

## Indian People Embark On Revolutionary Road Of Armed Struggle

**T**HE Indian communist revolutionaries are vigorously studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the light of the concrete questions of the Indian revolution and beginning to lead the revolutionary people of India on to the revolutionary road of armed struggle. They are scoring remarkable achievements.

### **“Political Power Grows Out of the Barrel of a Gun”**

India is a big country with a population of 500 million. Many years of brutal rule by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism have thrown the Indian people into the depth of misery. Plagued by hunger and poverty, the Indian people are among the most poverty-stricken people in the world. To fight for their own emancipation, the Indian people have developed various kinds of revolutionary struggles. To stamp out the revolutionary flames of the Indian people, the reactionary Indian ruling class has long propagated the “doctrine of non-violence”. Catering to the needs of the reactionary ruling class, the Indian revisionists are trying hard to spread illusions of “peaceful transition” in a vain attempt to lure the Indian people on to the “parliamentary road”. The crimes of the Indian revisionists in shamelessly betraying the Indian revolution have won praise and support from the notorious Khrushchov and the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi.

In the sixties of the 20th century, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought launched a powerful struggle

against modern revisionism and scored a great victory. In this situation, the Indian communist revolutionaries took concrete action to rebel against the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party, smashed the shackles of the "parliamentary road" and embarked on the revolutionary road of armed struggle. They translated into different dialects and published in large quantities the brilliant works of Chairman Mao and propagated Mao Tsetung Thought widely in revolutionary journals. They distributed and put up large quantities of revolutionary leaflets and posters, laying emphasis on spreading the great truth pointed out by Chairman Mao that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun".

The Indian communist revolutionaries have begun to go deep into the rural areas, to lead and rouse the peasants to armed struggle. The revolutionary struggle of the peasants that erupted in the Naxalbari area, Darjeeling district, West Bengal State, at the beginning of 1967 struck India like spring thunder. The heroic fight of the Naxalbari peasants, in which they opposed reactionary rule and feudal oppression with violence, has become a glorious banner for the Indian people's struggle for emancipation.

In the past two years, the spark kindled by the Naxalbari peasants' revolutionary struggle has been blazing in several parts of India. Under the leadership of the Indian communist revolutionaries, the hill people in Srikakulam district, Andhra State, who are severely oppressed by the Indian reactionaries, have armed themselves with bows and arrows and dealt heavy blows at the reactionary Indian police. The flames of their struggle have spread to the plain and coastal areas and further extended to the adjoining Orissa State. In some places in Bihar State and Uttar Pradesh, the revolutionary peasants have organised themselves, heroically beat off the armed suppression by the landlords and reactionary troops and police and seized back large tracts of land from the landlords.

Recently, a peasant revolutionary armed force appeared in the jungles of Lakhimpur, Uttar Pradesh, striking repeated blows at the reactionary police force. In Kerala State, the revolutionary peasants have also waged armed struggle.

### Indian Communist Revolutionaries Striving to Solve Questions In Revolutionary Practice

The Indian communist revolutionaries and Indian revolutionary people while firmly embarking on the revolutionary road of armed struggle are constantly summing up the experience and lessons in the revolutionary practice in the past two years and using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to solve a series of questions arising from the revolutionary practice.

After summing up the experience and lessons gained in the Naxalbari struggle, the Indian communist revolutionaries pointed explicitly to the importance of building a party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In a report summing up the experience of the Naxalbari struggle published not long ago, they pointed out that one of the causes of the temporary set-back in the Naxalbari struggle is: "the absence of a party which is armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism and its highest development in the present era, Mao Tsetung Thought, which is closely linked with the masses, which does not fear self-criticism and which has mastered the Marxist-Leninist style of work."

The Indian communist revolutionaries in the Naxalbari struggle have set forth the question of the important significance of establishing revolutionary political power. They pointed out that the Naxalbari peasants' struggle is a struggle not only for land but for political power. The heroic Naxalbari peasants set up Revolutionary Committees and established the peasants' political power

in various places. They declared the bourgeois law and law courts in the villages null and void. The decisions of the Revolutionary Committees were proclaimed to be the law. The Indian communist revolutionaries, in summing up the experience of this struggle, pointed out that only by arming the peasants, organising guerrilla units and a regular armed force, and setting up liberated areas, can the political power of the comprador-bureaucrat bourgeoisie and the landlords be overthrown and new political power established in India. On the question of seizing political power through armed force, the Indian communist revolutionaries resolutely exposed the Indian revisionists for their revisionist line of limiting the peasants' struggle against feudalism to the distribution of land and of opposing the seizure of power by the peasants through armed force.

To have confidence in and rely on the masses and to fully arouse them is another important question raised by the peasants in Naxalbari and other areas in the course of the revolutionary struggle. In Naxalbari and other areas, the Indian communist revolutionaries organised some 90 per cent of the rural population into the Peasant Committees. They warmly praised the creative power of the Naxalbari peasant masses and their important role in the democratic revolution. They also stressed the necessity to protect the initiative of the masses. Many fighters taking part in the Naxalbari struggle have studied Chairman Mao's works, and have reached a better understanding of the mass line. One revolutionary said: "Chairman Mao has taught us that we should cherish boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. While we were working in the villages in the past, my feeling towards the peasants had been superficial. I wrongly took it for granted that the peasants should welcome me and be grateful as I was there to work for them. Comparing my thinking with Chairman Mao's

thesis on 'serving the people whole-heartedly', I have discovered that I am individualistic in my thought. My world outlook is now undergoing a change."

Another fighter who had taken part in the Naxalbari struggle said: In the revolutionary struggle, self-reliance is a most fundamental question. To persist in self-reliance one should have confidence in and rely on the masses of people politically and economically.

The Indian communist revolutionaries attached much importance to rural investigation and class analysis. An article published in the weekly *Deshabrati* quoted a teaching of Chairman Mao from his brilliant article *Analysis of the Classes In Chinese Society*. Chairman Mao said: "The basic reason why all previous revolutionary struggles in China achieved so little was their failure to unite with real friends in order to attack real enemies." The Indian communist revolutionaries pointed out in their article that to ensure success for the revolution it is imperative for the Indian revolutionaries to make a general analysis of the economic status of the various classes in Indian society and of their respective attitudes towards the revolution. The Indian communist revolutionaries have conducted investigation and class analysis in some villages so as to obtain a clear picture of the class fronts in the countryside and settle the basic question of who are to be relied upon, who are to be united with and who are to be the targets of attack.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "History tells us that correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle."

The broad masses of revolutionary people of India are applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to solve the strategy and tactics of the revolution, and other questions, and to constantly expose and repudiate the

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absurdities and lies spread by the Indian reactionaries and Indian revisionists, thus pushing the revolution ahead unceasingly.

1969 is the year of paramount importance for the revolutionary people the world over. In this year, the communist revolutionaries and revolutionary people of India will surely strengthen their unity, frustrate the tricks and intrigues of the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists, Indian reactionaries and Indian revisionists, march forward in bigger strides on the glorious road of armed struggle, and achieve more and bigger victories.

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