

নকশাল

নকশাল আন্দোলন - উইকিপিডিয়া

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নকশাল আন্দোলন একটি কমিউনিস্ট আন্দোলনের নাম। ... **নকশাল** বা নকশালবাদী বলতে উগ্র বামপন্থী দলগুলোকে নির্দেশ করা হয়। এসব দলের জন্ম (related to **Naxalite** insurgency).

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New Bengali Tollywood Special Naxal (নকশাল) Mithun ...



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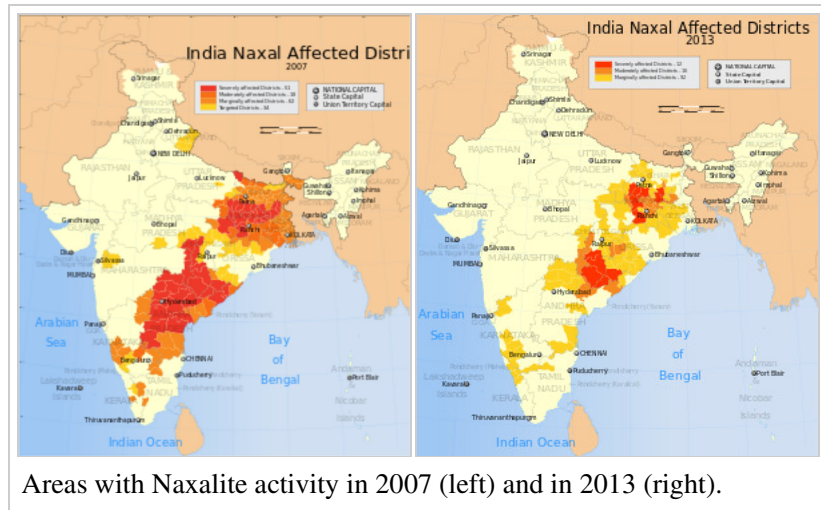
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Naxalite

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A **Naxal** or **Naxalite** is a member of any of the Communist guerrilla groups in India, mostly associated with the Communist Party of India (Maoist). The term *Naxal* derives from the name of the village Naxalbari in West Bengal, where the movement had its origin. Naxalites are considered far-left radical communists, supportive of Maoist political sentiment and ideology. Their origin can be traced to the split in 1967 of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), leading to the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist). Initially the movement had its centre in West Bengal. In later years, it spread into less developed areas of rural southern and eastern India, such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh through the activities of underground groups like the Communist Party of India (Maoist).^[1]



In 2006 India's intelligence agency, the Research and Analysis Wing estimated that 20,000 armed-cadre Naxalites were operating in addition to 50,000 regular cadres^[2] and their growing influence prompted Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to declare them to be the most serious internal threat to India's national security.^[3] Naxalites, and other anti-government militants, are often referred to as "ultras".^[4]

In February 2009, the Indian Central government announced a new nationwide initiative, to be called the "Integrated Action Plan" (IAP) for broad, co-ordinated operations aimed at dealing with the Naxalite problem in all affected states (namely Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal). Importantly, this plan included funding for grass-roots economic development projects in Naxalite-affected areas, as well as increased special police funding for better containment and reduction of Naxalite influence in these areas.^{[5][6]}

In 2009, Naxalites were active across approximately 180 districts in ten states of India.^[7] In August 2010, after the first full year of implementation of the national IAP program, Karnataka was removed from the list of Naxalite-affected states.^[8] In July 2011, the number of Naxalite-affected areas was reduced to 83 districts in nine states (including 20 additional districts).^{[9][10][11]} In December 2011, the national government reported that the number of Naxalite-related deaths and injuries nationwide had gone down by nearly 50% from 2010 levels.^[12] "Communist terrorist groups (Naxals) are by far the most frequent perpetrators and the main cause of deaths in India. Maoist communist groups claimed responsibility for 192 deaths in 2013, which was nearly half of all deaths from terrorism in India."^[13]

