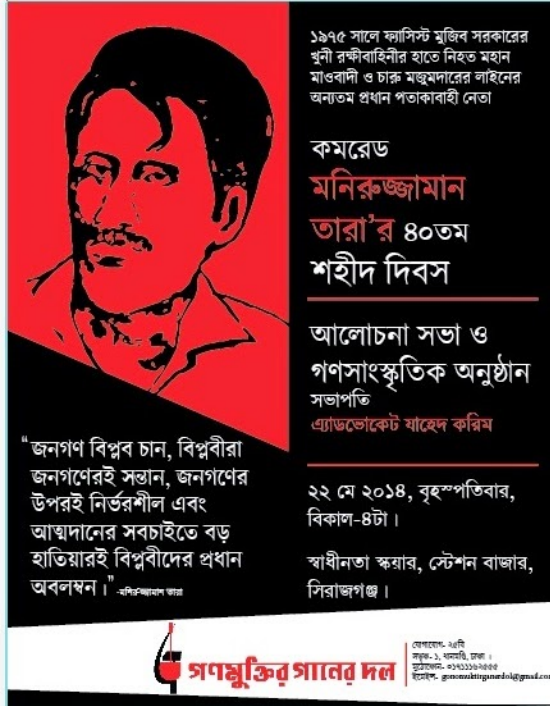


A Brief History of Purbo Banglar Sharbohara Party.

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Transcription, Editing and Markup: Sam Richards and Paul Saba

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১৯৭৫ সালে ফ্লাপিষ্ট মুজিব সরকারের
খুনি রক্ষীবাহিনীর হাতে নিহত মহান
মার্কসবাদী ও চারু মজুমদারের লাহিনের
অন্যতম প্রধান পতাকাবাহী নেতা

কমরেড
মনিরুজ্জামান
তারার ৪০তম
শহীদ দিবস

আলোচনা সভা ও
গণসাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান
সভাপতি
এ্যাডভোকেট যাহেদ করিম

২২ মে ২০১৪, বৃহস্পতিবার,
বিকাল-৪টা।

স্বাধীনতা স্কয়ার, স্টেশন বাজার,
সিরাজগঞ্জ।

"জনগণ বিপ্লব চান, বিপ্লবীরা
জনগণেরই সম্মান, জনগণের
উপরই নির্ভরশীল এবং
আত্মদানের সবচাইতে বড়
হাতিয়ারই বিপ্লবীদের প্রধান
অবলম্বন।" -শেখ-মুজিব-ফারুক

গণমুক্তির গানের দল
বেংগলে. ২৪টি
সংক. ১, খন্দাই, ঢাকা।
ফোন: ৯২১১২১৪৪৪
ইমেইল: ganmuktigandol@gmail.com

(Proletarian Party of Purbo Bangla/PBSP-Bangladesh) Maoist movement in Bangladesh (the then East Pakistan) had developed under the influence of the great polemic between China and Russia, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (GPCR) of China under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung and the armed peasant uprising of Naxalbari in India during 60's of last century. Its worth mentioning that, the communist movement in our country had been initiated in undivided Indian subcontinent— during the 20s of the last century. Though that movement made many positive contributions, but it failed to be a revolutionary communist movement.

During Pakistani period, after undivided India, the same situation continued. The real revolutionary movement, which is familiar as Maoist movement, was actually initiated during 60s. Our Party, Purbo Banglar Sharbohara Party (Proletarian Party of Purbo Bangla/PBSP-Bangladesh) is a part of that very movement.

In mid 1967, under the leadership of comrade Siraj Sikder (SS), some sincere revolutionary established “Mao Tse-tung Thought Research Centre”. This organization tried to understand “Maoism” (at that time it was called “Mao Thought”) as the third stage of the ideology-Marxism-Leninism, and after study-consultation-debate, came to the decision to adopt “Maoism” as the 3rd stage in the development of the ideology of the proletariat. Afterwards, on 8th January 1968, these young revolutionaries formed a preparatory organization named “Purbo Bangla Shramik Andolon” (East Bengal Workers Movement) with the aim of building a correct Communist Party. This organization published a historical document “Purbo Bangla Shramik Andolon Thesis” (Thesis of East Bengal Workers Movement), with the aim of establishing Socialism-Communism through New Democratic Revolution in Purbo Bangla. Since that very time, the process of building professional revolutionary begun.

At the 1st phase in 1971, the political situation of Purbo Bangla began to develop very rapidly. The people of Purbo Bangla/East Bengal built a great mass uprising with the hope of national freedom by completely secede from the clutches of the ruling class of Pakistan. But, on 25th March 1971, fascist Pakistani army launched a brutal genocide against the people of Purba Bangla. At that moment, Sheikh Mujib, the leader of Awami League, which was the political party of the new emerging Bangalee bourgeoisie class, surrendered himself willingly to the Pakistani rulers. The other leaders of that party fled away to India. They afterwards started armed struggle against Pakistan with the direct patronage of Indian expansionism. On the other hand, comrade Siraj Sikder (SS), under his personal leadership, built a peoples war at Pearsa Bagan in the district of Barisal depending on peasant-masses with the aim of national liberation.

