

Message

**Hail the essence of the universal truth inherent in the Russian Revolution on the occasion of the centenary of the Great Russian Socialist Revolution!
Implement it in practice to the specificity of our country!**

**Central Committee
CPI(Maoist)
September 21, 2017**

1917 November 7th is the day of the success of Russian Revolution. It is a day on which the worker-peasant and other toiling masses over the world express their happiness and enthusiasm and celebrate as a step forward in the direction of achieving liberation from class exploitation and oppression and take a pledge. To put it more clearly they see Russian revolution as a success that stands like a milestone in the path of liberation from the boundless exploitation and severe oppression of Capitalism. It is a well-known fact that since classes were formed in the society and class struggle ensued, there were slave rebellions against the slave owners and bourgeois revolutions against landlords in the feudal society. However though the slave rebellions, peasant rebellions and bourgeois revolutions led to change in the social systems, they brought forth an exploitive system in the place of another. So in spite of any amount of revolutionary changes in the form all these were in essence exploitive systems and there was no fundamental qualitative change. It means we can say that the Russian November revolution is the foremost revolution in the world that brought down the old exploitive ruling classes and established a state of the proletariat, worker-peasant and other toiling masses. That is why it is also described as a milestone, as a standard symbol and also as a special incident with utmost qualitative distinction in the history of class struggle. Comrade Mao said, 'October Socialist revolution started a new era not only in the history of Russia but in the history of the world' (Comrade Mao 'On Contradictions). On the 40th anniversary of the Great Russian October revolution in 1957 November 6th Mao also said in a speech in the Russian Supreme Soviet (there were Soviets of all the nationalities along with Soviet Union), 'The Great Russian Revolution that our great revolutionary teacher Comrade Lenin started and the Soviet people took forward started a new era in the history of the world. There were many kinds of revolutions in history. Anyhow there is none that could be compared with October Socialist Revolution. All the toiling masses and progressive forces of the world have been speaking about establishing a society where one cannot exploit another. These dreams came true only when for the first time October Revolution was successful in the one fourth part of the world'.

The great Marx-Engels said in 'Communist Manifesto' that it is inevitable for capitalism to die and Socialism to be established.

It is known to all the worker-peasant toiling masses and the ordinary people of the world that for the first time the great Marx brought forth the theory that capitalism would die and Socialism would be established. Communist Manifesto says, 'Capitalist class gives birth to those who would bury it. their collapse and the success of proletariat are imperative'. It taught us that 'the immediate aim of the Communists is the aim of all the proletarian parties. It means the proletariat organizes as a class, brings down the capitalist class demination and achieves political power through the proletariat ' (Communist Manifesto, Marx-Engels).

So Marx-Engels brought forth this historic theory into the world. Anyhow it took time until 1917 to implement this theory, meaning the bringing down the domination of capitalist class and establishing political power through proletariat. The proletariat made heroic struggle for the first time in 1871 in Paris Commune to seize political power. But this faced defeat due to the capitalist armed oppression.

Indeed, the historic theory of Marx-Engels can be popularly said to be proletarian theory. It establishes collective ownership in the place of individual ownership. It eliminates all the exploitive systems and exploitive classes. It is a very natural thing that such an earth-shaking revolution would travel through severe, fierce class struggles, inevitably in a path that is protracted, with twists and turns and that it faces defeats in every step.

Comrade Lenin too said thus – ‘If we think about this issue from its essence, did any new mode of production ever in the history sustain immediately without defeats one by one, without going wrong, without facing losses?’ (A great beginning, Lenin).

The history of Russian revolution too went through three revolutions with twists and turns and ups and downs!

Socialist revolution was successful on 7th November 1917 in the leadership of Communist Party of Soviet Union (Bolshevik) that was under the direct leadership of great Lenin and Stalin. Anyhow this Socialist Revolution did not become a success in a single step or attempt. On the contrary the Socialist Revolution of 1917 became successful only in the process of three revolutions. The three revolutions were – 1905 Capitalist Democratic Revolution, 1917 February Capitalist Democratic Revolution, 1917 October (presently November) Socialist Revolution.

