



ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR: 5.7631(UIF)

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514 VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 8 | MAY - 2019

FEUDALISM GIVES BIRTH TO NAXALISM IN INDIA

Dr. Bhagwan D. Gunjalwad

Research Supervisor, Head Department of English, K. R. M. Mahila Arts, Commerce & Science College, Nanded, Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT:

Fudalism is medieval socio-economic and political system where poor people work on the land of the lords and land tiller has to give homage, service and produce. Fudalism not only exists in India but also in Europe. Land holders suppressed the labourers and workers. Landlords take much from them and undue wages were given to them. Naxalism is a game changing movement in the history of independent India. It is violent though it has huge mass support; hence, the question remains why does it exixt? On-going violence in Indian society on self-identity and fearless coexistence can be traced back in the Naxalism movement from 1960s.

Nonetheless the alarming drifts in the movement nowadays are essentially indicators of a bottomless philosophical disaster that has surpassed the long-standing tactic and strategies of the movement. Whatever was suitable in the Maoist China then in nineteen thirties cannot be simulated in present Indian Society.



INTRODUCTION:

It has been fifth decade of existence of Naxalite (Maoist) movement-cum-struggle India; all the way from 1960 date **Naxals** have developed certain ideological terrain which highly attracts voung and fresh blood towards movement. Naxalism is a product of Naxalbari leftwing insurgency. Since then, Naxalism has been perceived as the fast and supreme way of justice and development in terms of peasants and tribe welfare. Naxalism is not only account of violence but also ideology-cum-philosophy too. Naxalism simply means a precise kind of radical and intense furnished struggle by the downtrodden, peasants and tribes inspired by the Mao-Lenin ideology-cum-philosophy.

Etymologically one can describe Naxalism as an account of some peculiar ideology or thought or practice, if it is so then it is worth study through literary aspects. After independence people of India accepted democracy as a soul of the country even though huge mass of country were under extreme penury. Illiteracy, unemployment and poverty, religious riots were the kev elements which ignited the war within India, between citizens of India under the tagline that is 'Naxalism'. In the beginning days Naxal movement celebrated huge

back up and mass support of the moves like because 'Ianatana Sarkar' (People's government). Another prominent issue where Naxal proved themselves protectors of poor peasants and tribes' land, forests has been homelands of tribes in India but Indian government immediately after independence made forests laws prohibiting entry of tribes into those forests. But Naxals made aggressive moves to protect fundamental rights of those tribes and shown extreme oppose to forest land acquisition for industrialization projected by the Government of India. It has been approached that, the Naxalite movement endeavoured to attain impartiality in the society by the weaponry struggle, and they think that they

Journal for all Subjects: www.lbp.world

1

accomplished it to some degree.

Naxalites are authoritative and operative in specific zones in India due to the unsettled conflicts and problems in our society. They have validated themselves active, thus, they have a philosophy that motivates youth which is very useful key tools to construct the like-minded groups. Youth, intellectuals and few political-social activists is the target groups where from Naxals get their active or semi-active members-cum-sleeper cells for the movement. Now a day it is common practise to romanticise leftist ideology because of the heroic stories-cum-quotes by persons in movement like below which is enough to boost the interest of youth about the movement.

Silence! Here sleeps my brother. Don't stand by him With a pale face and a sad heart. For. he is laughter! Don't cover his body with flowers. What's the use of adding flowers to a flower? If vou can. Bury him in your heart. You will find At the twittering of the bird of the heart Your sleeping soul has woken up. If you can, Shed some tears, And-All the blood of your body.' (Chakravarti 160)

Chakravarti Sudeep in his book, *Red Sun: Travels in Naxalite Country* says in above lines that perhaps a volunteer of naxlite movement while fighting with against system is killed. There is no need of covering his body with flowers. He says that what is the use of a dead flower?, giving to a dead man. One should shed tears and must give space in the heart. Understanding on a broader level, Naxalism is a fight for tribal self-sufficiency to counter a state that they see as exploitive, ruthless, and unfair but present Indian left wing supporters and leader seems misguided because running *Janatana Sarkar* has no mean achievement on actual grounds as of 2019. At present, literacy rate is increasing in country due to certain policies of the government of India but areas under Naxal dominance seems quite behind than other parts of the country in terms of overall development, therefore, it is very important to understand the reasons behind this. Back up and support of poor class people to the movement seems decreasing consistently this is another worry worth issue to think on. Even if Naxals fight for the betterment of tribal and peasant people, reasons to join the movement of a common person from those selective communities-tribe and peasant are very obvious like fundament necessities and enough employment. Feudalism is one big factor that contributed to the rise of Naxalism since the beginning. (Pandita 27)

