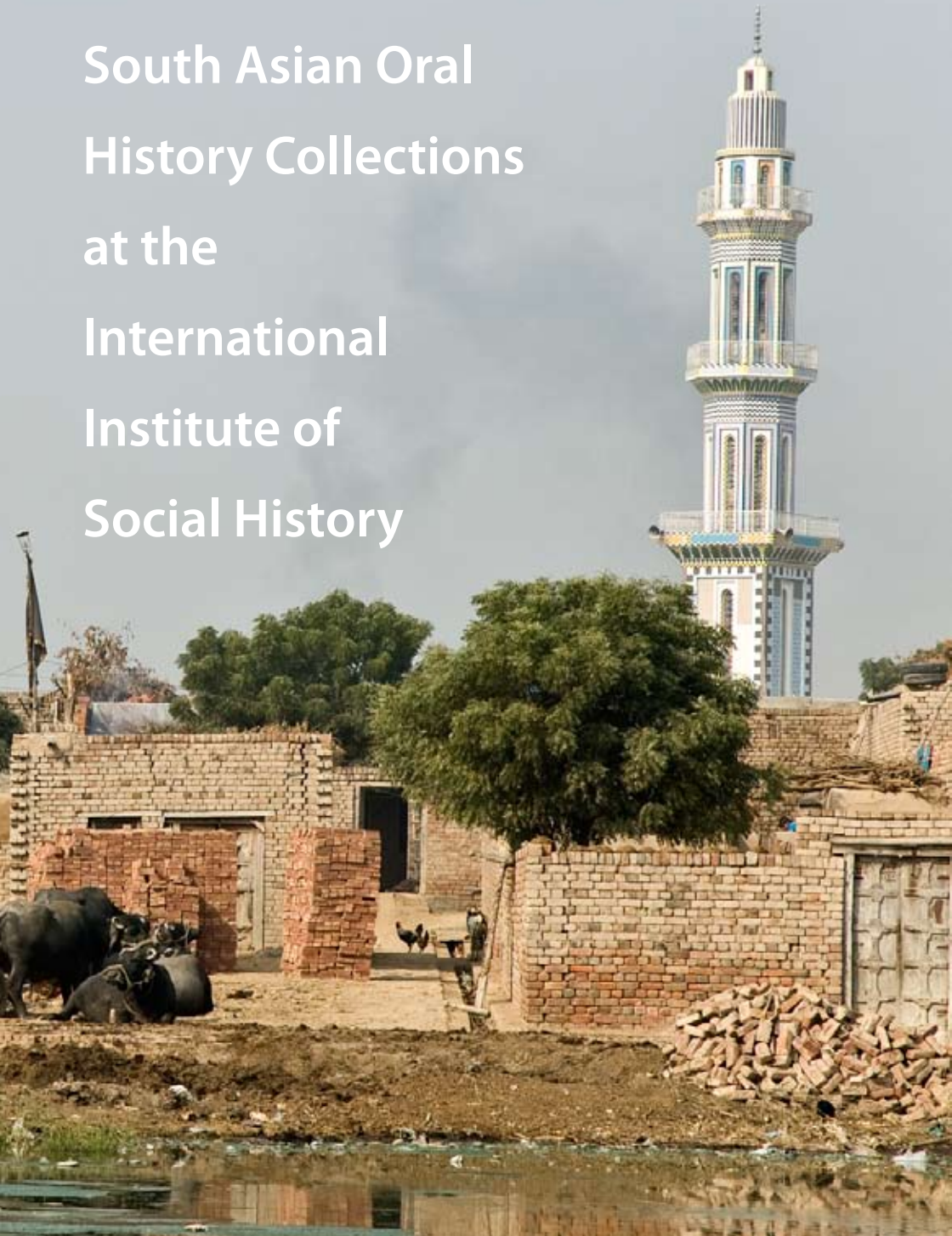


Guide to the  
South Asian Oral  
History Collections  
at the  
International  
Institute of  
Social History





Guide to the South Asian Oral History Collections  
at the International Institute of Social History

International Institute of Social History  
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Coverphoto: Banga Chack No. 105, Tehsil Jaranwala, Distt. Faisalabad  
(Pakistan), village where Baghat Singh (1907-1931) once lived.

Lay-out: Eef Vermeij

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*Shahriar Kabir interviewing (l.) Ranee Dasgupta (Kolkata, 1997)*

# Introduction\*

The International Institute of Social History (IISH) started recording oral history of different movements of South Asia since 1997. These included communist, labour, peasant, women, cultural, anti-colonial and nationalist movements of India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Recording oral history in South Asia is a tough job. Most of the communists, peasants' and labour leaders hardly wrote anything about themselves or about the movement. They consider writing memoirs as a kind of self publicity and communists should avoid such notions. These leaders indeed contributed a lot in building up communist/labour/peasant movements in British India, but when they died within a few years people had forgotten their contributions and they went into oblivion.

While recording oral memoirs our priority was to focus on those leaders who didn't write anything about themselves but made significant contributions in changing the course of history. We recorded their memoirs with a video camera in order to preserve life images of those veteran leaders. Most of the interviews were recorded in Bangladesh and West Bengal and the language is Bengali. Other than Bengali there are some interviews in Urdu and Telegu, two major language of Andhra Pradesh, the former Telangana region of South Eastern India. There are a few interviews in English too of those communist and social democrat leaders who could speak Urdu.

Bengal was a province of British India till the British colonial rule ended in 1947. During the colonial period Bengal played an important role in organizing political parties in late 19th and early 20th century. The 'Indian National Association,' the first political organization of India, was founded

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\* *This Introduction has particular reference for the Oral History interviews done by Shahriar Kabir in India and Bangladesh. The opinions expressed are the writers own.*

by Sir Surendranath Banerjee of Bengal in 1876. The Bolshevik revolution inspired the youth of Bengal as well as India who were disillusioned by the native politics of National Congress. Some young revolutionaries tried to contact the leaders of the Bolshevik revolution and went to Russia as early as 1921.

The Communist Party of India (CPI) was founded on December 26, 1925, at an all-India conference held at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, in late December 1925 and early January 1926. Communists participated in the independence struggle and, as members of the Congress Socialist Party, became a formidable presence on the socialist wing of the Indian National Congress. They were expelled from the Congress Socialist Party in March 1940, after allegations that the communists had disrupted party activities and were intent on co-opting party organizations. Indeed, by the time the communists were expelled, they had gained control over the entire Congress Socialist Party units in what were to become the southern states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh.

Communists remained members of the Indian National Congress although their support of the British war effort after the German invasion of the Soviet Union and their nationalist policy supporting the right of religious minorities to secede from India were diametrically opposed to Congress policies. As a result, the communists became isolated within the Congress.

The Communist Party of India started organizing workers in order to build up a revolutionary trade union movement since the mid 20s. Other mass organizations like those from peasants, women, students and cultural activists were formed by the communists in the 30s and 40s.

Since 1951, the CPI shifted to a more moderate strategy of seeking to bring communism to India within the constraints of Indian democracy. In 1957 the CPI was elected to rule the state government of Kerala only to have the government dismissed and President's Rule declared in 1959.

In 1964, in conjunction with the widening rift between China and the Soviet Union, a large leftist faction of the CPI leadership, based predominantly in Kerala and West Bengal, split from the party to form the Communist Party of India (Marxist), or CPI (M). The CPI (M)-led coalition victory in the 1967 West Bengal state elections spurred dissension within the party because a Maoist faction headed a peasant rebellion in the Naxalbari area of the state, just south of Darjiling (Darjeeling). The suppression of the Naxalbari uprising under the direction of the CPI (M)-controlled Home Ministry of the state government led to denunciations by Maoist revolutionary factions across the country. These groups – commonly referred to as Naxalites – sparked new uprisings in the Srikakulam region of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, and other parts of West Bengal. In 1969 several Naxalite factions joined together to form a new party – the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) – CPI (M-L).



