

People's War - United Front – Revolutionary People's Power

As an armed organization that implements political tasks in the Indian Revolution, PLGA was not confined just to military operations. It served as the principal instrument for the revolutionary masses to establish revolutionary political power organs (RPC-Revolutionary People's Committees or Janatana Sarkars) with the aim of area-wise seizure of power. In the past decade, PW extended to vast areas and in the strategically weaker areas for the enemy among these areas, the people's democratic political power organs emerged while destroying the exploiting state machinery. The enemy is destroying these organs, thus making the PW lose mass support, is blockading our areas, is wiping out PLGA forces through encirclement-mopping up-surprise attacks, is damaging the centralizing capacity of the PLGA forces and making them decentralize (scattering them), is looting the villages, razing them down, closing weekly markets and stopping any kind of supplies from outside, massacring people, transporting people to strategic hamlets and imprisoning them. Ultimately they are increasing carpet security on a huge scale in our guerilla zones to fail the aim of establishing liberated areas. While the PLGA is defeating the enemy attacks amidst this carpet security, people's political power organs are being built using the space available. Keeping the following teaching of Mao always in mind, PLGA is advancing forward in that direction : 'Seizure of power through armed struggle and solving the issue through war is the central task of the revolution and its highest form'.

Moreover by fulfilling tasks like constantly carrying on revolutionary political propaganda, consolidating people into various structures (party-people's militia, mass organizations, RPCs), arming them-training them, rallying people into various people's struggles, participating in production to increase the living standards of the people and providing medical facilities for the people, PLGA has earned a permanent place in the hearts of the people in the various guerilla bases-guerilla zones and red resistance areas.

As a result, people's power organs are emerging in Dandakaranya (DK), Bihar-Jharkhand (BJ), Bengal-Jharkhand-Odisha border area and Andhra-Odisha Border area (AOB). In DK, area level

revolutionary people's governments have been formed and working regularly and district level people's governments have also been formed and started working. They are getting consolidated and expanding with higher level tasks. Revolutionary People's Governments are developing in the villages of BJ, AOB and Lalgah (Jungle Mahal) in Paschim Bang. They are advancing in the direction of forming area level political power organs.

Even before the formation of PLGA, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, North Telangana and DK, people's committees/Gram Rajya Committees emerged as people's political power organs while Krantikari Kisan Committees have developed as the principle organization from the beginning for conducting armed agrarian revolution and to build people's political power in Bihar and Jharkhand. After the formation of PLGA, in all the areas, people's political power organs are being formed in the form of RPCs. Under the conditions where the power of the enemy is getting destroyed in the nucleus of the guerilla zones, the formation of guerilla bases (area level political power organ) was started with the understanding that liberated areas must be built from there.

These RPCs that are being formed where the power of the exploiting classes have been destroyed in PW, have taken up the task of advancing PW as their central task and are intensifying anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggles. They are trying to rally vast masses against the conspiracies of the MNCs and corporate companies like Tata, Essar, Jindal, Mittal, Vedanta etc to loot our country's natural resources and against the Operation Green Hunt (OGH) that the ruling classes launched. They are carrying on mass agitations not to allow them into guerilla zones and to prevent the centuries old adivasi communities and the vast forests from getting destroyed. Due to the resistance of the revolutionary movement, no huge project could be started. This is putting a check on the exploitation of corporate companies like Tata, Essar, Jindal, Mittal and Vedanta.

RPCs are forming defence committees and militia commands from the area level to the panchayat level against the encirclement and mopping up

campaigns conducted by the ruling classes to wipe out the revolutionary movement. In the past decade, the defence committees, militia commands and the various kinds of militia organizations under their leadership had been gaining several experiences. People's Militia is playing its role in defending the people. It is developing as a base force in PLGA.

On the other hand, RPCs are consolidating people against fake reforms of the exploiting governments and are placing an alternative development model in front of the Indian people. Particularly, they are implementing revolutionary reforms and are taking steps to distribute land to every family. With the aim of increasing production and improving the economic position of the people, they started to develop agriculture. They are improving the irrigation facilities. They are introducing cooperative methods. They are encouraging fisheries, orchards, growing of vegetables etc. They have taken up land leveling programme on a huge scale in DK in 2010.

They are putting great efforts to impart education and medical facilities to the masses here who have been kept far away from these facilities all these days. As part of this, many people's schools and ashram schools are being run all over DK. The specific feature of these schools is that they are imparting education in their mother tongue. People's doctors are being trained and they are treating people free of cost.

The exploiting governments have turned the legal system unjust. Nyay (Judicial) Committees were formed and are solving the problems in the people's courts. These people's courts are playing a prominent role in anti-feudal struggles. It is not an exaggeration to say that in the past three decades, local people in the movement areas have never gone to the police stations or the courts for solving their problems.

Jungle Bachao Committees (Forest Protection) have been formed and are working to preserve forest wealth and maintain ecological balance.

PW is greatly impacting the cultural sphere. If the society is to travel in the direction of new democracy, then struggle in the cultural sphere is necessary. The Education-Cultural Committees being formed under the RPCs are fighting with backward tribal traditions and the deeply entrenched superstitions to overthrow the authority of the tribal elders and to increase the economic, political and

social role of women they are fighting against patriarchy. They are developing new democratic culture among the people. Revolutionary days and revolutionary traditions are replacing local traditions and festivals. February 10 - Bhumkal Divas, Hool Divas, March 8, May Day, May 7 - Alluri's Birth Anniversary, July 28-Martyrs Memorial Day, September 21 – Party Formation Day, December 2 – PLGA Day and such revolutionary days are being celebrated with revolutionary fervor. This struggle in the cultural sphere is again reinforcing the economic and political struggles.

This struggle that is going on in all the spheres is changing the social canvas in the movement areas. When we speak of the important changes in the social canvas, the changes that occurred in the conditions of the women is a matter of pride. After the revolutionary movement started consolidating the women who were being crushed under tribal patriarchy, there was significant change in their conditions. Particularly, forced marriages came to an end. Women who were confined to the family and had no social recognition whatsoever are now playing an active role in the social sphere and are asserting their identity at home and outside. As a result, democratic relations are getting established between men and women.

As a result of the efforts of the RPCs, interest about revolutionary reforms is increasing all over the country. They became new study subject for the party and the people. The alternative political power that is emerging from below is laying the foundation for the united front of the four classes. It is giving confidence to the people of our country that PW is being carried on under the leadership of our party to overthrow the exploiting classes and establish new democratic political power.

It is necessary to intensify efforts to develop these budding RPCs. They must be strengthened so that they can fulfill the dreams of the Indian oppressed masses. The experiences of various revolutionary movements in building political power must be applied to the concrete conditions here. Mass organizations must play a crucial role in this effort where RPCs have been formed. The efforts of mass organizations must be principal in spheres such as production, development, medicine, education, propaganda and culture. People's political power can prosper only by drawing the strength of the vast masses. ☆

Role Of Women In People's War

"Every cook must become a politician. Only then can social revolution be victorious. How can we say that a society would change without the participation of women" – Lenin

We all know that the conditions of women have degraded to the second rank in the human society with the emergence of class society. Whether it is the slave society, feudal society or the capitalist society, the position of men has been in the first rank. While the oppressed men and women in the class society are subjected to exploitation and oppression, women who constitute half the sky are being subjected to patriarchy in forms such as male domination and discrimination and are being oppressed doubly. No social revolution can advance unless women who constitute half the sky also become half of the struggle and play their role. Particularly, in the World Socialist Revolution carried on under the leadership of the proletariat and in the New Democratic Revolution that is carried on as part of it, the slogan 'No women, No Revolution' has been formulated from decades of revolutionary practice. The participation of women in revolution indicates its advancing nature and progressiveness.

The Indian revolution mobilized thousands of working class and middle class women in the movement areas, towns and cities. It stood in their support. From the initial days of PW in India, women have not only been participating standing in the forefront but have also been playing their role in its development. Women are realizing that women's liberation is linked with the liberation of the oppressed masses and are participating in considerable numbers shoulder to shoulder with men in mass struggles against exploitation, oppression, state violence, patriarchy (male domination, discrimination), in anti-feudal armed agrarian revolutionary struggles, in mass resistance struggles and guerilla warfare. As a result, women's empowerment in movement areas is going on increasing. Considering women as second rank citizens is on the wane. Their opinions are being respected. They are also participating in making political decisions.

Bourgeois armies are looking down on women and have confined them to non-combat departments. Contrary to this, revolutionary women are enhancing the confidence of women by participating in battle operations. They are shattering the bourgeois and feudal ideology that women are not suitable for military sphere. They are participating in all party, military and mass organizations. There are no mass

organizations, primary party (part-time) units, party units or RPCs without women. They are working as leaders of women's organizations, organizers, in cultural organizations, party cells, village party committees, area committees, district/division/zonal committees and as commanders and members of LOS (local organizational squad) and cultural squads. In several areas they are shining well as secretaries of party cells, village party committees and area committees. In some places they are even taking up responsibilities as district committee secretaries. They are working in press and propaganda spheres. And the role of women in the budding revolutionary political power organs is significant. They are playing their role in building people's state as RPC members, presidents, vice-presidents and in-charges of various departments.

In the course of intensification of armed agrarian revolutionary struggle and its development into anti-state armed struggle, the people's liberation guerilla squads and platoons came into existence and women began joining them. They are no longer weaklings. With the emergence of PLGA, separate units consolidated into a guerilla army and the guerilla women who were members of these units became part of army. They are proving that they are strong women by developing into brave guerillas and commanders by fighting courageously in the battle field. They are undeterred in sacrifices and are fulfilling their role responsibly.

