

India's Arrest of Leftist Activists. Fear of Social Revolution

By [Andrew Korybko](#)

Asia-Pacific Research, September 02, 2018

Region: [South Asia](#)

Theme: [Society](#)

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above

The hyper-nationalist Hindu fundamentalist government of India is deathly afraid of a social revolution breaking out in response to its polarizing socio-economic policies, though arresting prominent leftist activists might do more to encourage unrest than suppress it.

The country that never misses an opportunity to remind the world of its self-designated status as the so-called “world’s largest democracy” just [arrested](#) several prominent leftist activists on the [alleged basis](#) that they incited violent caste clashes after giving rousing speeches at a political event last December. This immediately led to opposition leader **Rahul Gandhi** [tweeting](#) that

“There is only place for one NGO in India and it’s called the RSS [the extremist Hindutva paramilitary group Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh]. Shut down all other NGOs. Jail all activists and shoot those that complain. Welcome to the new India”, which in turn prompted international media to take note of what just happened.

For the most part, the rest of the world apart from Pakistan and opposition media in India had ignored the South Asian giant’s rapid slide into totalitarianism since the election of Narendra Modi, a hyper-nationalist Hindu fundamentalist (“Hindutva”), as the country’s Prime Minister in 2014.

Self-Interested Reasons For Remaining Silent

On a macro-economic level, India is attractive to almost every other country in the world, whether it’s as America’s [long-term alternative](#) to China, a major arms partner for Russia, a major market for overproduced Chinese goods, or a cheap place of production for European companies, so each of their governments have self-interested reasons to ignore the unsavory social elements that are hidden behind Modi’s pro-business agenda and feel-good slogans about yoga and the like. The [lynching](#) of Muslims and people accused of transporting cows for slaughter or possessing leather goods is largely downplayed as a freak occurrence, with the perpetrators usually evading justice and not even being charged at all despite Modi [paying lip-service](#) to the universal concept of holding people to account for their crimes. Furthermore, inflammatory religious rhetoric has spread like wildfire throughout the country since [Hindutva firebrand](#) Yogi Adityanath’s appointment as the chief

minister of India's largest province last year.

Approaching The Breaking Point

The socio-economic outcomes of increased communal strife by the religious majority against confessional minorities and the failure to improve living standards for the hundreds of millions of the country's most vulnerable people (especially among the lower "castes") is leading to an eruption of unrest in this land of over 1.2 billion people. The author wrote about one of this year's most well-known examples of the religious dimension of these fault lines in his earlier piece about how the "['Padmaavat' pandemonium highlights India's serious internal problems](#)", while the caste aspect was covered in another analysis on how "[Mumbai's caste chaos shows the need for a 'Third Force'](#)". The prevailing notion is that the ultra-diverse and constitutionally secular nation of India is quickly descending into Hobbesian identity conflict as a result of the government's imposition of [Hindutva social precepts](#) and [\(neo-\)liberal economics](#).

The "Coalition Of Malcontents"

This horrifying realization leads one back to the government's arrest of several prominent leftist activists, targeted as they were not because of their supposed incitement to violence (which, if anything, is being selectively singled out while ignoring much worse examples of Hindutva leaders [such as Yogi](#) doing this on numerous occasions), but due to them being some of the individuals most capable of assembling a "coalition of malcontents" comprised of the country's Adivasis ("tribals"), Dalits (lowest castes), leftists-secularists, and Muslims before next year's elections and possibly dealing Modi an unexpected defeat. Furthermore, the face-off between left-wing and right-wing forces could easily be framed in a very negative way against the incumbent when considering the contemporary international environment, as well as the shades of communism versus [fascism](#) given that each side counts those extreme ideologues among their most vocal supporters even if they don't self-identify with those descriptions.

BJP Blowback

Having said that, New Delhi might have overstepped with these latest arrests because there's a very real chance that they could encourage more of the unrest that they were supposedly designed to suppress. The blatant targeting of opposition activists on a hypocritical basis that could be much more convincingly applied to the government's own supporters has already triggered the type of international attention to the country's socio-economic tensions that Modi has been desperately trying to avoid. These in turn could fuel doubts about the narrative that India is a domestically stable Great Power that's preparing to one day comprehensively compete with China (which was always a Bollywood-like exaggeration to begin with), especially if the country experiences more religious, caste, and ultimately, political violence in the run-up to next year's elections partially driven by the latest arrests. In addition, it also proves just how scared the authorities are of a peaceful social revolution.

Concluding Thoughts

The "coalition of malcontents" is an increasingly real scenario that could undo everything

that the ruling BJP Hindutva government has feverishly sought to achieve during Modi's first term, hence why the security services were tasked with breaking the back of this prospective opposition front at this particular time months after the alleged crime of incitement occurred. The authorities belatedly recognized the threat that this could pose to their political power and therefore decided to "surgically" remove key influencers from the scene before it's "too late", though in doing so they dangerously risk inadvertently exacerbating the same fault lines that are threatening to violently tear India apart. The existential struggle that's fast emerging is between those who want to retain a secular India and those who endeavor to turn it into a "Hindu Rashtra" (the forced imposition of Hindu principles in public life), with the outcome of this struggle determining the fate of one of the 21st century's [most pivotal](#) Great Powers.

*

This article was originally published on [Eurasia Future](#).

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to *Global Research*.

The original source of this article is Asia-Pacific Research
Copyright © [Andrew Korybko](#), Asia-Pacific Research, 2018

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Andrew Korybko](#)

About the author:

Andrew Korybko est le commentateur politique étasunien qui travaille actuellement pour l'agence Sputnik. Il est en troisième cycle de l'Université MGIMO et auteur de la monographie *Guerres hybrides: l'approche adaptative indirecte pour un changement de régime*(2015).

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). Asia-Pacific Research will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. Asia-Pacific Research grants permission to cross-post Asia-Pacific Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Asia-Pacific Research article. For publication of Asia-Pacific Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: editors@asia-pacificresearch.com

www.asia-pacificresearch.com contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: editors@asia-pacificresearch.com