In the 1990s, the CPI (M) enjoyed the biggest political strength of any communist group. Nationally, its share of the vote has gradually increased from 4.2 percent in 1967 to 6.7 percent in 1991, but it has largely remained confined to Kerala, Tripura, and West Bengal. In West Bengal, the CPI (M) has ruled the state government with a coalition of other leftist parties since 1977, and, since that time, the party has also dominated West Bengal's parliamentary delegation. Support for the CPI is more evenly spread nationwide, but it is weak and in decline. The CPI share of the parliamentary vote has more than halved from 5.2 percent in 1967 to 2.5 percent in 1991.

There are more than two dozen communist and left parties in West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Kerala and other states of India. Most of these parties are concentrated in a few states. Since 1997 Shahriar Kabir recorded almost 70 interviews of communist leaders from West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi as well as Bangladesh and Pakistan. IISH's collection on communist movements of South Asia also includes books, leaflets, posters and other mementos.

The archive of IISH has a considerable collection on the peasant/communist movements of Telangana and also on the Naxalite movement. Following are brief histories of the Telangana and Naxalbari peasant uprisings.

### *THE TELANGANA LIBERATION STRUGGLE*

The insurrection at Telangana was of a more lasting value, both because of its achievements and its military organization. Telangana was part of the former Hyderabad State in South India. It was the biggest princely state in India with 17 districts and a population of 17 million at that time, ruled by the Nizam. The Telegu-speaking Telangana region occupied half the area.

The peasant struggle in Telangana which began in 1946, was initially directed against forced labour, illegal exactions, evictions by feudal landlords and oppression by village Patels, among other things, and later developed into an agrarian liberation struggle to get rid of feudal landlordism and the Nizam's dynastic rule in the state. The struggle continued even after the Nizam's rule ended with the entry of Indian troops in September 1948 and the merger of the Hyderabad State into the Indian Union. From elementary self-defence with lathis and slings against the landlords' hired hoodlums and police, the struggle evolved into a full-scale armed revolt against the Nizam and his army, and later against the offensive of the Indian troops.

By 1947, a guerilla army of about 5,000 was operating in Telangana. During the course of the struggle, which continued till 1951, the people could organize and build a powerful militia comprising 10,000 village squad members and about 2,000 regular guerilla squads. The peasantry in about

3,000 villages, covering roughly a population of three million in an area of about 16,000 square miles, mostly in the three districts of Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam, succeeded in setting up gram-raj or village Soviets. The landlords were driven away from the villages, their lands seized, and one million acres of land were redistributed among the peasantry. As many as 4,000 communists and peasant activists were killed, and more than 10,000 communist and sympathizers were put behind bars, initially by the Nizam's government, and later by the armed forces of the Indian Government.

Describing the strategy and tactics adopted by the rebels during the anti-Nizam phase of the struggle, i.e. before September 1948, one Communist leader who was also a participant in the struggle wrote :

“It was felt that we could not resist the raids of army, police and Razakars (collaborators) without well-trained guerillas. The initial prerequisites were the collection of arms and the formation of guerilla squads. All the previous struggles were of an economic nature and in self-defence. Although they were politically significant they were not products of the slogan of political liberation. Consequently future struggles had to be planned with the slogan of political liberation unlike in the past.

The Communist Party and Andhra Mahasabha [the mass front from behind which the illegal Communist Party had to work] jointly gave a call for the collection of arms and the formation of guerilla squads. A directive was issued for sudden raids in the night on homes of landlords and seizure of their weapons on a fixed date. Guerilla squads were formed with young men who could devote all their time. This was the first type of squad. A second sort of squad for village defense was organized with such men who could not devote all their time to guerilla squads. The third category of squads was composed of those who destroyed the communication and transport lines of the army and razakars. Some comrades who had formerly worked in the army imparted training in tactics of warfare. After some time there emerged instructors ‘among our workers. This was a consequence of continued battles and expansion of squads.’ [Heroic Telengana by Ravi Narayan Reddy, 1973]

Describing the administration of the villages from where officials and landlords fled, the writer said :

“Lands enjoyed by the landlords with false revenue certificates were taken over and distributed. A ceiling on landlord's holding was fixed and the rest distributed among the people, particularly among

agricultural labourers and the landless poor. All the lands, implements and cattle of landlords who were allies of the enemy were taken over and distributed. Documents of debts with money-lenders and landlords were destroyed and such debts made infructuous. Hundreds of quintals of food grains were taken over from the godowns of traitors and given away to the people. Wages of agricultural labour were raised.” [ibid]

By September 1948, when the Indian Army moved in, about one-sixth of the region had passed over to Communists, who had started re-distributing land confiscated from the landlords, among the peasants. But differences developed among the CPI leaders of Telengana in 1948, after the entry of the Indian Army. Finally, in 1951 the Communist Party asked its followers to surrender arms and withdraw the movement.

### *HISTORY OF THE NAXALITE MOVEMENT*

The Naxalite movement of India has created an epoch in the history of the peasant movement of India. The leaders and activists involved with this peasant uprising hardly wrote anything substantial about the history of the movement.

Sumanta Banerjee is one of the activists who wrote ‘*India’s Simmering Revolution: The Naxalite Uprising*’, published from London in 1984. Shahrir Kabir, South Asian representative of IISH, interviewed Sumanta Banerjee. His observation was as follows:

“The Naxalite movement takes its name from a peasant uprising, which took place in May 1967 at Naxalbari – a place on the north-eastern tip of India situated in the state of West Bengal. It was led by armed Communist revolutionaries, who two years later were to form a party – the CPI (M-L), or the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). Under the leadership of their ideologue, then 49-year old Communist Charu Mazumdar, they defined the objective of the new movement as ‘seizure of power through an agrarian revolution’. The strategy was the elimination of the feudal order in the Indian countryside to free the poor from the clutches of the oppressive landlords and replace the old order with an alternative one that would implement land reforms. The tactics to achieve this was through guerilla warfare by the peasants to eliminate the landlords and build up resistance against the state’s police force which came to help the landlords, and thus gradually set up ‘liberated zones’ in

different parts of the country that would eventually coalesce into a territorial unit under Naxalite hegemony – a la Yenan of China!”

The uprising at Naxalbari was crushed by the police within a few months. But although defeated, it unleashed a flow of events which escalated over the years into a political movement that brought about far-reaching changes in India's socio-cultural scene. The fact is that despite the continuing use of the most repressive methods by the police to crush its cadres – and in spite of a series of splits that had fissured the movement – during the last three or four decades, Naxalism as an ideology has become a force to reckon with in India. Its continuity can be explained by the persistence and exacerbation of the basic causes that gave it's birth – feudal exploitation and oppression over the rural poor (who constitute the majority of the Indian people), and the Indian state's repressive policies to silence them whenever they protest.

The birth and development of the Naxalite movement under the leadership of the CPI(M-L) should also be located in the contemporary global context of the 1960s. This was the period in Europe, Asia and America, when new radical struggles were breaking out, marked by the rereading of Marx, the rediscovery of the sources of revolutionary humanism and the revival of the ideals that inspired individual courage and the readiness to sacrifice for a cause. These trends were reflected in the national liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people; in the civil rights and anti-war movements in the USA; in the student agitations in Western Europe; in Che Guevara's self-sacrifice in the jungles of Bolivia in pursuit of the old dream of international solidarity of all revolutionaries. The Naxalite movement was a part of this contemporary, worldwide impulse among radicals to return to the roots of revolutionary idealism.