The first 1905 Russian revolution ended in defeat. It is very much necessary for us to deeply understand the reasons that led to its defeat. It is because we too are facing ups and downs setbacks, losses and other things in the present phase of Indian Revolution. Russian Bolshevik Party reviewed the basic reasons for the defeat of the first Russian revolution and brought forth these points – Strong cooperation was not established between the workers and peasants against the monarchy of Czar in the revolution.

A large section of the peasantry was not prepared to extend cooperation to the workers to eliminate the monarchy of Czar. This made an impact on the practice of the Army too. Most of the soldiers in uniform were the sons of the peasants. There was discontent and rebellion in many units of the Czar Army. But majority soldiers extended support to Czar in suppressing worker’s strikes and rebellions.

The actions of workers too were not much organized. They started taking more active part in the revolutionary struggle in 1906. But by that time the vanguard of the proletariat became very weak. The working class was the important and main force in revolution. But there was no enough unity and strength among the cadres of the proletarian party. The Russian Social Democratic Party – Proletarian Party – was divided into two groups such as Bolshevik and Menshevik. Bolsheviks worked in the stable revolutionary path. They called upon the workers to eliminate the monarchy of Czar. Mensheviks created hurdles for revolution with their compromising tactics. They created doubts in a large section of the workers and disturbed the working class. So the workers did not constantly work in a united manner. There was no unity in its ranks too and so the proletariat could not become a genuine leader of revolution.

The dictator Czar’s monarchy obtained support from the West Europe imperialists in suppressing the 1905 revolution.

With the peace accord with Japan in 1905 September Czar felt very relieved. This accord helped to strengthen the base of Czar.

Now let us see the second revolution – The second revolution took place in 1917 February. With this the monarchy of Czar collapsed. Soviets of the worker’s, military representatives were formed. A temporary government was formed. Dual power came into existence. Thus the February bourgeois democratic revolution became successful. The Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) stated thus - ‘The Revolution was successful only because the proletariat led it. The proletariat led the struggle of lakhs of peasants in military uniform demanding ‘peace’, food and freedom. Success of the revolution was ensured only due to the strong proletarian leadership’.

In the initial days of the revolution Comrade Lenin said thus – ‘Workers made revolution. Workers demonstrated courage. They spilled their blood. They integrated toiling masses and poor people with them’.

The first revolution, the 1905 revolution paved way for the success of the second revolution, the 1917 February revolution.

Comrade Lenin said thus – Soviets were formed only in three years 1905-1907. The Soviets of worker and military representatives contributed for the success of the revolution. The workers and soldiers rebelled and formed Soviets of worker and military representatives. The 1905 revolution declared that Soviets were the instruments of armed rebellion and also the seeds of new revolutionary power. The Soviets gained the confidence of ordinary worker masses. Soviets came into practice immediately after the monarchy of Czar was destroyed. The difference is that while in 1905 only worker’s Soviets were formed, in the February 1917 revolution worker and military Soviets were formed with the initiative of the Bolsheviks.

However, the leaders of Social Revolutionaries and Mensheviks in the Soviet Executive Council handed over the power to the capitalists. But the majority worker and military representatives though in fact the Bolsheviks opposed, accepted the effort of the Social revolutionaries and the Mensheviks.

Thus a new state power emerged in Russia. As per Lenin, there were the representatives of ‘Capitalists and the landlords who were to become capitalists’ in this.

But along with the capitalist power, another power – the Soviet of workers and military representatives was in existence. Most of the military representatives in the Soviet were peasants recruited into the Army for the sake of war. The Soviet of worker and military representatives is the organization against the monarchy of Czar with the cooperation of workers and peasants, it is their organization of power and it is the organization of worker-peasant dictatorship.

Thus two powers and two dictatorships were strangely mutually entwined – the dictatorship of capitalists representing the temporary government and the dictatorship of workers-peasants of the Soviet representing the workers and soldiers.

Dual power is the result of this.

Now let us see the third revolution, the Russian October Socialist revolution. We must first keep in mind that the First World War continued from 1914 to 1918 and the Russian Socialist Revolution was successful in 1917 October.

