

Security Class 06

24th April, 2024 at 9:00 AM

BRIEF ABOUT THE LAST LECTURE

NAXALISM (09:11 AM)

- *Naxalism*
- *Indian Variant of communism/ marxism*
- *Economic Ideologies - Capitalism (free Market Economy) and Communism.*
- *Communism: Karl Marx- Industrial Revolution*
- *Positives: Material world, Economic product.*
- *Negative: Inequality condition of workers.*
- *Historical Marxism => Modes of Production.*
- *Human Labour + Natural Resources+ tools and implementation are the forces of production.*
- *Forces of production + Relation of production (Technical R.O.P + Ownership Production)+*
- *Modes of Production + Superstructure*
- *Capitalism: Bourgeoisie (profit) And proletariat (wages)*
- *Both want to increase their shares.*
- *Labour class Lead pauperisation, Homogenisation, Polarisation.*
- *Leads to Class in Itself to Class for Itself.*
- *Revolution will Remove Private Ownership which leads to a Stateless society.*
- *Impact of Marxism :*
- *- Russian Revolution*
- *- Latin America*
- *- China*
- *- Socialism In India*
- *Indian Perspective:*
- *CPI was formed in 1925 by M.N.ROY*
- *1945: Provincial election.*
- *Brief of Modern India and Post Independence(09:46 AM)*
- *West Bengal: Land reforms were Not successful during the CPI party.*
- *1967- A tribal youth secured a Judicial order to cultivate their own land and Local Zamindar Sent the Goon to hit the boy.*
- *Naxalism is an Ideological Conflict.*
- *Ideological- Certain perspectives on why the condition of people is there.*
- *A set of Beliefs and ideas helps to see the things they are.*
- **Naxalism (10:12 AM)**
- *It is an Ideology associated with the violent left-wing Extremist movement in India.*
- *It is fundamentally linked to the Naxalbari movement, A violent land-grabbing movement that started in Naxalbari village in West Bengal in 1967.*
- *The Immediate trigger of the naxalbari movement was the judicial order sought by tribal peasants to cultivate his own land following which the henchmen of local zamindar attacked him.*
- *The prominent leaders of the movement were Kanu Sanyal and Charu Majumdar.*
- *Both of them belonged to the CPI(M) and wanted to wage an armed struggle against the state.*
- *In their quest, they were deeply influenced by Mao's philosophy.*
- **Leftist V/s Rightist (10:37 AM)**
- *Political: Left - Centre - Right*
- *Economic: Left and Right.*
- **Naxalbari Movement (10:47 AM)**
- *CPI(M): 1964*
- *CPI(ML):1969- Leaders were Charu Majumdar and Kanu Sanyal*
- *Armed struggled against the state known as Maoism.*

- **Reasons for failure of Naxalabari movement: (11:12 AM)**

- 1. *Lack of Analytical approach.*
- - *Lack of Unity of command*
- - *Dependency on locals for intelligence.*
- - *Arms and ammunition.*
- - *Lack of political vision after the revolution.*
- - *Factionalism within Leadership*
- - *Bangladesh Liberation Movement.*
- - *Class Enemies.*
- - *United Front Govt in 1970 (Law and order as well as Developmental issues).*

- **Element and features of Maoist philosophy (11:26 AM)**

- 1. No belief in Parliamentary democracy.
- 2. The nature of the struggle has been armed.
- 3. This armed struggle should come from rural areas, which must be turned into a revolutionary basis.
- 4. To expand this revolutionary basis by progressively eliminating their class enemies.
- 5. Eventually, encircle and purge urban areas.
- The most philosophy influences the strategy of local revolutionaries.
- The moast in Bengal called for a revolution for a radical restructuring of the political, economic, and social order.
- The revolutionary broke away from CPI(M) to form their political outfit CPI(ML).
- CPI(ML) led the Naxalbari movement, which met with some limited success primarily on the back of the social base (peasants, tribals, Agriculture labourers and college students)

- **Decline of the Naxalbari movement:**

- It can be attributed to the following reasons:
- 1. Lack of an analytical approach.
- - They were not prepared for the counter-use of the force by the state.
- 2. Tactical failure.
- - Maintaining the unity of command across numerous gorilla units and at the same time maintaining secrecy was a tactical challenge.
- 3. Identification of class enemies.
- - The killing of constabulary which can form the local population itself and vendetta killings disillusion the masses.
- - The locals were also disillusioned because there was little to no social connection between the Naxalites (urban) and the people they trying to protect.
- 4. Factionalism within the leadership.
- - Many leaders like Ashim Chatterjee, and Sushilkal Roy Chaudhary had different interpretations of Moast teaching Viz a v Charu Majumdar.
- - There was also disagreement over the use of individual acts of Bravado and participation in the Bangladesh liberation movement.
- - In 1970 the state govt was dismissed on account of their failure to contain the movement.
- - Governor rule was announced and a series of measures were taken on the Law and Order front, operation Steeplechase was launched while on the developmental front the West Bengal Land Reform Act, 1970 was enacted under which land ceilings were reduced and families were named the unit of Application.
- -In 1972, after the death of Charu Majumdar, the Naxalbari movement came to an end.

- **Timeline: (11:46 AM)**
- 1967-72: Naxalbari movement.
- 1972-2004: Gradual expansion.
- 2004-10: Aggressive expansion.
- 2010: Dantewada massacre.
- Extent of Naxalism in India- from its peak in 2009-10, It has reduced in its influence to only 46 districts vs 180 (peak) which reported LWE violence.
- The main states comprising the Red Corridor include Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana, Bihar and Part of Maharashtra.
- Resultant deaths of civilians and security forces have reduced by 85% in 2021 since 2010.

TOPIC FOR NEXT CLASS: NAXALISM CONTINUE