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FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

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One-hundred-and-fifty delegates from fifty foreign countries of all corners of the world assembled in New Delhi last week to discuss the crucial question of the day — the question of preserving Peace on this earth. No more representative international gathering at the non-official level had ever been held in India's capital than this one.

The delegates gathered represented the cream of humanity who in their respective countries have undergone tremendous sacrifice and suffering in the cause of Peace and survival of humanity for years and even decades.

HOW did the vulture press of Delhi which grovels before every ha'penny tuppenny American or British official visitor treat these distinguished guests of India? They did their worst to work up hysteria against them and to surround them with hostility. All accepted limits of decorum and decency were set aside and no device of calumny and misrepresentation was left unused.

mony of those who heard them.

Messages

The session was honoured by messages from two of the world's most eminent living personalities—Albert Schweitzer and Bertrand Russell. The

Cuba and other burning issues.

Following the adoption of the resolutions Prof. J. D. Bernal, Chairman of the Presidential Committee, spoke of the session's work.

He declared, to warm applause, that the main topics at the session has been dis-

have brought forth the policy of containment and deterrent to which we cannot agree, he said.

Prof. Bernal said that more and more people everywhere, including his own country, Britain, were coming to realize that the idea of peace was the main idea of our time. He also emphasised that the peace champions must press for the conclusion of an agreement on the termination of nuclear tests.

We must advance towards this congress with big strides, and work actively for it. Our movement has existed for 11 years. The world has changed during this time. The forces of peace are growing and gaining in strength.

After Prof. Bernal's speech, the Chairman, Rev. James Endicott, declared the session closed.

The Delhi session of the World Peace Council has made a big contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace, disarmament and national independence. It has demonstrated the growing solidarity of peace champions in every part of the world.

The important resolution adopted on the question of Laos is given below. Some other resolutions appear on Page 14 of this issue while extracts from Prof. Bernal's opening address will be found on Page 6. The remaining documents will be made available in the next issue.

RESOLUTION ON LAOS

THE Session of the World Council of Peace — holds that the present tension in Laos has been created primarily by the US imperialists whose advisers and armed forces are intervening there. This aggression, committed together with the leading forces of the SEATO military bloc and the armed forces of Thailand, South Viet-Nam, the Philippines and Chiang Kai-shek severely endangers peace in South East Asia and the world.

— acclaims the efforts made by the Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the sole legitimate Government in Laos which unites the entire people for genuine peace, neutrality, independence and national amity.

— declares its support to the valiant Laotian people in their struggle.

To solve the question of Laos, the Council urges: — that an end be immediately put to the intervention of the US imperialists and their agents in Laos, that all foreign interventionist armed forces be withdrawn immediately and that all military and financial aid to the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique be stopped.

— that all problems relating to the internal affairs of Laos should be left entirely to the Laotian people themselves.

— the prompt re-convening of the 1954 Geneva Conference or of an enlarged Conference convened in the spirit of the Geneva agreements so as to bring about as soon as possible the re-establishment of peace in Laos, thus meeting the just aspirations of the Laotian people for genuine peace, neutrality, independence and national amity.

LAOTIAN LEADER EXPOSES U. S. GAME

The following telegram was received from Prince Souphanouvong leader of the Neo Lao Haksat Party by Pheng Phongsavarn, President of the Laotian delegation to the World Council of Peace for transmission to the Council:

and intimidatory cruises are confirmed by mobilisation of navy, air force, and airborne troops in our neighbourhood in the Sea of China, in increased arrivals of weapons, planes American military personnel, in concentration of Kuomintang troops in north Laos and of Thailand troops along the frontiers, in SEATO meeting in Bangkok to coordinate action. All this shows clearly the US desire to unleash imminent and massive aggression under the cover of the misleading propaganda that the USA desire neutrality of Laos and reactivation of International Control Commission to stop hostilities.