Ironically enough, although the uprising in Naxalbari in May 1967 was crushed by the police within two months, the Naxalite ideology gained rapid currency in other parts of West Bengal and India within a few years. By the early 1970s, the Naxalite movement had spread from far-flung areas like Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in the south, to Bihar in the east, and Uttar Pradesh and Punjab in the north. Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh in particular became a mini 'liberated zone' for a brief spell, when Naxalite guerillas drove out the landlords, and set up alternative institutions of administration in several hundreds of villages. In parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the Naxalites succeeded in mobilizing the peasantry to recover lands that they had lost to the moneylender-cum-landlord class (to whom they had mortgaged their properties in lieu of money) and carry their harvested crops to their homes.

In Punjab rich landlords and policemen were targeted by bands of Naxalites. In West Bengal itself – the birthplace of the Naxalite movement – armed peasants' struggles broke out in Midnapur and Birbhum, where some

villages passed over to total Naxalite control during the 1969-70 period. Incidentally, in Andhra Pradesh and in West Bengal, the Naxalites found their main support among the aboriginal tribal communities, who had been the most oppressed and marginalized in Indian society – the Girijans in Andhra Pradesh and the Santhals in West Bengal.

Apart from the state repression, several splits within the Naxalite movement in the 1970s weakened its capacity to resist the police and army offensive. Many among Charu Mazumdar's comrades and followers became critical of his tactics of assassination of individual 'class enemies', his indifference to mass fronts like trade unions (that led to the isolation of the Naxalites from the industrial workers), and the growing bureaucratization of the party organization. As a result, the CPI(M-L) split into several factions – often fighting among themselves. This fragmentation in the Naxalite ranks helped the Indian state to suppress them – for the time being.

By 1972, the Indian state had succeeded in defeating the Naxalite rebellion to some extent – its main trophy being the capture of the ideologue Charu Mazumdar from a Calcutta hideout on July 16, 1972. Mazumdar died in police custody 12 days after his arrest – raising suspicions about the treatment meted out to him by the police. The movement continued even after his death – with sporadic battles between the police and the Naxalites in far-flung villages in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and other states. But it faced increasing repression from the state. By 1973, the number of Naxalite activists and supporters held in different jails all over India had swelled to 32,000. News of their ill-treatment compelled more than 300 academics from all over the world including Noam Chomsky and Simone de Beauvoir to sign a note protesting against the Indian government's violation of prison rules, and send it to New Delhi on August 15, 1974 – the 27th anniversary of India's Independence day. A month later, Amnesty International released a damning report, listing cases of illegal detention and torture of Naxalite prisoners in Indian jails. Such attempts by academics and human rights organizations – whether in India and abroad – to highlight the plight of these prisoners, were soon snuffed out by the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, when she declared Emergency on June 26, 1975, which imposed censorship on publication of news, apart from clamping down upon public demonstrations of protest. With military suppression of their bases in the villages, dissemination of their leaders by the police, dissensions within their ranks, and choked out from any democratic avenue of expressing their grievances, the Naxalites reached the end of a phase of their movement in the late 1970s.

Professor Willem van Schendel and Shahriar Kabir of IISH visited Naxalbari in 1997 and started recording the oral testimonies of the leaders and activists involved with this peasant uprising. Till 2000 Shahriar Kabir

recorded more than 40 persons, which also includes police officials as well as the then Chief Minister of West Bengal, who suppressed the movement in early 70s of the last century. IISH's collection on Naxalbari movement also includes books, leaflets, party organs and revolutionary songs composed on this uprising.

*Shahriar Kabir*

# Oral History Collections





## Collections

Last year (2007) we published the third edition of the ‘*Guide to the Aian Collections at IISH*’ which gave a brief overview of all collections related to Asia. This ‘*Guide to the South Asian Oral History Collections at IISH*’ is a first attempt to bring together at least part of the Oral History Collections present at the International Institute for Social History in a more systematic and accessible way.

With the ever expanding collection it was thought more useful to present the collection in a small guide rather than in a constantly expanding list of webpages with additions to the collection. At the moment Oral History projects are going on – or will be starting soon – in Pakistan (*History of Progressive Movements*) and Bangladesh (*Language Movement*). In the near future we hope to expand this guide with both the Central- and Southeast Asia Oral History Collections, especially Iran and Indonesia.

A final word for the user: after the description of every item or in the general description of a collection you will find codes starting with the capital letters BG. These letters and the following code of letters and numbers refer to the call no.s in the IISH catalogue under which the items are stored. All the Oral History collections listed here are accessible without restrictions. For further details please consult the Institute’s Reading Room (see the section ‘*Practical Information*’ on p. 50-51)

Emile Schwidder / Eef Vermeij

## Communist, Peasant, Labour and Cultural Movements of Bangladesh and India

Interviews with leaders of the Communist, Peasant and Labour Movements of Bangladesh and India

1. Comrade Amal Sen (83), leader of the 'Tebhaga' peasant movement in Bengal, led by the Communist Party. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir in Dhaka on 16.5.97-23.5.97. Bengali. (GC8/166-172)
2. Writer Mohashweta Devi, leader of the 'Adivasi' on bonded labour and tribal movements. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta, on 16.12.96. Bengali. (GC8/164)
3. Comrade Ila Mitra, leader of the Tebhaga and Nachol peasant uprisings, ex-MLA, leader of CPI. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta, on 18.12.96. Bengali. (GC8/162-163)
4. Comrade Ranesh Das Gupta (87), writer, journalist, former organizer of a pro-communist cultural movement of Bangladesh. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta, on 15.7.97-29.7.97. Bengali. (GC8/209-216)
5. Comrade Robi Niogi (89), leader of Tebhaga and the CPB. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Sherpur, Bangladesh, on 4.5.97. Bengali. (GC8/175-176)
6. Comrade Mohadev Sanyal on labour and peasant movements in the 40s and 50s. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Mymensingh, Bangladesh, on 7.5.97. Bengali. (GC8/173-174)
7. Justice Debesh Bhattacharya (84) on communal problems, politics and society of Bengal. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Dhaka, on 21.4.97. Bengali. (GC8/195)
8. Comrade Rejia Khatoon, ex-Congress and CPB leader on the women's movement. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Jamalpur, Bangladesh, on 6.5.97. Bengali. (GC8/192)
9. Comrade Kanak Mukherjee, leader of CPI (M), wife of late communist leader Saroj Mukherjee. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta, on 11.4.97. Bengali. (GC8/193)

10. Congress leader Monoranjan Dhar (96) on politics and society of Bengal and Bangladesh, Liberation War. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Mymensingh, Bangladesh, on 5.5.97. Bengali. (GC8/194)
11. Comrade Abani Lahiri (87) of the CPI, on the Tebhaga peasant uprising. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta, on 2.2.99. Bengali. (GC8/221-222)
12. Comrade Ramen Sen (90) ex MP, first C.C. member of the CPI, during the formation. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta, on 29.10.98. Bengali. (GC8/217-218)
13. Prof. Samar Guha (80), ex MP and General Secretary of the Forward Block and Proja Socialist Party. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta, on 9.5.98. Bengali. (GC8/219-220)
14. Niharendu Dutta Majumdar (93) of the Indian National Congress and Indian Labour Party, on the Anti-British Freedom Struggle. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta, on 27.1.98. Bengali. (GC8/227-228)
15. Comrade Pannalal Das Gupta (96) of the RCPI, on the Anti-British Freedom Struggle and the Communist Movement of India. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Shantiniketon, West Bengal, on 17.1.98. Bengali. (GC8/225-226)
16. Comrade Sharadindu Dastidar, former CPI leader, Revolutionary Communist League, on the Communist Movement of India and Bangladesh. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Chittagong, Bangladesh, on 8.7.99. Bengali. (GC8/223-224)
17. Urdu poet Kaifi Ajmi on the pro-communist cultural movement (IPTA) of Bangladesh and India and the Bangladesh Liberation War, and Shawkat Kaifi, actress, former IPTA activist, and wife of Kaifi. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Mumbai, India, on 16.1.97. Urdu. (GC8/191)
18. On Santhal Pot and songs on Netajee Subhas Bose, leader of the Freedom Struggle of India. Recorded by Shahriar Kabir in Barasat, West Bengal at a handicraft fair on 29.1.00 (GC8/229)
19. Kamala Mukharjee, first woman member of CPI, on women's movement since colonial period; interviewed on 11.7.00 in Calcutta, India (2 tapes) (GC8/329-330)

