



THE MAOISM MOVEMENT IN INDIA - NATURE AND INFLUENCE

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ABSTRACT

The Maoist organization originated in China. The Maoist movement in India has a long history of nearly 40 years and is still moving in a more organized and deadly way. The ideological formality of the movement in India is derived from Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. The Maoists claim that after a "concrete analysis" in India, they have found four major contradictions. They are like that. The contradiction between imperialism and the Indian people. The conflict between feudalism and the masses. The contradiction between capital and workers and the internal contradiction within the ruling class. The Maoists see the last two principles as contradictions that contribute to the class struggle through opposition. There is one thing we need to remember. When Karl Marx was saying that violence would be indispensable for bringing about a revolutionary change in society. In this regard, the well-known scientist D.D. Kosambi's famous statement, "Those who accuse Marxism of being based on violence," says, "If the weather forecast predicts storms, the forecast invites storms. This is the history of the Maoist movement in India." It also sheds light on its nature.

PREFACE:

Maoism is the argument of so-called thinkers who are considered terrorists or extremists, who are active in the jungle of universities, films, and media. The Maoists act as a politically conscious, active, and planned party. The main difference between him and other political parties is that in the current system, the mainstream parties want to work, while the Maoists want to violently overthrow the whole system and establish a new system according to their ideology. They work on these two well-known sources of Mao.

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Mao said, 1. Political power comes out of the barrel of a gun. 2 Politics is a war of non-bloodshed and war is a politics of bloodshed.

The movement came into ideological form before the Maoists emerged as a party on the table of Indian politics when they merged with the princely state of Hyderabad and then in the 1960s and 70s as a Naxalite movement in India for various reasons. For political reasons, Maoism in India grew out of the Naxalite movement and spread across the country. Politically, as the Communist Party split along the lines of Marx and Lenin, one group emerged as the CPI Marxist and another as the Communist Party. In addition to this, according to the Maoists of neighboring China, a group started on the path of armed revolution.

Birth of the Communist Party of India:

The history of the Communist Party of India dates back to the 1920s. In 1920, the Indian Communists met in Tashkent and tried to establish the Communist Party of India. The Communist Party of India, or CPI (M), was formed on 26 December 1925 at a conference in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The party's ideal was to carry out a communist revolution in India. In fact, in 1946, in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, some people were able to unite on the principle of armed struggle. The armed conflict lasted for almost five years. This movement is known as the Telangana Uprising (1946-51). On the same ideological path and at the same time, another peasant armed uprising took place in Bengal under the leadership of the Kisan Sabha of the CPI (M). Known in history as the Tebhaga Uprising (1946). Like the Telangana uprising, the movement did not last long. In 1967, the peasant armed struggle, known as the Naxalbari movement, took place under the leadership of the West Bengal State Committee of the CPI (M). To support and sustain the Naxalbari movement, some CPI (M) activists, mainly students of Presidency College, held a meeting at the Rammohan Library Hall in Calcutta and formed the Naxalbari Farmers' Struggle Support Committee. Also, on 27 June 1967, he protested in front of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly against the anti-farmer stance or policies of the CPI (M) -led West Bengal government. Reacting to that, the CPI (M) Politburo directed the removal of the party's West Bengal Secretary of State from the party. As a result, 19 members, including Sushil Rai Chaudhary, were expelled from the CPI (M). Concerned about the growing insurgency in his position and party, the CPI (M) Central Committee met in Madurai in August 1967 to resolve the dissatisfaction and passed a resolution rejecting the Chinese valuation of the Indian ruling class. The official line of the CPI (M) was the beginning of the armed struggle to seize power from the bureaucratic capitalists and them.



Worker's and farmer's party:

The communists began to contact workers and peasants in various places for party organization. The government took action and arrested the people. Meanwhile, young revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh fell into the trap of communism. The struggle of local communists like Chittagong got a place in history. Among the new generation of leaders are Puchalpalli Sundareya, Chandra Rajeshwar Rao, E.M.S. Nambudripad, A. K. Gopalan, b. T. After escaping from the Meerut conspiracy case, the Communist Party leaders convened a meeting in Calcutta in 1934 and decided to strengthen the organization to spread the movement across the country. Because of these developments, the British government banned the Communist Party in 1934. In the same year, the Congress Socialist Party was formed as a socialist wing of the National Congress under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan. However, the Communists dominated the southern regions of the country. They adopted the strategy of supporting the Congress party and expanding the socialist movement. While working with the Congress, he was trying to spread his ideology in the Congress party. However, Jayaprakash Narayan and his associates did not have a good opinion of the Communists. He expelled the Communists at the Congress convention held in Ramgarh in 1940.

Political reasons for the rise of Maoism in India:

In India, Maoism grew out of the Naxalite movement and spread across the country. When the Communist Party was politically divided on the path of Marx and Lenin, a group of Marxists and Communist Party emerged as a group. In addition to this, according to the Maoists of neighboring China, a group started on the path of armed revolution. According to Charu Majumdar's son Abhijeet Majumdar, he first started the armed movement in India under the teachings of the Maoists, who had a complete legacy when he was talking about an armed struggle in the 70s. Seen from 1950, Indian peasants understood only one language of struggle, it was the language of arms and they took up arms against the landlords, against the British government. There were 22 police fires in Charachari, the largest of which was from farmers. That is when Gandhiji declared non-cooperation and non-violent movement. But the peasants understood and used the language of their movement in their way. From 1949 to 1974, the Land Reforms Act was transformed into the land donation movement of Vinoba Bhave, but even today the land is not distributed properly among the landless and small farmers. The old landlords saved their land by various tricks and over time a new caste of landlords came out and anonymous land was retained and the poor people are as helpless as ever. Scheduled Tribes and Caste have long been victims in India though human beings may have become social animals. A large section is pushed back for some reason and from generation to generation. Then their oppression continues. A large population belongs to the



tribal community, but it has not had a chance to join the mainstream to date. People with rich resources in Jharkhand and Orissa are still living in poverty and Are trapped in the bondage of loneliness.

Factors for the growth and spread of the Maoists:

- Violent incidents in remote areas were often overlooked.
- Insufficient resources to meet the growing challenge of Maoists.
- As people inside the Maoists began to establish a new political existence, it became difficult for the inside information to reach the police.
- It Help increases the spread of power in the forest.

CONCLUSION:

It must be acknowledged that today the Maoist movement is spreading to new parts of the country and its military might and ability to carry out surprise attacks has increased. In our country, where billions of people are suffering from oppression and starvation, where the laws of rural agricultural reform are not being fulfilled, and even very large areas are deprived of the necessities of life.. Many state governments are planning industrial transfers of forest lands and fertile agricultural lands, which will be used for various industries, mines, building materials, and agro-based industries, further intensifying the outcry of the poor and giving more impetus to the Maoists. Poverty alleviation efforts have also had great success in the last few years, but these schemes are believed to be a hotbed of corruption and ambiguity. As a result of these surveys, the strength of the Maoists has increased in a very short period in many states of the country.

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