**Editorial**

**Naxalbari is a great historic revolutionary heredity-It is a constant fire**

**It shall continue revolutionary guidance to the Indian masses**

‘A peal of thunder has crashed over the land of India. Revolutionary peasants in the Darjeeling area have risen in rebellion. Under the leadership of a revolutionary group of the Indian Communist Party, a red area of rural revolutionary armed struggle has been established in India. This is a development of tremendous significance for the Indian people’s revolutionary struggle.

In the past few months, the peasant masses in this area, led by the revolutionary group of the Indian Communist Party, have thrown off the shackles of modern revisionism and smashed their trammels. They have seized grain, land weapons from the landlords and plantation owners, punished the local tyrants and vicious gentry, and ambushed the police sent to suppress them, thus demonstrating the enormous might of the peasants’ revolutionary armed struggle. All imperialists, revisionists, corrupt officials, local tyrants and vile gentry, and reactionary army and police are nothing in the eyes of the revolutionary peasants who are determined to strike them down to the dust. The revolutionary group of the Indian Communist Party has done the absolutely correct thing and done it well. The Chinese people enthusiastically applaud this revolutionary storm of the Indian peasants in the Darjeeling area as do all Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the whole world’.

‘The Spring Thunder of 1967 in Naxalbari, the storm of Armed struggle shook the broad areas of India initially. It broke the chains of the ‘path of non-violence’ and ‘parliamentary system’ and developed as the struggle for Indian people’s liberation. The Peasant Revolutionary Armed Struggle spread from West Bengal to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Tamilnadu with Agrarian Revolution as the main basis. The Peasant guerillas of Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh transformed 800 villages into red villages and prepared to start armed struggle. A strong revolutionary situation was formed in entire India. The Revolutionary Armed Struggle successfully established in India of 500 million people shall certainly make wide influence’.

‘Naxalbari struggle is the symbol of a new era in the history of India. It is an initial index to end the exploitation of old rule of the imperialists and their agents. The message that Naxalbari Agrarian Revolution going on under the leadership of the proletariat is the only way for the construction of National Liberation struggle and Socialism in the country, filled enthusiasm in the proletariat and the peasantry that were bogged down in grief and disappointment and enhanced revolutionary consciousness and revolutionary responsibility. The Naxalbari struggle gave a blow to the revisionist politics that was separating the Indian toiling masses from the revolutionary masses of the world working against imperialism and the reactionaries in countries like China, Vietnam and Burma. It formed a proper place for the Indian toiling masses in the group of the world revolutionary forces.

It tore open the veil of neo-revisionist leaders Ranadive, Namboodiripad and Sundarayya and gave them a death blow. It not only threw the neo-revisionists working as the last reserves for the reactionary ruling classes mired in severe economic and political crisis, but also contributed to the onward march of the revolutionary people in the struggle for people’s democracy and Socialism’.

These are the statements from the Communist Party of China after the Naxalbari Revolutionary Peasant struggle on 23rd May, 1967. After these statements the struggle gained international prominence.

The leader of Naxalbari movement Com. Charu Mazumdar explained the importance of this struggle thus -

‘Naxalbari lives and will live. This is because it is based on invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We know that as we move forward we shall face many obstacles, many difficulties, many acts of betrayal and there will be many setbacks. But Naxalbari will not die because the bright sunlight of Chairman Mao's Thought has fallen on it like a blessing. When Naxalbari receives congratulations from the heroes in the rubber plantations of Malaya who have been engaged in struggle for 20 years, when congratulations are sent by Japanese comrades who have been fighting against the revisionist leadership of their own Party, when such congratulations come from the Australian revolutionaries, when the comrades of the armed forces of great China send their greetings, we feel the significance of that immortal call, "Workers of the World, Unite", we have a feeling of oneness and our conviction becomes more strong and firm that we have our dear relations in all lands. Naxalbari has not died and it will never die’.

Naxalbari solved the main problems related to the strategy of Indian revolution. Along with the other issues it highlighted the Marxist theory that force is the mid-wife for the old society bearing the new society in its womb. It rejected the peaceful parliamentary line and parliamentarism that is mixed with non-parliamentary economic struggles. It broke the long silence of the Communist movement on which peaceful transition and revisionist theory gained control for a long time and dominated. The second is - Our great revolutionary leaders Comrades Charu Mazumdar and Kanhai Chatterjee applied Mao Thought to the Indian conditions and emphasized that Indian revolution is protracted. Due to the unequal social, economic and political development, it is impossible to gain power through urban rebellions, through the simultaneous rebellion of the workers and peasants or through a country-wide rebellion. It is possible only through Protracted People’s War. It is possible to seize power only by first creating liberated areas in the rural areas where the objective and subjective conditions are comparatively more favorable than in the other areas, gradually spread them and then expand the power country-wide. The third is - Our leaders emphasized the importance of the role of peasantry in Indian revolution where Agrarian revolution is the main essence. They suggested that the peasantry will be the driving force in revolution under the leadership of the proletariat. They taught that the petty bourgeois intellectual class unites with the oppressed masses to play a revolutionary role.