20. Sudhi Pradhan on marxist cultural movement in India; interviewed on 19.10.97 in Calcutta, India (3 tapes) (GC8/331-333)
21. Ms. Shuhasini Das on Anti British women's movement in Sylhet and on Tea plantation labour movement; interviewed on 3.3.00 in Sylhet (1 tape) (GC8/335)
22. Subhash Mukhapaddhya, revolutionary poet, on revolutionary cultural movement in 1940s; interviewed on 19.1.98 in Calcutta, India (2 tapes) (GC8/337-338)
23. Dr. Saifud-Dahar, trade unionist and former secretariat member CPB (M-L) and Communist Karmi Sangha; interviewed on 25.2.98 at Dhaka, Bangladesh (3 tapes) (GC8/339-341)
24. Major General (retd.) S.S. Uban on Bangladesh liberation war and secret training of Mujub Bahini; interviewed on 15.5.98 in Delhi, India (1 tape) (GC8/342)
25. Annada Shankar Roy, famous writer, on Bangladesh liberation war of 1971; interviewed on 22.5.98 in Calcutta, India (1 tape) (GC8/343)
26. Keshabchandra Samadjar on communist movement of Khulna, Bangladesh; interviewed on 20.3.99 in Satkhira, Khulna (1 tape) (GC8/345)
27. Kalpataru Sen Gupta, founder of the communist movement in Chittagong; interviewed on 11.2.01 (2 tapes) (GC8/346-347)
28. Kamalapati Roy of CPI on trade union movement of India; interviewed on 27.10.98 in Calcutta, India (1 tape) (GC8/349)
29. Mrs. Phoolrenu Guha of Indian Labour Party and Indian National Congress on Anti British struggle and Bangladesh war; interviewed on 21.1.98 in Calcutta, India (2 tapes) (GC8/350-351)
30. Bangeswar Roy, founder of Communist Party in Dhaka (daughter Tania Pal helped him during the interview); interviewed on 13.7.00 in Guwahati, Assam (2 tapes) (GC8/352-353)
31. Ajoy Bhattacharya on Nankar peasant uprising; interviewed on 20.7.98 in Dhaka, Bangladesh (1 tape) (GC8/354)

32. Bidya Munshi, CPI leader, on student and women's movement; interviewed on 28.7.97 in Calcutta, India (2 tapes) (GC8/355-356)
33. Gobinda Aaldar on Bangladesh Liberation War (Interview in Calcutta, 02/11/1998) (BG GC8/672)
34. Comrade Biplob Halim on his father Comrade Abdul Halim (1901-1966), founder of the CPI and also on the Naxalite Movement (Interview in Calcutta, 27/06/1999)(BG GC8/673)
35. Comrade Punnyabrata Goon on the Trade Union Movement in Chahattisgarh of Madhya Pradesh, India. (25/04/1999)(BG GC8/675)
36. Comrade Hirendranath Mukherjee on the Communist Movement of India (interviewed in Calcutta, 01/02/2000) - 2 tapes (BG GC8/679-680)
37. Prof. Salahuddin Ahmed on the Trade Union Movement & M.N. Roy (interviewed in Dhaka, 21/04/2000) - 6 tapes (BG GC8/681-686)
38. Prof. Kabir Chowdhury on his life and time (interview in Dhaka, 18/03/2000) - 2 tapes (BG GC8/687-688)
39. Comrade Abdul Motin on the Language Movement of Bangladesh and the Naxalite Movement (interviewed in Dhaka, 20/02/2000) - 2 tapes (BG GC8/689-690)
40. Mohini Mill Interviews (the first industry of Bangladesh, est. in 1908, closed down since 1990)
- Comrade Sikandar Ali on Trade Union Movement of Kushtia (interviewed in Kushtia, 28/04/20000 - (BG GC8/691)
  - Comrade Brajen Biswas on Trade Union Movement of Kushtia (interviewed in Kushtia, 28/04/2000) - (BG GC8/692)
  - Comrade Abdul Gafur on jobless workers of Mohini Mill (28/04/2000)
  - (BG GC8/693)
41. Comrade Prashanta Sur of CPI(M), ex-Minister of West Bengal on the Refugee Problem (interviewed at Netajee Nagar, Calcutta, India, 29/10/1998) (BG GC8/695)
42. Comrade Niren Ghosh, President of CITU West Bengal State Committee on Trade Union Movement of India (interviewed in Calcutta, 05/05/1999) (BG GC8/697)

43. Comrade Asok Ghosh, General-Secretary Forward Block West Bengal, India (interviewed in Calcutta, 22/05/1998) (BG GC8/698)
44. CPB leader comrade Jasim Mondol, veteran trade union leader of North Bengal (Dhaka, 01/02/2005), 3 cassettes (GC8/981-983)
45. Comrade Borun Roy, former MLA (of 1954) (Sunamganj, 29/04/2006), 2 cassettes (GC8/984-985)
46. Comrade Hena Das of the CPB, youngest sister of veteran communist leader Barin Dutta (Salam Bhai) (Dhaka, 20/05/2005), 2 cassettes (GC8/986-987)
47. Freedom fighter Jyotish Mojumdar of Anushilan (Kolkata, 04/02/2004), 1 cassette (GC8/988)
48. Harkishan Singh Surjeet, General-secretary of CPI (M), founder of Communist Party in Punjab, former President of All India Kisan Sabha (New Delhi, 23-25/05/2006), 1 cassette (GC8/989)
49. Mr. I.K. Gujral, former Prime Minister of India, started politics in the Communist Party of Punjab (New Delhi, 25/05/2006), 1 cassette (GC8/990)
50. Comrade Rameshchandra, Honorary President of the World Peace Council (WPC), General-secretary of WPC since 1967. (New Delhi, 21/05/2006), 1 cassette (GC8/991)
51. Comrade Nibedita Nag in addition to her previous interview recorded in Dhaka, 03/08/2000 (Kolkata, 12/02/2004), 1 cassette (GC8/992)  
See also: item 68
52. Interview with Comrade Ashok Mitra, CPI (M), leader, former minister Govt. of West Bengal , 1 tape (Kolkata, 14/03/2007) (BG GC9/866)
53. Interview with Comrade Sadhan Gupta CPI(M) leader, former MP and Attorney-General on Marxist Student movement in 1940's and Trade Union movement, 1 tape (Kolkata, 15/08/2007) (BG GC9/867)
54. Interview with Shushil Dhara, Commander in Chief of Tamralipta Govt. formed in Midnapur in 1942-1945, 1 tape (Madnapur, West Bengal, 03/02/2004) (BG GC9/868)

