

Editorial

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BJP's Agenda : Curtain raised

BJP- the political party of the Sangh Parivaar, which is the byproduct of the Hindu fascist, is doing everything following its ideology of making the country, a strong Hindu nation. Unlike others except for the Communist leaning political parties, there are real hard core leaders who never bother to fill their pocket but to fulfill the dream of making the country a centralized Hindu nation.

Since the coming of the BJP to power at the center, much had been seen to centralize the power. GST, Demonetization etc. are some of the process for centralization of power. Which means, the term "Quasi federalism" in the Indian democracy may soon be history with the country controlling from Delhi.

It is at this angle that liberal political thinkers and citizens of erstwhile kingdom which later merged to the Indian Union, assumed the BJP's urgency to pass the Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2016 as a strategy to make the country- *one nation, one religion*.

Yearlong of congress ruled after British left the country sowed many citizens due to anti incumbency factors and of course due to the failure to take care of small communities which were also citizen of India. Perhaps an alternative to the congress which could replace the government was considered as the BJP - with its strong *Parihaar* supporting it. The entry of BJP to the North Eastern region was not because of their ideology but rather the only left over choice due to the series of mistakes committed by the congress during their rule. Or else winning 2 seats in both Meghalaya and Nagaland, which are Christian states, would never have been possible.

All was well in North Eastern states during the last four years of BJP government until the hidden agenda of the Hindutva fascism character emerges in the public sphere. Their Anti Muslim attitude, their policy to engulf minority communities who speak different languages across the country is slowly showing its true colour.

For people who follow Hindu religion settling in the North Eastern part of this country but have their cultural identity too started feeling unsafe with the kind of policies of the BJP, which follows the whims of the Sangh Parivaar, particularly the RSS.

The passing of the Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016 at the Lok Sabha on January 8, almost burnt the entire North Eastern region. Chief Minister of Meghalaya and Tripura have strongly objected the CAB and the NPP which is ruling the Meghalaya by having an alliance with the BJP have also made their stand clear that they may cut off the tie if the Bill which is a threat to the people of the North East states is not considered for withdrawal. BJP rule Assam is in fire, with the AGP- their Alliance withdrawing support because of the CAB. Almost all conscious people and civil society organizations are agitating. In Tripura, the BJP government had even used bullets that cost the lives of some agitators against the Bill.

In Manipur, Chief Minister N. Biren Singh, now is trying to twist the people's opposition even by saying that he is against the Bill if a provision like "the Bill will not cover the state Manipur" has been included. But no such decision was taken either by calling a special assembly session or in the cabinet meeting. What makes people surprised was that, just some few days back, Chief Minister N Biren of Manipur had stated that, the Bill will make no trouble in the state if the "Manipur Peoples' Bill, 2018" has been assented by the President of India. And again just yesterday Mr. Biren in his speech said that it is us, that will protect ourselves. What he tried to say was that if the people keep on protecting their land from being occupied by migrants (legal or illegal) Manipur will be protected.

The Chief Minister talks as if 100% of the population of Manipur are all educated besides having adequate income and have adequate knowledge of what would happen to the future if the outsiders occupied the state.

On the other hand the idea of converting the Meitei Meitei into Scheduled Tribe will protect the people and land from the CAB is another matter which seems like a policy to divert the issue. Well and good ST demand for Meitei is okay and spreading propaganda that the CAB will be countered by the ST will not be believed as the ST states including Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya have been opposing the CAB.

On one hand, the very concept of Secularism has been completely left out while preparing the Contentious CAB. It is unconstitutional, and those acting against the constitution are anti-national. So, why not declare the political party supporting the CAB as Anti-National.

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Understanding Mao Tse Tung : The person who change China

By: Sh. Ajit

In the late 19th century China was a shell of its once glorious part, led by the decrepit Qing Dynasty. Mao Tse Tung was born on Dec 26, 1893 in the farming community of Shaoshan, in the province of Hunan, China to a peasant family that had tilled their 3 acres of land for several generations. The life was difficult for many Chinese citizens at that times. But Mao's family was better off the most.

The great leader of the Chinese Revolution possesses many of the qualities of leadership that characterized Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. He is a man of resolution, initiative and boundless energy. He is a brilliant theoretician and exceptional organizer and a very powerful leader of the masses in open struggle. And also he was the most influential writer and revolutionary warfare.