In his speech on the night of 1917 April 3rd Comrade Lenin gave a call to the vast masses to fight for the success of Socialist revolution and with this the process of November Russian revolution was successful. Comrade Lenin ended this speech with the slogan ‘Long live Socialist revolution’. At the same time Comrade Lenin submitted a report on War-Revolution in the meeting of Bolsheviks. The Mensheviks and Bolsheviks reiterated the theoretical aspects (the theory) in this report in a meeting conducted together later. This is the prominent April thesis that Comrade Lenin formulated. This gave way to a clear revolutionary policy for the Party and the proletariat to advance the bourgeois revolution towards a Socialist revolution.

The spread of the Soviet revolution in the country was so fast from 1917 October to 1918 February that Comrade Lenin said it to be the ‘success journey’ of Soviet power.

The successful Great October Socialist Revolution

There were a lot of reasons for the success of the Russian Socialist Revolution more easily than expected. Here are the main reasons to be kept in mind –

The enemy of the October revolution, it means the Russian Capitalist class was much more weak, unorganized and lacked political experience than expected. The Russian Capitalist class was economically weak. It was totally dependent on the government contracts. It did not have the strength to politically make a decision on its own and the initiative to search for a way to overcome this situation. For example, it did not have the experience of the French capitalists to make large scale political groups.

It did not learn the art of making agreements comprehensively and the tactics like the British capitalists. February Revolution brought down Czar from power. Capitalists captured power. But they did not have another alternative but to implement the bad Czar policy. Like Czar they too supported the policy of 'do war until achieving a success'. In fact making war was beyond the strength of Russia. People and the Army were severely at loss due to war. On the whole like Czar they too were engaged in gaining vast lands. On the other hand peasants were dying out of scarcity of lands and due to the burden from the landlords. They went beyond Czar regarding the policy towards workers. They continued the cruel policy of the factory owners as it is and made it more severe. They announced large scale lock outs and made the situation intolerable.

It is not surprising that the people could not see any fundamental difference between the policy of Czar and the capitalists. They had as much hatred towards the temporary government of the capitalists as towards Czar.

As far as the impact of the Social revolutionary and the Menshevik parties sustained on the people the temporary government utilized it as a veil to sustain its power. But when the Mensheviks and Social revolutionaries clearly came out as imperialist capitalist agents, they lost their influence among the masses. The people no more supported the temporary government of the capitalists.

A Revolutionary class like the Russian working class led the October Revolution. It is a class that was tempered in struggles. It saw two revolutions in a short time. Before the beginning of the third revolution it had the recognition as the leader of the people in the struggle for peace, land, freedom and Socialism. If the Russian working class that gained the confidence of the people did not lead the revolution, if it did not establish the alliance of the worker-peasants, it there was no such alliance, the October revolution would not have been a success.

In the revolution the Russian proletariat gained the strong alliance of the poor peasants that were the utmost majority. The alliance between the proletariat and the poor peasantry became strong. With the alliance of the working class and the poor peasantry the role of middle class peasantry became clear. This middle class peasantry was vacillating for a long time. By the time the October revolution started, it was totally on the side of revolution. It allied with the poor peasantry. Without this alliance the October Revolution would not have become a success.

A Party like the Bolshevik Party that was tempered in political struggles led the proletariat. The Bolshevik Party was a daring Party that could lead the people in decisive offensive. Ordinary democratic movement for peace, the democratic movement of the peasants for seizing the lands of the landlords, national freedom, the movement of the oppressed nationalities for national equality, the proletariat Socialist movement to bring down the power of the capitalists and to establish proletarian dictatorship – only such a Party could integrate all these in the revolutionary stream.

When such streams of revolution were integrated into an ordinary, powerful revolutionary stream the future of Russian capitalist system was decided.

The capitalist world split into two enemy camps, engaged in mutual war and in rooting out the other's foundation and in the situation when the imperialist war reached its zenith the October revolution began. They were not in a condition to interfere in 'Russian affairs' in a strong way or to oppose October revolution in an active manner.

The October Socialist Revolution established proletarian dictatorship. It handed over the power on the broad country to the proletariat. It made it the ruling class.

