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**CONTRIBUTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY FOR FARMERS AND LAMOURE'S IN
MAHARASHTRA**

DR. SAMBHAJI SOPANRAO DARADE

Assistant Professor, Head of Department, History Mula Education Society's Arts, Commerce &
Science College Sonai, Tal:-Newasa. Dist:-Ahmednagar (M.S)

Email ID: - sambhajidarade333@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Maharashtra is among the many states have long and glorious legacy of the Communist Movement. It goes back to the struggle for independence against British Imperialism. A large number of communists, as well as workers and peasants owing allegiance to the communist part, have been martyred in these struggles.

Keyword: *Khoti, Adivasi Rvwolt, Praja Samajwadi, CITU*

Introduction:-

The History or legacy begins in the decade of the 1920's with Massive strikes and others militant struggles of the textile workers of Mumbai under the flog of Girani Kamgar Union which was led by the communist Party. One of the biggest and Memorable of these strikes was the six months strike of textile workers in 1928. Among the legendary first generation comrades S.A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, B. T. Ranadive and others this struggles was started from Mumbai, and ther spread to others textile mill centers in districts like vadgaon, Solapur, Dhule, Thane and others places.

Dr. Ambedkar and Shamrao Parulkar led a huge peasant demonstration on the Mumbai Assembly in 1938. Against the "Khoti" system of landlordism that was prevalent in the konkan region. After that Maharashtra has a rich history of several peasant and tribal struggle against landlordism even before the formation of the communist party. In the nineteenth century one of

radical social reformers Mahatma Jottrao Phule, had written bitterly against landlordism and against all forms of cast oppression.

Contributions of Communist Movements:-

The organized farmers' movement led by the communist party began with the formation of the Maharashtra Rajya Kisan Sabha in its first conference held on January 12, 1945 at Tutwiler in Thane district. The fathers of the AIKS in Maharashtra were comrade's Shaymrao Purvlekar and Godavari Purvelkar. It was this onerous that unleashed the historic Adivasi Revolt led by the communist Party and the Kisansabha in the Thane district. This revolt which began in May 1945, continued for over two years. It abolished all forms of slavery and bonded labor, increased wages of agricultural laborers' and succeeded to an extent giving land to the tiller. This struggle is documented in comrade Shmrao Parvlekar book "Revolt of the Workers" and the comrade Godavari Parvlekar's book 'Adivasi Revolt'. The Adivasi Revolt gave its big contribution for upcoming revolts.

From 1943 to 1946 in another historic event. British rule was almost overthrown for three and half years and "parallel Government" in Satara district established Krantisingh Nana Patil, who later joined the communist party and was also elected AIKS national President in the AIKS conference that took place at Dahanu in Thane district in May 1955 after independence democratic movements for the formation of linguistic states were unleashed in many parts of the country. The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, which comprised Party, the Praja Samajwadi party, the peasants and Workers party and the Republican Party. It engulfed the state, and in the massive repression that followed, 106 martyrs were killed in police firing. Most of them were from the working class in Mumbai.

In year of 1972-73 a grave drought hit Maharashtra and the kisansabha, led by stalwarts like Godavari Parulekar, L. B. Dhangar, Vithalrao Naik, Krishna Khopkar and others led big peasant struggles for drought relief. CITU in Maharashtra extended fraternal help and this illustrated the concepts of workers-peasant unity in action joint struggles on this issue were also launched along with peasant organizations led by others left parties. The party programme of the communist party characterizes the present stage of the Indian Revolution as the people's Democratic stage. The three main tasks set by it are anti imperialist, anti-monopoly capital and

autifeudal. The agrarian revolution is considered as the axis of the people's Democratic Revolution.

Conclusions:

All these struggles were directed against feudalism in forms. They demanded the abolition of the zamindari system and advocated radical land reforms. They were fought with the land question as their central agenda. After Independence communist party established left-led state government headed by the CPF (M) in Kerala, west Bengal and Tripura that enacted legislation and carried out a programme of substantial land reforms and redistribution of land less. Its beneficiaries of these land reforms were scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes.

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