55. Interview with Radha Krishna Bari, historian of Tamralipta uprising in 1942-1945 and Tamralipta Govt., 1 tape (Parganas West Bengal, India, 05/02/2004) (BG GC9/869)
56. Interview with Kumudini Dakua, leader of the Tamralipta uprising against British colonial rule in 1942-1945, 1 tape (Tamralipta, Midnapur, West Bengal, 03/02/2004) (BG GC9/870)
57. Interview with anti-British freedom fighters former Congress minister Pratap Chandra Chandra (88), 1 tape (Kolkata, 06/02/2007) (BG GC9/871)
58. Interview with Comrade Sunil Munshi (84) of CPI on Student & Youth Movements of the 1940s and 50s in India, husband of CPI leader Bidya Munshi (Kolkata, 01/02/2006) (BG GC9/872)
59. Interview with Comrade Ghopal Banerjee (85) former secretary of State Committee of West Bengal CPI from 1971-1982, on communist movement of West Bengal (Kolkata, 08/02/2007) (BG GC9/873)
60. Interview with Prof. Shibnaryan Roy, founding member of Radical Humanist Movement of India and biographer of M.N. Roy. (Kolkata, 07/02/2007) (BG GC9/874)
61. Interview with Sardar Fazlul Karim (84) Communist turned educationist on the communist movement of the 40's and 50's. (Dhaka, 18/11/2007) (GC9/913)
62. Interview with comrade Abul Bashir (74) on the Trade Union Movement and the Liberation War of Bangladesh. (Dhaka, 07/12/2007) (GC9/914-915)
63. Interview with Mirza Samad (83), former communist leader, on the communist movement of 40's and 50's and on Charu Majumdar. (Dhaka, 21-22/11/2007) GC9/916-918
64. Interview with Farookh Abdullah (Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir) on Kashmir. (CM's residence, 19/08/1999) (GC9/919)
65. Interview with Binod Bihari Chowdhury of Chittagong Armory Raid (1930) on the Anti British Liberation Struggle of India. (29/11/1997) (GC9/920-921)

66. Interview with Sagarika Ghosh (79), women activist of the Anti-British Movement, leader of Praja Socialist Party of the 1960's. (Kolkata, 16/08/2006) (GC9/922)
67. Interview with Subodh Sen, founder of the Trade Union Movement in Narayanganj, and popularly known as Garima Sen. (Kolkata, 10/07/2001) (GC 956)
68. Interview with comrade Nibedita Nag, one of the founders of the communist movement of Dhaka in the 1940s, wife of Nepal Nag (Dhaka, 07/03/2000), 2 cassettes (GC 957-958) See also: item 51 in this list



## Naxalite Movement

Interviews with the Naxalite leaders & activists on the Naxalite Movement and on Comrade Charu Majumdar.

1. Comrade Suniti Kumar Ghosh, ex CC member of CPI (M-L), close associate of Charu Majumdar. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta on 23.12.96, Bengali (GC8/160)
2. Comrade Souren Basu, ex CC member of CPI (M-L), and comrade Monga Rajgonal (local leader), both close associates of Charu Majumdar. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Shiligari on 18/12/1996 and 20/12/1996, Bengali (GC8/154-155)
3. Comrade Kanu Sanyal, ex CC member of CPI (M-L), close associate of Charu Majumdar. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Bogdogra, Shiligari on 20.12.96, Bengali (GC8/149-151)
4. Comrade Azizul Hague, ex-Naxalite leader, writer & columnist. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta on 17.12.96, Bengali (GC8/152-153)
5. Comrade Ashim Chatarjee, ex CC member of CPI (M-L), close associate of Charu Majumdar. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta on 17.12.96, Bengali (GC8/156-157)
6. Comrade Shoibal Mitra, ex-president Calcutta University Students Union, writer & college teacher. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta on 22.12.96, Bengali (GC8/159)
7. Comrade Panjab Rao of Naxalbari, close associate of Charu Majumdar & Kanu Sanyal and Souren Basu. Anita, Mohumita and Abhijeet Majumdar, children of Charu Majumdar. This tape starts with the landscape of Naxalbari, statues of Charu Majumdar & others. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Naxalbari, Shiligari on 19.12.96, Bengali (GC8/158)
8. Comrade Santosh Rana, Naxalite leader, former MLA and writer. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta on 9.4.97, Bengali (GC8/186)
9. Comrade Khokan Majumdar, close associate of Charu Majumdar. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Naxalbari, Shiliari on 14.4.97, Bengali (GC8/182-183)

10. Comrade Vashkar Nandi, Naxalite leader. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Jalpaiguri on 16.4.97, Bengali (GC8/180-181)
11. Comrade Khodanlal Mallick, associate of Charu Majumdar. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Naxalbari, on 15.4.97, Bengali (GC8/189)
12. Journalist Sumanta Banerjee, former Naxalite activist, writer of a couple of books on the Naxalite movement. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Delhi, on 9.1.97, Bengali (GC8/185)
13. Comrade Krishnabhakta Sharma, close associate of Charu Majumdar, went to China in the late sixties with a secret mission. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Naxalbari, on 17.4.97, Bengali. This tape also contains the interview of late Naxalite leader Jangal Saotak's wife Nilmony. (GC8/190)
14. Comrade Mujibar Rahman, associate of Charu Majumdar, local leader. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, at Charu Majumdar's residence in Shiligari on 19.4.97, Bengali (GC8/187)
15. Comrade Asit Bhattacharya & comrade Raghunath Biswa Karmakar, local leaders. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, at Charu Majumdar's residence in Shiligari on 19.4.97, Bengali (GC8/188)
16. Filmmaker Utpalendu Chakrabarty, ex-Naxalite activist, writer. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta on 7.4.97, Bengali (GC8/184)
17. Mass Singer Suresh Biswas, former Naxalite activist. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta on 12.4.97, Bengali (GC8/179)
18. Singer Ajit Pandey, former Naxalite activist, ex MLA. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta on 20.4.97, Bengali (GC8/177)
19. Anita Majumdar, eldest daughter of Charu Majumdar. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, at Charu Majumdar's residence in Shiligari on 19.12.96, Bengali (GC8/165)
20. Siddharta Shankar Ray, former Chief Minister of West Bengal (during the Naxalite insurgency & the Bangladesh Liberation War) Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Calcutta on 23.12.96, Bengali.

21. Songs on the Naxalite movement sang by Anita, Modhumita, Abhijeet Majumdar & Debashish. Recorded by Shahriar Kabir, at Charu Majumdar's residence in Shiligari on 16.4.97, Bengali (GC8/178)
22. Discussion on Comrade Charu Majumdar's 25th Death Anniversary held at Calcutta University Students Hall on 28.7.97. Recorded by Shahriar Kabir (GC8/206-208)
23. Kanu Sanyal on his China visit and Shanti Munda (local Naxalite womanleader and close associate of Kanu Sanyal) on the Naxalite movement; interviewed on 23.7.97 at Hatighisha in Naxalbari Shiliguri, India (2 tapes) (GC8/327-328)
24. Advocate K.G. Kannabiren, president People's Union for Civil Liberties, on Naxalite movement in Andhra Pradesh; interviewed on 13.10.97 in Sekandrabad (1 tape) (BG GC8/334)
25. Mohammad Tajuddin Khan, president Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee Hydrabad, on Naxalite movement in Andhra Pradesh; interviewed on 13.10.97 (1 tape) (GC8/336)
26. Phani Bagchi, general secretary CPI (M-L) Reddy Group, on Naxalite movement of India; interviewed on 2.5.99 in Calcutta, India (1 tape) (GC8/344)
27. Saifuddin, General-Secretary West Bengal State Committee of CPI (M-L) N.D.; interviewed on 25.4.99 in Calcutta, India (1 tape) (GC8/348)
28. Janojoar, a cultural group of Naxalites of Hawrah, West-Bengal, India (29/07/1997) (GC8/674)
29. Arun Prakash Mukherjee, ex S.P. Darjeeling, Mizoram on the Naxalite Movement (interviewed in Calcutta, 07/05/1999) - 3 tapes (GC8/676-678)
30. Prasad Bose, ex-IGP West Bengal on the Naxalite Movement (interviewed in Calcutta, 08/05/1999) (BG GC8/694)
31. Comrade Varvara Rao, poet and activist on the Naxalite Movement in Andhra Pradesh (interviewed in Hyderabad by Shahriar Kabir & Abhijid Majumdar, 16/10/1997) (BG GC8/696)