Thus the October Socialist Revolution began a new era in the history of human race, the era of proletarian revolutions.

The historic lessons of Russian Revolution

The historic lessons of the Russian Revolution are like this –

The success of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the proletariat are not possible without a proletarian revolutionary Party. Only a new kind of Party, the Marxist-Leninist Party (presently Marxist-

Leninist-Maoist Party), the Socialist Revolutionary Party, the Party that can prepare the proletariat to take up a decisive war against the capitalists can become such a kind of Party.

Proletarian Party cannot fulfill its role as the class leader unless it achieves hold on the advanced theory (now Marxism-Leninism-Maoism) of the proletarian movement.

Marxist-Leninist theory is the science regarding social development. It is the science of worker-peasant, toiling masses. As a science it is not confined to one thing. Moreover it constantly develops. Marxist-Leninist theory is not dogmatism but a guide to practice.

If the Party becomes proud of its successes, if it does not see mistakes in its work, if it fears to agree its mistakes and to sincerely rectify them in time without any hesitation, it cannot fulfill its role as a vanguard of the proletariat. If the Party does not fear criticism-self-criticism, if it learns lessons from its work and teaches the activists, if it rectifies its mistakes in time it will become invincible. If the proletarian Party does not make constant and severe struggle against the opportunists rising in its ranks, if it does not oppose the liquidationists rising from inside, it cannot sustain unity and discipline in its ranks. In fact the history of internal development of the Bolshevik Party is the history of struggle against the opportunist cliques, economists, Mensheviks, Trotskyites and Bukharinists inside the Party.

a. The Paris Commune rebellion of 1871 that started with seizing the towns stood as an example for Comrade Lenin. Comrade Lenin learnt lesson from that experience and took up general insurrection as the path of Russian Revolution.

b. So we can say that the Russian Revolution was successful through general insurrection. It means first seizing the towns that are enemy camps and then gain hold on villages. But Russian Socialism could not sustain after the demise of the great leaders of Russian Revolution, first Comrade Lenin and later Comrade Stalin. This is a very tragic event for the world proletariat. The reason can be understood thus –

The great Lenin died on 21st October 1924. After his death the responsibility of developing Socialism in Russia under the dictatorship of the proletariat fell on the shoulders of Comrade Stalin. Comrade Stalin held this responsibility skillfully in his leadership. Anyhow Comrade Stalin did not have any experience regarding the efforts for Socialist construction. He not only advanced Socialist efforts in Russia but also led the proletariat of the world and the Communist movement. The Russian Red Army utterly defeated the leader of the most fascist forces Hitler in the Second World War through a daring counter offensive that was unprecedented. It broke the spines of all the fascist forces. But the most revisionist and renegade Khrushchev clique hidden inside the Party seized power after the demise of Comrade Stalin on 1st March 1953. It first restored capitalism and later transformed Russian Socialism into Social Imperialism. This gave a negative experience to the proletariat, the oppressed nationalities and the people of the world. Mao took a lesson from this and advanced Socialism in China. He took lessons from the mistakes and shortcomings in the effort of Socialist construction in Russia and strengthened proletarian dictatorship by taking up the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Renegades, the revisionist-capitalist roaders were expelled from the Party. But the Deng clique that intended betrayal to Socialism seized the Party and power after the death of Comrade Mao on 9th September 1976. It first turned China into a capitalist country and presently into imperialism. Thus after the collapse of Russia the proletariat and the oppressed people of the world had one more negative experience with the collapse of China. At present there is no Socialist system in any country. It is the responsibility of genuine Communists to learn lessons from these two negative experiences and advance and strengthen Socialist revolutions. The world Communists will have to remold themselves to conduct this important effort in a proper manner. So we have to deeply study the policies that the great Mao conceptualized to strengthen Socialism in China. They need to be applied to practice. All the necessary things must be prepared to take forward clearly the direction of the success of Socialism.

Imbibe the revolutionary universal aim of Russian Socialism!