These manoeuvres are intended to adjourn the 14-nation conference for peaceful solution of the Laotian problem. To prevent incalculable consequences of such action and to establish the sovereign rights of the Laotian people against the intrigues of American neo-colonialists, in the name of the Laotian people, we ask urgently that the World Peace Conference launch immediate and massive action to restrain the criminal adventures of the USA in Laos and demand calling of 14-nation conference as the only possible way to the peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem.

BEFORE the inflexible resistance of the Laotian people, united around the legal government of Prince Souvanna Phouma which has checked their military plans and political manoeuvres, the American imperialists are pressing their aggression against Laos more desperately than ever before. Their threats

work carried out in the commissions was summed up in the documents of the Council that were adopted unanimously at the concluding session on March 28. These consisted of a declaration on disarmament, a resolution on national liberation, resolutions on the Congo, Laos, Algeria, Goa, South Africa,

armament and the struggle against colonialism. The peace champions should above all demand general, complete and controlled disarmament, he said. This is the main task, and the peace movement would press for it to the end. We must demand the dissolution of the NATO, SEATO and CENTO military blocs which

Our next task, Prof. Bernal said, is to put an end to colonialism. Colonialism is dying, but it is still a menace. It is fraught with a danger of war.

Hotbeds Of Colonialism

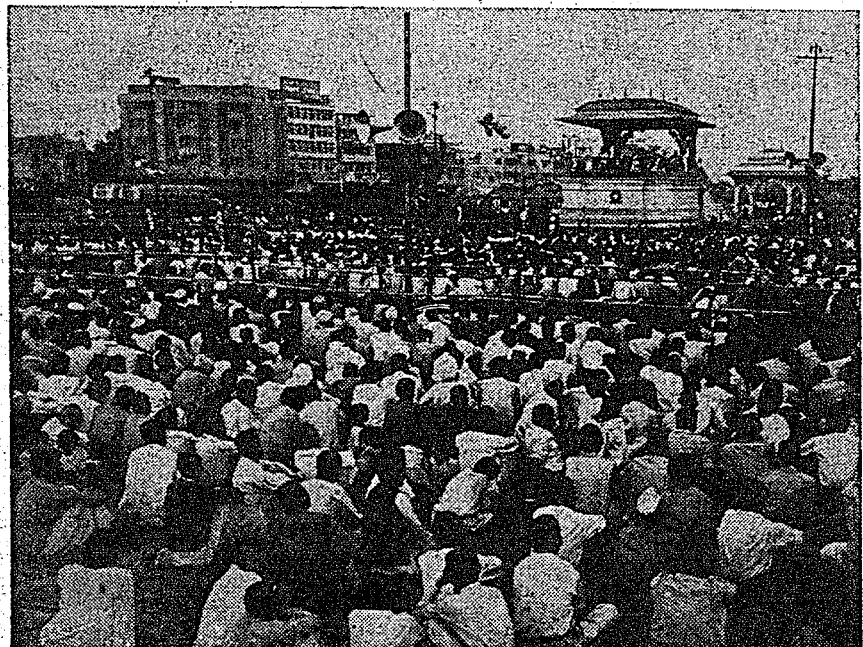
Prof. Bernal emphasised that the hotbeds of colonialism, which might spark off the flames of war, must be stamped out. Therefore, he said, we are particularly indignant in condemning the bulwark of colonialism—the Union of South Africa where things inconceivable in our time are taking place.

The United Nations Prof. Bernal went on to say, must be reorganized. This organization must be truly representative of all the peoples of the earth. It must have a truly international structure. If executive authority is in the hands of one group of Powers, this is a great wrong, and because of this the United Nations is incapable of representing all the peoples. The fact that the People's Republic of China is barred from its rightful seat on the United Nations is outrageous. The People's Republic of China must be represented at the United Nations.

In conclusion, Prof. Bernal expressed the hope that a World Congress for Disarmament and National Independence would be convened soon. We want this, and we shall hold this congress, he said.

