The 1994 formed Marxist Leninist Centre (The C.P.R.C.I.M.L) and its earlier constituents have made a major contribution towards the building of revolutionary democratic struggles and have strived for the correct method of functioning within mass organizations. The word centre is significant as in the author’s opinion as well as the organisation’s opinion there is still no unified party of the proletariat in India as claimed by the C.P.I. Maoist. It is reminiscent of the methods the Chinese Communist Party used in building Mass Organisations in the period of revolutionary struggle. On the theoretical plane and in practice the organization is more correct than any other revolutionary Group in India and so too were their earlier constituent Units. (From Nagi Reddy’s original 1975 Organisation) The methods of work adopted by the Organisations from the time of Nagi Reddy’s organization in 1975 to the present era of the 1994 formed Centre (The Communist Party Re-Organisation Centre of India of India Marxist Leninist) are comparable to Organisations like the Chinese Communist Party in the pre-revolutionary phase and the Communist Party of Phillipines today. Polemically and in practice it can be considered closer to the mass line than the Communist Party of Peru, atleast today. (Shining Path has possibly become a victim of left deviation) Only perhaps at the stage when the all India Revolutionary party is formed, the actual revolutionary armed struggle launched or finally the Indian New Democratic Revolution completed can one claim the Organisation line to be the Mass Proletarian revolutionary one. The Author thus taking into regard all reference material does not conclude that the organization is upholding the revolutionary mass line. It may have caused readers confusion when we referred to the term, “revolutionary mass line” in describing the struggles of the
mass organizations led by the organization. Here we have meant a mass approach of the mass organization which has created revolutionary resistance by the broad masses and I am not upholding the line of the political organization as the revolutionary mass line. There is insufficient evidence in States where the organization is leading movements that the struggles are heading to forming People's Alternative democratic Organs of Revolutionary power. This light it is important to study the history of the Communist Party of China under Mao and the Peruvian Communist Party. Mao refuted the left sectarian Li Li San Line that advocated "Soviet" style of urban-based uprising where the countryside would be neglected and there would be insurrectionist attacks in the cities, as well as Chang Kuo Ta's right deviationist line. Mao was the first revolutionary to practically discover the role of the peasantry as the main force in the agrarian revolution, inspite of the proletariat's leadership role. Mao struggled within the Communist Party of China, within a unified party organization and followed the line and discipline of the party even when his line was not adopted. Through correct political struggle in 1935 Mao's line was upheld in Tsunyi and Li Li San and Chang Kuo Ta's lines were rejected. (Mao was expelled from the Comintern in 1928 but accepted again after the long March) The method Comrade Abimael Guzman used to re-organise the Peruvian Communist Party in 1965 against opportunist trends and the self rectification campaign of the Communist Party of Phillipines is also worth referring too. The debatable question on the Indian situation is whether a two line struggle could not take place within a single organization and whether there was no need for so many splits and groups. Since the formation of the group significant martyrs have been Zora Singh Jalajan from Punjab and
Nirmala Krishnamurthy, secretary of the Srikakulam Girijan Sangham Andhra Pradesh.

There is no doubt in the author's mind that the formation of the various organizations and movements discussed are a historic legacy in the building of Marxism Leninism Mao se Tung thought in both theory and practice. Long Live the development of Marxism Leninism Mao Tse Tng.