

## **‘Lal Salam’ to the Indian revolution**

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While the whole world's attention is focused on Palestine, it is important to note that extremely important developments are taking place in India. In India, the world's second most populous and seventh largest country in terms of area, the New Democratic Revolution is under major attack. According to the claim of Amit Shah, Minister of Home Affairs in the Brahmanical Hindutva fascist Modi government, *“Naxalism will be eradicated from the country by March 21!”*

In line with this goal, the reactionary Indian state continues its attacks on the Indian revolution, which it defines as Naxalism and codes as “the greatest internal security threat,” under the name “Operation Kagar.” Alongside an intense military offensive against the Communist Party of India (Maoist), the vanguard and leading party of the Indian revolution, the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army fighting under the party's leadership, and the Revolutionary Mass Organizations, a counter-revolutionary propaganda campaign has also been launched. The Indian revolution is under complete siege.

As a result of this counter-revolutionary attack campaign, six members of the Central Committee, including Comrade Basava Raju (Nambala Kesava Rao), General Secretary of the CPI(M), and 17 members of the State Committees have been martyred within a year. During the same period, 26 comrades from the Party Regional Committees, 86 comrades from the District Committees, 152 comrades from the Party and the HKGO, 38 comrades from local revolutionary organizations, and 43 comrades whose identities are unknown have been martyred. In total, it was announced that 368 comrades were martyred in the Indian New Democratic Revolution and the struggle for socialism in the last year.

Under this counter-revolutionary attack, 53 years after Comrade Charu Majumdar, the then General Secretary of the party, was killed by the police in 1972, the Indian revolution once again suffered a loss at the level of the General Secretary. In addition, the martyrdom of numerous leading cadres, particularly members of the Central Committee, is a great loss for both the world revolution and the Indian revolution. However, this is not the first time the Indian revolution has suffered such losses.

Following the Naxalbari and Srikakula struggles, over the 53 years since 1972, central and state governments have planned numerous counter-revolutionary operations to crush the Indian revolutionary movement. By continuing their fascist attacks against the revolutionary movement, they have inflicted significant losses on the revolutionary movement in some states. After the HKP (Maoist) was founded in 2005, attacks and operations organized by the central and state governments under names such as Salva Judum, Green Hunt, Samadhan, and Surajkund continued. The Maoist movement resisted and fought against all these counter-revolutionary attack campaigns. Now, the Indian revolution is resisting the counter-revolutionary “Kagar War.” Despite significant losses in this resistance, the HKP (Maoist) continues the struggle for a New Democratic India.

One of the most important counter-revolutionary justifications launched by the reactionary Indian state against the Indian revolution is the unrestricted opening up and plundering of India's surface and underground resources to imperialist and comprador capital. To this end, the living spaces of indigenous tribes, Adivasi, and Dalit peoples are being seized, and forests and mines are being opened up to plunder by the comprador bourgeoisie in

collaboration with imperialist capital. Another reason for this aggression is the fact that the struggle led by the Communist Party of India (Maoist) constitutes one of the most advanced positions of the international proletariat and the oppressed peoples of the world.

At this stage, with market competition intensifying among imperialist monopolies, contradictions between imperialist camps sharpening, and strong signs of a new imperialist war of division emerging, this counter-revolutionary aggression becomes even more understandable. The imperialists and their regional reactionary lackeys are using all their means and resources to liquidate the communist and revolutionary centers of resistance, which they see as an imminent and real threat to themselves. For this reason, the world reactionaries are engaged in full-scale aggression on the international stage.

The Indian revolution is not only resisting counter-revolutionary attacks. It is also fighting against the liquidationist tendencies that have emerged within the party following the heavy losses suffered. It is known that after the defeat of the revolutionary movements in Naxalbari and Srikakula in the history of the Indian Maoist movement, the Indian Maoist movement carefully analyzed the reasons that led to this defeat, adopted the correct political and military measures, and resolutely implemented them, thereby establishing a strong revolutionary movement in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. This is what will happen now with the Indian revolutionary movement, no matter how heavy the losses.

Aggression against the Indian revolution should not be understood as merely aggression against Indian revolutionaries. A clear message is being sent to all classes and oppressed peoples who refuse to submit to imperialist capitalism, who insist on the New Democratic Revolution and the struggle for socialism, and who oppose the established system in one way or another. Therefore, it is important to stand in solidarity with the Indian revolution and to condemn and oppose the fascist aggression of the Brahmanical Hindutva fascist Modi government.

For this very reason, Lal Salam! (Red Salute) to the comrades and revolutionaries in India who are resisting, fighting, and dying in the face of the counter-revolution's attacks.

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