## Peasant uprisings of Telengana and Srikakulam

Leaders of Andhra Pradesh (A.P.), India on the peasant uprisings of Telengana and Srikakulam. The Telengana peasant uprising (1942-1948) was led by the Communist Party of India (CPI) and Srikakulam's peasant uprising (1960s-1970s) was led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). 22 cassettes (GC8/127-148)

### On the Telengana Peasant Uprising

1. Comrade C.H. Rajeshwar Rao (74), Sect. Member of CPI Andhra Pradesh. Interviewed in Hyderabad, A.P. on 10.10.97, by Abhijit Majumdar & Shahriar Kabir. English. (GC8/127-128)
2. Comrade Arutla Kamla Devi (77) of the CPI, former MLA, directly participated in the Telengana movement, led a women's brigade. Interviewed in Hyderabad, A.P. on 13.10.97, by Abhijit Majumdar & Shahriar Kabir. This tape starts with a painting on the Telengana uprising. Urdu. (GC8/130)
3. Comrade Nalla Vajramma (78) of the CPI, wife of Comrade Nalla Narsimhulu who was killed in the Telengana uprising. Comrade Vajramma also participated in the Telengana peasant uprising. Interviewed in Jangain, district Warrangal, A.P. on 14.10.97 by Shahriar Kabir. This tape starts with the landscape of Telengana where the uprising took place in the 1940s. Telegu. (GC8/129)
4. Comrade Raj Bahadur Gour (79) of the CPI, A.P. on the Telengana labour movement of A.P. and Comrade Brijrani Gour, wife of Raj Bahadur Gour, on the women's movement in A.P. Interviewed in Hayderabad, A.P. on 10.10.97, by Abhijit Majumdar & Shahriar Kabir. English and Urdu. (GC8/131-132)
5. Comrade Madala Narayan Swami (84), C.C. member of the CPI (M-L) New Democracy, active participant of the Telengana peasant uprising. Interviewed in Hyderabad, A.P. on 9.10.97, by Abhijit Majumdar & Shahriar Kabir. English. (GC8/136-137)
6. Comrade Maddikalaya Omkar, State Secretary of MCPI, A.P. on the Telengana peasant uprising and the formation of the MCPI, and Comrade Maddikalaya Laxmi, wife of Comrade Omkar. Interviewed in Hyderabad, A.P. on 11.10.97, by Abhijit Majumdar & Shahriar Kabir. English and Telegu. (GC8/138-139)

7. Comrade Kanuri Venkateshwar Rao (80) of the CPI (M-L) and his cultural team on the Telengana and Naxalite songs, sang by Kanevri, M. Rama Rao (Secretary Arunodaya), R. Shoba and Pulana Vijoy Kumar. Interviewed in Hyderabad, A.P. on 9.10.97, by Shahriar Kabir. English, Telegu and Urdu. (GC8/140)
8. Comrade B.N. Reddy (78), MP, Convenor, CPM Andhra Pradesh State Committee and Comrade B. Sarojini on the Telengana peasant uprising. Interviewed in Hyderabad, A.P. on 10.10.97, by Abhijit Majumdar & Shahriar Kabir. English and Urdu. (GC8/141-142)
9. Local leaders of the Telengana peasant uprising, E.R. Ramkrishna Reddy (70) and Bitta Agaya (80). Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir and Abhijit Majumdar at Kadivendi village of Warrangal district, on 14.10.97. This tape starts with the landscape of Telengana and some monuments. Telegu. (GC8/144)
10. Local leaders K.Yadagiri (70), M.Ramchadraya (70), K. Narasimhulu (70) and K. Kishan (62). Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir and Abhijit Majumdar at Kalenapaka village of Warrangal district and Aliur village of Nalgonda district (A.P.), on 15.10.97. This tape also contains songs on the Telengana peasant uprising sang by Arunodaya of the CPI(M-L) New Democracy. Urdu and Telegu. (GC8/145)
11. Songs and 'Burrakatha' and 'Jamkulkatha' (ballads) on the peasant uprisings of Telengana and Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh, presented by Arunodaya of the cultural wing of the CPI (M-L) New Democracy. Recorded by Shahriar Kabir in Hyderabad on 15.10.97. Telegu. (GC8/146)
12. Revolutionary writer and poet Jwalamukhi of Andhra Pradesh on the Telengana and Srikakulam peasant uprisings and the UCCRI (M-L). Interviewed by Abhijit Majumdar and Shahriar Kabir, in Hyderabad, on 12.10.97. English. (GC8/143)

**On Srikakulam's Peasant Uprising of the 1960s and 70s**

13. Comrade Pyala Vasudeva, former secretary of the State Committee of the CPI (M-L) New Democracy. Interviewed by Shahriar Kabir, in Hyderabad on 12.10.97. English. (GC8/133-135)

14. Comrade Y. Sambasiwa Rao, secretariat member of the CPI (M-L) New Democracy. Interviewed in Hyderabad, A.P. on 8.10.97, by Abhijit Majumdar & Shahriar Kabir. English. (GC8/147-148)

## Bangladesh Liberation War

Concerning the Bangladesh Liberation War there are at present two collections at IISH, though more are expected to arrive later this year (2008) The collections are the one compiled by Dr. Mahabub Rahman from Rajshahi, and one brought together by filmmaker Tanvir Mokammel from Dhaka.

### Collection Dr. Mahabub Rahman

Collection of audiotaped interviews with eight independence fighters (Moulvi Md. Mozammel Huq, Muktijoddha Alom, Muktijoddha Joinal Abedin, Lutfor Rahman, Gonesh Proshad, Prof. Majharul Hannan and Abdul Matin Chowhuri) in the Gaibandha District (Northern Bangladesh), relating to their experiences during the Bangladesh Liberation War (or War of Independence) of March-December 1971, in which the Pakistan province of East Pakistan became the independent. Interviews by Prof. Md. Mahbubar Rahman (History Department, Rajshahi University, Bangladesh) in December 1999. (GC5/945-950)

### Collection Tanvir Mokammel

The collection consists of 132 Mini DV-cassettes with interviews which Tanvir Mokammel made for his documentary film '1971'.

#### List of Mini-DV Cassette (Call no.: BG GC9/299-431)

*Number, Name, Date, Place, Remarks*

1. Nurul Islam Nahid (Part-1); Dhaka
2. Nurul Islam Nahid (Part-2) / Ajoy Roy (Part-1); Dhaka
3. Ajoy Roy (Part-2) / Barrister Amirul-Islam (Part-1); 02.09.2005; Dhaka
4. Barrister Amirul-Islam (Part-2); 03.09.2005; Dhaka
5. Barrister Amirul-Islam (Part-3); 03.09.2005; Dhaka
6. Barrister Amirul-Islam (Part-4); 03.09.2005; Dhaka
7. Towfique Imam (Part-1); 03.09.2005; Dhaka
8. Towfique Imam (Part-2) / Rehman Sobhan (Part-1); 03.09-05.09.2005; Dhaka
9. Rehman Sobhan (Part-2); 05.09.2005; Dhaka
10. Towfique Elahi & Mahbub Uddin Ahmed (Part-1); 06.09.2005; Dhaka