The impact of the historic turning point of Naxalbari clearly spread over the countries in South Asia. In 1967-72 the spate of Naxalbari struggle continued all over the country. From Naxalbari it spread like wild fire to Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh, Mushahari in Bihar, Bhirbhoom, Debra Gopi Vallabhapur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Sonarpur, Kanksa in Bengal, Odisha, Asom, Punjab, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Kashmir and Tripura. It made a strong impact on the students of the Universities. Students and youth started urban guerilla war in the streets of Kolkata. The student’s movement in the Punjab and the Hyderabad Osmania University and other places led to a spate across the universities of the country.

At the same time the Dakshin Desh group in Kolkata chose Protracted People’s War and started building the movement in the light of Mao Thought. The leadership of this movement tried to build a Party together with Com. CM. But they could not achieve political and organizational unity and so unity was not possible. CPI (ML) was formed in the leadership of Com. Charu Mazumdar and the leadership of the Chintha group later formed the Maoist Communist Centre in the leadership of Com. Amulya Sen and Com. Kanhai Chatterjee. Both these parties intensified class struggles in the country and gained many experiences. Both these parties merged and Communist Party of India (Maoist) emerged in 2004.

As Comrade Charu Mazumdar said in the initial days of Naxalbari struggle, history proved that struggle advances facing ‘many hurdles, difficult conditions, many kinds of betrayals and many setbacks’. More than fifteen thousand revolutionaries laid their lives in this struggle. They laid their lives with the great confidence that revolution would be successful. Com. Charu Mazumdar said that the sacrifices of revolutionaries are ‘greater than the Himalayas’.

By 1972 the country-wide revolutionary movement set back. Opportunists and disruptors split the Party. There was no Central Committee. The rest of the leadership in various states of the country started efforts to build the movement.

The genuine revolutionaries took valuable lessons from Naxalbari and worked with firm will and sacrifice to develop the three magic weapons – Party, People’s Army and United Front. Party was reconstituted with proper theoretical, political, organizational and struggle efforts against the wrong tactics inside the party and the right and ‘left’ opportunists outside it. Revolutionary movement arose once more. As a result the revolutionary forces were brought together.

With the efforts made in the leadership of CPI(ML)(Peoples War) in Andhra Pradesh and CPI(ML)(PU) and MCC in Bihar since 1978, another revolutionary spate broke. The peasantry was mobilized in the Armed Agrarian Revolutionary Guerilla War and the students, youth, workers and intellectuals in the revolutionary and democratic movements and thus mass base and subjective forces developed in a considerable manner. By 2000 the movement gradually spread in waves to the vast plain areas, the strategic areas and many towns and cities of 16-17 states. The slogan ‘land to the tiller, all powers to the Revolutionary Peasant Committee/Revolutionary People’s Committees’ echoed in all the areas of the movement. People’s guerilla squads developed in a big way. Red resistance areas and guerilla zones emerged.

In 1972-80 party was consolidated in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and organisations of movement were developing. After the setback of the Srikakulam struggle, struggles like Karimnagar and Adilabad peasant struggles of North Telangana, peasant struggles in Bihar plain and forest areas, struggles in Dharmapuri district of Tamilnadu, worker, student, youth and cultural movements in Mumbai came forth in 1978. During this time in an attempt to unite the genuine revolutionary forces that were divided into various groups the CPI(ML)(People’s War) was formed in 1980. During the same time peasant movement developed in a big way in the leadership of MCC in Bihar. CPI(ML)(PU) took up peasant struggles in Jehanabad and some areas in Bengal and in Palamu district.

Naxalbari group of the revolutionary stream was working in a few states along with Kerala. With the aim of achieving unity of genuine revolutionaries there were talks between our Party and Naxalbari Party that led to the unity of the two parties in 2013 December. Thus CPI (Maoist) united all the revolutionary forces and is working to build country-wide movement.