Maturity And Earnestness

Still, their calumnies and slanders cannot hide the fact that for its maturity and seriousness, for its earnestness and determination to grapple with problems—not to succumb or surrender before them—the session of the World Council of Peace was one of the most unique that New Delhi had ever seen. The memorable addresses of Prof. Bernal and the contributions of delegates from the United States, Laos and many other countries both at the plenary sessions and at the Ramilla Grounds mass rally will remain ever fresh in the me-



A view of the Mass Rally held in Delhi's Ramilla Grounds on March 26 to welcome delegates to the World Peace Council Session.

AFTER JABALPUR—MORADABAD

COMMUNALISM like a cobra again and again raises its head striking its poisoned fangs at people wherever it gets the opportunity. It is a cancer that is endangering the very health and vitality of the body politic of our country. Our very best traditions of secularism, unity and democratic movement are threatened by it today.

While the tears of mothers and sisters in Jabalpur and Saugor had yet to be wiped off, communal passions once again gripped our people in Moradabad. Thanks to the altness and positive action by the democratic forces—the Communists, secular Congressmen, PSP workers and Sarvodayaites—the disaster there did not take place on a big scale. But what has happened there is enough to put us to shame.

Democrats Vigilant
Suraj Prakash received serious injuries and was admitted to the district hospital. The police duly arrested some persons connected with the case.

This was all that happened. Incidents like this take place every now and then between people when money is involved. But Jan Sangh and RSS volunteers think the other way. They needed an opportunity and they seized upon this case. Next morning (March 18), Jan Sangh workers and RSS volunteers gave it a communal colour. They moved about the market asking the shopkeepers to close their shops.

Moradabad is a small but busy industrial town of Western U.P. Its population is over two lakhs out of which 52 per cent are the Muslims. The majority of the people are in one way or other connected with the brassware industry.

Muslim artisans work in small factories or depend on small traders for the disposal of their goods. The Hindus, among whom are a large proportion of refugees, are mostly settled in business. Hindu-Muslim riots never took place in Moradabad before 1947.

Nationalist ideas had been so strong that even during the worst days of communalism, the Muslim League could not defeat the Congress there, though Moradabad is a Muslim majority town. But of late the Congress has lost its influence among the Muslim masses.

The communal elements in 1950 used the dissatisfaction among the refugees to fan communalism. Even some Hindu Congress leaders were affected by the propaganda. In 1950 passions were roused during the agitation against a book entitled *Muslim Leaders*. Hindu and Muslim communalists have both gained some strength.

Ordinary Incident

The weakening of democratic consciousness among the people has been used day in and day out by the Jan Sangh to carry on its hate-campaign against the Muslims—especially in the brass-ware trade against the Muslim traders. What happened recently in Moradabad was also connected with two brass-ware traders belonging to different communities.

A refugee trader, Suraj Prakash, had trade dealings with one Hajj Abdul Shakoor, owner of a small brass-ware factory. Some time back there was some business misunderstanding between them. They even went to court but later on through the intervention of fellow-shopkeepers, they resumed their dealings. Recently

March 19 was Id-ul-Fitr. Since early morning the Communists in cooperation with other democratic elements persuaded the people to open

the market. But at 9 a.m. the news of the death of Suraj Prakash gave another chance to the Jan Sanghis to get the market closed. It was at this stage that the police became alert.

Jan Sangh workers worked up the refugees and demanded permission to take out the funeral procession of the deceased. Some Congress leaders also supported their plan and ultimately permission was granted.

The funeral procession consisted of four to five thousand people, accompanied by a heavy police guard. Its leadership was in the hands of the Jan Sangh workers who shouted very provocative slogans—"Blood for Blood", "Martyr Suraj Prakash Zindabad", etc.

While one end of the procession was passing through Muslim localities and the bulk of the mourners had reached the cremation ground, news came that some processionists had

Tagore Centenary In Britain

From Omeo Gupta

IN May, 1961, India will celebrate the birthday centenary of one of her great sons, Rabindranath Tagore. The significance of this occasion has not been lost in the countries far beyond the borders of India, including Great Britain.