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History

The term Naxalites comes from Naxalbari, a small village in West Bengal, where a section of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M) led by Charu Mazumdar, Kanu Sanyal, and Jangal Santhal initiated a violent uprising in 1967. On 18 May 1967, the Siliguri Kishan Sabha, of which Jangal was the president, declared their support for the movement initiated by Kanu Sanyal and readiness to adopt armed struggle to redistribute land to the landless.^[14] The following week, a sharecropper near Naxalbari village was attacked by the landlord's men over a land dispute. On 24 May, when a police team arrived to arrest the peasant leaders, it was ambushed by a group of tribals led by Jangal Santhal, and a police inspector was killed in a hail of arrows. This event encouraged many Santhal tribals and other poor people to join the movement and to start attacking local landlords.^[15]

These conflicts go back to the failure of implementing the *5th and 6th Schedules* of the Constitution of India. See Outlook India comment by E.N. Rammohan 'Unleash the Good Force' - edition July 16, 2012 (<http://www.outlookindia.com/article.aspx?281554>). In theory these *Schedules* provide for a limited form of tribal autonomy with regard to exploiting natural resources on their lands, e.g. pharmaceutical and mining, and 'land ceiling laws', limiting the land to be possessed by landlords and distribution of excess land to landless farmers and labourers. The caste system is another important social aspect of these conflicts.

Mao Zedong provided ideological leadership for the Naxalbari movement, advocating that Indian peasants and lower class tribals overthrow the government and upper classes by force. A large number of urban elites were also attracted to the ideology, which spread through Charu Majumdar's writings, particularly the 'Historic Eight Documents' which formed the basis of Naxalite ideology.^[16]

At the time, the leaders of this revolt were members of the CPI (M), which joined a coalition government in West Bengal just a few months back. Leaders like land minister Hare Krishna Konar had been until recently "trumpeting revolutionary rhetoric, suggesting that militant confiscation of land was integral to the party's programme."^[17] However, now that they were in power, CPI (M) did not approve of the armed uprising, and all the leaders and a number of Calcutta sympathizers were expelled from the party.

Subsequently, In November 1967, this group, led by Sushital Ray Chowdhury, organized the All India Coordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries (AICCCR).^[18] Violent uprisings were organized in several parts of the country. On April 22, 1969 (Lenin's birthday), the AICCCR gave birth to the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (CPI (ML)).

Practically all Naxalite groups trace their origin to the CPI (ML). A separate offshoot from the beginning was the Maoist Communist Centre, which evolved out of the *Dakshin Desh* group. The MCC later fused with the People's War Group to form the Communist Party of India (Maoist). A third offshoot was that of the Andhra revolutionary communists, mainly represented by the UCCRI(ML), following the mass line legacy of T. Nagi

Reddy, which broke with the AICCCR at an early stage.

During the 1970s, the movement was fragmented into disputing factions. By 1980, it was estimated that around 30 Naxalite groups were active, with a combined membership of 30,000.^[19]

Violence in West Bengal

Around 1971 the Naxalites gained a strong presence among the radical sections of the student movement in Calcutta.^[20] Students left school to join the Naxalites. Majumdar, to entice more students into his organisation, declared that revolutionary warfare was to take place not only in the rural areas as before, but everywhere and spontaneously. Thus Majumdar declared an "annihilation line", a dictum that Naxalites should assassinate individual "class enemies" (such as landlords, businessmen, university teachers, police officers, politicians of the right and left) and others.^{[21][22]}

The chief minister, Siddhartha Shankar Ray of the Congress Party, instituted strong counter-measures against the Naxalites. The West Bengal police fought back to stop the Naxalites. The house of Somen Mitra, the Congress MLA of Sealdah, was allegedly turned into a torture chamber where Naxals were incarcerated illegally by police and the Congress cadres. CPI-M cadres were also involved in the "state terror". After suffering losses and facing the public rejection of Majumdar's "annihilation line", the Naxalites alleged human rights violations by the West Bengal police, who responded that the state was effectively fighting a civil war and that democratic pleasantries had no place in a war, especially when the opponent did not fight within the norms of democracy and civility.^[15]

Large sections of the Naxal movement began to question Majumdar's leadership. In 1971 the CPI(ML) was split, as the Satyanarayan Singh revolted against Majumdar's leadership. In 1972 Majumdar was arrested by the police and died in Alipore Jail. His death accelerated the fragmentation of the movement.