The aim of the great Russian Socialist Revolution can be very briefly said thus –

Since the emergence of class society the history of social development of the whole world had been that of class struggles. In this history Great Russian October Revolution is an event that ended the past exploitive eras. Why are we saying so? It is because Russian Socialist Revolution is clearly different from all the past rebellions and revolutions. For example there were many rebellions and revolutions in the human society before the Russian Revolution. According to the great Mao, all of them are part of the old bourgeois democratic revolution. The main objective of these is to establish bourgeois society or capitalist society in the leadership of bourgeois class. The bourgeois class organized the worker-peasant masses, destroyed the feudal society through armed bourgeois revolution and established bourgeois or the capitalist society only in its class interest. But it saw that the worker-peasant masses are not sitting idle after the establishment of capitalist society. On the contrary they advanced to destroy the bourgeois or the capitalist class and established the proletarian state through the 1917 Russian Socialist Revolution. Nowhere the flag of bourgeois revolution was raised after 1917. The bourgeois class was afraid and never took up the responsibility of bourgeois revolution. Comrade Mao theorized this National or the Democratic Revolution as the New Democratic Revolution. All the revolutions that took place and are going on after the Great Russian Revolution have become part of the World Socialist Revolution in the leadership of the proletariat. There are two main streams in the World Proletarian Revolution. The first is the Socialist Revolution. The second is the New Democratic Revolution. The main objective of Socialist Revolution is to establish Socialist society in the dictatorship of the proletariat. The main objective of New Democratic Revolution is to establish New Democratic society in the democratic dictatorship of ninety percent people in the leadership of the proletariat, later advancing the New Democratic society and establishing Socialist society in the dictatorship of the proletariat. The fundamental task of revolution is to seize state power. This has a deep meaning in this. We must never forget this.

Chinese Revolution that took place in continuation of Russian Revolution and inseparable from it; Indian Revolution going on as the continuation of Russian and Chinese Revolutions

We know that Mao synthesized the experiences of proletarian revolutions in the era of imperialism and said about the specific conditions and the revolutionary war in China thus – ‘Seizing state power with armed strength and solving the problem through war would be the central task and the highest form in revolution’. This Marxist-Leninist concept regarding revolution would apply all over. It applies to China and all other countries.

Though the concept is the same proletarian Party applies it to various conditions in various methods. In the capitalist countries that do not take up fascism do not become part of war they would implement bourgeois democracy in their country. Regarding their foreign relations they would not fall in the oppression of other nationalities but on the contrary oppress other nationalities. Due to these specific conditions, the task of the proletarian Parties of the capitalist countries will be to – train the workers through protracted legal struggles, muster their strength and finally make preparations to bring down the capitalist state power. They will have the task to take up protracted legal struggles, utilize parliament as a forum, take up economic and political strikes, organize Trade Unions and train the workers in the above countries. The form of organization in these countries would be legal and the form of struggle would be without bloodshed (non-military). When the problem of war arises, the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries oppose the imperialist wars that their countries take up. Thus when there are wars the Communist Parties adopt the policy of supporting the defeat of the reactionary governments of their countries. The war they wish to make would be civil war and they would make preparations for it. But this rebellion-war should not be started until the capitalist class actually does not reach a desperate situation, until the majority working class masses are not prepared to make armed revolution and make war and until the peasant masses do not give support to the proletariat. When it is time for such rebellion and war the first step would be to seize the towns. Later it has to advance

towards the rural areas. No other path should be adopted. The Communist parties of the capitalist countries did the same. The Russian October Revolution proved that this is correct.

‘But China is a different country. The specific character of China is such that it is not an independent country. On the contrary it is a semi-colonial semi-feudal country. There is no democracy in China. It is in feudal oppression. There is no national independence in its foreign relations. It was in imperialist oppression. Thus there was no parliament that could be used and there were no legal rights to organize the workers to strike. Fundamentally the Communist Party here need not take up protracted legal struggles before beginning rebellion-war and it need not first seize towns and then establish power in the rural areas. Its task shall be totally different’ (Mao in ‘Problems regarding war-strategy’). Thus the Chinese Revolution was successful through Protracted People’s War in 1949 in the leadership of the great Mao.

