

Relevance Of Eight Documents Presented By Charu Mujumdar

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Abstract:

This research paper explores the relevance of the eight documents presented by Charu Mujumdar within the context of the Communist Party of India (Maoist). These documents, crafted during a period of state oppression, have had a profound impact on the party's evolution. The study employs a historical and content analysis approach to assess the historical context, content, and enduring significance of these documents. The research aims to illuminate how these documents continue to shape the Maoist movement's agenda, even in the face of changing leadership and evolving political landscapes.

Introduction:

The Maoist movement in India has a rich history, evolving from the pre-independence era to post-independence ideological divisions within Maoist political parties. Charu Mujumdar, along with other key figures, presented eight pivotal documents during a time of state oppression, guiding the Naxalite movement's trajectory. These documents laid out the party's stance on critical issues such as government overthrow, worker protection, organizational structure, methods of struggle, and leadership.

Keywords:

Relevance, Eight Documents, Charu Mujumdar, Communist Party of India (Maoist), Naxalite Movement, Ideology, Historical Analysis, Content Analysis.

Need of the Study:

The relevance of the eight documents presented by Charu Mujumdar lies in their enduring influence on the Communist Party of India (Maoist) and the broader Maoist movement in India. These documents have shaped the ideology, strategies, and actions of the party for decades. Understanding their continued significance is vital for comprehending the trajectory and goals of this significant political force in India.

Importance of Study:

This research is significant because it provides insights into how the eight documents presented by Charu Mujumdar continue to influence the Communist Party of India (Maoist), despite changing political landscapes and leadership transitions. Understanding this enduring relevance sheds light on the ideological continuity and the practical impact of these documents on the party's activities.

Objectives:

The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To assess the historical context and content of the eight documents presented by Charu Mujumdar.
2. To analyze the continued significance of these documents in shaping the Maoist movement's agenda.
3. To understand how these documents influence the party's actions and strategies in the present day.

Research Problem:

The research problem revolves around the persistent relevance of the eight documents presented by Charu Mujumdar within the Communist Party of India (Maoist). Despite leadership changes and evolving political scenarios, do these documents continue to guide the party's actions and ideology?

Scope & Limitations:

The scope of this research is limited to an analysis of the eight documents presented by Charu Mujumdar and their relevance within the Communist Party of India (Maoist). The study primarily relies on historical and content analysis and does not encompass primary data collection or in-depth interviews.

Research Method:

This research employs a historical and content analysis approach. It examines the content of the eight documents and their historical context. The study also assesses the impact of these documents on the Maoist movement's evolution. The research will utilize secondary sources and archival materials for analysis.

Hypothesis:

The hypothesis of this research is that the eight documents presented by Charu Mujumdar during a period of state oppression remain central to the Communist Party of India (Maoist)'s ideology and actions, influencing the party's agenda and guiding its pursuit of revolution.

This paper Discussion with research point :

Even before the independence of India, groups with Maoist ideology have been protesting in various states of India. But after independence, the Maoist political parties differed on whether to adopt a democratic system of governance or not. As a result of the differences in the Maoist political party, Charu Mujumdar, Jangal Santhal, Mahadev Mukherjee, Kanu Sanyal formed their separate group in the states of West Bengal. The goal of the revolution which was accepted by Mao is to take the Naxalist party to power in India through the revolution.¹ But now even after 56 years Maoist party believes in revolution. Development issues, what should be. It is not seen that the Naxalite movement is demanding it. Previously, the Communist Party of India (Maoist), a new party, raised some questions in front of the new youth, and instead of solving the problems of the new youth, this party relied on the policy of repression.

