

CPN-Maoist - a party in the making

- A group of extreme left political parties cooperate under the name CPN Unity Centre (1990)
- Its election platform (United People's Front Nepal, UPFN) becomes third strongest force in the 1991 parliament (coordinator: Baburam Bhattarai)
- CPN (Unity Centre) breaks up in late 1993
- Two UPFN want to be registered for the elections of Nov 1994; group of Baburam Bhattarai is rejected by Election Commission
- Communist groups of Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda) and Baburam Bhattarai join in underground as CPN (Maoist) (1995)
- Deuba government tries to smash the formation of Maoist cells in Mid Western Nepal by military force

Start of insurgency

- CPN (Maoist) approaches the Deuba government with a catalogue of 40 demands (Jan 1996)
- No reaction from government side
- CPN (Maoist) declares "people's war" against government (13 Feb 1996)

Demands on nationalism, e.g.

- Revision of Treaty of Peace and Friendship with India
- Revocation of several new agreements with India
- Better control of Indo-Nepalese border
- Termination of Gurkha recruitment by India
- Better control of foreign capital
- End of Indian expansionism
- End of bribery politics of (I)NGOs

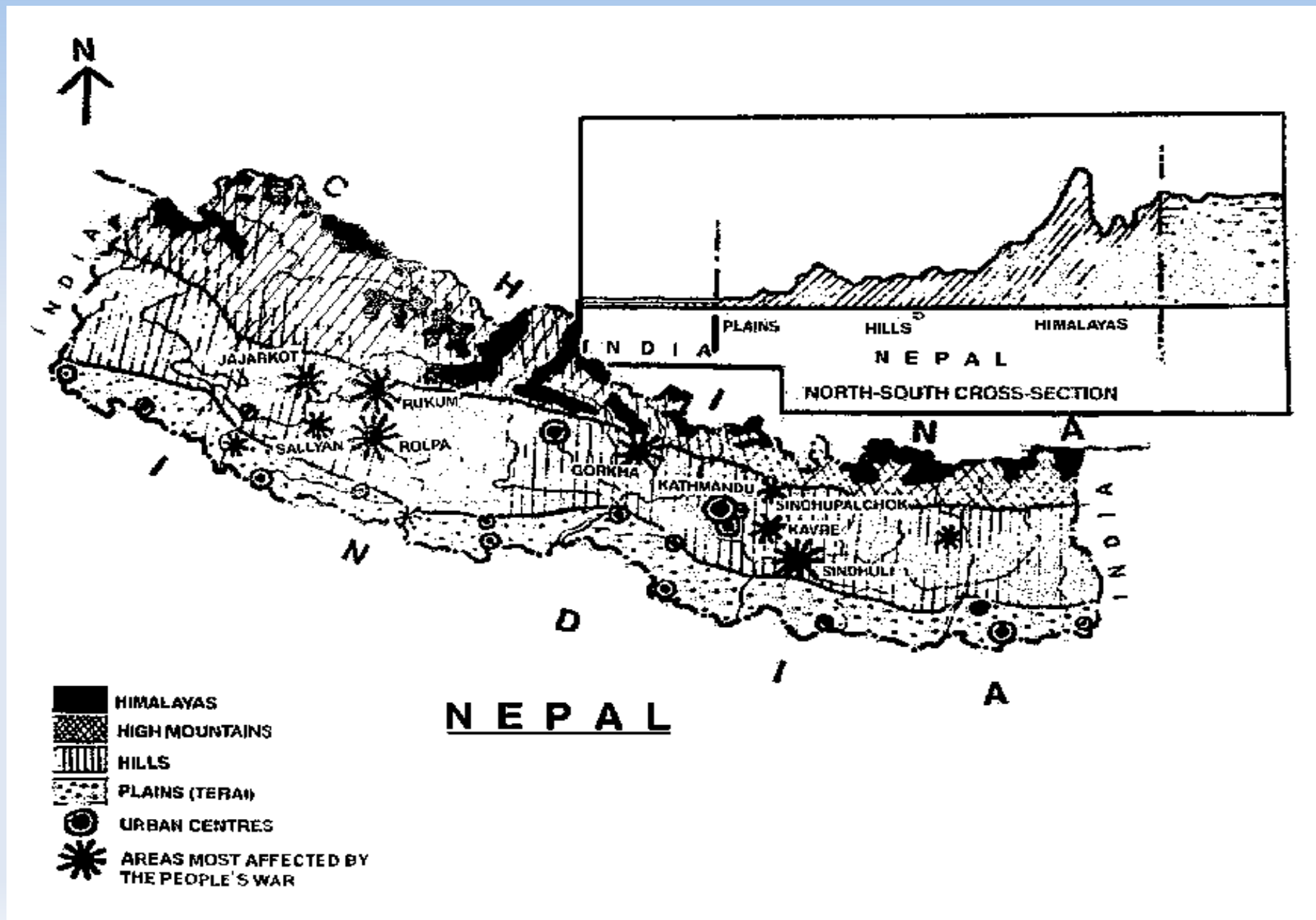
Demands on state and society, e.g.