The District Magistrate came to the Kotwali at 10-30 a.m. and told these representatives to mind their own business. In his own bureaucratic way he assured them that he had enough force to control the situation. Ratan Lal took some time to persuade these officials to make arrangements for appealing to the people through a public announcement to open their shops and for the police to patrol the city.

Communists and some Congress workers went to the market asking the traders to open their shops. Jan Sangh workers and RSS volunteers had by this time carried on enough propaganda and when the Communist and Congress workers were able to get the shops opened, the Jan Sanghis once again coerced the traders to close them. The police did not take any action against these Jan Sanghis.

It was as a result of this hate campaign against the Muslims that in a refugee locality on Station Road two persons were stabbed, one of whom later died in hospital. In the evening local representatives of the Communist Party, PSP, Congress and Sarvodaya movement met in the office of the Sarvodayaites. They criticised the complacency of the police and decided to make one more attempt to get the shops opened after their efforts.

March 19 was Id-ul-Fitr. Since early morning the Communists in cooperation with other democratic elements persuaded the people to open

From Our Correspondent

authorities successfully persuaded the people to open their shops. But the Jan Sangh again came out with a slogan asking the shopkeepers not to open their shops till their "Hindu brothers" were released.

But by this time the Jan Sangh had become somewhat unpopular and their slogan was not heeded. The district authorities also called the communal leaders to the kotwali and gave them the task of maintaining peace.

Although 200 persons have been arrested in connection with these disturbances the real communal leaders—abettors of the crime—are still free. They are still having their way. U.P.'s Home Minister, too, has corroborated the responsibility of the Jan Sangh for its part in Moradabad riots and yet its leaders are freely carrying on communal propaganda.

Though there is peace on the surface a real danger of revival of communal frenzy remains. After Jabalpur, the Jan Sangh has done it again, this time in Moradabad.

INDUSTRIALISATION

vested interests, both native and foreign.

The Neyvill Lignite Corporation, envisaging the mining of 3.5 million tons of Lignite per annum for use in the generation of 2.5 million K.W. as electricity, and the production of 3.8 lakh tons of carbonised lignite briquettes for domestic and industrial use, and 1.52 lakh tons of Urea fertilizer is one example of this initiative.

The National Mineral Development Corporation, set up in November 1958 to undertake the exploitation of minerals other than oil and coal is another example.

Still another significant development during the Second Plan has been the nationalisation of hitherto British-owned Kolar Gold Mines in Mysore.

The Third Plan projects in this field include: (i) Exploration and exploitation of the copper deposits at Khetri and the Darbo for a production of 10,000 tons annually; (ii) development of the diamond deposits in Panna; (iii) exploitation of the pyrite deposits at Anjar for the manufacture of sulphur for the first time in our country and of sulphuric acid as well.

The Policy Struggle

We have recorded above the achievements of the new Indian industries which highlight the growth of industrialisation and create the foundations for its further expansion. There has been general increase in production in the old consumer industries as well as in power and transport to sustain this many-sided growth.

These achievements, however, have their failures as well. In some sectors, the plan targets have not been reached. Among the common people, the feeling of frustration prevails. The progress achieved has been the result of carrying out the progressive policies of the Second Plan and the failures due to weaknesses shown in carrying out those policies unswervingly and also its inherent contradictions.

The Draft Outline of the Third Plan, again, reiterates the national policy of the development of basic and heavy industries. In very clear terms it speaks of the "leading role of the public sector which is expected to grow both absolutely and relatively to the organised private sector."

New Giant-sized Government and non-Government Companies registered during 1957-60.

(Authorised Capital in crores of Rs.)

	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58
	No. Authorised Capital	No. Authorised Capital	No. Authorised Capital
All Companies.	31 91.5	22 239.2	28 66.0
Government.	7 28.5	6 98.0	2 8.0
Others.	24 63.0	16 141.2	26 58.0

private wealth and public squalor." "Private enterprise has to be controlled and related to public purpose. Businessmen should realise that actual field for them in planned development tended to become much greater, and with the correct approach of partner-

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Government has allowed them to become so big despite national policies it can be ordered about and even national policies got changed in their narrow class interests.