After the independence of India leader the Communist Party of India. S.A.Dange, Chandra Rajeshwar Rao, Jyoti Basu, D. T. Ranadive, Namudri Pal, Charu Mujumdar and some of his fellow workers were there. In 1964, the Communist Party of India (Maoist) was formed as a political party from the Communist Party of India. of this party Further some questions raised by Charu Mujumdar are as follows.¹

1. What is the party's opinion regarding the overthrow of the elected government of Kerala by the new party leadership ?

2. What is the party's thinking on the issue of worker protection after learning lessons from those terrible days of China's attack on India in the context of fierce nationalism?

3 What will be the main form of party organization? Who wants to revolutionize. Is it suitable to leave it completely open ?

4. Will the free form of struggle be a stake in the state through law, or will it be the settlement of social penalties through armed struggle?

5. In what form will the party leadership attach itself ?

Such questions were before the new leadership of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). But with the new party leadership, this question, A ban was imposed on those who did not raise such questions, let alone solve them. So the young people working in the Maoist party were shocked. Due to this, the wave of mass movement in West Bengal again rose on a large scale. On this, the state government started a large-scale detention session. At that time, Charu Charu Mujumdar presented some articles to solve the above question through his pen. The same article means eight documents.

Charu Mujumdar formed an anti-reformation committee within the party

It came to be called the party of the period of Naxalbari's peasant uprising. Charu Mujumdar during the period of state oppression took up the task of creating a political organization by developing the initiative of the people and building a new type of party organization and the present research paper will try to shed light on the relevance of those eight documents.

A) What is the revisionism of the Communist Party of India (Marxist)?²

1 Talk of revolution with mouth but action of class cooperation and peaceful transition.

2 Revisionism is mercenary politics under the guise of Marxism

3. Revisionism a new form of reformism.

4. Revisionism undermines and distorts Marxist philosophy. It is an opportunistic ideology.

5 Revisionism centers the consciousness of the working class only in economic struggle and within the framework of trade unions. Rather than moving toward the historical subject of destroying capitalism, it moves away from it.

6. Revisionism acts as a secondary defense line of the capitalist system committed to the pressure of popular discontent. It reduces through agitation i.e. it acts as a safety car of the system.

7. The basic aim of the revisionist party is not to revolutionize but revolution is to be carried out in the parliament. In a trade union, the workers are to be dominated. Their character is not revolutionary as they have unwavering loyalty to the capitalist constitution and law.

the relevance of that thought is being explored. They are as follows

Relevance of the Eight Documents:

This form of reformism was proposed by the Communist Party of India (Maoist). Against this, Charu Mujumdar has presented his eight documents as follows.

The relevance of which is also as follows.

1. Document One(28 January 1965 (1st document)³ - Our Tasks in the Present Situation)

The Duties of Government in Present Situation Mujumdar presents the crisis of the ruling class and the responsibility of the Communists. The rich class of India will import British-American imperialist capital to save it from inflation and greedy organizations. The imperialists will impose absolute conditions of no mass agitation or outcry even for giving their aid. In such a case, each party member should form an active force of five people, prepare a meeting place for secret documents, after the workers in the active force become party members in political education and work, they should be made party members, the main focus of political propaganda will be on the agricultural revolution. Charu Mujumdar in his first articles presented the position that ordinary members first got such a wonderful understanding that the select people would start working to bring the society into practice.

2. Document Two: - 1965 (2nd document)⁴ - Make the People's Democratic Revolution Successful by Fighting Against Revisionism

Charu Mujumdar told the secret of the wave of peasant revolt of 1940. At that time, the fight was widespread because the main focus of the fight was to capture the state power. These weapons are being used on the farmer for so long. Farmers also want to fight against weapons. Besides, by motivating the people, Kisan Sabha and Trade Unions are considered as the sole function of the party. Encouragement of the dominance of the party by a person who is famous in popular activities. Charolaya explained that since all the research is an expression of controversy, creating the attitude of the middle class to turn the party into a debate meeting without applying the rules, to get out of this, establishing party leadership over mass organization, establishing party leadership, working class leadership, criticizing the leadership's work, building a party based on steel discipline. First to ideology Charu Mujumdar believed that the primary work of a true revolutionary party could be accomplished by giving Communist Party of India Communist Party Maoist. Ten thousand people left the Communist Party of India Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab Orissa Central India, Tamil Nadu broke away