Revolutionary women's movement is developing in BJ, DK, AOB, Paschim Bang, Odisha and other special areas, zones and states with the support of PLGA under the leadership of party. In each struggle, women are participating on a huge scale. Several struggles are being conducted on women issues. Every year March 8 is being celebrated as International Working Women's Day with great fervor. It became common place for women to participate in meetings and seminars. Though they were initially held openly, as the state banned revolutionary women's organizations in the movement areas, they are now being held secretly. But with the support of the people and under the protection of PLGA and People's Militia, the role of women in these is increasing with each day and not at all decreasing. Thousands of women have been

consolidated into revolutionary women's organizations in movement areas and it is not an exaggeration to say that no other women organizations in our country can claim such membership (if we leave the so-called memberships of bourgeois and revisionist women's organizations bogged down in elections).

Struggles Against State-Violence

As the role of women is increasing in PW, the exploiting state is arresting, torturing, insulting and inhumanly murdering women. Using gang rapes as a weapon has become common place in movement areas. In the country-wide brutal multi-pronged offensive launched by the ruling classes after the formation of CPI (Maoist), particularly women are being subjected to many difficulties and travails. Attacks are conducted with members and leaders of women's organizations and PLGA members as targets. Their evil design is to create terror among the people and isolate them from the movement. However, women's participation in mass resistance struggles against brutal state violence is increasing further and not at all decreasing. As part of OGH, police and special forces are pouncing on the villages like a pack of wolves and massacring people. Under these conditions women are in the forefront in resisting the police forces. In the course of the movement, even if they are being arrested and put in jails, they are keeping the red flag aloft inside the jails too and displaying revolutionary spirit.

Old women are coming to the forefront to defend younger women. To get their relatives, *Sangam* members, leaders and party leaders released and for claiming the dead bodies of those martyrs killed in police firings, women are resisting either singly or collectively and establishing heroic traditions. As deep hatred developed among the women from childhood towards the governments and their mercenary police and as they are becoming steeled in the mass resistance struggles against them, the recruitment of women into PLGA has been increasing significantly.

Women's Role in Mass Struggles Against Police Atrocities in Jharkhand

Repression on women's movement increased since 1997 in Jharkhand. Women were arrested and paraded to insult them. Several women were incarcerated in jails. Women conducted struggles against the intense state-violence. In several instances, they surrounded the police and beat them. In order to get the arrested women activists released

they went to the police stations and *gheraoed* them. In some instances, whole villages joined the resistance. In some instances, police had even fired upon the women who surrounded the police stations.

As soon as the police enter a village, the Adivasis beat the drum. The neighboring villagers who hear it, take up their bows and arrows and gather at one place to resist the police. Sometimes they fight the police with bows and arrows. Women come arming themselves with something from the kitchen or throw stones. They teach the police a lesson through militant resistance. In almost every instance, they make the police apologize for their mistakes and make them sign an agreement that they would never do such mistakes again and that they would not enter that village again.

Let us take a look at some of the incidents of resistance. Three thousand women did *rasta roko* for 24 hours when police gang raped a girl. At night, men stood in their support. The rapist police were beaten up. Finally the DSP apologized and wrote that he would see to it that such incidents do not happen again from their side. On March 8, 2002, some girls of the cultural organization were arrested by the police. But they had to be released due to public pressure the next day.

In June 2007, mass movement was conducted under the leadership of various mass organizations and women's organizations opposing the insults and atrocities perpetrated by Navadi PS officer Pramod Singh (Bokaro district) on women. Several women were wounded and hospitalized due to his brutality in Bonketta and Koti villages in Digagarh panchayat when the police attacked them for the whereabouts of Naxalites. Women rallied in huge numbers opposing his atrocities and the support given by the DGP to him in perpetrating these. Police attacked the protestors too. One woman leader and a peasant organization activist were arrested. The angered women *gheraoed* the PS. They stayed put till they were released. Finally they had to be released and Pramod Singh had to be suspended.

In the Anti-Displacement Struggle of Kalinganagar

Since 2005, Adivasi people (Ho, Mundari, Santhali) have been militantly fighting against the proposed steel plant of Tisco company near Kalinganagar (Jajpur district, Odisha) that had seized 12,000 acres of land belonging to Adivasis. Women are playing a militant role in this agitation. The PLGA under the leadership of Maoist party stood in full

support of the movement. Women stood in the forefront in this struggle even while facing severe tortures, harassments, arrests and massacres. The agitation took an angry turn with the massacre of people by the police on January 2, 2006. Though the construction of steel plant is stalled at present, movement is continuing in various forms against the attempts to build the plant by damaging the fighting spirit of the people.

Singur Agitation

Ratan Tata occupied thousand acres of land in Singur area for Nano car factory and in May 2006 people began a huge resistance against this. With the inspiration of anti-displacement struggles all over the country and particularly with the inspiration of Kalinganagar agitation and with the support of revolutionaries and democrats, they took up a militant agitation. CPM goons and police perpetrated tortures, insults and atrocities on several women who were participating actively in the movement. Dozens of them were arrested and sent to jails. A minor girl and activist of Bhumi Uchhed Pratirodh Committee Tapasi Malik was raped and murdered. Protests erupted all over the country against this on a huge scale. Young women and men rebelled as they understood that the promise of jobs after giving training was a sham. Finally the Nano car factory proposal had to be annulled by the government. Undoubtedly this is a victory won by the Singur peasantry with the support of the entire people.

Nandigram Agitation

People launched an agitation since January 3, 2007 against the establishment of a special economic zone by occupying thousands of acres of valuable fertile land for a chemical hub of Salem in Nandigram (Medinipur district, Paschim Bang). In the heroic struggle waged under the leadership of Bhumi Uchhed Pratirodh committee (BUPC) to defend their land, houses and villages, women stood in the forefront. Due to this most heroic resistance, government was forced to annul the proposal for SEZ in Nandigram. However, the social fascist government of CPM perpetrated inhuman massacres and atrocities on March 14 and between 6th and 14th of November, 2007 and daydreamed that it could stop struggles like Singur from going the Nandigram way. As part of the November massacre, dozens of women – daughters in front of mothers and mothers in front of sons – were gang raped by the CPM goons for being in the forefront in the struggles. Hundreds were murdered or went missing and more than a thousand

people were injured. Thousands of houses were razed down. The uncompromising struggle of Nandigram people against the central and state governments won its place in history as a great struggle. It remains an inspiration to several such struggles.

Lalgarh People's Revolt

After PLGA conducted the Salboni ambush, the struggle which rose against the police atrocities on Lalgarh people spread like a prairie fire within a short period. This turned into the 'Lalgarh People's Revolt'. In this revolt under the leadership of the PCAPA (People's Committee Against Police Atrocities), tens of thousands of women participated and played a prominent role. They demanded that police officers who committed atrocities on women and the government should apologize, that Harmad Vahini must be disarmed and that police attacks must stop. Women who joined in Sidhu-Kanu People's Militia in large numbers participated in chasing the police away from that area, in closing all roads to stop the police and the government from entering that area consisting of 1100 villages, in laying mines and booby traps and in keeping night vigil in 1300 to 1400 villages. Women were in the forefront in several demonstrations that were held from Lalgarh to Kolkata, carrying traditional weapons. In building this revolt and in its development our party and PLGA played a prominent role.

Women were in the forefront in demolishing CPM party offices and government buildings that were serving as police camps, in wiping out CPM leaders who are leading the Harmad Vahini, their goons and other armed gangs, in the resistance of thousands of people in hundreds of villages to the 'Lalgarh Operation' launched by the central and state forces in June 2009, in occupying lands in more than fifty villages, particularly in the huge demonstrations held in Jhargram protesting the Sonamukhi rapes in July 2010 and in the development activities led by the people on a huge scale. As a result, dozens of women became victims of atrocities and murders in the hands of Harmad Vahini goons and Joint Forces. Several women like Archana Singh, her daughter, Savitri Soren, Aasumati Murmu, Chudamani, Parvati Rana, Phatgul Maandi, Khukhu Mahato, Phulmani Meiti, Saraswati Dolui, Arti Mandal and Gitali Adak died in their attacks.

Women's active role is worth mentioning in the development of Lalgarh struggle that started as a people's struggle against the brutal attacks of the police and turned into an armed people's revolt and

as an anti-state struggle and moved towards building people's political power and seizure of power.

Women's Resistance in Narayanapatna Movement

Narayanapatna (NP) movement once again brought on the agenda that land issue is linked with the issue of political power. The role of women in anti-arack struggle and the land struggles is inspiring. Women are working actively in 'Ghenoba Bahini', the People's Militia. Women are becoming part of every activity. They are heroically fighting shoulder to shoulder with their class brethren and occupying a place of pride. There is no agitation, demonstration, resistance or meeting without the participation of women. While women are in the forefront in some, some are being exclusively held by women.

Repression on women playing an active role in the struggle is severe too. Several women became victims of atrocities, indiscriminate tortures and inhuman insults by police and Santi Committee goons. The leaders of women's organizations, members and even ordinary women are being put in jails after illegal arrests. Some women were declared 'most wanted'.

Resisting OGH became the main task for women. On April 14, 2010, ten thousand women participated in a rally held in NP. They demanded that the illegally detained persons in jails be released unconditionally and the police camps established in this area be lifted.

The women are carrying traditional weapons and are always keeping chilli powder ready to resist as the attacks of police and Santi Sena mobs became a daily routine. 'You be at the back, we will be in the forefront' is what these women said to their men in some instances where they fought with the police, injured them and chased them away, thus leading the whole resistance.