According to Rahul Pandita in his book *Hello Bastar* he explained at certain point that feudalism is the thing which is one important factor among many factors responsible for the birth of Naxalism in India, indirectly he tried his best to elaborate that how useless Indian democracy is in terms of the overall development of poor units of the Indian society. One can see same kind of opinion of Arundhati Roy in her work *Walking with the Comrades*, where Roy too argues that democratic India is nothing but mirage which only exists on paper but in reality it is something else now, as given below-

India seems no more sovereign nation. It turned into a colonial power, annexing territory, waging war. It has never hesitated to use military interventions to address political problems like Kashmir, Hyderabad, Goa, Nagaland, Telangana, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh and now across the tribal area

Journal for all Subjects : www.lbp.world

of central India. Ten thousands have been killed with impunity, hundreds of thousands tortured. All of this behind the benign mask of democracy. (Roy 95)

Political and administrative ineffectiveness or in simple words failure of democratic elements in India leads Indian poor towards class, ethnic and religious mobilization which became the milestone in making of Leftist groups or Naxalism in the country. Naxalbari insurgency looked as issue of law and order then by the government of India rather than the blast of anger of poor and helpless units in society or civil problem. Without participating into democracy one should not comment on its effectiveness, hence, if possible Naxal should at least once try to walk on the footprints of democracy, may be this act leads them towards what Naxals are trying to achieve from long back.

This research paper is trying to explain the critical relationship between so called democracy and the so called counterinsurgency where various angles of both democracy and Maoist insurgency have been ransacked from various available resources. The Maoist also feels democracy has no meaning if it does not fulfil its actual purpose behind the adoption. Modus operandi of present Naxal movement seems outdated due to its uselessness, as present generation is quite digital friendly on the other hand Naxal leader seems technophobic. Blood for blood philosophy is ancient idea as of now because this 21st century is something more advanced in technology and intellect, this is a kind era where people are very keen about their own growth and progress. Hence, it is difficult to say that people really do care about the fundamental rights and problems of tribes and peasants.

A country which became independent by the way of non-violence and peaceful protest is living example that violence is one which will only lead to extreme destruction and deep darkness. Thus, in this country of Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi blood for blood philosophy has no place. Social media and peaceful protest are very strong and effective ways to reach the minds of people in this busy era therefore Naxal should upgrade their tactical methods because as long as one should strongly contemplate that people of this era or century will not support and bear violence anymore.

Democracy has been taken as voice of everyone but if it is not so then there is no use of such democracy in diverse country like India. Therefore, Indian democracy looks like nothing but counterfeit democracy where poor units of society has been neglected from the development agenda of the country's policy makers. In such conditions people has chosen leftist ideology like Naxalism for their rights then it is serious concern for the so called democratic India.

REFERENCES

- Primary Sources
- 1) Roy, Arundhati. Walking with the Comrades. Penguin Books India, 2011
- 2) Pandita, Rahul. Hello Bastar. TRANQUEBAR PRESS, 2011
- 3) Chakravarti, Sudeep. Red Sun: Travels in Naxalite Country. Penguin India, 2009
- Secondary Sources
- 1) Sundar, Nandini. *The Buring Forest: India's war in Bastar*. Juggernaut, 2016
- 2) Singh, Prakash. The Naxalite Movement in India. Rupa Publications India, 2016
- 3) Shah, Alpa. Nightmarch; A journey into India's Naxal Heartlands. HarperCollins, 2018
- 4) Long, J William. *English Literature Its History and Its Significance for the Life of the English Speaking World*. Rupa publication, 2015
- 5) Roy, Arundhati. Broken Republic. Penguin India, 2011
- 6) Barry, Peter. Beginning Theory: An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory. VIVA BOOKS, 2010
- 7) Abraham, M.H., and Geoffrey Galt Harpham. A Glossary of Literary Terms. CENGAGE Learning, 2015
- 8) Chandra, Bipin., et al. India's Struggle for Independence. PENGUIN BOOKS, 1989
- 9) Nayar, Pramod K. Contemporary Literary and Cultural Theory: From Structuralism to Ecocriticism. Pearson, 2009
- 10) Downing, Lisa. *After Foucault: Culture, Theory, and Criticism in the 21st Century.* Cambridge University Press, 2018