

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 Maoist's philosophy.
- **Leftist Vs 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.~~ ^{bases.} ^{bases.}
- 4. To expand this revolutionary ~~basis~~ ^{bases.} by progressively eliminating their "class enemies."
- 5. Eventually, encircle and **purge** urban areas.
- The ^{Maoist} ~~most~~ philosophy influences the strategy of local revolutionaries.
- The ^{Maoist} ~~most~~ in Bengal called for a revolution ^{demanding} for a radical restructuring of the political, economic, and social order. ^{own}
- The revolutionary broke away from CPI(M) to form their ^{own} 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 ^{from} 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 ^{were} trying to protect.
- 4. Factionalism within the leadership.
- - Many leaders like ^{Asim} ~~Ashim~~ Chatterjee, and Sushilkal Roy Chaudhary had different interpretations of Maoist 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. (after this op. Greenhunt started and we see gradual decline in Naxals)
- **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