

# Historical Lessons of Telengana Uprising

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

**T**HE torch of armed revolution once lit by the peasants of Telengana and later quenched by the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party has been rekindled today by the peasants of Naxalbari in Darjeeling under the leadership of the revolutionaries in the Indian C.P. **That red torch lights the road to victory for the Indian revolution; it points the way the Indian revolution has to take.**

No sooner had the storm of revolution arisen among the Naxalbari peasants than the renegade S.A. Dange group, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and other revisionists shamelessly rushed forward to attack and vilify the revolutionary peasants' great undertaking. The revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party, on the other hand, are leading the peasants resolutely to take the road of armed struggle. This is the continuation of the protracted struggle between the two lines in the Indian Communist Party.

Since the end of World War II, there has been a constant, sharp and complicated struggle in the Indian Communist Party between these two diametrically opposed lines. On the one side is the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, followed by the revolutionaries in the Party, that is, the line of following the road along which the Chinese revolution advanced to victory, the road of boldly arousing the peasants to revolution, building a people's army, establishing rural revolutionary base areas, waging a protracted armed struggle, encircling the cities from the countryside and eventually winning nationwide victory. The other is the revisionist line pursued by Dange, Namboodiripad and their like. They preach the theory of India being an "exception" and maintain that the parliamentary road of "peaceful transition" should be followed. They oppose violent revolution and want the revolutionary people who have taken up arms to lay them down and abandon their

struggle. This is an out-and-out capitulationist line, a counter-revolutionary line.

The history of the Indian revolution proves that wherever the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is dominant, a lively revolutionary situation will emerge. On the other hand, wherever a revisionist line gains the upper hand, the **revolutionary people will be betrayed and the revolutionary cause will suffer a setback.**

The peasants' armed struggle in Telengana from 1946 to 1951 was the result of the triumph of the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. At that time, the revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party, closely relying on the peasants, succeeded in establishing a base area for armed struggle in Telengana. Peasant armed struggles also broke out in Kerala, West Bengal and many other states. However, this excellent situation for the Indian revolution was undermined and finally put an end to by the revisionist line enforced by Dange and his followers. By spinelessly calling for "a negotiated settlement of the Telengana issue," they forced the revolutionary peasants to lay down their arms, and so strangled this vigorous revolutionary movement.

The failure of China's great revolution in 1925-27 resulted from betrayal by opportunism and revisionism represented by Chen Tu-hsiu. Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that as a result of Chen Tu-hsiu's opportunist capitulationist line **"in 1927, within the space of a few months, the people lost all the rights they had won."** In similar fashion, India's Chen Tu-hsiu pursued a policy of capitulation and betrayal at this critical juncture in the Indian people's revolution, and in a short space of time threw to the four winds the gains won by the Indian people in their revolutionary struggle. This is a painful historical lesson for the Indian people.

The "special" road, that is, the parliamentary road, advocated by the Dange renegade clique and the other revisionists in the Indian Communist Party is treachery, pure and simple, to deceive the people. To put it bluntly, they don the cloak of a "Communist" while prostrating themselves before the landlord and bureaucrat-capitalist classes to beg for some official posts so that they can check and stamp out the people's revolution and loyally safeguard the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys in India.

The struggle of the revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party against the revisionist line concerns the success of the Indian revolution and the destiny and future of the 500 million Indian people. The Indian revolution will march to victory step by step if it takes the road of the Chinese revolution, the road of Mao Tse-tung. If the revisionist line is followed, not only will the Indian working people be unable to achieve liberation, but their country will be further reduced to the position of a dependency of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung teaches us: **"Either the East wind prevails over the West wind or the West wind prevails over the East wind; there is no room for compromise in the struggle between the two lines."**

The revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party and the revolutionary people of India should draw on the profound historical lesson of Telengana, draw a clear-cut line of demarcation between themselves and the revisionist line politically, ideologically and organizationally and wage a resolute struggle against modern revisionism centred on the Soviet revisionist ruling clique. The revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party will surely enhance their strength in the struggle and build a genuinely revolutionary Party of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only in this way can they steadfastly carry on the correct revolutionary line, lead the Indian people to defeat the imperialists and their lackeys and win final victory for the Indian people's revolution!

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