Operation Steeplechase

In July 1971, Indira Gandhi took advantage of President's rule to mobilise the Indian Army against the Naxalites and launched a colossal combined army and police counter-insurgency operation, termed "*Operation Steeplechase*," killing hundreds of Naxalites and imprisoning more than 20,000 suspects and cadres, including senior leaders.^[23] The paramilitary forces and a brigade of para commandos also participated in *Operation Steeplechase*. The operation was choreographed in October 1969, and J.F.R. Jacob was enjoined by Govind Narain, the Home Secretary of India, that "there should be no publicity and no records" and Jacob's request to receive the orders in writing was also denied by Sam Manekshaw.^[24]

2000–present

In a 2004 Indian Home Ministry estimate, their numbers were placed at that time at "9,300 hardcore underground cadre... [holding] around 6,500 regular weapons beside a large number of unlicensed country-made arms".^[25] In 2006, according to Judith Vidal-Hall, "Figures (in that year) put the strength of the movement at 15,000, and claim the guerrillas control an estimated one fifth of India's forests, as well as being active in 160 of the country's 604 administrative districts."^[26] India's Research and Analysis Wing believed in 2006 that 20,000 Naxals were involved in the growing insurgency.^[2]

Today, some Naxalite groups have become legal organisations participating in parliamentary elections, such as the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) Liberation, the Communist Party of India (Maoist) and the

Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) Janashakti.

On April 6, 2010 Naxalites launched the most deadly assault in the history of the Naxalite movement by killing 76 security personnel. The attack was launched by up to 1,000 Naxalites^{[27][28]} in a well-planned attack, killing an estimated 76 CRPF policemen in two separate ambushes and wounding 50 others, in the remote jungles of Chhattisgarh's Dantewada district in Eastern/Central India. On 17 May, Naxals blew up a bus on Dantewda–Sukhma road in Chhattisgarh, killing 15 policemen and 20 civilians. In the third major attack by Naxals on 29 June, at least 26 personnel of the CRPF were killed in Narayanpur district of Chhattisgarh.

Despite the 2010 Chhattisgarh ambushes, the most recent central government campaign to contain and reduce the militant Naxalite presence appears to be having some success.^[12] States such as Madhya Pradesh have reported significant reduction in Naxalite activities as a result of their use of IAP funds for rural development within their states.^[29] The recent success in containing violence may be due to a combination of more state presence, but also due to the recent introduction of social security schemes, such as NREGA.^[30]

In late 2011, Kishenji, the military leader of Communist Party of India (Maoist), was killed in an encounter with the joint operation forces, which was a huge blow to the Naxalite movement in eastern India.^[31]

In March 2012 Maoist rebels kidnapped two Italians in the eastern Indian state of Odisha, the first time Westerners were abducted there.^[32]

12 CRPF personnel were killed on March 27, 2012 in a landmine blast triggered by suspected Naxalites in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra.^[33]

On 25 May 2013, Naxalites attacked a rally led by the Indian National Congress in Sukma village in Bastar Chhattisgarh, killing about 29 people. They killed senior party leader Mahendra Karma and Nand Kumar Patel and his son while in the attack another senior party leader Vidya Charan Shukla was severely wounded and later succumbed to death due to his injuries on the 11th June. See: 2013 Maoist attack in Darbha Valley.^[34]

on 11 March 2014, Naxalites in Chhattisgarh ambushed a security team, killing 15 personnel, 11 of whom were from the CRPF. A civilian was also killed.^[35] Most recently Naxals, on December 1, 2014 Monday killed 14 CRPF personnel and 12 injured in south Chhattisgarh's Sukma district ^[36]

Cultural references

Satyajit Ray's 1971 film *Seemabaddha* was based on the life of an upper class family during the Naxalite Movement.

Erra Cinema is a popular coinage in the south Indian language of Telugu referring to a collection of films many of which featured narratives in which a representation of Naxals and Maoists is attempted.

CHORUS (1974 or 75) a film by the renowned director Mrinal Sen is a paen to the beloved 30000 (supposedly the number of naxalites killed by the government). It was made around the time of the Emergency in India and Mrinal Sen had to adopt a very experimental - almost allegorical - style to beat the censors.

