This was also excerpted from the Document of the Second National Conference of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) and was edited for publication from a translation by a supporter. - AWTW.

As an inseparable organ of the international proletariat, the Party decided the line of the Nepalese revolution in the midst of class struggle and two-line struggle, based on the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. This was the first important achievement of the Nepalese revolution in the direction of the formation of ideas. A new historical epoch was initiated on 13 February 1996 with the historic initiation of the People’s War, guided by this same line, with the great aim and determination of reaching communism through new-democratic, socialist and cultural revolutions. Under the leadership of the Party, this historic attempt in itself was another great qualitative leap in the direction of defending and applying Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and revealing the specific laws of the Nepalese revolution. Today, the synthesis of the experience of five stormy years of People’s War has developed into a set of ideas guiding the Nepalese Revolution, which is based on Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. This has been a great achievement of five years of the People’s War.

This outstanding achievement stands on an immense foundation, the long history of untold grief, pain, bravery, courage, sacrifice and deep reflection by the millions of masses and revolutionary fighters. This achievement has been acquired at the cost of blood that has flowed into the soil, the blood of thousands of the best sons and daughters of the Nepalese people. This great achievement has been attained through the consistent contribution of the whole Party and the leftist, progressive, patriotic and democratic forces, along with RIM and all the communist revolutionaries of the world. Throughout this process, the Party has resisted the reactionary regime’s campaign of massacre, it has exposed revisionist treason and lies, as well as deviations inside the Party itself, and it has led all the struggles successfully, adhering to Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. Because of this successful leadership, today not only the Party’s set of ideas but also a team of worthy leaders at the central level and a radiant section of thousands of cadres, our revolutionary heirs, have been developing.

Because of the correct and consistent leadership of General Secretary Comrade Prachanda, a strong proletarian headquarters has been developed, as a centre of gravity of the Party, bringing Party unity up to the height of this ideological synthesis. So by “Prachanda Path” the Party means the set of ideas that has developed as a form of centralised expression of the collective leadership. Developed in the context of prolonged discussion inside and outside the Party and the international communist movement, most importantly a high level of theoretical interaction with the RIM Committee, Prachanda Path, by enriching Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, expresses the set of ideas of the Nepalese people. This set of ideas emerging in the form of Prachanda Path will guide the basic line in the forward march of the Nepalese Revolution.

Marxism-Leninism-Maoism is the science of social revolution of the proletariat. As a science, it serves the development of the class struggle to change the world, and the synthesis of the experiences of the Party is Prachanda Path, the application of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism to the practice of the Nepalese revolution. This synthesis of Nepalese experience is based upon the indivisible dialectical relationship between international essence and national expression, universality and particularity, the whole and the part, the general and the particular, and it objectively serves the world proletarian revolution and proletarian internationalism.

This synthesis of experience has been acquired through the process of “practice – knowledge – again practice – again knowledge”, based on the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. Marxism-Leninism-Maoism has taught us that this is a never-ending cycle. Through the practice of class struggle and ideological struggle, the Party has developed the Party line as initial knowledge, applying that knowledge again to change the world, which results in new knowledge in the form of the present synthesis. It is clear that this process is not going to end and be completed here; it is bound to continue all the way, through the process of “again practice” and “again knowledge”. To understand and guide the dialectical laws of the motion of progress in a correct way, communist revolutionaries should continuously try to be expert in applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.