In June 2009, fifty police attacked Lellipaya village in Borigi panchayat and tried to take the men along with them after destructing property in their houses. Women came together and beat one policeman. The terrified police fired in the air and ran away after getting that police released. When the police attacked the women again, the women of the neighboring Manjariguda village also resisted and chased the police away.

When the police attacked Kanaka village in Tentulpodar panchayat and took along with them a villager named Seerika Sannama after tying his hands at the back, the village women fought with the police

and got him released.

The police took away Livu and Mino belonging to Dumsili village in Balipatta panchayat and imprisoned them in NP police station. Their wives went to the PS, fought with the police and got them released.

On August 3, 2009, thirty-five AP Greyhounds policemen attacked Jangidivalasa village in Kaurubadi panchayat in Bandugaon block. Only women were present in the village at that time. They began fighting with the police by surrounding them and simultaneously sent word to their men and the neighboring villagers. Within a short period women and men arrived with traditional weapons and seized the weapons, cell phones and kit bags from the police. They tied them with ropes questioning them as to why Andhra police were coming into Odisha. Some policemen begged and pleaded that they had children. People released them only after BDO and SI gave assurance in writing.

When police attacked a village Diguvalocha in Borigi panchayat police went into a house to harass a woman who was cooking. The 'woman' was in fact a 'Pejju' (a man who performs puja and dresses like a woman according to Adivasi tradition). Immediately the Pejju threw hot water boiling on the stove on the police. Police ran away with burnt faces howling. Women and children threw stones at the police and chased them away till the borders of the village.

In October 2009, police put up posters portraying the leaders of Chasi Mulia Sangha – Nachika Linga, Singanna and Ramphad - as looters, along with their photos. Two thousand women rallied and surrounded Narayanapatna PS against this. They tore down the posters put up at the PS. Though the gates were locked and they were lathi charged, women scaled the gates and questioned the station officer. Women were also active in November 20, 2009 incident where they questioned the police. The police fired upon the agitators and comrades Singanna and Andru died. When everybody scattered after the firing and was fearing arrest if they go for the dead bodies of Singanna and Andru, it was women who fought with the police and brought back the dead bodies. It was due to the initiative of the women that thousands of people could perform the last rites of their beloved leaders with respect.

After the November 20 incident police attacked the villages indiscriminately and it became common place for them to beat the men with rifle butts and

arrest them. In many such instances, women resisted severely. Women are being active in getting their men released, in *gheraoing* the police stations and taking part in rallies and dharnas. Police are using foul language and beating the women in such instances. They are not even sparing the children. Due to these atrocities of the police, many women and children were injured and their heads were fractured. There were instances where women went with fractured heads and injuries to the police stations and got their men released.

As *Sangam* leaders and men were being arrested, it is the women, children and elderly persons who are left in the villages to carry on agriculture. They are doing sentries with traditional weapons and are defending their villages, properties and harvest. It is the women and elderly persons that are going to the weekly markets and buying their daily needs.

Though the police and the land lords are creating hurdles and threatening that they would fire upon the people if they come to harvest crops, women are preparing themselves to harvest the crops in the lands gained by them through struggles. They are pledging that they would not leave the lands even if they had to spill their blood. They are adding valiant chapters to contemporary history.

Similarly women are participating actively in such anti-displacement struggles as Niyamgiri, Posco, Mali, Deomali, Gandhamardan in Odisha, Sompeta, Kakarapalli in AP and in the struggle for separate statehood for Telangana and are fighting back the exploiting policies of the ruling classes.

Women's Role in Military Sphere

Women are participating actively on a huge scale in PW as part of all the three forces of PLGA – main, secondary and base forces. They are fulfilling responsibilities as People's Militia members, commanders, Militia C-in-Cs, as members in Local Guerilla Squads, platoons, companies, supply squads and supply platoons, as Platoon Party Committee members, as mechanics in weapon repairing units, as guards for party leaders, as military instructors and in various departments as doctors and tailors etc. They are playing important role in developing PW to higher level by participating in battles with the enemy. They are displaying a spirit of sacrifice and a steely determination to fight till the end. They are playing a crucial role as commanders in some ambushes and displaying their efficiency. In the past decade, women's role is present in all the principal battle operations. Battle operations conducted without the

participation of women are very few.

Women's Role in The Base Force Of People's Militia

It is the People's Militia that is directly leading the mass resistance in the anti-feudal struggles, anti-state struggles, anti-displacement struggles (against MNCs, SEZs, mining, huge projects like Polavaram etc) and struggles against state-violence. People fought militantly carrying their traditional weapons in Nandigram, Singur, Kalinganagar, Lalgarh, Narayanapatna, Niyamgiri, anti-bauxite struggle of Visakha etc. The role of women in all these mass resistance struggles is prominent.

Women's Role in Fighting Back The Counter-Revolutionary Campaigns Like Salwa Judum and Sendra

'Booby traps or pressure bombs' and 'traditional traps' turned into sharp weapons in the hands of the people's militia to fight back counter-revolutionary campaigns like Salwa Judum and Sendra, SPOs, Koya Commandos, counter-revolutionary organizations like TPC, JPC, Sasastr People's Morcha, Harmad Vahini, NASUS, Gram Rakshak committees, Santi Committees and the OGH that is going on since mid-2009. Ditches were dug in the direction from which the police forces enter the villages. There were many instances where the police forces that come secretly to attack the villages fell into these traps and were severely injured by the bamboo stakes, iron rods and arrows that were planted in them. Due to this many limitations were imposed on the police forces that used to come to attack the villages without any control. The role of women militia members in digging traditional booby traps is very important.

Thus unhesitant women not only participated in mass resistance activities but are also trying to make success the responsibilities given to them in battle operations. Women are also participating considerably in several actions conducted by the People's Militia and the PLGA to seize the supplies of the police forces. The People's Militia forces are playing a prominent role in the defence actions taken up by the People's Defence Committees under the leadership of RPCs to protect the villages, people and the properties from the attacks of the mercenary police. Militia Women are courageously fighting back the attacking police forces with arrows and country guns in ambushes. There were instances where mothers who had delivered just eight days previously had done sentry duties by tying the baby to their backs and where fully pregnant women, differently able

women (blind, deaf and lame) had done sentry duties.

The role of militia women in ploughing fields, sowing, harvesting and in collective production works and in helping the poor peasants is very praiseworthy. Women worked resiliently to rebuild the houses burnt down by the SJ goons and the mercenary police and gave solace and courage to those families. These incidents indicate that the very life of the people, particularly those of women turned into a battle.

Hundreds of People's Militia forces are rallying to observe *bandhs* protesting fake encounters, arrests, police massacres and atrocities. They are rallying thousands of people and are playing a prominent role in destroying the properties of government and comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie (CBB). Women are participating in large numbers in such incidents and some are being led by women militia commanders.

In 2006, PLGA attacked the explosive godowns in NMDC mines on the Bailadilla hills in DK and seized nearly 20 tonnes of explosives. 900 People's Militia forces helped PLGA in transporting these. Women constituted 40% of these forces and they fulfilled their role valiantly. This attack increased the self-confidence of women. In 2009, in a similar attack planned for seizure of explosives in East Bastar area, a total of 500 to 600 militia members participated and 30% of them were women. On May 13, 2010, women constituted 30% of the militia that transported the 17 tonnes of ammonium nitrate that was seized as part of 'Operation Ammonia'.

Several women militia commanders and members died while fighting fiercely with the enemy during their attacks. In West Bastar, militia platoon commander comrade Pottami Ayiti (Avunar), militia members comrade Midiyam Ayite (South Bastar), comrades Dasri Salami, Ranai Gawde, Poolo Vadde, Ramoli Vadde (all from East Bastar) and Santoshi of Maad died while fighting the police forces. Comrade Sunita Madaavi of Gadchiroli, comrades Munni (Konta) and Tellam Bhime of S.Bastar were women militia members who were raped and murdered by the police. In S.Bastar, militia platoon section deputy commander comrade Kartam Deve died due to snake bite. Comrade Ayiti who was martyred in Avunar worked as militia platoon commander with utmost courage and bravery amidst SJ attacks and set an ideal. She strove very hard to arm the people with traditional weapons to resist the attacks of SJ.

Though the People's Militia forces worked part-time, it was difficult for them to fulfill their daily needs

while they were engaged in battle operations. Sometimes they did not even get food to eat. They used to drink gruel and fill their stomachs. Sometimes they did not get even that and there were women comrades who fell unconscious while doing sentry duty due to lack of food. They are overcoming this problem by working in collective farms, gathering forest produce and selling it and doing collective labor. They are extending full support to the PLGA main and secondary forces in battle operations and are participating in them.

