

India becomes a Fertile Ground for All Exploiters

Revolutionary Forces getting Organisationally Strong

-Dhruva

India is also facing all the problems present in the international arena. Rather it is sharper since by the pursuance of globalisation policy the imperialists have continuously shifting as much burden as they can on the shoulders of countries like India.

Looking back the history lane it becomes clear that this part of British India after partition known as India could not really come out of the clutches of imperialism by the transfer of power by British imperialism. Rather it turned in to a semi colony from a colony, where several imperialist powers were vying with one another for total hegemony. The native ruling classes were dependent for their existence upon the imperialist finance capital or were being under the process of "erosion and retention" by the imperialist masters, so both were at the service of imperialism. The former represented the comprador and bureaucratic capital and the latter represented feudalism. One thing was clear that the Indian big bourgeoisie though comprador by nature were, and still are, sophisticated enough to utilise the contention between the imperialist forces over India to gain enough space for themselves to thrive as well as turning into expansionists under one or other imperialist power. On the other hand since the feudal structure was shaped by the British rulers at their interest imperialists always attempted to reshape or erode according to its necessity and agricultural production processes are being changed accordingly. But were suppliers of cheap labour, cheap raw materials and cheap food items. It was rather the main instrument for creating popular opinion for the imperialist rulers and also suppliers of mercenary forces. Moreover the social divisions based on caste and religion created a basis to continue, what Marx called, exploitation through extra economic coercion, a pre-capitalist mode of exploitation.

The above created an alliance of imperialism, comprador bureaucratic capital and feudalism not only to exploit but also to oppress the people and suppress any other dissention. Thus making the contradiction between the alliance of imperialism, comprador bureaucratic capital and feudalism versus the people of the country as principal contradiction.

Though without formulating in this manner the communists in India developed struggles which proved Marx's words 'a genuine step forward a revolutionary movement is worth more than a dozen of programmes'. So we found the Tebhaga movement, the struggle of Punnapra Vayalar, the peasant movement of Kayyur, all heroic struggles against not only the feudal lords but also the state representing the alliance. But the greatest was the

movement in Telangana, which started against the exploitative Nizam regime and its Rajakar forces turned into a fight against the Indian Army. It liberated hundreds and hundreds of villages, seized thousands and thousands of acres of land, developed an army of the people. But was betrayed by the highest leadership in the name of advice from international leadership. The comrades faced all odds but true to be the disciplined soldiers of the party obeyed the decision of the party.

There were changes in the ruling forces in India. After the Suez Crisis the British lost its capacity for military adventure East of Suez. The US imperialism became the most influential external force. India became more dependent on the US capital. But that was a period when Soviet Union and China with their planned socialist development were attracting the world. As a newly independent country India wanted to play a global role by building a non-aligned movement along with China, Yugoslavia, Egypt and Indonesia based on Five Principles of Peace and Non-interference. The US imperialists were opposed to it, even the CIA plotted a sabotage by engineering a crash in the high seas of the KASHMIR PRINCESS an Indian aircraft of Lockheed make by which Chinese Premier Chou Enlai was to fly for Bandung Conference. Then there were conspiracies abundant to plot coups and crisis in the leading countries of the movement. As a result India was forced to be part of the US plan for containment of China, which led to the 1962 Sino-Indian War. Within three years another War against Pakistan made Indian economy bankrupt. India had to devalue currency and that was the time Indian Planning Minister genuflected before the US imperialists and said "The womb of Indian economy is open for American capital". But that was a period of a global economic crisis. Moreover Indian Agriculture faced continuous two years of drought creating a food crisis. There were dissentments all over the country, and riding on it the opposition forces dislodged the Congress from the seats of power in almost all the states of Northern and Eastern India. By then Soviet Union did not only change its colour but became a social-imperialist power daring the US. The Soviet Union entered into the polity, (it was present in many economic enterprises run by the state), after brokering peace with Pakistan in Tashkent. Indira Gandhi government in the centre started leaning more and more towards it.

That was the time the Salvo of peasant struggle at one corner of the country, at Naxalbari shook the ruling classes and at the same time communists all over the country welcomed it as a path breaker after the great Telangana movement. From then on till today even after many splits in the movement the ruling classes of India are afraid of the specter of Naxalbari.

