprador capitalism and feudal interests. Indian ruling classes are protecting semi feudal relations, perpetuating them to pave imperialist exploitation; at the same time they are doing all the way to suppress work men-peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie, national bourgeoisie classes. In that way our country and people are moaning under heavy burden of three mountains-imperialism, feudalism and comprador capitalism. These three are the main enemies of Indian revolution.

"25. India is a large and semi colonial and semi feudal country. More than 70 per cent of people are living in the villages. They are thrown to semi feudal suppression and exploitation. Feudalism is a friend for imperialism and its base. Peasant liberation is the crucial issue in Indian revolution.

"26. Hence the major contradictions in India are, it means, imperialism-nation, bourgeoisie class-toiling masses, contradiction among various sections in the ruling classes. Two of them are basic contradictions. Those are: contradiction between imperialism-nation and contradiction between feudalism-whole people. These two basic contradictions will affect the course of Indian revolution decisively. The way these two contradictions customize themselves on one hand imperialism, feudalism and comprador capitalism as an alliance and on the other hand entire Indian people will become the principal contradiction. Agrarian revolution will be the main content of new democratic revolution.

"28. Hence annihilation of imperialism, feudalism and comprador capitalism will be the basic task of Indian revolution. Our country is in a position of peoples democratic revolution means new democratic revolution. Agrarian revolution is its content. It will be the part of worldwide proletariat revolution. So that it not the old kind of democratic revolution. The proletariat is the most stable revolutionary class and so that the proletariat only can lead this revolution successfully.

"29. The peasant is the main force in democratic revolution lead by the proletariat. The working class fully depends on landless and poor peasants. It unites strongly with the middle class peasants. It moulds one section of rich peasants towards revolution. It neutralizes the rest. A minute section of rich peasants will join the enemies at the end of revolution. The urban petty bourgeoisie class, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary forces are reliable friends in revolution. Though the national bourgeoisie having the nature of oscillation it is a friend to new democratic revolution. Some of them may join counter revolution.

"30. The proletariat class takes the leadership for new democratic revolution through its political party and by participating directly in the revolution...

"31. To continue the new democratic revolution until its end it is inevitable to organize peoples democratic front comprising of all revolutionary sections: such front should be build under working class leadership and worker-peasant unity as its base. In a course, in the very beginning of revolution, during the revolutionary struggles such democratic front should worked out/formulated.

"32. The path of Indian revolution is that of Chinese revolution path in general. To defeat the enemies of Indian revolution and to achieve victories the revolutionary people must possess three most important weapons. What are the three weapons?"

1. Armed party with Marxism-Leninism-Mao thought as its orientation,
2. Peoples army under the party leadership,
3. Joint front of all revolutionary classes, organizations and individuals, worker-peasant alliance as its base under proletariat leadership.

As the two revisionist parties CPI and CPI(M) did not have a strategy and tactics to work according to this orientation, revolutionaries came out from these parties in 1964 and 1967 and organized CPI(M-L) etc., parties. Though they have many mistakes, lapses and differences, they have been waging struggles for the last 50 years in the light of 1946-51 glorious path of Telangana peasants Armed struggle and the path of Naxalbari armed struggle: They started armed struggle in Godavari valley in April 1969 and continuing resistance struggle with some changes towards that. The CPI and CPI(M) had been and have been sought its destruction. In these struggles hundreds of adivasi and other tribal youth- both boys and girls-sacrifies their invaluable lives. Thousands of adivasi and poor

people faced fascist repression. They cut forest of more than 5 lack acres and are cultivating it even now. The revolutionaries did many sacrifices to preserve them and still doing the same. Therefore we must carefully select certain issues which are related to the immediate interests of the people while adopting to participate in joint action. We can take part joint activities with the revisionist parties on such select issues. We shall not take part joint activities with these parties where the issue has no Character like that. We must not join with any ruling class parties including revisionist parties in the struggles to occupy lands. The revolutionaries shall not try to form permanent fronts and fora with these parties. Organizing such forum will disrupt our own initiative and struggles. The revolutionary party shall exhibit adequate alertness to unite in the joint struggles and to come out of them after our purposes is fulfilled.