Brave Deeds of Women in PLGA Main and Secondary Forces

In fierce battles like the Daula raid, Jehanabad raid, Giridih raid, Madhuban raid, Padeda ambush, NMDC raid, Murkinar raid, Jaraghati ambush, Ranibodili raid, Kuduru ambush, Uralmetta ambush, Tadimetla-1 ambush, Tonguda ambush, Battiguda ambush, Tadkel ambush, several raids on SJ sibir, Khas Mahal raid, Bhimbandh ambush, Bhatgaon raid, Kiriburu ambush, Modugupal-1 ambush, Gampakonda ambush, Balimela ambush, Tellarayi ambush, Modugupal-2 ambush, Banda-1, Banda-2 ambushes, Damanjodi raid, Markanar ambush, Minpa ambush, Madanveda ambush, Laheri ambush, Tavvetola ambush, Mandagiri ambush, Palachelma ambush, Kongera ambush, Lakhisarai-Kajra ambush and Saranda counter-operation - women valiantly played their role. Several brave women like comrade Sandhya in Alatom ambush (AP), comrades Swarupa and Rajita during Koraput campaign (AOB), comrades Karuna and Somari in Daula raid in DK, comrade Enki in the raid on Gangalur SJ sibir, comrade Anju in Jhumra Pahad raid in Jharkhand, comrades Kamala, Rambatti in Nayagarh (Odisha) operation, comrade Santi in Tadkel ambush, comrade Ratna in the MV-79 attack (AOB), comrades Madkam Badri, Ravva Sanni, Punem Jogi, Madkam Bayi, Veko Vimala in the Kanchal counter ambush (covert operation-DK), comrade Sujata in Gunukuralla ambush (AOB), Reena in Modugupal ambush (DK), comrade Mangli in Daiguda ambush (AOB) and comrade Rukmati in Mukram-Tadimetla ambush (DK) have been martyred while fighting the enemy by putting their lives at stake and have written a new chapter in the history of PW. The ideals set by the women comrades in the development of PW would always remain an inspiration to PLGA.

Several women participated in the Koraput campaign (February 2004) where hundreds of weapons were seized from the armory. They participated equally with the men in the tough guerilla maneuvers in high mountains. As part of campaign

preparations, the PLGA team that went to Battunur village in East Division (AOB) was surrounded by the Greyhounds and fired upon. Comrades Swarupa and Rajita gave cover firing to the other team members to retreat safely and laid down their lives in the firing.

On September 3, 2005, the mine proof vehicle in which the CRPF jawans were traveling was blasted very courageously and 24 jawans were wiped out at Padedda. This was led by a women commander of DK and thus she proved how efficient women were.

The 'Operation Ropeway' that shocked the Indian ruling classes – the Nayagarh raid of February 15, 2008, involved walking for months together, traveling for hundreds of kms in an unfamiliar terrain, among unfamiliar people speaking an unfamiliar language. Dozens of women comrades overcame several difficulties and hurdles along with the men comrades and participated in the operation. They fulfilled the responsibilities given to them valiantly. They participated in assault and seizing of weapons and also fulfilled responsibilities of communication, recce, transporting and treating of injured comrades etc. When they were making preparations, AP Greyhounds surrounded PLGA comrades near Gudari village (Odisha) and attacked them. Platoon-6 Party Committee member (PPCm) comrade Kamala (Manglo) laid down her life there while fighting the enemy. While retreating after seizing hundreds of modern weapons and thousands of rounds of ammunition in the Nayagarh raid, the Gosama battle took place on the next day. Three SOG commandos including an OASP assistant commandant died in the resistance of the brave red fighters. Another PPCm of Pl-6 comrade Rambatti and Regional Company-1 member comrade Iqbal

were martyred while fiercely fighting the enemy.

Women comrades carried on inspiring maneuvers in a thrilling manner and set an ideal in Markanar ambush (February 1, 2009) of Gadchiroli (DK). While a police jawan was running for his life carrying his AK, a woman comrade with a 12 bore gun chased him, killed him and seized his AK. While a normally injured jawan was firing with his SLR, a woman comrade rushed to him, hit him with her leg and seized his SLR. This has once again proven that higher consciousness in a person decides the outcome in a battle.

In the historic Mukram-Tadimetla ambush (April 6, 2010), women comrades played their role in wiping out enemy forces on a huge scale. Section commander comrade Rukmati was martyred when an enemy grenade blasted while she was seizing weapons in this attack.

On September 22, 2010, in an ambush conducted by the secondary and base forces of PLGA in S.Bastar, two policemen died. A woman comrade led this ambush.

The influence of patriarchal ideology of the class society is very strong on the revolutionaries too. This is proving to be a hurdle for the initiative, development and fighting spirit of women comrades in party, PLGA and revolutionary mass organizations. As part of the rectification campaign (2009-2010) taken up against the non-proletarian trends in the CPI (Maoist) party, cadres fought against patriarchy too. Such campaigns were conducted in the party in the past too. Cadres, particularly male comrades tried to overcome their mistakes through criticism and self-criticism. They took this campaign to the people and educated them. The anti-patriarchal struggle helped in increasing the self-confidence of the women comrades. This change can be seen during battle operations too. ☆

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of the children left the journalists speechless. They had no answer.

Communist Party of China built children's brigades in workers *bastis* and villages. Comrade Mao said the following about them – "Both girls and boys are their members and they should be aged between 8 and 15. This brigade of workers' children would be present where the Red Guard brigades and youth brigades are present. Every village has one brigade leader. There are no brigade leaders in *bastis*. Brigade leaders are present at the district level.

The tasks of the children's brigades : 1) They must do sentry duty. 2) They must inquire about drugs

and gambling. 3) They must eradicate superstitions and religious oppression. The children's brigades must inquire about drugs and gambling and without any compassion or sympathy should attack religion severely. They would fulfill their responsibility towards the people properly and with sincerity. They would attend mass meetings. Wooden guns are their primary weapons. Some possess spears"

Participation of children in PW is an inevitable phenomenon. Its roots are in the class society. As class struggle continues till the class society comes to an end, so would the children play their role in class struggle definitely. Let us hold aloft this Maoist understanding, hail the heroic participation of children in PW and rally support for their struggles. ☆

Role of the People's Militia is Crucial in Mass Resistance Struggles

Since the launch of PW in India, People's Militia organizations have been formed and are playing their role in the resistance struggles. After the formation of PLGA, People's Militia is developing in a more consolidated manner. The squads that have been working till then – Self-defence squads – SDS, Jan Militia squads (PMS), Gram Rakshak Squads (GRD), Area Rakshak Squads (ARD) began developing further, vastly. Where people's political power organs are being formed, that is in areas where RPCs are present, Praja Rakshak squads (PRDs) and militia platoons have been formed. At present efforts are on to build militia companies. The People's Militia is fulfilling the following main tasks :

Defending from the attacks of armed police and paramilitary forces, punishing local enemies of the people, standing in support of Revolutionary People's Governments, mass organizations and mass struggles, protecting them and developing mass resistance struggles and leading them.

Panchayat Militia Commands and Area Militia Commands that led the militia activities and coordinated them were formed under the leadership of the Panchayat level and Area level RPCs. They are gaining experience in some areas in DK, Bihar-Jharkhand and AOB.

These militia structures that are being formed with vast mass base and developing are like a perennial river for PW and guerilla warfare. They keep them alive. That is why the police, paramilitary forces and the exploiting ruling classes are terrified by the People's Militia. They are conducting suppression campaigns on a huge scale targeting the militia. As part of this, several heroic Militia Supreme Commanders, Militia Platoon Commanders and Militia members have been martyred while fighting bravely in the battlefield. The Sidhu-Kanu Militia Supreme Commander comrade Sidhu Soren, Ghenoba Bahini Supreme Commander comrade Singanna and many other comrades were martyred at enemy hands. They painted the People's Militia red with their warm blood. When we examine the activities of the People's Militia that were carried on militantly, actively and in a varied manner in this past decade, we can see that it is developing as a strong base force of the PLGA.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the mass resistance actions of the People's Militia forces are continuously happening in DK, BJ, AOB and West Bengal. The state, central police, commando, special forces and the counter-revolutionary mobs are being resisted in whatever manner they can by the people, mass organizations and people's militia in their hundreds and thousands collectively, in the form of Action Teams and jointly along with the PLGA forces. As a result, though there are thousands of paramilitary, commando and special task force jawans in police stations and camps, it has become difficult for them to come out of their camps and patrol even for one km.

After the formation of PLGA, the number of People's Militia organizations increased considerably. As a result, gradually a significant change occurred in the nature of the actions conducted by the People's Militia on the enemy. They are heroically attacking the enemy having modern weapons with their traditional weapons, killing them and seizing their weapons. Since a decade, People's Militia rallied from dozens to thousands in number and participated in various activities. They fought back the enemy as much as they could and conducted hundreds of harassment actions and injured dozens of policemen. In some incidents, they wiped out the enemy forces. In weekly markets, small towns and in front of shops, they attacked the police and paramilitary jawans who were single and armed, injured or killed them and seized weapons. Such kind of actions sent chills down the spines of the enemy. To stop at every step the armed police mobs and killer gangs that come to attack the villages, they dug/set up thousands of blasting booby traps and traditional traps. Protesting the illegal arrests of people, militia members, *Sangam* leaders and members, the masses heroically resisted the police and got them released in several places.

The role of People's Militia in finding out the activities of class enemies, people's enemies, informers and coverts in the rural areas by continuous surveillance on them and in protecting the revolutionary movement and the revolutionary leadership from them is very important. Their role is also crucial in catching the CIDs sent secretly into

the movement areas and punishing them in the people's courts. The role of People's Militia units cannot be underestimated in continuously doing sentry duties to defend the villages from the attacks of police and the counter-revolutionary goons, in stopping arrests, in getting the arrested persons released and in providing protection to the political, organizational works, struggles and production activities of the people. People's Militia is acting as the eyes and ears to the main and secondary forces of the PLGA and is extending active help and support to it, thus playing a crucial role in developing PW. They are staying for one week or ten days with those forces, participating in attacks and are playing an excellent role in making them successful. It is destroying enemy supplies, seizing them and handing them over to people and PLGA and extending logistical support. The role of People's Militia in destroying comprador bourgeois and imperialist properties is also primary.