11. Towfique Elahi & Mahbub Uddin Ahmed (Part-2); 06.09.2005; Dhaka
12. Towfique Elahi & Mahbub Uddin Ahmed (Part-3) / Moidul Hasan (Part-1); 06.09.2005; Dhaka
13. Moidul Hasan (Part-2); 07.09.2005; Gazipur
14. Moidul Hasan (Part-3) / Dr. Kamal Hossain & Hamida Hossain (Part-1); 09.09.2005; Dhaka
15. Dr. Kamal Hossain & Hamida Hossain (Part-2); 09.09.2005; Dhaka
16. Dr. Kamal Hossain & Hamida Hossain (Part-3); 09.09.2005; Dhaka
17. Dr. Kamal Hossain & Hamida Hossain (Part-4) / Major C. R. Dutta (Part-1); 10.09.2005; Dhaka
18. Major C. R. Dutta (Part-2) / Abdur Razzak (Part-1); 10.09.2005; Dhaka
19. Abdur Razzak (Part-2) / Major Rofique (Part-1); 10.09.2005; Dhaka
20. Major Rofique (Part-2); 11.09.2005; Dhaka
21. Major Rofique (Part-3); 11.09.2005; Dhaka
22. Mohiuddin Ahmed (Part-1); 11.09.2005; Dhaka
23. Mohiuddin Ahmed (Part-2) / A. K. Khondoker (Part-1); 12.09.2005; Dhaka
24. A. K. Khondoker (Part-2) / Dr. Anisuzzaman (Part-1); 12.09.2005; Dhaka
25. Dr. Anisuzzaman (Part-2) / Johra Tajuddin (Part-1); 12.09.2005; Dhaka
26. Johra Tajuddin (Part-2); 13.09.2005; Dhaka
27. Johra Tajuddin (Part-3); 13.09.2005; Dhaka
28. Mr. Salauddin (Footballer) Full / Wahidul Haque (Part-1); 14.09.2005; Dhaka
29. Wahidul Haque (Part-2); 15.09.2005; Dhaka
30. Wahidul Haque (Part-2) / Still Pictures from Books / Abdul Mannan Khan (Part-1); 15.09-16.09.2005; Dhaka
31. Abdul Mannan Khan (Part-2); 16.09.2005; Dhaka
32. Abdul Mannan Khan (Part-3) / Nuh-Alam Lalin (Part-1); 16.09.2005; Dhaka
33. Nuh-Alam Lalin (Part-2); 17.09.2005; Dhaka
34. Nuh-Alam Lalin (Part-3) / Ali Zaker (Part-1); 17.09.2005; Dhaka
35. Ali Zaker (Part-2) / Abu Osman Chowdhury (Part-1); 17.09.2005; Dhaka
36. Abu Osman Chowdhury (Part-2); 17.09.2005; Dhaka
37. Abu Osman Chowdhury (Part-3) / Kamal Lohahi (Part-1); 19.09.2005; Dhaka
38. Kamal Lohahi (Part-2); 19.09.2005; Dhaka



39. Kamal Lohahi (Part-3) / Ferdousi Priovashini (Part-1); 19.09.2005; Dhaka
40. Ferdousi Priovashini (Part-2); 19.09.2005; Dhaka
41. Ferdousi Priovashini (Part-3); 19.09.2005; Dhaka
42. Ferdousi Priovashini (Part-4) / Mr. & Mrs. Shihabuddin (Part-1); 22.09.2005; Dhaka
43. Mr. & Mrs. Shihabuddin (Part-2) / Major Arefin (Part-1); 22.09.2005; Dhaka
44. Major Arefin (Part-2); 22.09.2005; Dhaka
45. Major Arefin (Part-3); 22.09.2005; Dhaka
46. Meghna Guhathakurta (Full) / Tofayel Ahmed (Part-1); 23.09.2005; Dhaka
47. Tofayel Ahmed (Part-2); 24.09.2005; Dhaka
48. Tofayel Ahmed (Part-3); 24.09.2005; Dhaka
49. Tofayel Ahmed (Part-4) / Mahbub Zaman (Freedom Fighter) (Part-1); 24.09.2005; Dhaka
50. Mahbub Zaman (Freedom Fighter) (Part-2); 24.09.2005; Dhaka
51. Mahbub Zaman (Freedom Fighter) (Part-3) / Major Kamrul Hasan Bhuiyan (Part-1); 25.09.2005; Dhaka
52. Major Kamrul Hasan Bhuiyan (Part-2); 25.09.2005; Dhaka
53. Major Kamrul Hasan Bhuiyan (Part-3); 25.09.2005; Dhaka
54. Major Kamrul Hasan Bhuiyan (Part-4) / General Shafiullah (Part-1); 26.09.2005; Dhaka
55. General Shafiullah (Part-2); 26.09.2005; Dhaka
56. General Shafiullah (Part-3); 26.09.2005; Dhaka
57. General Shafiullah (Part-4) / A. S. M. Rob (Part-1); 05.10.2005; Dhaka
58. A. S. M. Rob (Part-2) / Major Kamrul Hasan Bhuiyan (Part-5); 06.10.2005; Dhaka
59. Major Kamrul Hasan Bhuiyan (Part-6); 06.10.2005; Dhaka
60. Moidul Hasan (Part-1); 07.10.2005; Dhaka
61. Moidul Hasan (Part-2); 07.10.2005; Dhaka
62. Moidul Hasan (Part-3); 07.10.2005; Dhaka
63. Moidul Hasan (Part-4) / Aminur Rahman (Jailer) (Part-1); 07.10.2005; Dhaka
64. Aminur Rahman (Jailer) (Part-2); 26.01.2006; Dhaka
65. Aminur Rahman (Jailer) (Part-3); 26.01.2006; Dhaka
66. Jalal Uddin Fakir (Tajuddin's School Friend); 26.01.2006; Dhaka
67. Abdus Samad Master (Full) / Simin Hossain Rimi (Part-1); 28.01.2006; Kapasia
68. Simin Hossain Rimi (Part-2); 28.01.2006; Kapasia

69. Simin Hossain Rimi (Part-3); 28.01.2006; Kapasia;  
(Cassette 68-69)
70. Simin Hossain Rimi (Part-4) / Monsoor Ahmed (Tajuddin's  
School Friend) (Part-1); 28.01.2006; Kapasia
71. Monsoor Ahmed (Tajuddin's School Friend) (Part-2) / Dalil  
Uddin Ahmed Khan (Part-1); 29.01.2006; Kapasia
72. Dalil Uddin Ahmed Khan (Part-2) / Simin Hossain Rimi (Part-1)
73. Simin Hossain Rimi (Part-2); 29.01.2006; Kapasia
74. Dr. Karim (Part-1); 02.02.2006; Kapasia
75. Dr. Karim (Part-2) / Abu Sayed Chowdhury (Part-1); 02.02.2006;  
Kapasia
76. Abu Sayed Chowdhury (Part-2); 02.02.2006; Kapasia
77. Abu Sayed Chowdhury (Part-3); 03.02.2006; Khulna
78. Nitai Gain (Full); 04.02.2006; Khulna
79. Babor Ali & Ershad Ali Morol (Full); 04.02.2006; Khulna
80. Ferdousi Priovashini (Part-1); 04.02.2006; Khulna
81. Ferdousi Priovashini (Part-2); 04.02.2006; Khulna
82. Ferdousi Priovashini (Part-3); 04.02.2006; Khulna
83. Ferdousi Priovashini (Part-4); 05.02.2006; Khulna
84. Shorojini Biswas, Shorotsati Roy, Gofurani Sarder & Bhairabi  
(Full); 05.02.2006; Khulna
85. Sanjib Kumer Gain & Moyonmona Mondol; 05.02.2006; Khulna
86. Mahbub Uddin Ahmed, Wahab & Towfique-E-Elahi (Part-1);  
01.03.2006; Mujibnagar
87. Mahbub Uddin Ahmed, Wahab & Towfique-E-Elahi (Part-2);  
02.03.2006; Mujibnagar
88. Mahbub Uddin Ahmed, Wahab & Towfique-E-Elahi (Part-3);  
02.03.2006; Mujibnagar
89. Md. Momin Chowdhury / Md. Baker Ali, Momina Khatun &  
Abdul Kader Mondol (Part-1); 04.03.2006; Kushtia
90. Momina Khatun & Abdul Kader Mondol (Part-2) / Abdul Kader;  
04.03.2006; Kushtia
91. Krishna Lal / Abdul Wadud / Abdul Kader; 04.03.2006; Kushtia
92. Shakhina Bibi & Joinab Bibi (Part-1); 04.03.2006; Jessore
93. Shakhina Bibi & Joinab Bibi (Part-2) / Skeikh Abdur Rahim;  
04.03.2006; Jessore
94. Abdul Gaffar Lal (Part-1); 04.03.2006; Jessore
95. Abdul Gaffar Lal (Part-2); 05.03.2006; Kushtia
96. Abdul Gaffar Lal (Part-3) / Tajuddin's School (Gregory High  
School) / Amor Sur (Part-1); 06.03.2006; Dhaka
97. Amor Sur (Part-2) / Kaminibala Dutta, Mina Rani Sarker & son  
of Bhushan Dutta; 06.03.2006; Dhaka

