

# Agrarian Revolution Attitude of the Communist Revolutionaries

**THE** Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) has adopted Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as its guiding ideology to implement its Programme. Our Party Programme aims at overthrowing the dictatorship of the comprador bureaucratic capitalism and feudalism which are agents of imperialism, and establish People's Democracy in our country.

Our aim is to unite the working class, peasantry, urban middle class, and the national bourgeoisie under the leadership of the working class, overthrow reactionary dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie and big land lords and establish People's Democracy.

Our Party's ultimate goal is to overthrow the present capitalist system where one exploits another and establish socialism and communism in India.

Our Party rejects the parliamentary path peddled by the revisionists, neo revisionists and other reactionary reformists in India. All these preach that the Indian parliamentary democracy is an organ which "reflects the people's aspirations" a "path to peaceful transition", and a "peaceful path to socialism".

The history of the struggles of the oppressed people through out the world highlight the fact that the exploiting classes keep the people's economic social and political lives in their grip and would never permit the oppressed people to come to power peacefully. The exploiting classes use the parliamentary democracy as an instrument to hoodwink the people. It is used as a cover to hoodwink people, disrupt the people's struggles, and drench the liberation movements in blood. The people are compelled to resist this barbaric repression.

These are the lessons of the world history.

The experiences of Indian people in their struggle for liberation do not differ from the experience of world history. In the parliamentary democracy also, the just struggles of the oppressed are met with barbaric repression. The ruling classes do not put up with—especially when they are

facing severe crisis—even general resistance to their anti-national, anti people policies.

But rejecting parliamentary path should not be misconstrued to be rejecting the parliamentary struggle. The Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) is of the opinion that it would be wrong not to utilise parliamentary and other legal forms of struggle wherever possible.

The Party should utilise parliamentary and other legal forms of struggle as long as they contribute to the growth of the revolutionary movement.

The CPI(ML) rejects the killing of individuals in the name of annihilation of class enemy as preached practised by the pseudo leftists. This contributes only to distance the revolutionary leadership from the people and ultimately poses a threat to the revolution itself.

Our Party is of the opinion that the Indian revolutionaries should draw relevant lessons from the revolutionary experiences of Russia, China and other countries as well as from experiences of revolutionary struggles of the Indian people.

After making a deep analysis, we have come to the conclusion that in the present stage, the Indian revolution has the main characteristics of the Chinese revolution. But the Chinese revolutionary experiences should not be mechanically applied to the Indian conditions. Depending upon the concrete situation in India, appropriate policies and tactics have to be pursued.

The working class in India have to pursue the line of basing themselves on the peasantry and building revolutionary bases in rural areas, carry on a protracted struggle, and finally liberate the urban areas.

Revolutionary war means the war waged by the people. This people's war can be waged only by mobilising the people. Only when the broad masses are prepared for it and through their own experience, have recognised the need for revolution, we can launch the People's War. For this, we have to observe the main features of the present political situation. The level of people's movement, people's consciousness and the Party's organisational capabilities should be carefully assessed. Only then can correct tactics be formulated and people mobilised, prepared step by step and be turned toward armed struggle and People's War.

The strategic aim of the working class of seizing power can be achieved only through armed struggle. Armed struggle is the higher form of class struggle. To achieve its strategic objective of seizure of power, the working class has to utilise many forms of struggle. Which form of struggle is to be utilised in a given situation is a matter concerning tactics.

Therefore, different sections of oppressed masses should be mobilised into struggles on their economic and political issues; mass organisations should be built up. We should learn to employ all forms of struggle and to turn these towards armed Agrarian Revolution. Thus the armed struggle will become the main form of struggle. (from the resolution of the Plenum, *Indian Revolution-Path of struggle*).

Our principal task is to achieve People's Democratic Revolution led by the working class through a protracted struggle.

In essence, the People's Democratic Revolution is Agrarian Revolution. In all its phases, led by the working class, the peasantry will be the main force. Agrarian Revolution alone can bring about radical changes in our country. People should be prepared gradually for the Agrarian Revolution. People should be mobilized to defend the areas of resistance struggle under our Party's leadership. People should be mobilised into partial struggles on their immediate economic and political demands, especially into anti feudal struggles. Taking as the basis the six-point-programme enunciated in the Party's Path (document), the peasantry and the working class should be rallied into anti feudal struggles and struggles against exploitation and oppression. The movement should be extended to strategic rural areas and strategic industrial centres. As enunciated in the Central Committee resolution, they should be orientated towards the growth of Agrarian Revolution. Our Party units in all states should concentrate on developing anti feudal struggles, and especially on mobilising agricultural labourers and poor peasants.

Thus our Party's base would be all the forces that could be united, with the main being the peasantry.

Some claim that our participation in elections is nothing but forsaking the path of Agrarian Revolution. This is nothing but a lie.

We have, through our practice, come to the decision to participate in the elections. Practice has brought to the fore the fact that the decision of the party to boycott elections is not in tune with the level of people's consciousness and the level of people's movement. So we have learnt through practice that Party's earlier decision to boycott elections goes against the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Participation in elections and boycott of elections serve the same task of advancing the revolutionary movement. It was proved in practice that the people are not prepared to boycott elections and take to a higher form of struggle.

We participated in the elections to prapogate our Party's programme extensively among the people as well as to focus the people's attention on immediate economic and political issues, isolate the principal enemy from the people and defeat him. We are participating in the elections mainly to take forward people's movement and not to get a few seats in Assemblies and the parliament by opportunist electoral alliances.

In the present phase, participating in the elections and advancing Agrarian Revolutionary struggle are not mutually opposed aspects. To advance the anti imperialist and anti feudal struggles we have to properly co-ordinate the parliamentary and non-parliamentary struggles.

The important task in the present stage is the struggle being waged for civil liberties and for the unconditional release of Communist Revolutionaries and other political prisoners.

At the same time we have to utilise all legal opportunities to take forward the peoples,—workers, peasantry's, students, and middle class employees,—struggles.

As the struggles spurt, the repression on the movement and the Party will increase. So we should not harbour any legal illusions.

So, the Party should utilise, at all levels, all forms of struggles. It should be prepared to face any eventuality, twists and turns in the situation. (From the Report to the Plenum of the Central Committee).

*(This article was first published in 1-2-1978 Vimochana).*