The Second Plan had provided for an investment of Rs. 2,400 crores in the private sector but it burst the bonds and reached Rs. 3,100 crores mark. The Third Plan has fixed private sector investment at Rs. 4,000 crores.

The real picture is not only one of concessions to the private sector but also of resistance to its major demands. For example, the national slogan of a big Third Plan has been stuck to. The private sector has not been sanctioned its steel expansion programmes.

During the Second Plan period, they succeeded in disrupting the basic pattern of the Plan, limited the lead of the public sector and weakened the controls over and got around limits set for the private sector. In the Third Plan, they want limitations to go, the very pattern of development to be changed in their favour, so that they can dominate the nation's economic life still more than they do now.

The outrageous part of this amazing piece is that the private sector has not grown so big and fast on its own resources, as the table below will show:

Sources of Supply of funds for industrial programmes of the private sector:

	Second Plan Period.	Third Plan Period.
From institutional agencies	85	130
Direct Loan participation by Central and State Governments.	20	10
New issues.	120	200
Internal resources (Net of repayment liabilities).	400	610
Direct Foreign credit/ participation in Capital.	200	300
Total.	825	1250

The table shows that a little less than half of the funds for the private sector came from their own internal resources, a little more than ¼ came from public or State resources, a little less than ¼ from foreign resources. The picture for the Third Plan is virtually the same. Thus the private sector has grown fat from public and State resources and has deepened foreign dependence or brought in the Rajya Sabha. "There has been a progressive increase in the private sector has also won concrete and serious

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FROM PAGE 13 **INDUSTRIALISATION PERSPECTIVES**

in foreign private investments", and placed the two tables below on the table of the House:

sought to be weakened from the Western side, everything is being done from the Socialist side to save it.

the two camps, but policies of Indian Morarjis will make us the door-mat of the Western monopolists.

This is reflected in the following table where prices, profits and wages can be compared side by side:

National Congress on land reforms, imposing land ceilings and ensuring land re-distribution, unfortunately passed off

FOREIGN BUSINESS INVESTMENTS IN INDIA
Industry-wise Breakdown, 1948-1958 (Lakhs of Rs.)

	1948	1953	1955	1956	1957	1958
Petroleum	22.33	77.09	103.91	116.21	133.77	118.17
Manufacturing	70.94	126.03	134.91	150.64	186.66	220.09
Trading	43.03	27.38	26.80	28.97	26.98	29.50
Utilities & Transport	31.23	39.25	39.83	46.18	49.30	47.34
Mining	11.46	8.38	9.62	10.82	9.77	12.77
Financial	6.87	14.70	27.84	27.48	24.17	22.86
Plantations	52.25	71.50	87.20	87.91	86.58	95.80
Miscellaneous	17.72	27.72	25.89	24.61	24.43	24.41
Grand Total	255.83	392.05	456.00	492.82	541.66	570.64

FOREIGN BUSINESS INVESTMENTS
Country-wise Breakdown, 1948-1958 (Lakhs of Rs.)

	1948	1953	1955	1956	1957	1958
United Kingdom	206.02	326.42	376.81	392.52	398.79	398.03
United States	11.17	30.06	39.76	46.84	57.20	59.85
West Germany	8	8	2.54	2.73	3.53	3.77
Japan	17	12	16	24	64	62
Switzerland	5.35	5.98	6.61	8.22	6.68	6.75
Pakistan	8.41	4.14	4.35	4.19	4.20	4.23
Others	24.63	25.25	25.77	38.05	70.62	97.39
Grand Total	255.83	392.05	456.00	492.82	541.66	570.64

From 1958 foreign collaboration has not decreased but rapidly increased. The total number of foreign collaboration agreements approved by the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry during the 1958-60 are as follows: during 1958: 64, during 1959 they rose to 154 and during 1960 still more to 381.

The Hindustan Times, March 25, reports that this dangerous trend is likely to grow. "The Government is anxious to attract equity participation by foreign capital in an increasing measure in preference to loan capital."

