

Establishment of Republic and the Direction of Revolution

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Nepal, a multi-caste, multi-lingual, multi-religious country, exists in semi-feudal and semi-colonial conditions. The people have been struggling for a long time for the establishment of a People's Democracy, protection of national independence, and the guarantee of livelihood. To achieve these goals, the People's Movement, People's struggle, class struggle and armed struggle took place in different forms. The great People's War advanced to its climax. Under the leadership of the CPN (Maoist), the process of abolishing feudalism in the political, economic and cultural spheres was driven ahead. Proceeding this way, our party adopted the tactics of roundtable conference, Interim government and the election of the Constitution Assembly (CA), participated in negotiations and cease-fire. This allowed the People's War to move ahead effectively against the tyrannous 'coup' of King Gyanendra, and the 12 point understanding was made with parliamentary parties. The fusion of a decade long People's War and the 19 day People's Movement brought the monarchy to its knees. Then, the country advanced by the peaceful development of the revolution and the election of the Constituent Assembly was accomplished, despite so many obstacles and complexities. The CA election made the CPN (Maoist) the largest party in the country. From the first meeting of the CA on 28 May 2008, the declaration was given to establish and implement the Federal Democratic Republic.

At the conclusion of the entire process, we can say that the Federal Democratic Republic has been established. The country has been declared secular. Along with it, the process of forming a new constitution is being formed addressing the issues of class, caste, religion, gender; to restructure of the state on a new basis; the guarantee of the right to education, health, food-sovereignty and fundamental rights. These all are the special achievements of a decade long People's War led by the CPN (Maoist).

The party adopted the election of the Constituent Assembly and Federal Democratic Republic as principal tactics in the great People's War and the peace process. The suitability of such tactics has come to an end after the election of the CA and the establishment of FDR. Along with it, there has been a change in the political situation of the country. In this context, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of new tactics and its implementation by establishing the FDR because the country is still in a semi-feudal and semi-colonial condition. Feudalism has not been completely abolished, although the main representative of the feudalism, the monarchy, has ceased to exist. Feudalist repression still exists. The revolutionary land reform has not been implemented yet. The questions on caste, region, class and gender are remained unsolved. These things are all clear. However, some changes have taken place in the political situation, and it is necessary to pay attention and develop new tactics according to the changed situation.

The first thing is that the three partite struggle between the monarchy, the parliamentary parties and the progressive forces has come to an end. A new force is emerging as the main

representative of feudalism within the parliamentary parties. The representative, on the one hand, is representing the interests of the feudal, comprador and bureaucratic capitalist in the form of regressive and status quo tendency and, on the other hand, it is kneeling down to serve the interests of imperialism and expansionism. In this condition, the question of national sovereignty and independence is becoming more serious. In this new situation, a thorough class analysis, the identification of the contradictions, the targets of the revolution, and a united front or working unity in a new manner is necessary. The forthcoming central committee meeting of the CPN (Maoist) will take the necessary decisions.

After the 12-point understanding, we are advancing ahead on the basis of agreement and working with the parliamentary parties. Agreement and co-working have been necessary for forming a new government and writing a new constitution even after the election of CA. It is noteworthy to realize that there has been a fierce ideological struggle going on between the status quo tendency and the progressive tendency in this entire process, and the synthesis of this struggle still remains.

In the Nepalese revolution, in the People's Movement and in the history of the Communist movement, wrong ideas and tendencies for ending the movement in compromise, betrayal and surrender before the domestic and foreign reactionary forces are usually seen, such as in 1950, 1980 and in 1990. The true Marxists and the public should be aware and alert to protect the gains of the decade long People's War and the 19 day People's Movement from the dead weight of the past and the revival of reactionary tendencies.

To say, in essence, this period is a period of political, economic and cultural transition. The old power has not disappeared entirely and new one has not been established yet. Therefore, the present period is a very sensitive and critical period. We see in the present situation that the old ideology, thinking and tendencies are still strong and are trying to drag the country into the past. The masses of people and the progressive political powers are in favour of a drastic revolution and transformation. In this context, patriotic, democratic and leftist forces should unite and advance effectively forward to build a New Nepal.

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