This united party became enriched in the light of the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. It stood as great inspiration to the International Communist Movement. It came as a ray of hope to the Indian masses and instilled confidence among them in revolution. The successes of the Maoist Party shook the ruling classes. The Indian ruling classes decided to suppress the Maoist Party right in the beginning and initiated severe repression saying it to be ‘the main danger to the internal security of India’. Five and a half lakh Para-military and police forces were deployed country-wide and suppression and encirclement offensives are taken up in the name of Operation Green Hunt. But the ruling classes are not achieving the expected result. The people are fighting back this offensive in the leadership of our Party. Travelling through a process of ebbs and flows the Party brought forth revolutionary politics as an alternative to ruling class politics and is emerging as an alternate political power.

It is fifty years since Naxalbari struggle began. Party gained many rich experiences during this period. In the ongoing revolution, this Naxalbari kind of Armed Agrarian Revolutionary Struggle going on for such a long time against Imperialism, Comprador Bureaucratic Bourgeoisie and Big Feudal classes is seen only in a few countries in the contemporary history of the world.

A small spark like movement in Naxalbari reached great heights in the past 50 years. It spread Armed Revolutionary Struggles across the country with Armed Agrarian Revolution as the centre. It is going forward with the aim of formation of liberated areas through intensifying class struggles in the backward areas and forest areas of the country, forming red resistance areas, guerilla zones and guerilla bases. People’s Liberation Guerilla Army was formed in the leadership of the Party and is taking up guerilla attacks and armed actions with the nature of primary mobile war. It is giving severe blows to the government armed forces. The government is having tough time in facing the PLGA. As a part of building strategic United Front, the power of exploitive ruling classes was destroyed in some strategic areas in the Central and East India, Revolutionary People’s Committees were formed and Guerilla Bases were established. In areas where Guerilla Bases were formed, the Area and District level Revolutionary People’s Committees are being consolidated. As a part of mobilizing the people on various problems in tactical United Front, workers, peasants, students, adivasis, dalits, women, minorities and various sections, democrats and intellectuals are mobilized in struggles. People are taking up struggles for Jal-Jungle-Zameen-Ijjath-Adhikar for which these United Fronts are providing leadership. The leadership of our Party is the central point for these struggles.

There are considerable changes in the social, economic and political conditions in the past fifty years. Our Party is leading revolutionary struggles in view of these changes. Our practice proves that the basic line of our party is correct. Revisionism, neo-revisionism and post modernism are in the way of the people making revolution. These wrong theories need to be defeated theoretically. Such bourgeois theories come forth time to time in various forms. We must be constantly alert towards them and defeat the same. The Comprador Bureaucratic Bourgeoisie and Feudal classes with the support of the Imperialists are deploying beast like police, Para-military and military forces upon the revolutionary movement and are implanting wrong theories into the brains of the people to divert them. They are imposing outdated feudal and reactionary imperialist culture on the people. They are propagating that revolutions are not possible through armed struggle. The ruling classes are implementing reforms along with repressive policy on the people to control the revolutionary movements rising in the country time to time. But the revolutionary movement is advancing in waves.

The great Marxist teacher Comrade Mao commented thus on the future of Indian Revolution immediately after the success of the Chinese revolution – ‘Like the free China that became a member of the Socialist and democratic family of the world, India too would emerge one day. That day in the history of human race would end the reactionary imperialist era’. Mao’s comment shows the future. At present there is no alliance of socialist countries in the world. China too emerged as an imperialist country. In such a time the revolutionary war going on since Naxalbari is a ray of hope to the World Revolution. In the existing conditions in the contemporary world, Indian Revolution is providing revolutionary spirit to the proletariat and people of the world and became an inspiration for the formation of another World Revolutionary Centre. Indian Revolution is going forward with invaluable sacrifices to root out imperialism and its agents that are neck deep in severe economic and financial crisis, from this earth.

Imperialism is in death bed said Comrade Lenin.

Com. Mao said that imperialism and its agents look fierce, but in fact they are only paper tigers. Imperialism is faced with people’s resistance all over the world. Imperialism is making war on the people to suppress the resistance of the people of the world. People are fighting militantly in imperialist countries too and are depriving them of sleep. Imperialists and their agents are on blazing fire ball. It is ready to break soon. Imperialism is able to sustain since though the proletariat and the people are fighting in many places, there are no strong revolutionary Communist parties or a Socialist base in most of the countries or a strong International Organisation.

The central and the state governments in the leadership of BJP Modi intensified Brahmanical Hindu fascist offensive on the struggling people of the country. The central and the state governments are unleashing Green Hunt operation in the country to suppress the revolutionary movement. Party is fighting with the aim of defeating the same. Party shall certainly achieve success in this struggle. The flag of Naxalbari struggle is being waved in all corners of the country for the past five decades advancing towards success and shall certainly accomplish New Democratic Revolution in the country and advance the World Socialist Revolution.