Common Militia that is emerging from mass resistance struggles

The people who are arming themselves in various mass agitations are consolidating into Common Militia. It is due to the crucial role of the People's Militia that mass agitations are developing into resistance struggles. In the struggles that came to the fore against the counter-revolutionary organizations and campaigns like Salwa Judum (DK), Sendra (Jharkhand), Nagrik Suraksha Samiti (JH-Paschim Bang border), TPC (Bihar), JPC (JH), PLFI (JH), Sasastr People's Morcha (Bihar), Harmad Vahini (the social fascist army of the CPM in Paschim Bang), Santi Committee (Narayanapatna), in anti-displacement struggles and in land struggles people formed Bhumkal Militia (DK), Sidhu-Kanu Militia (Lalgarh), Ghenoba Bahini (Narayanapatna), Manyam Pituri Sena (Visakha), Niyamgiri Suraksha Sena (Niyamgiri) and all these are forms of Common Militia.

PLGA and Militia defeat counter-revolutionary organizations and campaigns

To wipe out the revolutionary movement as part of LIC, the exploiting ruling classes formed SPO system several counter-revolutionary killer gangs and campaigns like SJ, Sendra, NASUS and Harmad Vahini and incited them. PLGA and People's Militia fought them back by raising the consciousness of people against this and by implementing class line and mass line firmly. They armed the people and

consolidated them in People's Militia organizations.

In DK, particularly women have fought back the SJ mobs everywhere. Ambushes and raids like Vinjaram, Padedda, NMDC, Darbhagudem, Murkinar, Kotha Cheruvu, series of attacks on SJ sibir of Gangalur, Basagudem, Manikunta, Dondra and Errabore, Pundri booby trap, Ranibodili, Urpalmetta, Tadimetla, Tonguda, Battiguda, Modugupal, Tadkel, Minpa and Kokavada put an end to SJ murderous campaign.

Attack on Sendra led by Babulal Marandi, the attack on the mentor of NASUS and Jharkhand Mukti Morcha leader MLA Sunil Mahato, Ghatsila revenue division NASUS leader Santosh Mahato, his right hand Krista Mahato and continuous attacks on dozens of their goons by the PLGA led to the defeat of Sendra and NASUS in BJ and BJO areas.

PLGA and People's Militia suppress the arrogance of counter-revolutionary gangs like TPC-JPC and JAL and defeat private armies like Ranvir Sena

In Bihar and Jharkhand private armies like Sunlight Sena and Ranvir Sena and secret gangs like TPC, JLT, JPC and SPM have been formed under the aegis of the reactionary government. With the experience of having fought with the feudal armies from the beginning in Bihar and by holding aloft the class line and mass line more so after its formation, the PLGA waged constant battle against these counter-revolutionary secret gangs and private armies. In central Bihar and western Jharkhand several such battles were waged. Let us look at some of the important ones among them below :

Counter-revolutionary government secret gangs and their leaders in western Jharkhand like TPC's (Tritiya Prastuti Committee) State leader Murari, local leaders Sudhir Singh, Kariman Ganju, Bhola Uraon @ Mahesh, Kamta Prasad @ Hakad and several members like Dev Charan Mahato, Chanarik Turi, Satyanand Mahato, Prabhu Yadav, Sravan Kumar Singh and Gudu Ganju; JPC (Jharkhand Prastuti Committee) area commander Shafiq Ansari @ Rajesh, five JPC members in Chatra district, traitor Ravindra Mehta gang leaders Ajay Yadav, Surendra Mehta, Surendra Uraon and Hemant Uraon, Sonulal Uraon, Sanjay Paswan; later first and second rank goonda leaders like SPM's (Sasastr People's Morcha) Amit (he was with the TPC at first); Santi Sena killer gang leader Bhado Singh and several of his gang members; PLFI (People's Liberation Front of India)

and JLT (Jharkhand Liberation Tigers) goons were annihilated by the PLGA. At present the arrogance of these private armies and gangs was suppressed. The role of SDS and PMS is important in all these struggles.

Sidhu-Kanu People's Militia Gives Big Blows to the Social Fascist Harmad Vahini mobs

The Harmad Vahini fascist counter-revolutionary killer gangs are a form of social fascism in Paschim Bang. The anti-people, exploiting and murderous policies followed by the left front governments led by CPM for the past three decades faced the wrath of mass resistances in Singur and Nandigram. Exactly from then on, the social fascist murderous gang of Harmad Vahini also faced the wrath of the people. As part of the deluge of Lalgarh people, the heroic masses of Lalgarh revolted with hatred against Harmad Vahini and conducted huge resistance attacks on the Vahini and the CPM killer politicians who led it. Led by Sidhu-Kanu People's Militia that emerged from this resistance, the heroic masses of Lalgarh wiped out hundreds of various levels of CPM leaders and Harmad Vahini goons. In fact, this resistance has shaken the foundations of CPM in Paschim Bang. This resistance movement is intensifying and expanding to several spheres and areas and is advancing by seriously resisting the OGH offensive with the support of patriots, democrats and people of India. The martyrdom of people's revolt leader comrade Sidhu Soren, the Militia Commander famous as the second Sidhu and that of multi-talented leader of people's revolt comrade Umakant Mahato is a serious loss to the movement. In the two year long movement more than 110 Lalgarh people spilled their blood. Due to their supreme sacrifices, the people could defeat CPM's social fascism and its Harmad Vahini goons.

Ghenoba Bahini defends the People

The Narayanapatna movement started as a peaceful agitation for land led by Chasi Mulia Sangha. As part of it, 'Ghenoba Bahini' volunteer group was formed in the beginning of 2008 to maintain discipline during meetings, rallies, dharnas etc. The activists wore red clothes, boots and socks, a whistle hanging from their necks and carried traditional weapons. Women too were members of Ghenoba Bahini. The Commander-in-Chief was comrade Singanna. Ghenoba Bahini played a good role under his courageous leadership. It increased the self-

confidence of the people.

Within a few months of its formation in May 2008, Santi Sena was formed with the aim of suppressing the movement. Attacks on Chasi Mulia Sangha members, its activities, villages and people began. With this the tasks of Ghenoba Bahini widened. It became its primary task to protect the *Sangam*, villages and people. Arranging sentries in villages, resisting the attacks of Santi Sena, making defence arrangements including keeping sentries all around during agitation programmes and meetings became the tasks of Ghenoba Bahini. Its units were formed in several panchayats. It participated actively in attacking arrack shops and arrack manufacturing units of big traders and in making success the election boycott call. Santi Committee became inactive with the actions conducted jointly by PLGA and Ghenoba Bahini in 2010 on the Santi Committee leaders and goons.

'Manyam Pituri Sena' stands in the forefront in Land Struggles

On December 6, 2010, during the celebrations of tenth anniversary of PLGA, the Adivasi peasantry occupied 110 hectares (275 acres) of coffee plantations of Balapam-Korukonda coffee estate belonging to APFDC, under the leadership of our party in Chintapalli mandal (Visakha agency, AOB). PLGA stood in support of this struggle. As part of this struggle, 'Manyam Pituri Sena' was formed in Visakha agency. This People's Militia was formed with the inspiration of the anti-British struggle (1922-24) led by Alluri.

Apart from these, Common Militia organizations are coming to the fore as part of several mass struggles. Under the leadership of our party, PLGA is extending its support to all of these.

Thus People's Militia is playing a crucial role in advancing the PW and in developing mass struggles into resistance struggles and making them part of PW. People's Militia has strategic significance in PW. People cannot be liberated from exploitation and oppression unless they are armed on a large scale. With the participation of vastly armed masses and People's Militia, the guerilla warfare carried on by PLGA acquires a mass character and it develops into People's War. It is a historical fact that armed people can seize political power only through their united strength. ☆

PLGA - Great Support For Mass Struggles

When armed agrarian revolutionary flames spread to the four corners of our country, the anti-feudal struggles in the vast rural areas intensified with land issue at its core. Lakhs of acres of land belonging to land lords and government, forest and fallow lands were occupied by the people. They took up struggles on several issues including the issues of peasants, dalits and women. All these struggles advanced as armed struggles. After the formation of PLGA, these struggles took a wider form. PLGA stood in support of these mass struggles by defeating the several offensive operations of the state to suppress these struggles. It consolidated nearly 3 lakh people in various revolutionary organizations in DK, BJ, AOB, AP, Bengal and Odisha. These *Sangams* worked with the active support of the masses even during enemy repression and PW advanced further due to this fact.

The political and economic policies of LPG (liberalization-privatization-globalization) of the ruling classes have degraded the lives of the oppressed masses further. The severe wrath of the people towards the governments that are not solving any of their problems is erupting. Agitations on daily issues and political issues faced by the people are intensifying all over the country. As people are revolting on these issues everywhere, mass struggles are erupting. Various kinds of large scale agitations for land, livelihood, liberation, Jal-Jungle-Zameen, against displacement, SEZs, several dams, illegal mining, for democratic rights, against OGH and for the social, political rights of various sections of people and communities are coming to the fore. People with various kinds of political (mostly democratic and progressive) ideologies are coming forth to jointly work with our party. Particularly, the lower levels of cadres belonging to ML parties and left parties are participating actively in these struggles. Revisionism, modern revisionism and reformism are getting exposed with each passing day. The people and the cadres are opposing those parties and organizations and are standing in the forefront of movements. Even those liberal bourgeois forces that feel that there is no place for violence in people's struggles and that people's demands cannot be solved through the gun, are participating in these militant agitations. Right from Kalinganagar, Singur and Nandigram to Lalgarth mass upsurge, Narayanapatna mass upsurge, Niyamagiri, Posco, Gandhamardan, Mali, Deomali, Sompeta, Kakrapalli mass struggles and mass struggles against China clay mining and Visakha bauxite mining, mass struggle against Hindu chauvinists in Kandhamal, agitation for separate

statehood of Telangana, struggles for occupation of coffee plantations in Visakha, against displacement in some areas of Jharkhand and the mass struggles against floods and famine in Bihar - all these created great upheavals. They exposed the class nature of central and state governments. People displayed higher struggle consciousness and armed themselves overcoming the legal limitations of the constitution. They are chasing away the enemy forces and are fighting with determination putting their lives at stake amidst enemy firings. Any struggle launched by the people is turning militant. In some instances it is taking an armed form too. All these mass struggles created a new model in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, anti-CBB struggles. All these are struggles taken up for the existence of the people. The struggles are built around the slogans of 'land, political power, democracy and building of a people's army'.