Khwaja Ahmad Abbas made a critically acclaimed film *The Naxalites* in 1980. It starred Mithun Chakraborty in the lead.

The British musical group Asian Dub Foundation have a song called "Naxalite", which is featured on the

soundtrack to the 1999 film *Brokedown Palace*.

The 2005 Bollywood movie *Tango Charlie* directed by Mani Shankar featuring Ajay Devgan had instances of the Naxalite movement and armed forces' counter operations.

A 2005 movie called *Hazaaron Khwaishein Aisi*, directed by Sudhir Mishra, was set against the backdrop of the Naxalite movement. In August 2008, Kabeer Kaushik's *Chamku*, starring Bobby Deol and Priyanka Chopra, explored the story of a boy who is brainwashed to take arms against the state.

In the novel *English August* by Upamanyu Chatterjee, there is reference to Naxal cadres whom the main protagonist, an IAS officer meets while visiting a tribal village in mid-1980s.

In the novel *The God of Small Things* by Arundhati Roy, there is a reference to a character joining the Naxalites.

In the novel *The White Tiger* by Aravind Adiga, the Naxals (sic) are mentioned often by the poor and the rich alike.

In the novel *A Fine Balance* by Rohinton Mistry, the character Omprakash makes an allusion to fighting "like the Naxalites" (195).

In the 2012 novel *The Truth* by Michael Palin the protagonist Mabbutt is kidnapped by Naxalites whom are protecting his subject, Hamish Melville.

The 2012 science-fiction novel *Intrusion* by Ken MacLeod features a future version of the Naxalites in the role of a controversial terrorist group.

In the Indian novel *Red Jihad: Battle for South Asia* by Sami A. Khan, a splinter Naxalite faction (led by Comrade Agyaat) join hands with a Jihadi-cell (under Yasser Basheer) to destabilize a secular, democratic South Asia.^[37]

The 2013 novel *The Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri has one of the main characters involved in the Naxalite rebellion.

In 1974 Ramon Magsaysay Award winner Mahasweta Devi wrote *Hajar Churashir Maa* (Mother of 1084),^[38] giving an ideological and sympathetic support to the Naxalites.^[39] It was made to a film in 1998 naming Hazaar Chaurasi Ki Maa. It starred Jaya Bachchan as the mother of 1084, who was leader killed by the state.

The 2009 Malayalam movie *Thalappavu* portrays the story of Naxal Varghese, who was shot allegedly dead by the police during the 70s.

In the Kannada movie *Veerappa Nayaka*, Vishnuvardhan portrays a Gandhian whose son becomes a Naxalite.

The 2007 Kannada movie *Maathaad Maathaadu Mallige*, again portrays Vishnuvardhan as a Gandhian, who confronts a Naxalite Sudeep and shows him that the ways adopted by Naxals will only lead to violence and will not achieve their objective.

Eka Nakshalwadya Cha Janma, (*Marathi: The birth of a Naxal*), a novel written by Vilas Balkrishna Manohar, a volunteer with the Lok Biradari Prakalp, is a fictional account of a Madia Gond Juru's unwilling journey of life his metamorphosis from an exploited nameless tribal to a Naxal.^[40]

In 2010, a Hindi drama movie *Red Alert: The War Within* was released that is based on the true story of a poor Andhra cook who gets caught in the gunfire between cops and Naxalites and is forced to work with the latter.

In the 2011 Tamil political thriller film *Ko*, Naxalites are shown to rob a bank, overthrow the government and disrupt elections. At the end, it is shown that the naxalites were only used for political gains by the corrupt politicians.

Sindhooram, a National Award winning Telugu film released in 1997, portrays a young police officer becoming a naxalite under unavoidable circumstances. Directed by Krishna Vamsi, the movie was critically acclaimed for its direction and the performances of its lead actors.

Swayamsiddha (Oriya: ସ୍ଵୟଂସିଦ୍ଧା) is a 2010 Oriya film directed by Sudhanshu Mohan Sahu. The movie focuses on how and why people take to extremism, but overall it is a balanced movie and has messages for both the extremists and the government. The movie faced controversy as the main co-star of the film Siddhanta Mahapatra is an M.P. and belongs to the ruling party Biju Janata Dal of Odisha portrays himself as Maoist leader in the film, the opposition parties in the state went on strikes and demanded ban on release of the film.