What still further highlights this danger is the official answer: "There are no special concessions as such for the investment of foreign private capital. Whatever concessions are there, are available equally to foreign investors as well as to Indian investors."

This is really hiding the ugly truth that the biggest concession that independent India can make to foreign capital is to give it all the concessions that are given to Indian capital, that is, not treat it as alien, guard against it, and check its growth.

Another very serious failing of Indian planning is the overwhelming dependence on foreign aid which foreign imperialist circles and monopoly groups fully exploit. Typical is the demand of the World Bank that the public sector be "consolidated" rather than expanded, that India permit a heavy inflow of foreign capital, give up or at least restrain its national ambition of economic independence through industrialisation, but concentrate upon agriculture instead. One-third of the Third Plan depends upon foreign aid. Western statesmen as well as their monopoly chiefs seek to fully exploit this weakness. They are making dents in declared national policies and gaining concessions though not all their demands.

During the Second Plan period, the giant crane of Socialist aid was invited to aid industrialisation. It helped and promises to help more during the Third Plan. The literal truth is that the industrial progress of the Second Plan could not have been achieved without the aid from Socialist countries and as the Third Plan is

True to its essentially national bourgeois character, the Indian Government uses Socialist aid to get more aid from the West while the position can be transformed qualitatively by using increasing Socialist aid to dictate better terms to the aiders from the Western Camp.

In fact, India with its strategic position in world relations and relative political stability within, occupies a vital position where it can compel the West to change its semi-colonial dictatorial terms to mutually satisfactory terms consistent with the national interests and sovereignty both of the aiding and the recipient nations.

Foreign Trade

The future of Indian economic development also depends considerably on the planning of India's foreign trade. Our foreign trade yet remains overwhelmingly linked with the countries of the Western camp and we consequently suffer from unfair terms of trade and have to take all the consequences of the capitalist crisis, recession and so on. The beginning of economic cooperation with the countries of Socialism has also led to the rapid development of trade relations with them, on fair and equal terms. The trade with the Socialist countries is yet small enough as compared to our total foreign trade but it is significant enough to act as a very helpful cushion in taking the impact of blows from the Western side.

The Morarjis wilfully distort the attitude of our Party that we want to cut off economic relations with the capitalist West and make India dependent on the Communist-led countries instead. The truth is we generalise from post-independence Indian national experience, itself to press for developing all-round economic relations with the countries of Socialism, against whose terms and forms even the Morarjis dare not complain. We only want to use Indian national position in world relations to demand and enforce mutually beneficial terms upon the countries of the capitalist West.

Our country prides itself upon being the bridge between

Inflation And Taxes

The capitalist domination over our political and economic life is also reflected in the capitalist modes of financing the Plan. The two major measures for raising internal resources in the existing set up have been inflation and taxation.

Inflation does make easy resources available to the Government but it also causes all-round harm to the nation's economy. It enables the rich to become fabulously richer in record quick time. It leads to waste and encourages speculation. Above all it leads to the rapid rise of the monopoly groups to the top of the economy and garner super-profits.

Inflation, shoots the prices up and this completely corrodes the living standards of the people. It makes the common housewife cynical about the Plan.

Increased taxation with main reliance on indirect taxation is another similar policy which speeds the above process.

The table below gives the magnitude of direct and indirect taxation in crores of rupees during the last few years:

Budget Year	Direct	Indirect
1959-60	23.57	25.57
1960-61	24.23	24.23
1961-62	60.17	60.17

The share of the total taxation which the upper classes contribute as direct taxation and which the common people do as indirect taxation is fantastically unfair. The wide condemnation of Morarji's latest Budget and its wild acclaim by the monopolists at home and abroad is only a reflection of the phenomenon.

Inflation and indirect taxation are the traditional twin bourgeois methods to put the burden of development on the working people and make them pay for the Plan, and enable the capitalist class to garner ever rising profits.

Under such conditions a pattern of national income grows which is spontaneously characterised as the rich becoming richer and the poor poorer.