Other Maoist organizations also started war against Pakistan being within the country. In the midst of this war, on 3rd June 1971, a conference was convened, the former “Purbo Bangla Shramik Andolon” was abolished, and “Purbo Banglar Sharbohara Party (PBSP)” was formed as the communist party. Comrade SS was elected chairperson of this party. This party adopted “Marxism-Leninism-Mao tseTung Thought” as it’s theoretical base. Since the very beginning of the liberation

war of '71, several armed groups, especially 'Mujib Bahini' led by India and Awami League, started a killing mission against the Maoist revolutionaries. As a result, Maoists had to fight on both the fronts— against the Pakistani army and Indian patronized armed groups. In September 1971, comrade SS was compelled to withdraw from Pearsa Bagan because of the all-out attack of the Pakistani fascists and he spread his activities in other areas of the country.

In this situation, on 16th December 1971, Indian expansionists occupied the capital Dhaka city and put Awami league in power. On the base of the analysis of the new political situation, Comrade SS convened the 1st congress of "PBSP" in 1972. He started a new armed struggle against Mujib's autocratic regime led by Awami League according to the line adopted by the Congress. Other Maoist forces also began struggle. A great wave of propaganda of revolutionary politics was done all over the country by the leadership of Maoist revolutionaries including Sharbohora Party. Many Many armed actions were done including armed propaganda, annihilation of mass-enemies, seizure of arms of the state police and so on. The revolutionary peoples army was developing under the leadership of the party.

On 15th & 16th December '74, a general strike was observed all over the country by the call of the Party declaring 16th December, the so-called 'victory day' as the "black day". Awami fascist govt. started fascist torture & suppression as the reaction of those programs. Comrade SS was arrested on 1st January 1975, and he was killed in custody on the very next day, on 2nd January. Leaders of other Maoist organisations such as Moniruzzaman Tara, Badal Datta of East Bengal Communist Party(ML); Montu Master, Erad Ali of Sammyobadi Dol (BSD-ML) and thousands of Maoists were killed or arrested. Total struggle through-out the country was defeated and crushed. Our party splitted due to the situation prevailing after the death of Comrade Siraj Sikder, severe suppression and torture campaign by the gov. and the wrong lines of the party in different fields. Party fell in a grave crisis.

In this situation, in April 1977, Party began a thorough summation process by the leadership of Comrade Anwar Kabir. And in an Expanded Meeting in 1979, some primary summation was adopted. Comrade Anwar Kabir was elected as the new party-secretary of PBSP. Organisation and struggle began to develop on the basis of the new summation. Sincere revolutionaries of the party began to unite again.

During this period, In 1984, our party joined RIM from its very beginning. On the other side, during 1987-88, peoples war again spread all over the country under the

leadership of our party. In 1987, after a long gap of 15 years, the 2nd National Congress of our party was held successfully amidst this new upsurge. At that moment the state apparatus started a new suppression-torture campaign to eradicate the development of this nation-wide revolutionary struggle. Many comrades including CC-member com. Rumi, com. Shuvash became martyred. In 1988-89, the struggle again fell in crisis. New initiatives of line-summation centering this disaster was taken by the party again. In 1992, 3rd National Congress was held to adopt this new summation and to re-organize the party. 2LS (two line struggle) began through-out the party on a large scale in 1994 in the process of practicing the line adopted at the congress.

Until 2009-on one hand practical revolutionary practice and one the other hand 2LS and summation continued. In this process, the party summed-up the whole Maoist Movement of past four decades, which is known as the “New Thesis”. This New Thesis evaluated about the past Maoist Movement like this– 60-s and 70-s were the initial phase, which founded the basis of Maoist Movement. Then disaster, and summation-new development during 80-s, but couldn’t cross its boundaries. During 90-s, rupture from the old line started, but it was incomplete. With the new century of 21st, the complete rupture started; and a line-summation of the last four decades of Maoist Movement of our country step by step.

This can be called as a new era of revolutionary communist movement of our country. To spread political-ideological debate inside and outside, our party publish a theoretical magazine “Naya Bitorko” (New Debates), an irregular cultural magazine “Shohojoddha” (Co-Fighter) and a mass political bulletin “GonoJuddha” (Peoples War). Besides these, there are several types of frontal organizations and their political documents. Marxism teaches us that the society develops through contradiction. Our party also had developed and is developing through two line struggle. Party is developing on the basis of a concrete plan of building up a Peoples War with the aim of establishing Socialism after completing New Democratic revolution. Struggle will continue till the establishment of Socialism and Communism.

– August, 2013