All these are directly clashing against the 'state' and are worrying the exploiting ruling classes. As they are posing a threat to their very interests, thousands of forces were deployed and OGH was launched to crush these struggles and to loot the wealth of our country. Particularly, in BJ, DK, Paschim Bang and Odisha, the number of armed forces is increasing to hundreds and thousands and they are massacring people and implementing carpet security. On the other hand, the central and state governments are spending thousands of crores of rupees for fake reforms and are seriously trying to win the hearts and minds of people. People are preparing to fight on their life and death issues amidst repression and to fight back this dual policy of carrot and stick. They are displaying higher consciousness and resisting the brutal violence of the armed forces. They are sitting on dharnas in front of police stations for claiming the dead bodies of the people dying in fake encounters and to get arrested persons released.

PLGA stands in support of these mass struggles. It is with this support that thousands of people are joining the armed mass organizations like 'Bhumkal Militia' in DK, 'Jan Militia Squads' in BJ, 'Sidhu-Kanu Militia in Lalgarth, 'Ghenoba Bahini' in Narayanapatna (Odisha), 'Manyam Pituri Sena' in Manyam (AOB) and 'Praja Rakshana Militia' in Kalinganagar. They are advancing with coordination in the People's War waged against OGH carried on by the mercenary fascist police and paramilitary forces. They are proving that only 'People and a People's Army' can guarantee the victory of the



Children claim

'It is our right to participate in People's War'

The PW led by CPI (Maoist) in India is having a great impact on the children. They are getting inspired by PW and are becoming part of it. Due to the 'War on People' imposed by the Indian ruling classes, even children are forced to take the path of struggle for their existence. At a very young age they have been forced to learn to make war by participating in it. In the name of wiping out revolutionaries, the central and state governments have deployed thousands of mercenary police forces and the lives of Adivasi children were dragged into the war being fought in the strongholds of the revolutionary movement in the mountains. The reason for this is the imperialist sponsored LPG policies of the Indian ruling classes.

It is not possible to separate children from the PW ongoing in movement areas such as BJ, DK, AOB, Paschim Bang and Odisha. It became common place for some with bourgeois ideology or for the intellectuals sponsored by imperialists to portray the facts upside down and to make foul propaganda on revolutionary parties and revolutionary guerilla organizations.

Children are inevitably becoming a part of several mass agitations and movements conducted all over the country against these policies. The role of children is increasing in these movements in proportion to the prominent role of women in these. In the Kalinganagar, Singur, Nandigram, Lalgurh, Narayanapatna, Niyamgiri, Mali, Deomali, Visakha bauxite, Sompeta, Kakrapalli, Separate statehood for Telangana, Gandhamardan, anti-Posco and other agitations that are going on with the impact of the revolutionary movement, its support and led by it, the participation of children is clearly visible.

Children are playing a very active role in many villages inside the revolutionary movement areas.



revolution.

The impact of these struggles is felt by the proletariat and other sections of people in foreign countries. Proletariat in countries such as Philippines, Turkey, Brazil, US, UK, Greece and Italy held demonstrations and seminars against the brutal OGH carried on by the Indian ruling classes. On a huge scale, all democratic, progressive, peace-loving, patriotic forces and well-wishers of Adivasis all over

They very much love our party and the PLGA. If a squad enters a village, it is the children who give all kinds of support to it. As they are growing up in a revolutionary atmosphere, they are imbibing revolutionary culture from childhood. Wherever they are present, one can hear them singing revolutionary songs. When they take goats and cattle for grazing the forests and fields reverberate with revolutionary songs. Their games and songs are all getting revolutionized. It is not at all an exaggeration to say that many comrades in the revolutionary movement and particularly in the PLGA had developed from Revolutionary Children's Organizations or had been influenced by the revolutionary movement since their childhood.

Dozens of children between 8 and 12 years of age in the movement areas are getting consolidated in Revolutionary Children's Organizations. The students studying in bourgeois schools and in people's schools run by the RPCs are also joining these organizations. Within every RPC limits, more than a hundred children are joining these organizations. They elect a president and a vice-president for the organization. They conduct their organization's activities under their leadership. The responsibility of running these organizations is with the village militia units and sometimes the women's organizational squads look after them.

The duties of the Revolutionary Children's Organizations are as follows – learning revolutionary songs, dance, street plays, participating in mass meetings, singing revolutionary songs and performing dances in them, propagating against using tobacco, gutka, manjan, arrack, toddy etc so that children do not fall victims to these bad habits, doing sentry duty inside the villages, patrolling, keeping surveillance on enemy activities, secretly finding out about the

the country stood united and held rallies and meetings in Delhi, Punjab, AP, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Jharkhand, Bihar, Paschim Bang, Odisha and Mumbai. 'Forum Against War on People' was formed opposing OGH and a wide agitation was taken up.

Our party's credibility increased as it led these mass agitations that erupted all over the country and the credibility of PLGA increased as it stood in their support. The vast masses and oppressed sections are aspiring for the leadership of our party. ☆

activities of people's enemies in the village and handing over that information to militia and PLGA, attending the training camps held by revolutionary cultural activists and attending the primary level military training camps held by People's Militia.

The meetings of Revolutionary Children's Organizations are held according to the stipulated time. All the organization members possess traditional weapons like bows, arrows, knives and catapults. Separate children's cultural teams are being formed to fulfill cultural tasks. It is the specific feature of the cultural organization in Jharkhand that several full-time children's teams are part of it. Their 'War Dance' is one of the most popular art forms. In DK too, such full-time children's cultural teams are being formed.

Children are gathering forest produce or doing labor work to earn money needed for the revolutionary movement and giving that money as funds to the party, thus contributing their part. They're growing vegetables in collective farms by participating in collective labour and are contributing them to the children's organization activities or to the movement activities according to the needs.

Under the conditions where the enemy's massacres have reached their peak, the government school buildings that are used by the mercenary police forces are destroyed; roads and ditches are dug on the roads during *bandhs* observed for protesting the brutal massacres and atrocities of the police; traditional traps are set up to stop the enemy attacks on the villages and children are participating in all such militant activities.

When we look at the history of revolutionary movements of the world too, we find that the role of children is prominent. Claudie Broyelle wrote thus in her book 'Women's Liberation in China' - "There is no fairy-tales, no stories *just for children* and *no wonderful world of childhood*, only the right and proper inheritance that the world as it is offers children. This reminds me of a little Vietnamese child we had seen in a report about North Vietnam on television. We saw kids doing military training, learning to take the pin out of a grenade, organizing themselves to move into shelters without panic and so on. The reporter had asked, 'But do you think all this military training is a suitable occupation for children?' The child replied, 'Do you think American bombs spare children? Do you think children can remain outside the war, when the whole population is being attacked? No! So it's right that the children should be prepared and should learn to resist the aggressors'. It would be criminal not to teach them what they need to know

to survive, to defend them, to resist."

The brutal offensive of the Indian ruling classes on the PW in our country had a severe impact on children. In the past decade after the formation of PLGA, several Revolutionary Children's Organization members and ordinary children died in police firings and tortures. In 2004 - Nagendra (Gollapalli, DK), in 2005 - children's team member in Bihar comrade Guddu Bharati, in 2007 - comrade Manoj (Todka, DK), in 2008 - Revolutionary Children's Organization member comrade Raju (Kaunde, DK) and in 2010 - Revolutionary Children's Organization president comrade Maadavi Baman (DK) were martyred at a very young age. In 2002, during the Godugondla encounter in Nalgonda district (AP), Greyhounds police surrounded the PLGA guerilla squad and fired indiscriminately and a two and half year old girl child named Mounika was killed in that firing. In Lalgarh people's revolt, Archana Singh and her daughter were martyred in a police attack. In DK, three children died in the Savargaon massacre (Gadchiroli) and a minor girl named Janga (12) died in a fake encounter in Jajpur district (Odisha) on January 2, 2011.

There are several instances when the police who attack the villages have arrested children. In several mass agitations that were conducted from Nandigram to Narayanapatna, it became common place to arrest several children, gang rape minor girls and kill them. For example, in 2006, four children (three girls and a boy) were arrested by the police in Avunar (DK). One girl was let off and another girl and the boy escaped. The remaining girl is still in police/jail custody. Several children who are participating actively in the BJ revolutionary movement are incarcerated in jails without bails. It is in this backdrop that seven child guerillas had escaped from the Rourkela juvenile home in Odisha on June 21, 2011 and joined the PW.