Chakravyuh, a film by Prakash Jha, was released in 2012. It revolves around the theme of Naxalites, but received critical feedback for allegedly showing sympathy for Maoists.

Red Ant Dream, a documentary by Sanjay Kak, is based on the revolutionary Maoist movement in India. This documentary was under production for more than three years and released in 2013.^[41]

In his book named *Hello Bastar* (ISBN 9789380658346) writer Rahul Pandita has provided insights about the advent of Naxalism in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh and day to day life of Naxalites in the dense forests of this district.

The Lives of Others (novel), a novel by Neel Mukherjee, published in 2014 and shortlisted for the 2014 Man Booker Prize, includes a major plot thread on the lives of Naxalites, the social depredations which they attack and police torture of suspects.

See also

- Communist Ghadar Party of India
- Chhatradhar Mahato
- Naxal Varghese
- Marxism–Leninism
- Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist)
- Compact Revolutionary Zone
- Naxalite-Maoist insurgency
- Salwa Judum
- Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
- Chakravyuh
- Swayamsiddha
- Red Ant Dream

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25. Quoted in Judith Vidal-Hall, "Naxalites", p. 73–75 in *Index on Censorship*, Volume 35, Number 4 (2006). p. 74.
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- West Bengal, districts affected by Naxalite violence (http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/images/westbengal_naxal.htm) - South Asia Terrorism Portal
- "Walking With The Comrades (<http://kasamaproject.org/2010/03/21/walking-with-the-comrades/>)" An extensive 32 page essay by Arundhati Roy on her interactions with naxalites
- Articles and Research Reports on Naxalite Violence in India and Pakistan (<http://www.ipcs.org/issues/naxalite-violence/>)
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Naxal

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Naxal (Bengali: নকশাল)(English: Naxalite) is a 2015 Bengali-language Indian feature film directed by Debaditya Bandyopadhyay, starring Mithun Chakraborty and Dhritiman Chatterjee in pivotal roles. ^{[1][2][3][4]}

The backdrop of the film is an era that is known to every Bengali. An era, which is popularly known as NAXAL AMOL or the NAXAL PERIOD. It was a period in the history of the state of West Bengal, that began with the infiltration of the ideas of the socialist movements in the western world (specially Latin America) making a formidable impact on the psyche of the meritorious Bengali youth. Mithun Chakraborty plays the lead role in this film as a Naxalite.^{[5][6][7]}

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Plot

The period was early 1970s. Brilliant brains from Calcutta Medical College to Presidency College, from Calcutta University to Bengal Engineering College, the meritorious boys and girls plunged into the revolution for social reform. They had given up their prosperous and promising careers for the sake of the society. However, the administration could eventually overcome the surge and more sadly, a few miscreants also took advantage of the general unrest for personal gain that eventually brought infamy to the revolution that was otherwise a dedicated and a respectable one. Thus the careers of these bright minds were doomed and many of them were killed and rest was forced to flee or go underground.

Such is the impact of this age on general Bengali psyche that one can still overhear the elders discussing about

Naxal Bengali Movie



Naxal Bengali Film Poster

Directed by	Debaditya Bandyopadhyay
Produced by	Mainakh Saha, Blue Coffee Moviez & Entertainment In association with The Kraft House
Written by	Debaditya Bandhyopadhyay
Screenplay by	Padmanabha Dasgupta Pulok Das
Story by	Debaditya Bandhyopadhyay
Starring	Mithun Chakraborty Dhritiman Chatterjee Gargi Roychowdhury Shankar Chakraborty
Music by	Rupam Islam & Allan Ao
Cinematography	Bijoy Anand
Edited by	Sanjib Dutta
Distributed by	The Kraft House
Release dates	19 June 2015
Running time	1 Hour 49 Minutes
Country	India
Language	Bengali

the incidents and events in private. But discussion in public still carries a taboo. A few films on this topic have been made in the past, but they had indirect reference to the issue. But our film is directly based on this topic. The central theme of the film is the distinction between a genuine Naxalite and an opportunist one. On one hand, is this social issue of the past on the other a current burning issue, that of committing suicide in Kolkata Metro, has also been given due priority in this film.