3. Document Three 9 April 1965 (3rd document)⁵ - What is the Source of the Spontaneous Revolutionary Outburst in India ? : What is the Origin of the Spontaneous Revolutionary Uprising in India? After World War II, global analysis has shown that the situation was ripe for revolution, especially in India. The face of the Empire changed, dollar aid was introduced, new colonialism was introduced, but still, the ferocious battles against exploitative oppression continued to burn. Charu Mujumdar advocated ever-increasing waves of spontaneous armed struggle in India. Document edge modern research or fight against

4. Document Four 1965 (4th document)⁶ - Carry on the Struggle Against Modern Revisionism: By exposing the history of Russian aid, the public sector was not in a

controlling role but in a controlling role of the emancipated capitalists in the streets. Riding as well as supporting the right of national self-determination Inculcating class thinking in the peasant struggle Establishing the leadership of landless poor peasants in the peasant struggle Taking the politics of seizing power to the peasants at the local level Establishing active resistance instead of passive resistance like silent marches against oppression Creating an underground party and ranks of underground activists He emphasized on doing.

5. Document Five (5th document) - What Possibility The Year 1965 is Indicating?⁷

- 1965 Which power is referring to time? Instead of a peaceful mass movement, the main struggle method of this period was the form of armed struggle, which was put forward by Charu Mujumdar. Dissatisfaction should not be left to chance. It stated that an armed resistance movement should be raised in various states of India in the same manner, which ignited the fire of revolution. Through this, in order to successfully carry out the work that the people will take up tomorrow in the revolutionary work, Charu Mujumdar on one hand collected tactics for widows, collected explosives and on the other hand, he propagated 467 documents with the aim of creating an organizational campaign, fighting, fighting, new waves of struggles on a new basis, new student youths formed in the Naxal war. After recruiting, he sent Naxalwari to Khadi Bari Phansidewa area to promote the new line. In September 1965, the Indo-Pak war started, Aruna was arrested again and at the same time the fifth document was written. In 1966, at a local committee meeting in the Naxalbari area, all but one of the 19 members approved the Charu Mujumdar schools of waging armed struggle to seize local power.

6.Document Six 8 December 1966 (6th document) - The Main Task Today is the Struggle to Build Up the True Revolutionary Party Through Uncompromising Struggle Against Revisionism ⁸

On Struggle to build a true revolutionary party through an uncompromising struggle against revisionism is the main task today.the sixth document was written by Charu Mujumdar, in which he sounded the trumpet of revolt

against a leader who was turning the tail of revolution and capital into action, keeping the framework of the Communist Party of India Marxist thesis, while the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India was meeting in The Chinese Communist Party's criticism of the Government of India was completely wrong, and the same resolution further stated that it was not appropriate to criticize the SWAT leadership as it would undermine the people's faith in socialism. No Comed Mauli is gaining ground in today's world and the Communist Party Maoist leadership wants to use the people's movement as a city just to form a government, as if they are silent on the issue of counter-revolutionaries within the movement and the growing armed resistance, the document states.

If you are in Kolkata against the reformist constitution of the new party leadership, Raj Chaudhary all the theories Parimal Das gupta will be secret etc. had formed an anti-reformation committee within the party Charuni contacts him within the party declaration And factions that spread in the district had started happening in Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, 26 outoff 19 members of the committee supported the position of four mgujumdars. Naxalbari tribal farmers stood up for the strike Workers armed with bows and arrows bravely clashed with the police In October 1965, the leaders of the Communist Party Maoist State-Central Committee came to his house to give the society equal treatment for all and started shouting for him to withdraw his line main document. In Lawal 1967 assembly elections were held under the leadership of party Modi, the efforts to form the government were muted. Jungle Santhal Sauran Yaura, from Kram's Fansideva Siliguri, the party said that it is okay to use the election, we need the futility of parliamentary democracy and the need for self-farming. Things should be done to impress the minds of the people.