Under such circumstances, it is the birth right of children to participate in PW. The Vietnam like incidents mentioned above are becoming common place in Indian PW. For example, journalists visited Avunar village when some children were taking military training. They were surprised. They naturally questioned the children why they needed military training. The children replied, "Every day the police are attacking our villages. Anybody spotted by them are killed, they are not even sparing the children. They are firing blindly on our fields and villages. The arrival of the police is announced by the firing of mortar shells. So what would happen if children do not know how to escape from them?" The unexpected question

Continued on page 67...

| Details of police casualties in the important military actions conducted by PLGA from December 2000 to December 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|----------------|------------|--|---|
| Date | Incident | Area, District | State | Police | | Seized by PLGA | | Details | Losses From Our Side |
| | | | | Died | Injured | Arms | Ammunition | | |
| 1-2-01 | Lakshimpuram Night Ambush | Gummalakshimpuram, Vizianagaram | AOB | 2 | 16 | | | APSP Forces | |
| 5-3-01 | Yellamanda Raid | Pileru, Chittoor | AP | | | 9 | 513 | APSP Forces. 1 bullet proof jacket, 2 bayonets seized | |
| 12-3-01 | Uppalada Raid | Parlakhimidi, Gajapati | AOB | 2 | 4 | 9 | Few Rounds | OSAP. 10 tear gas grenades seized | |
| Summer of 2001 | Srisaillam, Sundipenta Twin Raids | Kurnool | AP | | | 11 | 175 | Local Police Forces | |
| 9-4-01 | Chintakarrapalem Ambush | Y.Ramavaram, East Godavari | AOB | 5 | | | | Greyhounds Forces | |
| 29-5-01 | Mavi Raid | Aurangabad | Bihar | 1 | 5 | 14 | Few Rounds | | |
| 8-7-01 | Piparwara Ambush | Chatra | Jharkhand (JH) | | 3 | 10 | Few Rounds | | |
| 28-7-01 | Eturunagaram Raid | Warangal | NT | 4 | 7 | | | APSP Forces | |
| 1-8-01 | Remidicharla Ambush | Bollapalli, Guntur | AP | 10 | | | | APSP Forces | |
| November 2001 | Raid On NCC Camp | Narsaraopet, Guntur | AP | | | 31 | | NCC Branch Office | |
| 9-8-01 | Kalimela, Motu Twin Raids | Kalimela, Malkangiri | CRB | 6 | 22 | 43 | 3679 | OMP Forces. 2 mortar shells, 30 bayonets and other material seized | Comrades Prakash (DVCm), Vijay & Mallesh martyred |
| 4-10-01 | Garhwa Ambush | Garhwa | JH | 5 | | | | CRPF, A DSP died | |
| | Jagpur Ambush | Dhanwara, Patna | Bihar | 7 | | 7 | Few Rounds | | |
| 22-11-01 | Belagunj Ambush | Gaya | Bihar | 6 | | 7 | Few Rounds | BMP Forces | |
| 2002 TCOC | Gorkha Ambush | Konta, Dantewada | DK | 3 | 4 | 4 | Few Rounds | CAF Forces | |

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|----------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|----|----|----|------------|--|--|--|
| 23-7-02 | Adigoppula Ambush | Durgi, Guntur | AP | 4 | 3 | | | | Greyhounds Commandos | |
| 10-8-02 | Lohradih Attack | Rohtas | Bihar | 4 | | | | | | |
| 12-8-02 | Srirampur Ambush | Borders of AP & Odisha | AOB | 7 | 10 | | | | CRPF Forces | |
| 22-8-02 | Anakapalli, Chodavaram Twin Raids | Visakhapatnam | AOB | 1 | | 13 | 242 | | Armed Reserve Police Forces | |
| 9-9-02 | Maredmilli Ambush | East Godavari | AOB | 5 | 14 | | | | Joint Forces of CRPF, Special and Civil Police | |
| 31-10-02 | Dhanbad Raid | Dhanbad | JH | 12 | | 16 | 2000 | | Armed Police Forces | |
| | Palamau Ambush | Palamau | JH | 11 | | | | | | |
| | Hazaribagh Ambush | Hazaribagh | JH | 8 | | | | | | |
| 20-11-02 | Lamarnak Ambush | Latehar | JH | 8 | | | | | Special Police Forces | |
| 19-12-02 | Saranda-1 Ambush | West Singhbhum | JH | 13 | | 32 | | | JAP, DF Forces | |
| 24-1-03 | Bara Raid | Naubatpur, Patna | Bihar | 1 | 3 | 17 | 638 | | BMP Forces | LGS Deputy comrade Baga (Subodh) martyred |
| 2-2-03 | Murdonda Ambush | Basagudem, Bijapur | DK | 4 | | | | | CAF Forces, 1 Police Company commander died | Pl-2 Section Deputy Comrade Bhaskar martyred |
| 18-3-03 | Ladipur-Sahugunj Raid | Near Mavu Bazar | Bihar | | 4 | 15 | 809 | | BMP Forces | |
| 14-4-03 | Chandrapura Raid | Bokaro | JH | | 2 | 26 | 350 | | Railway Police Force | |
| 3-8-03 | Bejankiwada Ambush | Malkangiri | AOB | 10 | 7 | | | | OSAP Forces | |
| 27-8-03 | Kummariguda Ambush | Bhamragarh, Gadchiroli | DK | 5 | 2 | | | | C-60 Commandos | |
| 8-9-03 | Dhaba Ambush | Chutia-Tilotu, Rohtas | Bihar | 8 | | 7 | Few Rounds | | BMP, District Police Forces. 1 CI & 1 SI died | |
| | Japla Ambush | | BJ | 6 | | | | | | |
| 13-9-03 | Geedam Raid | Dantewada | DK | 3 | 7 | 31 | 996 | | CAF Forces | Action Team (AT) Comrade Ramdas martyred |
| 1-10-03 | Alipiri Ambush | Tirupati, Chittoor | AP | | | | | | AP CM Chandrababu, one Minister & two MLAs injured | |

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|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|----|-------|----|---|---|
| 10-10-03 | Kothagora Ambush | Bandwan, Purulia | BJO | 1 | | | | | Special Police Forces. 1 Operational Commandant died | PI-1 Commander Comrade Raju died |
| 28-10-03 | Barda Ambush | Narayanpur-Antagarh, Kanker | DK | 3 | | | | | CRPF Forces | |
| 29-11-03 | Modugupal-1 Ambush | Bijapur | DK | 7 | 6 | | 340 | | CAF Forces in Rajendra Pamboy's Convoy, 2 grenades seized | |
| 6-2-04 | Historic Koraput Campaign | Koraput | CRB | 7 | 525 | 24 | 23713 | | CRPF Forces, 12 Flares seized | Comrades Swarupa, Rajita, Sasi, Vijay, Kumari martyred |
| 26-2-04 | Belpahad Ambush | Purulia | BJO | 8 | | | | | Eastern Frontier Rifles, District Reserve Forces | |
| 7-4-04 | Historic Saranda-2 Ambush | West Singhbhum | JH | 29 | | 24 | | 23 | CRPF, JAP Forces | Platoon Commander Comrade Jakirya, member Julius martyred |
| 19-4-04 | Ambush on Errannaaidu | NH-5, Srikakulam | AOB | | | | | | Attack on Errannaaidu's Convoy, he narrowly escaped | |
| 21-4-04 | Bharatpur Ambush | Ambikapur | North Chhattisgarh (N.CG) | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | CAF Platoon Commander died | |
| 21-9-04 | Operation Talash | Kanker | DK | 1 | | | | 5 | CRPF Forces | |
| 7-10-04 | Magebayil Raid | Sringeri, Chikmagalur | Karnataka | | | | | 2 | Karnataka Reserve Police Forces | |
| 14-10-04 | Lalgarh Ambush | West Medinipur | BJO | 6 | | 4 | | | EFR Forces | |
| 20-11-04 | Chandauli Ambush | Navgarh, Chandauli | UP | 18 | | | | 9 | PAC Commandos. Five Grenades seized | |
| December 2004 | Rania Ambush | Ranchi | JH | 5 | | | | 5 | | |

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|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----|----|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 5-1-05 | Bhimbandh Ambush | Khadagpur, Munger | Bihar | 1 | | | | | | Distiret SP Surendrababu died |
| January 2005 | Bhattitola Ambush | Chattarpur | BJ | 7 | | | | | | Special Police Forces. Weapons were seized but details not available |
| 8-1-05 | Indrapur Khori | Ramchandrapur | N. CG | 3 | | 2 | | | | Few Rounds |
| 10-2-05 | Venkatammahalli | Anantpur | AP | 7 | 5 | 11 | | | | Karnataka State Rifles Forces. 1 SI died |
| 22-2-05 | Dodraj Ambush | Bhamragarh, Gadchiroli | DK | 8 | 11 | | | | | C-60 Commandos |
| 29-3-05 | Militia Attack on Dantewada Helipad | Dantewada | DK | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | CRPF Forces |
| 27-4-05 | Bhatgaon Raid | Sarguja | N. CG | 2 | | 20 | | | | CAF Forces. Some cash seized |
| 23-5-05 | Karremarka Ambush | Bhairamgarh, Bijapur | DK | 4 | 8 | | | | | CRPF Forces |
| 30-5-05 | Navatola Ambush | Darekassa, Gondia | Maharashtra | 9 | 1 | 8 | | | | Reserve Police Forces. 6 grenades seized |
| 1-6-05 | Vinjaran Ambush | Konta, Dantewada | DK | 6 | 14 | | | | | CRPF Forces |
| 5-6-05 | Ambush by Kotrapal Militia | Bhairamgarh, Bijapur | DK | | | | | | | First attack on Salwa Judum. Four SJ goons died. |
| 23-6-05 | Madhuban Raid | East Champaran | Bihar | 4 | | 3 | | | | CRPF, BSF Forces |
| | Ambush on SP Mahesh Ladda | Ongole, Prakasam | AP | | | | | | | Escaped narrowly |
| 25-6-05 | Gampakonda Ambush | Kalimela, Malkangiri | AOB | 10 | | | | | | CRPF, OSAP Forces |
| | Baniadih booby trap | Chatra | JH | 12 | 2 | | | | | DSP & CRPF Asst. Commandant injured |
| 3-9-05 | Ambush on MPV at Padeda | Gangalur, Bijapur | DK | 24 | 3 | | | | | CRPF Forces |
| 11-11-05 | Giridih Raid | Giridih | JH | 6 | 14 | 184 | | | | 2639 |
| 13-11-05 | Jahanabad Jail Break | Jahanabad | Bihar | 2 | 3 | 8 | | | | 388 prisoners freed |
| 25-12-05 | Attack on Kunderu Railway Police | Komarada, Vizianagaram | AOB | 4 | 3 | 8 | | | | RPF Forces. 7.5 lakh rupees seized |
| January 2006 | Purulia Raid | Purulia | BJO | | | 8 | | | | |