98. Abdul Mannan Khan / Brigadier Majumder; 06.03.2006; Dhaka
99. Dr. Md. Jinnatul Alam (Part-1); 08.03.2006; Rajshahi
100. Dr. Md. Jinnatul Alam (Part-2) / Md. Raihan Ali & Md. Abdus Satter; 08.03.2006; Rajshahi
101. Lakjan Begum, Rijiya Begum, Waja Begum; 10.03.2006; Panchagar
102. Halima Akter / Mahbub Alom & Alom Chowdhury; 10.03.2006; Panchagar
103. Panuwar Rahman Bhuiyan (Pintu) / Mahbub Alom & Abdur Jabbar / Md. Jahirul Islam / Md. Salauddin / Md. Jonab Ali / Masuda Begum; 11.03.2006; Thakurgaon
104. Md. Hasan Alom / Panuwar Rahman / Bhuiyan (Pintu) / Mahbub Alom / Abdur Jabbar / Sharif Alom Chowdhury (Part-1)
105. Sharif Alom Chowdhury (Part-2); 12.03.2006; Jaipurhat
106. Dewan Mozammil Haque / Abdur Rahman Mondon; 12.03.2006; Jaipurhat
107. Abed Hossain & Mozaffer Hossain; 13.03.2006; Jaipurhat
108. Rail Station; 13.03.2006; Jaipurhat
109. Nayeb Ali / Md. Moslem Uddin (Rice seller) / Ms. Buty & Feroja Dewa / Taramon Bibi (part-1); 12.03.2006; Jaipurhat
110. Taramon Bibi (part-2) / Village of Anwar Bhai's / Md. Babul Molla, Md. Fuad Hossain / Md. Hafijul Islam (with ground of Freedom Fighter) (Part-1); 13.03.2006; Jaipurhat
111. Village of Anwar Bhai's / Md. Babul Molla, Md. Fuad Hossain, Md. Hafijul Islam (with ground of Freedom Fighter) (Part-2); 13.03.2006; Dohar
112. Village of Anwar Bhai's / Md. Babul Molla / Md. Fuad Hossain, Md. Hafijul Islam (with ground of Freedom Fighter) (Part-3); 17.03.2006; Dohar
113. Md. Abdul Karim / Md. Manju Mia; 18.03.2006; B. Baria
114. Jonaki Pati, Sabitri, Shibo-Sanker Tati; 19.03-20.03.2006; Srimangal
115. Jonaki Pati, Sabitri, Shibo-Sanker Tati; 20.03.2006; Habiganj
116. Md. Salim (Betiwarra) / Uttam Guha (Part-1); 20.03.2006; B. Baria
117. Uttam Guha (Part-2) / Arham Siddique (Part-1); 21.03.2006; Comilla
118. Arham Siddique (Part-2); 22.03.2006; Dhaka
119. Arham Siddique (Part-3) / Bahauddin Chowdhury (Part-1); 22.03.2006; Dhaka
120. Bahauddin Chowdhury (Part-2) / Simin Hossain Rimi (Part-1); 22.03.2006; Dhaka
121. Simin Hossain Rimi (Part-2) / Khalilur Rahman (Part-1); 22.03.2006; Dhaka

122. Khalilur Rahman (Part-2); 25.03.2006; Netrokona
123. Jatin Sarker & Mrs. Sarker (Part-1); 25.03.2006; Netrokona
124. Jatin Sarker & Mrs. Sarker (Part-2); 25.03.2006; Netrokona
125. Sohrab & Montaj (Kishorganj); 27.03.2006; Kishorganj
126. Manomendro Roy Chattergy Chowdhury, Sri Chamon Kumar Chattergy Chowdhury (With two songs) (Part-1); 27.03.2006; Kishorganj
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## Pakistan

### Mine Workers in Pakistan

A recent collection of photographs and audio tapes documents the harsh working lives of those who labour in the coal, salt, and other mines of Pakistan. Part of an ongoing project by Ahmad Saleem and his team from Islamabad, the collection provides insights into the working and living conditions, struggles, and outlook of the men, women, and children who earn their living in Pakistan's large mining sector. Covering mines in different provinces, it provides unique material on labour relations, patterns of labour migration, and the implementation of labour laws in Pakistani mines.

Ahmad Saleem's project is the first study that looks at the incidence of bonded labour in the Pakistani mining industry. Of all the industrial areas where there is bonded labour, mining appears to have received the least attention. This despite the fact that conditions in the Pakistani mining sector must be regarded as amongst the most hazardous.

Mining operations take place throughout Pakistan's four provinces. The sensitive nature of the research and its relatively brief time span necessitated

that Ahmad Saleem choose those mine sites he was familiar with and where he had some personal contacts: these sites represent a cross-section of mining operations throughout Pakistan.

In all, the group visited some 50 mines, and interviewed over one hundred mineworkers, as well as more than a dozen mineowners and their agents over a period of 35 days. They were also able to interview family members of miners and hold meetings with federal and provincial government officials concerned with the mining sector, with representatives of trade unions, opinion leaders, and social scientists.

The research focuses on labour contracts between the various parties. The roles and relations between the actors in the recruitment system are examined in some detail. It takes into

*A Mineworker in front of his' mineshaft. Photo by Ahmed Saleem.*



account the labour arrangements and the external factors that indirectly influence them. Ahmad Saleem recorded the results of his research in a report Rapid Assessment in Bonded Labour in Pakistan's Mining Sector. This project will greatly increase knowledge about the situation of workers in the mining industry in Pakistan.

The collection consists of about 100 pictures, 2 audiotapes (Call no. BG GC7/431-452), 2 videotapes (Call no. BG GC8/325-326), and 2 minidisks (Call no. CD1/406-407) with interviews.

Text: Emile Schwidder and Ahmad Saleem, December 2003

### **Communist Movements in Pakistan**

Interview with journalist I.A. Rahman former communist activist on communist movement of Pakistan, interviewed by S. Kabir in Lahore (05/12/2005) (1 tape)

Interview with Tahera Mashar Ali (80) on Communist Women's Movement in Pakistan, interviewed by Kabir in Lahore. (December 2005) (2 tapes)

## Others

### **Collection Prafulla Chakrabarty**

The cassettes contain interviews with refugees and political activists, covering the period from 1947-1970. The interviews were conducted from 1980 to 1988. (22 cassettes, Call no. GC5/907-928)





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By Bus from Central Station: bus 43 runs four times an hour to busstop Cruquiusweg (next to IISH).

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