In 1969 under the garb of Indo-Soviet Peace Treaty a military alliance was forged. But the global crisis that started in the middle of 1960s took a severe turn in 1973 onwards. In the face of that crisis a split in the ruling classes took place. The division amongst the ruling class parties today had its beginning then.

Meanwhile India had gone through another war with Pakistan and dismembered the Eastern part. The US opposed the war but strengthened with the support of Soviet Union Indira Gandhi went forward to make the ambition of the Indian big bourgeoisie fulfill. Indira

also annexed Sikkim a neighboring country. But all these could not stop the split in the ruling class, since the US was bent on finding some closure people to serve its interest.

From then the contradiction among different imperialists has been taking a zigzag development. Taking advantage to it some regional bourgeoisie have appeared. They according to their immediate interest allies with either of the sides.

This is the general scenario under which the present national situation is opening itself up. The brief history above is necessary to understand that the situation has not suddenly appeared at the will of this or that political party. It should also be noted that though the tryst with Soviet Social imperialism was short lived but it had a long range influence in Indian running of state. The military, all the arms, army, navy and air force is still now dependent on Russia, submarines to missiles to logistical support systems to helicopters to aeroplanes. The energy sector for prospecting and exploration are dependent on Russian technology. Similar in the case of certain steel industries and heavy machineries.

But the capital starved India needed the help of IMF and WORLD BANK to swim across the critical situation in the early 1980s. And the IMF-WORLD BANK combine started dictating terms—restructuring of industries, developing service sectors without productivity, changing the agricultural production process according to the necessity of imperialists. Infrastructure developments at the cost of land of the poor, large-scale replacement of tribals for mines prospecting all started during the Congress regime.

The communists though split were the forces who were at the helm of resistance. From Kalinganagar to Srikakulam to Raigarh to Niyamgiri just to name a few, there were forces resisting but one type was common, they were so called Naxalites, the Communist revolutionaries.

After joining the WTO and being a part of the globalisation policy of opening up trade and capital market to foreign players without any restriction, two important things happened that had effect on India. First, the disintegration of Soviet Union and weakening of Russia as a global power limited the choice of Indian ruling classes to bargain between imperialist powers. Two, large scale privatisation of public sectors and withdrawal of state subsidies for agricultural inputs created an atmosphere of insecurity, and it proved to be correct, among the people. Even railway stations, airports and ports were privatised. Slowly the postal system started to be run in such a manner that people started shifting to private system for communications.

The only sector that grew very quickly was the IT sector: There too the real growth was in the service area. For the products large scale dependence on the US companies and China became the reality. The danger could be felt first in 2007, when a global economic crisis brought crisis in the industries and giant financial sectors worldwide, and the IT sector which was greatly dependent on producing services to them became the worst hit sector. In this situation the ruling classes needed government which can rule by iron fists. The BJP with its fascist ideology was the choice and the US imperialists were best suited for providing it the strength.

The BJP with its Hindutva propaganda has created an atmosphere such that the worst hit people in this crisis could be divided on the basis of already existing social divisions.

Moreover whenever there is a strong and meaningful resistance is organised they attack it with vengeance and leaders are clamped with draconian acts like UAPA, NSA, AFSPA and so on.

They are trying to enforce the new Labour code. They have amended the Constitution to withdraw all special rights of the Kashmiris.

People of India have a history of rising against oppressive rulers .That was proved when the peasants of Northern India carried on a seize for one year right at entrance points of the National Capital and forced the PM to declare that the Three Agricultural Laws will not be enforced.

This is a situation when the revolutionary situation is getting ripe, we must act, and act judiciously. We must develop the subjective force by uniting the communist revolutionaries. But just addition of people will not be enough, resoluteness is the key. We need concrete analysis of concrete situation. Our style of functioning must be changed. Economic struggles, mass organizations have their limits which have been clearly pointed out by Lenin. Party work and mass organizational work are not one and the same. The present situation needs unity of the communist revolutionaries. Not for getting ourselves organizationally bigger, but for making us stronger to face the brutal forces of the present ruling clique with fascist mindset.

We will have to analyse what are the convenient conditions for the rulers with fascist ideology to establish fascism, and what are the inherent difficulties and subjective forces of opposition that not only deter it, but if turned into an objective force will defeat it.