Our attitude towards five points explained by CPI(M-L)

- ✦ Out party is in full agreement with the first point in page two.
- ✦ Second point in second page cited, “can we think that some striking form of capitalist exploitation and the use of modern machinery in agriculture in some states had put an end to the methods of feudal exploitation”.
We do not feel till today that the forms of capitalist exploitation are strikingly open enough in some states. It is not our party opinion that our country turned as a capitalist country. It is also our opinion that as long as semi feudal-semi colonial nature of our country remains impact it will not transform into an independent capitalist country. It is not our opinion that our agriculture turned into capitalist agriculture. Like that we do not feel that exploitative forms in agriculture came to an end with the entry of modern machinery item. The land is not decentralized from the clutches of feudal forces. The landless people are not getting land in a considerable amount from the landlords. The land is exchanged among the family members of landlords their relatives and field labourers and had been and has been protected. The people who became landless have been suffering untold miseries as another sector i.e. the industrial sector did not record the growth and providing no livelihood, ultimately they depended on agriculture itself. We feel as the role of machinery has increased in cultivation the necessity of agriculture labourers is not abolished.
- ✦ In the third page “we think that the feudal economic social, political and cultural traditions are surviving depending on each other”. We are in full agreement with this.
In the third page you have cited about the deeply entrenched forms of feudal system. We have no major difference on this. But in our opinion the way how the imperialists created the comprador capitalists should also have been cited. Our party opines that there is no alternative way except new democratic revolution to root out the deeply entrenched system.
- ✦ “... we must say that it remains a fact that there are differences in the communist movement and question of Indian people establishing the state power of toilers over throwing a rule of fuedalism, imperialism and compradar bourgeoisie on the basis of proliterian ideology-Marxism, Lenism, Mao Tsetung thought likewise there are differences between the progressive forces reformers, the courses of movement and the force of communist movement...cannot we see to ideological and political differences objectively and as they are; make an earnest attempt we debate them in a healthy and democratic atmosphere basing on the fact and experiences and strive to overcome them instead of allowing the differences to reduce into mutual slandering and branding there by harming the interest of working class and other toiling people?”. In a suggestive way the CPI(M-L) Central Committee probed this question. We may give patient and polite answer to progressive forces, reformists and the other agitators, those who do not know much about this theory. But we don't know who are the “communists” cited by this party. If they are fighting the two revisionist parties they should be criticized tooth and nail, according to great teacher Lenin teachings. We feel that there is no much space for polite methods here. Our party feel that all revolutionaries must follow the method that had been followed by Mao and Communist Party of China(CPC) during Great Debate, while criticizing the revisionists.
- ✦ The Key note of CPI(M-L) probed another question, “where the communists stand in relation the manifesto of the communist party-which is the fundamental programatic document for the revolutions in the world”. There were no revisionists in the communist movement when comrades Marx and Engels wrote the Communist Manifesto in 1848. It explained only about class struggles. It did not explain about the country and the forms of class struggles to wage. Marx-Engels drew lessons from Paris commune and more enriched the manifesto. During the Russian revolution great teachers Lenin and Stalin proved that the bourgeoisie democratic revolution should not the led by the bourgeois leadership like in the past. Great teacher Mao developed the theory of Lenin in a backward

country and provided “theory of new democratic revolution” to Asia, Africa, Latin American countries. In regard to manifesto many kinds of revisionists parading in the name of ‘communist’ are cling to the ruling classes and travelling hand in glove with the ruling classes. The revolutionaries that are fully upholding Mao thought are connected with rural areas, mountains, adivasis, dalits and weaker sections and seriging day and night to carry forward the theories enshrined and taught through the manifesto.

- ✦ In third para of the fifth page wrote: Today, India had more nakedly opened the floodgates for the imperialist exploitation. We think, all the programmes carried out in the name of India’s welfare; all the moves in the name of development are tied to the interest of imperialism; Modern methods are combined with the methods of feudal exploitation; we think old feudal forces are carrying on the explotation by combining the feudal economic exploitation, capitalist methods of exploitation through capital, state treasury and bureaucracy”. Our party has no difference with this explanation.
- ✦ The last para of fifth page wrote: “The forces of Communist Movement, democratic revolution and socialist revolution-all are being considered as the left forces. We think that they have issues of commonness. The questions like the democratic rights incorporated in laws because of the struggles of people; campaign of theories of equality; developing the consciousness of class struggle on the basis of Marxism need not be the issues of difference”. Our party would like to state that we do not agree with this explanation. Our party attitude is propagation of socialist theories and Marxism should be done along with the revolutionary forces, individuals and democratic revolutionary forces; We also would like to express our party’s opinion that there will be no use in sharing these fora along with the revisionists.
- ✦ We have no agreement with the views tabled on sixth page of CPI(M-L) Key note document.
- ✦ In seventh page of the Key note there are 8 points. We agree with 1,2,3,4, and 5th point.
- ✦ We have no agreement with 6th and 7th points. And our party feel that the content in 8th point should be discussed by each CR organization itself before taking decisions by the Revolutionary organizations.
- ✦ We hope that you will accept our party dissents also generously.

(Presented by Com.S.Venkateswara Rao)

3-9-2018