- New constitution written by an elected constituent assembly
- Abrogation of special rights and privileges of monarchy, i.e. end of monarchy
- Army, police and administration under the control of the people
- Abolition of Public Security Act and other inhuman laws
- Compensation for victims of Jana Andolan I
- Secular state instead of Hindu state
- Equal hereditary rights for boys and girls
- Abolition of untouchability
- Equal status for all mother tongues of the country
- Freedom of press and opinion

Demands on living conditions, e.g.

- Ownership rights for cultivators of the land
- Right to work and social security provisions in case of unemployment
- Minimum wages in industry and agriculture
- Accommodation for homeless people
- Debt relief for poor peasants
- Free medical treatment and free education
- Control of inflation
- Infrastructure for rural areas
- Fighting against corruption and smuggling
- Assistance for orphans, disabled persons, elders and children

Early Maoist strongholds after 1995

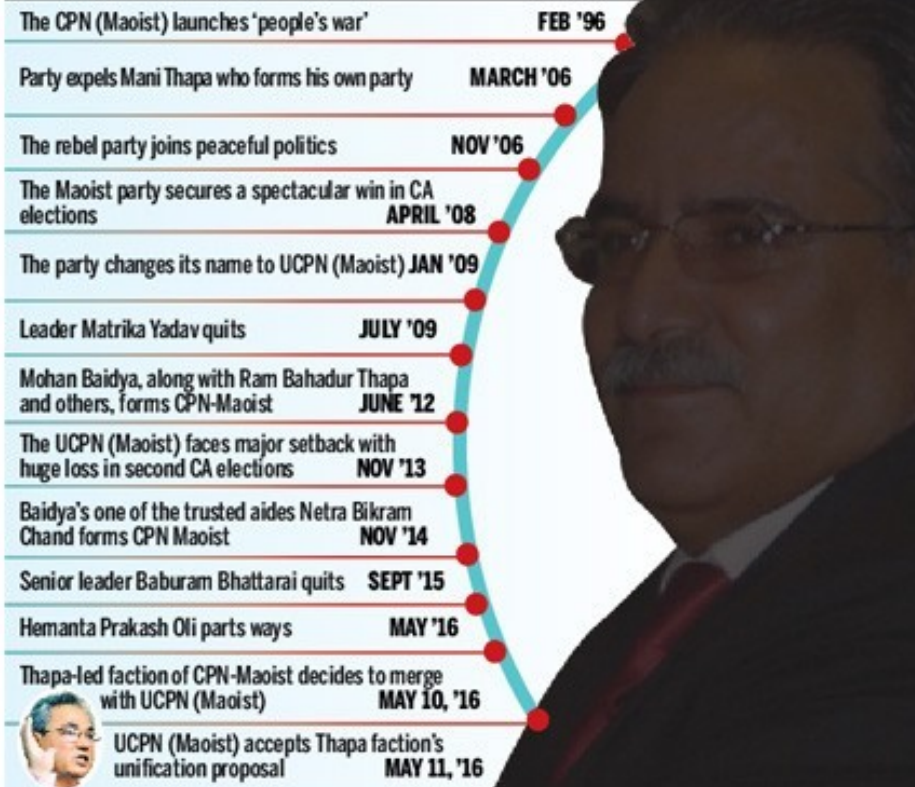


Years of people's war

- Gradual extension of Maoist influence and installation of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) (1996-2001)
- Attempted suppression of these activities by the government through police force
- First round of peace talks with government (July-Nov 2001)
- Mobilisation of army and escalation of conflict (after Nov 2001)
- Second round of peace talks with government (Jan-Aug 2003)
- Further escalation after second step of royal coup (1 Feb 2005)
- Agreement with 6 party alliance in New Delhi (22 Nov 2005)
- Termination of insurgency after end of royal coup (24 Apr 2006)
- Comprehensive peace agreement between state and CPN (Maoist) (8 Nov 2006)
- Cooperation in writing of interim constitution; CPN (Maoist) joins interim parliament and interim government (early 2007)

Maoist party Developments since 1996

THE REBEL PARTY SINCE 1996



UNDERSTANDING REACHED

- Forming a joint committee to give impetus to the unification process
- Making Marxism, Leninism and Maoism the merged party's guiding principle
- Upholding the new constitution, parliamentary politics and historical achievements
- Abandoning the idea of 'new people's revolution'
- Using street, Parliament and government as an instrument to achieve 'socialist revolution'
- Bringing other splinter Maoist parties to the unification process

Map of Nepal

(Political and Administrative)