7. Document Seven **1966 (7th document) - Take this Opportunity to Build armed partisan struggle by fighting against revisionism⁹**: Organize the armed parties to struggle against document seven research list. Charu Mujumdar wrote document seven on the eve of the election. In a semi-colonial country like India, in a semi-colonial country like

India, the farmers, workers, middle class should come forward to capture the state power by means of armed struggle. With the aim of creating a peasant movement, students from the middle class will decide whether they are revolutionaries or not depending on where they join the movement. He challenged the workers to stand up and come forward to build the revolutionary party on a new foundation during the period of revolutionary example. He explained that it is impossible to lead our party in today's revolutionary situation without the support of the people in terms of organization and economy. He appealed to start the work before six months.

On March 18, a farmer convention was held in 1967 Bullockcart Sandivision ¹⁰. A resolution was passed to establish the dominance of the farmer committee by forcibly destroying the zamindar's dominance in seizing the land of the landlord. The police also started giving resistance, the farmers workers resisted, the farmers took out armed marches against the injustice of the landlord in the entire area, so the fear of the people was destroyed and the attitude of great initiative came out on them. The Communist Party Maoist, then known as the pro-Moscow painting Samarth respectively, joined the two parties, but the two parties contested the election by forming two separate platforms, and the decision of the Marxist party to form a government led by the congress government and the decision of the non-Marxist party to form an alliance with the pro-CPI. He concluded that the four main groups were angry that anti-Congress mass discontent would render the Communist Party of India inactive through ineffective parliamentary politics, so that now was the time to wrest research etc. from the hands of the leadership and win over factions of Agar Party members to the side of revolution.

8. Document eight -April 1967 (8th document) - Carry Forward the Peasant Struggle by Fighting Revisionism^{11,12}

: Against the backdrop of document eight research or struggle against the need to increase peasant farms further, Charu Mujumdar wrote under this heading last week that he opposed the reactionary anti-class line of the leadership. Communist Party of India Marxist learned that if the responsibility of passing the progressive law and leaving it to

the bureaucracy to implement it will not fall to the peasants, then the free zone was established. Inspiring the peasants to others and others to unite the peasants to develop an armed struggle In vast rural areas like India the guerrilla must learn to live like fish in the water must be the immediate main task of the revolutionaries. Economic reformist thought said seed distribution electricity bill waiver loan distribution Farmers should be the owners of the country instead of being farmers.

1. What stand has the Communist Party of India taken against Charu Mujumdar? No stand has been taken in 50 years so far. If you don't agree with their thinking, you don't take a stand. Ex. On the subject of Naxalism, he took the position that Naxalites are not urban Naxalites, CPI-CPI. (CPI) does not seem to be speaking against Charu mujumdar. When Charu mujumdar thought of revolution in India, there was a wave of communist ideas in the all world.

2. Nasser & Titu & Nehru at that time globalization, privatization, liberalization, no issue, no policy in India was not ?

1991 globalization, privatization and liberalization in India, a large number of government enterprises were privatized. Mining and power, water, rivers, trade, business all went to privatisation. Then the conditions are ripe for a revolution in India. Because the people of that area are dissatisfied with Bhumi Putra.

After 1990, when Narsingh Rao was the prime minister, the pace of liberalization increased, while the efforts of the Maoist Communist Party to unite began. On 21 September 2004, Is Community center & Peoples War Groups (PWG) together tried to establish its strong base in India. Everywhere Private companies come into good territory in Jharkhand, Orisa, Chhatisgarh to work for party expansion in such areas. Jharkhand has the largest number of mining projects, Coal Bayer Door is one of the largest real wealth reserves in the country. The naxalites tried to expand their sphere of influence by taking advantage of the vast natural resources in these states. Along with this, the parliamentary attraction of the Communist Party will decrease. will need And they turned to Naxalites' military

terrorists, Naxalites' first attack on the Communist Party is the common man instead of a peaceful mass movement.