Year	Prices	Profits	Wages
1952-53	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54	101.2	120.6	100.0
1954-55	99.6	142.5	100.0
1955-56	99.2	153.4	105.5
1956-57	105.1	152.9	108.6
1957-58	106.1	126.9	112.2
1958-59	112.1	146.8	—
1959-60	118.6	161.7	—

The prices are index of wholesale prices, 1952-53=100. The profits are index of prices of variable dividend industrial securities.

The wages are index of average annual per head earnings of factory workers drawing less than Rs. 200 per month.

The prices have risen high, profits higher still, only the wages have lagged behind.

The real position is much worse than statistically revealed by the above table.

How the rich in India have grown is shown by the amazing big rise in the number of assesseees whose income exceeded Rs. 3 lakhs.

1940-41	333
1951-52	1325
1958-59	2693

This is not all. More than half of the national income generated through the Plan is pocketed by 20 per cent of the top rich. T. T. Samuel in the AICC Economic Review, November 22, 1960, has given the following striking data:

INCOME RECEIVED BY THE RICHEST 20% (In Percentages):	
Puerto Rico	56
India	55
Ceylon	50
U.K.	45
U.S.A.	44

The top rich of India grab a larger share of the national cake than their doubles in the UK or USA! We are, however, supposed to be building "the Socialist Pattern of Society" while they are unashamed champions of private enterprise!

The wages position is much worse than given in the earlier table. The index of real wages reveals a sorer picture. Union Labour Minister Nanda on April 11, last year, during the Budget Debate admitted, "Between 1939 and 1947 the standard of living of the workers had declined by 25 per cent. By 1951 they had

Direct	Total
2.50	28'07
3.00	24.23
	63.17

just recovered lost ground. By 1955, the real wages had increased by 13 per cent. But since 1956, when again prices started rising, their gains have been to an extent wiped out."

The present position is that the incentives are only for the capitalist class while for the people there are only disincentives all round. This does not lead to winning the people for the Plan but only compelling them to wage big mass struggles in the years ahead. This is also the conclusion of an eminent national economist like Prof. D. E. Gadgil embodied in a paper he submitted to the Planning Commission.

The national scandal of silently scuttling the Nagpur Resolution of the Indian

without much noise and any serious struggle against it.

Prof. A. M. Khusro, of Delhi University, records the following conclusions: "The economic history of recent years has favoured the absentee landowner against the tenant-cultivator the large farmer (with surplus) against small farmer and cultivator against the landless labourer; within the groups of tenants the large tenant appears to have fared better than the small one whose security has all along been tentative and precarious. But above all a new class of agricultural managers has emerged which is ready to use new techniques of cultivation and even to invest in land but is opposed to land reforms, cooperativisation, or for that matter any measures which have a semblance of equality."

Agrarian Picture

The picture in the nation's major economic sector and of the majority of our common people, who are peasants or landless labourers, is so dismal because feudalism has not been eliminated but its remnants allowed to remain while the capitalist penetration of the rural economy has been aided and encouraged which makes self-help and cooperative movements symbolic.

This failure in the rural economy has produced the lag in agricultural production as compared to the rise in the industrial production. This lag has meant that the internal market of India fails to expand to the extent demanded by rising industrialisation, that Indian economy fails to produce the requisite resources demanded by needs of development, our traditional national exports cannot be increased to the extent demanded by the foreign exchange position and so on.

If the industrialisation achieved has added new and strong muscles to the arms of Indian economy, the failure of land reforms has kept its feet those of clay.

The Vijayawada Congress of our Party will discuss the state of the nation's economy and formulate the Communist attitude towards the Third Plan, with the view of carrying forward the positive achievements of the Plan and negating its weaknesses and failings.

During the Second Plan period it is the Indian monopoly capitalist groups and the foreign agencies that have lobbied, manoeuvred and intervened—and very persistently—to mould the Plan in their own favour while the popular forces have remained divided and virtually paralysed. The main endeavour of our Party would be to change this sorry state of affairs during the Third Plan period.