He adapted what Sun Tzu, Clausewitz and other theorists had written about guerrilla war to the 20th century. His writings on guerrilla war have been the cornerstone of the most modern writing on the subject as well they should since his strategy defeated Chiang Kai-Shek and control of the largest nation in population in the world.

Mao's believed like Sun-Tze, that guerrilla war was neither independent nor decisive. It was one phase of the revolution. The guerrilla served the same function as the agent in Sun-Tzu's theory, they weaken and demoralize the incumbent army until such time as a revolutionary army can deliver a decisive victory. Mao saw revolution as a continuum where guerrilla war gave way to conventional battle as the inevitable tide turned to the revolutionary cause. He also considered guerrillas to be an excellent auxiliary force and cited as an example how the Russian partisans magnified the effectiveness of conventional forces during Napoleon's withdrawal from Russia.

Mao believed that without a political goal, revolutions must fail because the guerrilla lives off the masses and depends on them for support. He further stated that the rebels primary operating area must be the imperialist army's rear area. The members of a revolution need to be volunteers and be politically indoctrinated improved revolutionary unity and created better role models for delivering his political message to the masses. He emphasis on the political side of

revolution sprang from the belief that without political conviction, soldiers fight without determination and can be shaken in their faith. On the positive side, politically indoctrinated guerrilla leaders cemented the relationship between the people and the guerrilla army.

Mao's political activities were aimed at three major objectives. Firstly he sought spiritual unification of the officers and the men. Secondly, he sought spiritual unification of the army and the people. And lastly, he sought destruction of the spiritual unity of the enemy. He also believed that externally imposed discipline made officers and their men indifferent to each other. This points out Mao's belief in the strong dependence of revolutionary armies on cohesion, both internally and between the army and the people.

Mao fundamental axiom of combat was to conserve own strategy, destroy the enemies. To implement this strategy, he laid out six (6) "essential requirements" for his commanders. Retain the initiative by using tactical attacks within a strategic defence and tactical speed in a strategically protracted war. Complement regular army operations with guerrilla tactics. Establish and secure sanctuaries or base camp. Understand the relationship between attack and defence. Develop tactical mobility. And establish correct command relationships. His operational strategy called for the guerrilla commander to retain the decision to attack, never allowing the initiative to pass to the incumbent army. Deny the enemy a secure base of operations by converting his rear area into a second front. And most important, attack only at points of relative weakness force to win decisively before reinforcements arrive. Mao expression for this concept was "uproar in the east, strike in the west." By doing these things well, Mao believed he could force the unlawful government into a spiral of increasing severity and repression, further alienating it from the peoples. Mao taught that negotiation was for compromise but to buy time and to wear out the unlawful government. He also taught that intelligence was the cornerstone of successful guerrilla was because it allowed the commander to start only battles he knew he could win. He also stressed "the unity of opposites", that there was an advantage in every disadvantage and that the commander should exploit these advantages.



Mao - The Revolutionary

"The Aim was to free from feudal Lord, to win , not freedom speech , voting or assembly, but freedom to survive".

Mao Zedong commonly known as chairman Mao a Chinese revolutionary who became the founding father of the People's Republic of China. He was born on December 26, 1893 in Shoshana village , Hunan province China. He was the last of the Vanishing breed of leaders who strode the world like a colossus. A humble present to the unquestioned leadership of 800 million emancipated Chinese, from an obscure tactician to one of the greatest theoreticians from Marxism - Leninism from the struggle of National Liberation of the struggle for permanent revolution , such as the theme of Mao's life that has inspired legends. His achievements have always verged on the epic scale. He united a long divided empire, transformed the vast bulk of the wretched peasantry into powerful Nation of the world. Chinese need and aspirations laid the foundation of a modernized economy and restored China self respect . Mao's formed a society of idealistic students to work for the motherland . Though they had no clear idea of how they should work towards their readings finally into communist. Mao's was one of the small group who formed the Chinese communist party in 1921. He started organisation peasant revolution. He expressed later on, the first part of the struggle was peasant revolt. "The aim is to free the former feudal Lord, to win, not freedom speech, voting or assembly, but the freedom to survive". Mao's peasant forces played an important role in support of Chiang kai-shek in his campaigns against Chinese war Lord in 1926. But the following year when Chiang kai-shek turned against the communist, the civil war started. The betrayal of Chiang kai-shek was compounded by the dogmatic line of the Russian inspired leadership of the Chinese Communist party . To them, Mao line in the specific situation of China the peasant's are the base of the revolution contradicted Russian emphasis on workers as the base and it was equivalent in seriousness to heresy. The conflict was resolved in Mao's favour in 1935 conference when he was return to power as the undisputed leader. He has never looked back since there different from other nationalist and communist leaders of his time. Mao's never interpreted the seizure of power as the end of revolution. Mao's revolution was always the relentless struggle to create new thoughts , customs, and culture. Mao's is able to blaze new trails for the permanent revolution if China is a mark of true greatness.

