

Twelfth Congress Of Communist Party Of China

The much-awaited 12th Congress of Communist Party of China is concluded with a note of confidence in the present as well as future. Some expected that there would be chaos and disorder in China after Mao Zedong. Contrary to the expectations there was consolidation and development in all directions.

The present Chinese leadership introduced many changes in internal policies though the independent foreign policy continued to be the same. The Four Modernisations, i.e., modernising the Industry, Agriculture, Defence and Science and Technology, which were hampered due to "Cultural Revolution" were revived. Modernisations are going in full swing with certain amount of success. This is meant for strengthening socialist system in China. The individual economy which is introduced is to supplement socialist economy and to strengthen it. Foreign capital is being used for the purpose of Four Modernisations. Since the dictatorship of the proletariat is guiding and controlling the individual economy and import of foreign capital, there is no danger of their influencing, not to speak of overwhelming, the socialist economy in China. The Congress has not only endorsed this policy, but it has worked out a place of action for future two decades. The Chinese leadership is confident that China will become highly modernised and industrially developed country.

Besides working for a high level of material civilisation, the Congress has given a call to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilisation.

Some were of the view that the present leadership would bury the Mao Zedong Thought, just as Khrushchev had done about Stalin and his contribution towards development of Soviet Union into a highly developed country. But it did not happen. Instead the Congress proclaimed that the ideology of the Communist Party of China will continue to be Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with such corrections as were necessitated by the Cultural Revolution. Such corrections were made by Mao to some of the theories advocated

by Stalin. Therefore one can safely conclude that the Party will continue to have the same ideology as it had in the past. But there will be no such thing as treating Mao as God or demi-God, to which Mao himself was opposed though he was treated as such while he was alive.

The process of normalisation of China's relations with US started when Mao and Chou were alive. China was opposed to US supply of arms to Taiwan and maintaining relations with it independent of China. As long as US continues this policy, the process of normalisation is bound to receive setbacks. US, a super power, is bound to face a defeat in this policy also, as is the case with other policies. Those who thought that China will align itself with US and reconcile with it are disappointed to find that it is not so. It is maintaining its opposition to the policies of US hegemonism. It opposed US-backed Israel's war against Lebanon. It did not take sides with US as against Soviet Union in Polish affairs. It did not support US when it extended its "sanctions" against Soviet Union in a bid to stop Britain, France and West Germany from supplying finance and capital equipment to Soviet Union for its pipeline project meant for supplying gas for Western Europe. Chinese policy of importing technology etc, from US, does not make any change in its policy of opposition when there is a need for it.

China's relations with Japan are closer. It is necessary for its modernisation because it is a developed country situated next to its door. At the same time it is opposing Japanese militarism, which has raised its head openly in the recent past. It scored its initial success, and the Japanese authorities have come down and agreed to delete references in the text books which glorify Japanese militarism, which has caused havoc not only to China, but the countries of East as a whole.

China's relations with Soviet Union continue to be antagonistic because of the latter's hostility by maintaining a large contingent of armed forces, equipped with highly sophisticated nuclear weapons, along the borders including those of Mongolia. The border dispute apart, such concentration of troops has been a source of hostile relations between the two countries. Added to this, Soviet Union's stationing of troops in Afghanistan, a bordering country, has only worsened the situation. It is following such policies which go to show that it is for world hegemony. Therefore it has to be fought as a super power endangering the world peace and the national

independence of weak countries. In particular, China is opposed to war with Soviet Union on theoretical as well as political grounds as it has made clear so many times. But there are some, including Soviet Union, who say that China wants war with it. But they should know that China, a backward country till recently, is busy with its programme of modernisation. Therefore it can not afford a war with Soviet Union, the strongest military power in the world. This is the demand of practical politics. Therefore their stand does not hold water. Though there is no possibility of the two countries coming together on ideological level the relations can be normalised once Soviet Union abandons its hostile policies towards China. But it is a far cry, as long as wisdom does not dawn on Soviet Union. China's attitude towards recent developments in East and West Europe is a pointer to show that it is not interested in opposing Soviet Union blindly. But it is consistent in opposing all its hegemonic policies.

China is supporting the liberation movements all over the world. Those who say that it is not supporting them, can not substantiate their contention with facts. Hence their asseertion is blind. The Chinese leadership has clarified often that it is not for *export* of revolutions. It thinks that the revolution in a country is the concern of its people. Hence the *export* of revolutions is neither possible nor necessary. The governments who are afraid of the revolutions in the respective countries, more so of ASEAN, should take note of this fact. If they continue to harbour such fears, they are bound to remain in the camp of one or the other super power. They should also know that the revolutions will end in succes sooner or later.

The reports from China show that all these subjects were discussed in the Congress and appropriate decisions were taken. They provide the country the stability and the prosperity it required. The changes which are brought in the structure of the party are such that all the senior leaders are in the keyposts and we can expect that the same policies will continue in future also.

We, in our country, are much concerned about China because it is our neighbour. Mrs.Gandhi and pro-Soviet parties are raising a hue and cry about developing closer relations between China and Pakistan because they are neighbours. Their relations are helping maintaining peace and stability in South Asia. Added to this, they help Pakistan in defending Pakistan's national independence and sovereignty. There is no reason why India should be afraid of

their friendship. China is desirous of normalising its relations with our country also. The delegations from our country are returning satisfied with the good-will of Chinese people and the authorities towards our country. It is time that we normalise our relations with China. China is seeking normalisation in spite of Mrs.Gandhi's closest relations with Soviet Union and it is her responsibility to prove that such relations are not a hurdle. But the fact of the matter is that the relations have proved to be a hurdle. The border dispute is said to be another hurdle in this respect. It can be resolved if the government of India has an independent policy of its own. After all, such disputes are political and not territorial. Therefore a political settlement is possible if it follows an independent foreign policy uncontrolled by Soviet Union. Once the relations are normalised both countries will benefit.

Democratic and anti-imperialist forces all over the world are happy to see that socialist China is advancing under the present leadership. But a section of revolutionaries and those who claim to be so, are not able to see the specific conditions in which socialism is built in China. As result, they are drawing wrong conclusions that the leadership is revisionist, and has taken a capitalist road, and renounced socialism. Their understanding is wrong and inobjective. If the experience is any guide, they should have already revised it. By adopting such an attitude, they are harming not only international communist movement but the revolution in our country also

Likewise, the CPI and CPI(M) are opposed to CPC in varying degrees from their revisionist and neorevisionist standpoints. They have been slandering against CPC that it is opposing Soviet Union blindly and has gone to the extent of lining up with US. Themselves being revisionists, they can not see Soviet Union as a social imperialist super power even after its occupation of Afghanistan. That apart, they proved to be wrong in their contention that CPC is collaborating with US, as explained above. They have no ground to stand on that it is opposed to liberation movements because facts are contrary.

The 12th Congress of Chinese Communist Party is undoubtedly an important milestone for building socialism in China.

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