Our experience teaches us that the Great Russian October Socialist Revolution came forth as the inevitable result of the revolutionary struggles of the people and the great Chinese Revolution is the continuation of this process. Our present Indian Revolution is inseparable from the revolutionary struggles of the world proletariat and the people. So the central task of Indian Revolution is to seize political power through armed strength. In India too it is very important for the proletarian Party, the Communist Party to study the experiences of World Socialist Revolution, especially the experiences of the two great revolutions of Russia and China.

India is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country. So we have to adopt this path for revolution – ‘If any country is directly or indirectly being ruled by one or more imperialist force or forces, if it is a semi-feudal country where the people do not have independence or democratic rights, the proletarian Party must from the beginning enlighten and organize the people for armed struggle. The main force of revolution is the peasantry. The backward areas shall be the main centre for their work. It shall build People’s Army and People’s Militia. It shall establish reliable, strong, self-reliant liberated areas and base areas. It shall constantly expand them through Protracted People’s War. It shall encircle the towns through a decisive, destructive offensive on the reactionary state power and finally seize them. It shall establish countrywide people’s political power and state machinery’.

In the background of revisionist path and program going on in India in various forms, it is very much necessary that we have a correct perspective and program accordingly. Regarding this we have to imbibe the essence of the point in our document Strategy-Tactics. We have to prepare the slogans and programs as per it. We must certainly keep in mind that participating in or boycotting elections is related to tactics. After the emergence of Khrushchev’s revisionism, parliamentary path and participation in elections became the strategy of modern revisionism. In this background we cannot see this problem only as the problem of tactics. Along with it, the arguments and opinions like – ‘Presently the Party is limited to a little area of mountains and forest’, ‘Capitalist mode of production gained impact in many places’, ‘People have illusions on parliamentary system or elections’ – and other such things do not make sense. They are no way related to the specific reality of India.

In our country, ‘the historic experience gained until now proves that most of those who participated in elections changed into revisionists or distorted the armed revolutionary movement to legal and peaceful path. So, though boycott of elections is a tactical problem it has strategic importance in the specific conditions of India. It is because participating in elections does not at all suit the strategy of Protracted People’s War’. This is certain.

To put it in one word, we have to strictly adhere to Armed Agrarian Revolution and the path of Protracted People’s War to make New Democratic Revolution a success in India.

On the occasion of the centenary celebrations of Russian Revolution let us pledge to make Indian New Democratic Revolution successful and firmly stand for our immediate, main and central task!

There are two methods to celebrate the centenary of Russian Revolution – one is the petty bourgeois revisionist method. The second is the revolutionary method. Revisionist method means, praising the

Russian revolution, Comrade Lenin and Stalin superficially, giving big lectures and not at all implementing them in practice. Revolutionary method means taking pledge to advance the task of the aim of Russian Revolution, that is seizing state power through revolution, according to the specific condition of their countries. Therefore we must certainly severely oppose the revisionist methods. We have to conduct the centenary celebrations of Russian Revolution according to revolutionary methods. On the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the Russian Revolution let us pledge to daringly face the challenges before the Indian Revolution, the each and every fascist policy and actions of Modi government and to build a New Democratic India and work to the best of our strength to establish Socialism-Communism.

It is three years since Brahmanical Hindu fascist RSS-BJP Narendra Modi came to power. The propaganda machinery in the control of the government and corporates – Radio, TV, Magazines and others are relentlessly propagating that the Modi government achieved successes. They say that there is no poverty in the country, that there is no unemployment and no scarcity of anything and there is equality of all kinds. They are heavily increasing the Gross Domestic Product of the country with a numerical game. They say that presently India rose to be an utmost speedily developing economy in the world. They say there is no corruption in the country. They say that demonetization abolished black money. They say that everyone developed and good days have come. They claim that harassment, atrocities, sexual exploitation and other such things on women have come down to a large extent. They say that there is no casteism and discrimination and the religious minorities are able to access all rights. 'Make in India', 'Manufacturing hub', 'Start up India' and other such slogans are claimed to have been contributing for the development of the country. Digital India and cashless economy are being imposed on the people. In their view the only thing left is Maoism or the Maoists are the utmost danger for the internal security of the country.