Dalit panther Namdev Dhasal in Maharashtra along with Datta Bhagat, Anuradha Gandhi, student movement in France, black pater Agri CN Militan what to do that if Brahmins had a program then Namdev Dhasal should go forward with his initiative to fight Ambedkari people.

Students in west Bengal : Active participation was shown in this movement. In Tamil Naxalite students came out for progressive protest instead of peaceful mass protest, when water was privatized in Delhi, Maoists were also wiped out. Armed struggle to participate in local Sate from Dakshina Ganjan Ganapati Rayagada to Malkangiri part Bastar to some districts, Some part of Gadchiroli eg Bahadurha Atam was also a man but he was ordered not to stand in politics, he is being beaten by Awashan Dalam for standing without being ordered. Mahadurshah Alam's Sim also used to talk about Narmada and Dur Alam used to meet her regularly in the forest.

Alternative government -An alternative government is because they want someone who is in their interest or who supports them to facilitate their communication. Kalloli became(IB) in Bastar. Kallori had then held a meeting, calling all the representatives of the local self-government bodies. Then told them that you are doing good work. But do you help anyone? We all know this Kalloli we have our eyes on you. Do good work and be with, suggested Collector Keilori, try to establish your supremacy in the local self-government. In 2013, Naxalites attacked in Chhattisgarh state. Sixteen Congress leaders were killed in it Vidyacharan Shukla, Mahendra karma ,When there were political leaders like Karma and Muddal, he looked at the photos in the laptop to identify these leaders was killed .

Armed struggle to seize local power- Armed struggle to occupy the local government because through that they can ration the facilities they need while participating in the local government. All India co-ordination communist party had representatives from twelve states in it, but their party was formed at that time After 2004, a party has been created in

India which could not be done, his dream came true. But the agenda of revolution against the established system in 1967 continues to this day

Party Leader is Show cause notice - Merged with the Maoist Party of Kerala creating a single party effective across India. Pandya was the secretary of Maoist Communist Party in Orissa but when he went against the party he was given 25-26 page show cause notice and the same method as congress followed in Rajasthan when Sachin Pilot was given show cause notice by political parties, also Maoist Communist Party also gives show cause notices Maoist Naxalist leaders worked to completely organize it in forty years.

Leadership -When Ganapati started to grow old, the discussion ended for two-three years as to who would lead the party after Ganapati, and he (Muppala Laxman Rao aka Ganapati) was gradually sidelined. Maoist communist leader Muppala Laxman Rai alias Ganapathy has undergone a leadership change due to aging and health issues. 2018 mmhg musion7ah.go signed by Abhay, Spokesperson of the Central Committee Letter header Committee. The announcement of the election of Nawala Keshav Rao as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of India Maoist is reported to have been made in the fifth meeting of the Central Committee. Nabala Keshav Rao. Even in this method, who is Rahul or Priyanka after Sonia, there is a lot of effort in the party. The peasant movement has to grow through struggle.

The eight documents show how the party is important and driving the old agenda, changing Under the circumstances.

Conclusion:

The eight documents presented by Charu Mujumdar during a period of state oppression played a pivotal role in shaping the Maoist movement in India. These documents provided a roadmap for the party's agenda, emphasizing the importance of armed struggle, revolutionary organization, and the need for a true revolutionary party. Despite changes in leadership and evolving political landscapes, the core

principles outlined in these documents continue to guide the Communist Party of India (Maoist) in its pursuit of revolution. Understanding the relevance of these documents is crucial in comprehending the party's ideology and goals. The Maoist movement in India remains a significant force in the country's political landscape, and its legacy endures through the principles enshrined in these documents.

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