

Overcome the challenges to achieve the outstanding victory!

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We communists have to make revolution now when there is no socialist camp and any revolutionary state to support from outside. But it is not the first time that it happened in the world communist movement. Similar situation the Bolshevik party and Lenin were facing during the time when they were leading the October Revolution in 1917. It is necessary to learn positive as well as negative lessons from the history of the ICM. In order to face the confronting problems of the revolution of the present day world.

We have many positive lessons that we can learn from the two consecutive proletarian revolutions succeeded in the 20th and the middle of the 20th century which were led by the great leaders Lenin and Mao. Also we have negative experience and lessons of subsequent counter revolutions and capitalist restorations in the socialist society. We have also gained experience of some revolutions waged by our class at other times, but failed to yield the desired results, right away from Burma to Peru.

Thus we communists have to face two big problems and challenges regarding the proletarian revolutions in the 21st century: Firstly, to solve the problem of how to make revolution in one country and succeed it and support the other revolutions to grow and succeed in other countries. Secondly, how to prevent the counter revolutions and restoration of capitalism in a socialist society that takes place from within, not as a result of outside occupation or intervention.

The five days international seminar hosted by the CPN (Maoist) on the theme of "Imperialism and the Proletarian Revolution in the 21st Century" recently was a very significant event in the direction of finding out the correct and collective solution of confronting problems of the revolution in 21st Century and the way how to prevent the counter revolution.

The present world situation is marked by the feature that the objective situation is quite favorable and excellent and subjective situation is lagging behind as compared to the objective situation to make revolution. How to develop the subjective factors which play significant role in making revolution is the main challenge before the Maoists of the world today.

In this regard one of the most important aspects is how to defend, apply and develop our scientific and all powerful ideology, Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. How to defend our invincible ideology? It can be defended by applying it into the concrete reality of a concrete situation. When it is applied in a concrete reality, it gives rise to some new developments. The only way to develop the scientific ideology is by its application. It develops only when it is applied in a correct way. When it is applied in incorrect way or it is not applied, it can not give rise to its further development, though it can contribute to gather specific experience which can help to take lessons for the future.

Like the development of the material world, society and the human knowledge and so also the scientific ideology is also at the process of development. Marxism first developed to Marxism-Leninism when it was applied by the Bolshevik party under the leadership of Lenin during the socialist revolution in Russia. In course of its application in the concrete reality of

China and at the given international situation, this ideology developed during and after the New Democratic Revolution in China from Marxism-Leninism to Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. The process of its development has not and will not come to an end rather it continues to do so. While applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism in the concrete reality of the Nepalese society and during the development of the eleven years of the People's War, it has definitely developed series of ideas which guides the Nepalese revolution to further higher level in the 21st century. Our Party has synthesized this development as Prachanda Path. It has been incorporated in the guiding ideology and expressed as Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and Prachanda Path.

There is a tendency in the ICM which considers that communist parties can make revolution only by sticking on one of the two paths developed by the proletariat in the past during the Russian Revolution of 1917, which is called the path of general insurrection and the Chinese Revolution of 1949, which is known as the path of the protracted people's war, as specific models. It is true that the basic principles of the two paths should be followed or applied according to the socio economic condition of the given country. But it is never enough for making revolution. Every communist party should have to develop their own set of tactics that should correspond to the concrete condition of the given country, at the given international situation which can serve the specific strategy.

There is also a tendency in the ICM, which conceives tactics almost at the same level as the strategy. The strategy remains same until some basic political changes take place, whereas the tactics changes as soon as there is even a small change in the political situation. Therefore, firm in strategy and flexible in tactics is the correct way of thinking.

In the contemporary communist movement of the world, definitely it is the right deviation that is the main danger, but deviations such as dogmatism and pragmatism are also proven to be the big hurdles in making revolution.

In many events, communists when they change color and turn to be revisionists, revert the basic tenets of the proletarian ideology, pretend that they were making creative application. So there is a fear-psycho among the Maoists, who have lots of dogmatism in their thinking even when there is real creative application of our ideology, they fall prey of the same illusion.

In Nepal, as a result of the ten years of the People's War and the unprecedented 19 days' Mass Movement of April 2006, the autocratic monarchy that ruled over Nepal since 239 long years has been virtually overthrown in the streets and ground and the task of it being institutionalized still remains to be done. The struggling people of Nepal have assigned this responsibility to the political parties who were leading the mass movement and the process and method to fulfill this task is determined through the election of the constituent assembly. In the wake of the new situation the immediate task of overthrowing the feudal monarchy for which we tried to achieve through armed struggle is going to be achieved through the election of constituent assembly. So it is continuation of the revolution through the other means. In other words it is peaceful development of the armed revolution in which a feudal monarchy is going to be overthrown and a republic will replace it. Which type of republic will come into being depends on who wins in the election. We believe that revolutionary forces will win and People's Republic will be established. Through this confidence we have adopted this tactics. But one should not have any illusion that in this transfer of power the conflicting class interests of various classes will not confront with each other and it will be a smooth sailing process.

It is significant that the representatives of our class in various countries should understand this dynamism of Nepalese revolution. If they harbor illusions and confuse the revolutionary forces and the masses definitely it will not help the process of peaceful development of revolution in Nepal thereby will cause further hardship to the revolution. In this crucial period of Nepalese revolution it deserves that our class should be unified nationally and internationally as well more than ever before.

Therefore, it is the responsibility of proletariat, nationally and internationally to work hard to turn this challenge to a brilliant opportunity. Definitely huge risk is involved into it. We should dare to fight and dare to win. If we win, our class, proletariat which is an international class will win. This victory of our class will open the door for further and higher level of victory. When we win, we all will celebrate it. It finally boils down to 'Either all of us will reach communism, or none of us will'.