But in fact the actual picture of all over India is totally different from this. The poor are becoming poorer and the rich richer. The difference between the poor and the rich is growing in a big way. Especially, since the Modi government came to power in 2014 the property of one percent rich increased 49 per cent and reached 58.4 per cent in 2016. In 2016 the ten per cent utmost rich in the country had a share of 80.7 per cent of the total property of the country. It means the rest of the ninety per cent population had only 19.3 per cent (from Credit Source Global Wealth Data Base). Modi claimed to bring the black money hidden in the foreign countries within 100 days but did not go one step further even after 1050 days. His statement proved to be nothing.

The opportunities for employment in the country have absolutely become scarce. There is a rise in the rate of inflation. The prices are increasing every day. Modi's slogan of 'Make in India', 'Manufacturing hub' are in fact meant to encourage foreign investments and the slogan of 'Digital India' too is to digitalise the whole administration. He is thus trying to strengthen his control on administration. Modi government made many anti-worker, anti-peasant laws. With this lakhs of workers lost lands. The suicides of farmers rose.

The policy of indirect taxes was amended to transform the whole country into a uniform market and Goods Services Tax (GST) was brought forth in the interests of the Imperialists and Comprador Bureaucratic Capitalists. With the deceiving propaganda to eliminate corruption they abolished big notes and accumulated all the cash of the people in banks. This affected the farmers, small traders and small capitalists. Agriculture, Industries and Service sectors were affected. They are depriving the people to utilize the money they stored independently and accumulated all their money in the banks fulfilling the interest of the imperialists and comprador capitalists and are attempting to establish digitalization and cashless economy. With this the offensive of the financial capital of the world and the comprador bureaucratic capital might increase much more on the middle class and all the sections in the coming days.

Thought the Modi government boasts that there is economic growth in the country, due to inflation in the industrial sector and production sector, there is a rise in unemployment, in the prices of daily necessities and agrarian crisis which reveal the shallowness of this 'development'.

The Modi government might bring any level of fascist laws to eliminate the social movement rising from the intensifying contradictions in the country. It might also intensify anti-legal, fascist offensives on the people by forming Hindu fascist gangs under different names.

In Kashmir all kinds of rights have been violated and the people are forced to live in concentration camps and at trigger point. The atrocities are so cruel that the Army tied a Kashmiri youth to a jeep and took him along. There is inhuman repressive campaign on the movements of all the nationalities of North East going on for right to self-determination. These movements are repressed with iron heel. The media too is not allowed to protest. They are threatening them to suppress their voices of resistance. They are foisting cases on them.

There are indiscriminate beatings and murders of Muslims in the name of protection of cow, that they had cow meat or ate it. There is a rise in many forms of atrocities and pressure on religious minority Muslim people in Uttar Pradesh since anti-Muslim diehard Yogi Adityanadh came to power. There are many kinds of sanctions on them. Meat shops are closed and the sales of cow meat and all kinds of meat are being banned. Cruel laws are being made to control the purchase and sale of the animals. People's food and culture are in control. There are many kinds of pressure and sanctions on the other religious minorities. With this a section of the poor are deprived of employment. The atrocities on the Dalits have increased many-fold. The atrocities on the Dalits in Saharanpur are a fresh example.

Since the Modi government came to power Indian expansionism increased much more. Mutual relations with the neighboring countries are severely affected. Modi government took up various kinds of schemes and programs only to highlight the policy of US imperialist super power to encircle China. The recent inauguration of a 9 km long bridge on River Brahmaputra in Assam by Modi is in fact to increase the speed in connectivity with Arunachal Pradesh and thus take forward the US scheme to 'encircle China'. In fact the political, economic, cultural, military, foreign policy and administration policy of India – fascist policies and methods are implemented in all spheres. The fact is that there is a police-armed state all over the country.

Our tasks

Comrades!