The greatest USP of this film is the convergence if these two widely known issues that of an ex-naxalite, who is still dedicated to the social cause, threatening to commit suicide at a Metro Station, that too as a challenge to the general public administration to meet his demands. Such demands that involve social welfare, demands that set apart a true Naxalite from an opportunist one. The fact that true men of character can never be subdued by 'fear' of consequences is the foundation stone of this film.

Synopsis

The story opens on the 21st day of May 1971 with the escaping of a few Naxalite youths. The most prominent among them is Anirban Sen. On that day, one of them named Samar dies while Anirban and their leader SankarDa go absconding.

After nearly 42 years one fine morning a FAX arrives at the Kolkata Metro Railways Headquarters. It says that today Anirban will commit suicide under the last Metro. WHO is Anirban? WHAT are his demands? These pertinent questions start emerging as the news has taken centre stage in the city. This news has shaken the entire city from Kolkata Police Headquarters (Lalbazar) to the news channels, while Anirban rattles the administration with one FAX after the other.

On the other hand, Siddhartha Chowdhury, CEO of the number-one Bengali News Channel engages himself in using this incident to boost his channel's TRP. Shubhankar, a journalist with Siddhartha's channel, while searching for Anirban, discovers that one of those persons who went missing on 21 May 1971, SankarDa is still alive and is living under cover in the city Siddhartha announces that he will telecast Anirban's Suicide LIVE on television, which in turn has plummeted the commercial value of his channel.

It's time for the last Metro. Siddhartha has found Anirban, while Anirban has found his erstwhile leader SankarDa, who had escaped abroad seeking safe passage leaving many revolutionaries, like Anirban, to die.

The two revolutionaries are standing face-to-face on the Metro platform. WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Summary

Naxal revolves around the famous Naxalbari uprising, where police open fired on a group of villagers killing 11 of them on May 25, 1967 at Bengai Jote village in Naxalbari. Anirban Sen (Mithun Chakraborty), who is one of the few Naxalite youths who escaped on May 21, 1971. But he reappears after 42 years. He is now a retired government employee. Siddhartha (played by Dhritiman Chatterjee), the head of a television news channel and Anirban were once friends and part of the Naxalite movement. The film also highlights the story of friendship and betrayal.

Cast

- Mithun Chakraborty as Anirban Sen^[8]
- Dhritiman Chatterjee as Siddhartha Chowdhury (Owner of a News Channel)

- Gargi Roychowdhury as Reena Sen
- Shankar Chakraborty as Arijit Mitra
- Nishita Goswami
- Kapil Bora
- Kanchana Moitra

Crew

- Line Producer: Debasish Sikdar
- Co-producer: Sudeshna Saha
- Asst. Producer: Mrinmoy Saha
- Executive Producer: Swapan Ghosh
- Associated producers: Sanjeev Malhotra, Harish Aurora
- Costume: Agnimitra Paul
- Art Director: Indranil Ghosh
- Sound Designing: Anirban Sengupta (Potla) and Dipankar Chaki (Jojo)
- Background Music: Rathijit Bhattacharjee
- Colourist: Arindam Dey
- VFX: Rabin Chatterjee
- Post Production Assistant: Suresh Sharma
- Lead Conformist: Pratik Kar

Filming Locations

Kolkata
Bolpur
Chandrakona

Film's Technical Details

- Runtime: 1hour 49minutes
- Color or Black & White: Colour
- Aspect Ratio: 2,35:1
- Camera: Arre Alexa
- Laboratory: Kaleidoscope
- Negative Format: Digital
- Cinematographic Process: Digital
- Printed Film Format: Digital
- Camera equipment provided by: Kaleidoscope
- Post-production: Kaleidoscope, Dreame Digital Studio, RGB Lab

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External links

- Official trailer (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=erZCJLZft8M>) on YouTube
- Official Facebook Page (<https://www.facebook.com/NaxalMovie>) on Facebook
- IMDB Page (<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt4796654/>) on Internet_Movie_Database

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