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Oral Presentation O7.3

**MAOISM IN SOUTH ASIA: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE ON IDEOLOGY,
PRACTICE, AND PROSPECTS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY**

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The largely rural, peasant societies of India and Nepal—along with the relationship between India/Nepal and advanced capitalist countries—have resulted in similar domestic situations in both countries that are/were favorable to building revolutionary Maoist movements. The respective communist parties that are leading Maoist movements in India and Nepal have/had analyzed the domestic situations in each country to be semi-feudal and semi-colonial, thus drawing on the historical legacy of Maoism to lead revolutionary struggles. However, the unique particularities in both Nepal and India have presented complexities that have lead to ideological divergences and a contestation of Maoism and New Democracy as a means for making communist revolution.