



: C O N C L U S I O N :

The PWP is an important political party in Maharashtra and its birth in the state is a result of Peculiar intellectual development of the state. The leadership of the PWP was influenced by the ideology of Mahatma Phuley and Satyashodhak movement. In the present thesis an attempt is made to study political philosophy of the PWP.

Summary :- Present thesis is divided in to 4 chapters and following is the summary.

In the first chapter, an attempt is made to study nature, scope and method of the subject and it is made clear that in the light of historical development of political forces in the state the PWP was established. The method of the study is textual analysis of political philosophy of the PWP with reference to Dabhadi thesis of the party.

In the second chapter the origin of the PWP was discussed with reference to its social and political moorings. It is pointed out that the PWP grew under the influence of philosophy of Satyashodhak movement. It was the result of growing factional fight between the Rightist and Leftist groups of the congress. As the internal clashes were developing, the Jedhe group adopted the leftist line declaring that the Congress government, should stand by the workers and the peasants. Therefore, intirrlly in the Congress the Shetkari

Kamgar Sangh was established, but the congress high command banned formation of internal groups within the party. As a result of this, All India Peasants and Workers Party was established in 1948. The party was wedded to ideas of Marxism and Leninism and wanted to establish an egalitarian society.

In the third chapter the content of Dabhadi thesis are discussed. The famous Dabhadi thesis of the PWP was passed in the form of resolution in the second conference of the PWP organised at Dabhadi in Nasik district of the state in May 1950. This thesis is an important document because with the help of it we can trace development of radical political ideology in Peasant communities of Maharashtra. The Dabhadi thesis is divided in to six chapters. In the first chapter International situation is discussed. In the second chapter National situation is dealt with in detail. In the third and fourth chapter the party points out mistakes of the CPI and puts forward a case for the establishment of independent Marxist party. In the 5th chapter, limitations of socialist party are discussed and in the last chapter future activities and programs of the party are discussed. As for international situation is concerned, the Dabhadi thesis makes it clear that the imperialist camp led by U.S.A. is now strongly opposed by the socialist block led by U.S.S.R. and the struggle between the two is enhancing the possibility of liberation of

many colonial countries. Thus the thesis adopted anti-imperialist line and accused Nehru government of following pro-American foreign policy. As for as national conditions are concerned, the party is the view that the Indian government led by Nehru was pro-capitalist by nature and it was not advancing the cause of democratic revolution properly as it was not willing to fight against feudalism. The party criticised the CPI and the socialist party for following wrong policy and for allowing the Nehru government to assume leadership of workers and peasants. The PWP advocated the cause of democratic revolution and pointed out 3 main kinds of revolution.

- 1) The revolution in the developed capitalist countries.  
( America, Britan, Russia. )
- 2) The revolution in semi-developed capitalist countries.  
( Poland, Portugal. )
- 3) The revolution in developing colonial or semi-colonial countries.  
( India, China ) etc.

According to Dabhadi thesis, It's clear that in the revolutionary struggle in coloial countries every class carried out a definate programe, according to its economic interests and the PWP had thought over the policies of different classes in India. For example the National capitalists normally support the national liberation movements but at a time the



class is willing to surrender before imperialism. The party is of the view that these classes go against peasant revolution and oppose every important reform in the agricultural field. Thus, the national capitalists make a show of anti-imperialism but are willing to compromise with imperialism when time comes. The party believes that one the unity of the working class, success of democratic revolution is based. It is the view that the farmers are not a homogeneous community but they are fighting against feudalism and Jamindari. It is possible for the working class to carry along the entire peasantry but with development of democratic struggle some sections may be left out. The middle class intellectuals try to represent middle class interests in different movements. This class in colonial society's normally comes from Jamindari class the refore it does not support the interests of peasantry and tends to support capitalist nationalism. Hence the PWP had planned a programe of democratic revolution. For bringing about democratic revolution the PWP had planned the 18 point programe of action. The successful consumation of democratic revolution involved wider participation of different sections of the people under the leadership of working class. The success of revolution depended upon the defeat of such institutes like caste system religion and birth based hierarchy.

In the 4th chapter a critical study of the thesis attempted in the light of national situation. It is pointed out that there is a little difference between the positions of the CPI and the PWP but still the party wants to maintain its separate identity. It is felt that the party failed to understand internal conflicts in the socialist block and its characterisation of Nehru government was partially correct as it forgot that Nehru was supported by the Indian people in his attempt to build a new nation. The merits of the thesis are also discussed.

: CONCLUDING REMARKS :

Thus Dabhadi thesis of the PWP is an important document in the sense that in that thesis the PWP completely adopts Marxist philosophy and tries to advance the cause of workers and peasants through Marxist, policies and programs. In its subsequent resolutions the party paid up service to Marxism - Leninism, but it did not remain a truly revolutionary party.

The Dabhadi thesis of the party was opposed by R. K. Khadilkar and a large sections of the leadership were not very happy with Marxism-Leninism of the party. Therefore, the thesis remained sacred document and it was rarely studied by the rank and file of the party.