To the suffered, exploited and oppressed masses of the underdeveloped south East Asia and to the people of the surviving ramparts if colonialism white or black the revolutionary message of Mao's has an appeal and race, line and state boundaries. To the overwhelmingly peasant society of southeast Asia, the ultimate vindication of Mao's line against orthodoxy of Stalin, that peasants are the base of revolution was in itself a generation event.

THE NEW YEAR GIFT TO ONESELF

Courtesy: The Speaking tree

FORGIVENESS: The One Practice That Liberates you from Everything

In our previous article, we read about how and why Jesus forgave those who crucified him. **Forgiveness** is the highest virtue given to mankind. No wonder if we look at history, all great saints have practiced forgiveness be it Jesus, or Saint Meera.

In this article presented here, we shall take a deeper plunge and understand this virtue and its benefits. As we come towards the end of the year, let's resolve all the conflicts and start afresh. You may wonder why is it that I should forgive or seek forgiveness. I wasn't wrong so why me. The article presented here will answer this question.

In daily life, we often say 'I am sorry' when we create inconvenience to someone or when somebody faces problem because of our actions. But the practice of seeking forgiveness is not just superficial exchange of words. It's a genuine apologetic

feeling from within. The spiritual practice of forgiveness is very deep and has a vast dimension to it.

When you forgive or seek forgiveness from the bottom of your heart with full awareness, you practice true forgiveness.

When you seek forgiveness or forgive someone, you are not doing a favor on the other person. Rather you are doing a favor on yourself. You are doing it to let yourself free from the bondage. If you love yourself and your freedom, you will perform the spiritual practice of forgiveness for liberation.

The real benefits of this practice cannot be conveyed just in words; it can only be felt through direct experience. When you keep yourself free from the bondage created due to the incidents and feel empty from within, you feel sublime and blissful. You don't experience any stress or burden on your mind. When you experience the power of emptiness, you begin to love it and you won't tolerate even a trace of bondage. It is then that the true practice of forgiveness happens.

1) Forgiveness helps us to get rid of the negative feelings:

To practice forgiveness, you ought to have the understanding that if you forgive the other person for his mistake, then you will be free from the associated negative feeling. By forgiving others you are not doing a favour on them; rather you are only doing good to yourself, as it guarantees your liberation from negativity. This is the biggest benefit of forgiving.

2) Live in the present, free from the past:

If you don't forgive, the same thoughts will keep ruminating in your mind. The next time whenever you meet that person, your attention will drift away from the present into the past memories associated with him. You will be on the lookout to make the other person feel sorry for his mistakes. Forgiving him frees you from the past and enables you to live in the present moment. Bearing this in mind, introspect yourself and raise your understanding, forgive the other person, and free yourself.

3) Expression of positive energy:

By forgiving or seeking forgiveness, the confusions of the mind immediately dissolve. One has the habit of making up stories, assumptions and beliefs about people, incidents or situations, according to one's pattern of thinking. By doing so, the mind gets trapped in the web of unnecessary thoughts which in turn contaminates the mind. Countless lines of arguments, complaints, hatred, jealousy, greed, etc. result into making the mind impure.

This causes the positive energy to shrink. But the weapon of forgiveness destroys this shrinkage and helps us open up and express the positive energy. Each one of us has innumerable divine qualities within us. By practicing forgiveness, divine qualities like love, joy and peace shine forth, helping the positive energy to build within us.

4) Appropriate use of time:

If we are not able to forgive each other, our minds tend to be preoccupied with hatred and