We must understand that elimination of the Maoist Party and Maoist movement is one important task of the Modi government. But some or the other party of the country did not make this decision as per its wish. There is no chance for this. It is because the Indian ruling class parties are feudal, imperialist comprador parties. Therefore any party or government of any color is totally implementing the various aspects of the LIC policy according to the dictates of imperialism, especially US imperialism. This happened in the UPA rule. In the present NDA rule this is happening much more aggressively. So this has not become an important work only after Modi government came to power. If we see the UPA-1 and UPA-2 governments, both these described the Maoist Party and Maoist movement as 'the utmost danger to the internal security of the country' and took up the elimination of our Party and the movement utmost important. The first two phases of 'Operation Green Hunt' was unleashed by those governments. But what was the result? History is the evidence that they failed to a large extent in achieving their objectives. On the contrary the Maoist party and the movement rooted among the masses. Though the Party faced heavy loss with the martyrdom of thousands of comrades it gained many experiences, took lessons and strengthened.

Presently the Brahmanical Hindu fascist Modi government is unleashing the third phase of 'Operation Green Hunt' with all kinds of support from the US imperialism and all the imperialists and reactionaries to totally eliminate the revolutionary movement. Modi government brought a total change in 'encircle-destroy' campaign and other such repressive campaigns, surrender policy, the policy of ill propaganda

like psychological war, in the various kinds of so called reform activities or in the activities of boasting development. As soon as coming to power the Modi government announced it would eliminate the Maoists. It is forming many more battalions of Para-military forces and is deploying in the Maoist areas. It is also forming 'Bastariya battalion', 'Pahadiya battalion' or the 'Local Adivasi battalion' as a part of their utmost reactionary policy of 'plucking one's eye with their own finger' aggressively implementing the reactionary LIC policy of making 'adivasis fight adivasis'.

One more heinous policy is that it is raising the greed that they can get lots of money more than the earlier, to make the surrender policy of the UPA government 'much more attractive'. It is pressurizing the families of our comrades and activists to make them surrender. If they do not do so they are threatened to be tortured or be put in jail. It is seizing their properties until the last penny.

Our foremost and main work in fighting back all these abovementioned anti-revolutionary policies is to protect the leadership from the CC to the AC and the Mass Organisations, to much more bolshevise the Party, train the whole party cadres and revolutionary masses in many forms to fight back the multipronged offensive of the enemy with multipronged counter offensive and mold them efficient. We must drive them for better actions of resistance. So we have to enhance military training. We have to make them so that they can mold the counter offensive into People's War in a proper manner. We must definitely conduct the political, organizational and military preparations as a campaign. We have to strive in our efforts of military counter offensive actions, in conducting propaganda campaigns to fight back ill propaganda, to build mass movements by taking up people's serious problems and other such things. Along with this we have to make efforts to build a movement together with all the progressive, democratic forces and all friendly forces against the Brahmanical Hindu fascist forces. It is imperative to bring forth immediately a United Front, a broad forum in the All India level.

Comrades!

We can advance Indian Revolution only if we successfully fight back severe challenges. Therefore we have to finish all kinds of preparations to face all kinds of challenges. It means it is our immediate and important task to totally implement all the above mentioned tasks.

Only thus we can strengthen the three magic weapons of revolution – the Party, People's Army and United Fronts and constantly strengthen them. We must remember that we cannot go one step forward without bolshevizing the Party in the right sense. Come, let us work with firm will to overcome all kinds of weaknesses and shortcomings not in words but in deeds, protect the internal unity of the Party carefully and strengthen it much more, defeat 'left' and right revisionisms and all kinds of revisionism and firmly practice the correct line, policies and work style of the Party.

There is no doubt that the path has twists and turns, difficult and complex. But if we adhere to MLM and the Party line we can overcome all kinds of hurdles. We can fulfill the immediate and the main task of 'transforming the guerilla war to mobile war', 'develop PLGA to PLA' and the building of base areas and thus accomplish Indian New Democratic Revolution.

Come, let us jump into the arena of war daringly to fulfill the incomplete tasks and the dreams of our great martyrs.

History is the evidence to say that the final victory is of the people. Early morning sunrays break the darkness of the night. Indian Revolutions will definitely be a success. It means first New Democratic Revolution and later Socialist Revolution too will be successful.

We can celebrate the objective of the centenary celebrations of the Russian Revolution in the correct manner only by speeding up the Indian New Democratic Revolution, by making it successful and later advancing it towards the establishment of Socialist society. This is the message of the Party.