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|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|----|----|----|------|--|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 29-1-06 | Raid on Gangalur SJ Sibir | Bijapur | DK | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | SPOs, some SJ goons injured, some died | Section deputy comrade Enki died |
| 6-2-06 | Kotha Cheruvu Ambush | Konta, Dantewada | DK | 12 | 9 | | | | | Naga Police Forces | |
| 9-2-06 | Raid on NMDC gelatin godown | Dantewada | DK | 8 | 9 | 15 | 2400 | | | CISF Forces. 19 tonnes of gelatin seized | |
| 10-2-06 | Ara Raid | Jashpur | N. CG | 2 | 8 | 16 | | | | CAF Forces | |
| 28-2-06 | Darbhagudem Ambush | Konta, Dantewada | DK | | | | | | | 27 SJ goons died | |
| 3-3-06 | Bokaro Twin Raids | Bokaro | JH | 4 | 4 | | | | | CISF, JAP Forces | |
| 4-3-06 | Raid on Basagudem SJ Sibir | Bijapur | DK | 5 | | | | | | SPOs | |
| 24-3-06 | R. Udaigiri Multiple Raid | Gajapati | Odisha | 3 | 2 | 34 | 2500 | | | OSAP Forces. 10 grenades, 3 bullet proof jackets seized | Comrades Satish, Kiran martyred |
| 4-4-06 | Majhwalin Action | Rohtas | Bihar | 1 | | | | | | DSP Akhileswar Yadav died | |
| 16-4-06 | Murkinar Raid | Bijapur | DK | 11 | 49 | | 2700 | | | CAF & SPO Forces | |
| 28-4-06 | Raid on Manikunta SJ Sibir | | DK | 10 | | | | | | SPOs. Five SJ goons died | |
| 13-5-06 | Raid on Vinjaram Sibir | Konta, Dantewada | DK | 5 | 5 | | | | | SPOs | |
| 1-6-06 | Kiriburu Ambush | Manoharpur, West Singhbhum | JH | 12 | | | | | | CRPF Forces | |
| | Khesar Raid | Banka | Bihar | | | 5 | | | | | |
| 19-6-06 | Raid on Dondra Sibir | | DK | 7 | 3 | | | | | SPOs | |
| 16-7-06 | Raid on Errabore SJ Sibir | Konta, Dantewada | DK | 6 | | | | | | SPOs. 25 SJ goons died and 25 were injured | |
| 2-12-06 | Another Raid on Basagudem Sibir | Bijapur | DK | 4 | 4 | | | | | CAF, SPO Forces | |
| 16-1-07 | Jharaghati Ambush | Chota Dongar, Narayanpur | DK | 7 | 5 | 7 | 316 | | | CRPF Forces. 2 grenades, 4 bullet proof jackets seized | Comrade Kummal martyred |
| 8-2-07 | Pundri booby trap | Bhairamgarh, Bijapur | DK | 6 | 12 | | | | | 12 SJ goons injured | |

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|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|----|----|----|------|--|---|---|
| 26-2-07 | Khaira Raid | Kajra, Lakhisarai | Bihar | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | BMP Forces | |
| 1-3-07 | Darbhagudem-2 Raid | Konta, Dantewada | DK | 8 | 3 | 7 | | | Naga, SPO Forces | |
| 4-3-07 | Baghadia Action | Ghatsila, East Singhbhum | BJO | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | Tatanagar MP Sumil Mahato died | |
| 15-3-07 | Ranibodli Short Surprise Attack | Bijapur | DK | 55 | 12 | 33 | 2107 | | CAF, SPO Forces. 18 grenades, 2 bayonets, 2 night vision devices, 3 bullet proof jackets & some cash seized | Comrades Mohan, Linganna, Kesal, Bhagat, Bhimal & Chaitu martyred |
| 6-4-07 | Khas Mahal Raid | Bokaro | JH | 4 | 7 | 4 | 265 | | CISF Forces | Comrades Pradip & Nirmal martyred |
| 21-4-07 | Michmod Ambush | Durgkondal, Kanker | DK | 5 | 19 | | | | | |
| 28-5-07 | Kuduru Ambush | Mardapal, Bastar | DK | 9 | 3 | 13 | 611 | | STF | |
| 30-6-07 | Rajpur-Baghela Twin Raids | Rohtas | Bihar | 7 | 2 | 44 | 333 | | BMP Forces | Zonal Committee member comrade Arun martyred |
| 9-7-07 | Urpalmetta Ambush | Konta, Dantewada | DK | 24 | | 21 | 1209 | | CRPF, CISF, SPO Forces. 6 grenades, 1 launcher, 1 mortar shell seized | Comrade Dulal martyred |
| 29-8-07 | Tadimetla-1 Ambush | Dantewada | DK | 12 | 4 | 9 | 997 | | CAF, SPO Forces | |
| 29-10-07 | Pamulavaya-2 Ambush | Gangalur, Bijapur | DK | 5 | 3 | | | | CRPF, SPO Forces | |
| 2-11-07 | Tonguda Ambush | Pamed, Bijapur | DK | 6 | | 11 | 997 | | CAF, District Forces | |
| 29-11-07 | Banda-1 Ambush | Konta, Dantewada | DK | 8 | | 10 | | | Mizo Police Forces | |
| 2007 | In Paschim Bang | Various incidents | | | | 24 | | | | |
| 16-12-07 | Dantewada Jail Break | Dantewada | DK | 1 | 2 | 6 | | | 299 prisoners freed | |
| 19-12-07 | Kadma Struggle | Sheohar | Bihar | 4 | | | | | CRPF commandant died | |
| 20-12-07 | Battiguda Ambush | Kistaram, Dantewada | DK | 12 | | 12 | 368 | | CAF, District Police Forces | Comrades Baman, Sukku, Ungal martyred |
| 1-1-08 | Rushikund Attack | Munger | Bihar | 4 | | 4 | | | Special Auxiliary Police Forces | |

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|-----------|--|------------------------|--------|----|----|-----|--|---|
| 2-2-08 | Beraveda-1 Ambush | Narayannpur | DK | 4 | 4 | 4 | CRPF Forces | |
| 8-2-08 | Dulwadih Ambush | Pirtand, Giridih | JH | 5 | 12 | | STF Forces | |
| | Pipradih-Vedi Sitnala Ambush | | | | | | | |
| 15-2-08 | Operation Ropeway - Nayagarh | Nayagarh | Odisha | 17 | 10 | 302 | District Police, SOG Forces | Coy-2 Commander comrade Madhu, Deputy Badru, Aitu, Nandal, Pavan & Santi martyred |
| 18-2-08 | Tadkel Ambush | Mirtul, Bijapur | DK | 6 | 3 | 6 | CRPF Forces | |
| 27-3-08 | Attack on Mahamaya gelatin vehicle | Rajnandgaon | DK | | | | 20 quintals of gelatin seized | |
| 13-4-08 | Jhajha Raid | Jamui | Bihar | 4 | | 42 | SAP Forces | |
| 27-5-08 | Jhargram Ambush | West Medinipur | BJO | 3 | | 3 | EFR Forces | |
| 18-6-08 | Banda-2 | Konta, Dantewada | DK | 4 | 2 | 9 | District Police, SPO Forces | |
| 25-6-08 | Battum Ambush | Orcha, Narayanpur | DK | 3 | | 3 | CRPF Forces | Coy-1 Commander comrade Tirupati martyred |
| 29-6-08 | Balimela Ambush | Borders of AP & Odisha | AOB | 38 | 24 | | Greyhounds commandos | |
| June 2008 | Attack on ICICI Bank vehicle | NH-33, Ranchi | JH | | | 2 | 5 crore rupees & more than 1 kg gold seized | |
| 30-6-08 | Pundidhiri Ambush | Bundu, Ranchi | JH | 5 | 2 | | SAP, JAP, CRPF Forces. 1 DSP died | |
| 16-7-08 | Tellarayi Ambush | Kalimela, Malkangiri | AOB | 17 | | 6 | SOG Forces | |
| 21-8-08 | Ranigunj Bazar Ambush | Imamgunj, Gaya | Bihar | 6 | | | SAP Forces | Comrade Sivu Yadav martyred |
| 23-8-08 | Annihilation of Laxmananand- Swamy | Kandhamal | Odisha | | | | Along with Hindu chauvinist Laxmananand, 4 goons died | |
| 29-8-08 | Cheribeda Ambush | Narayannpur | DK | 7 | 2 | | CRPF Forces | |

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|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|----|----|----|------|--|--|--|--|
| 29-8-08 | Burudi Bandh Ambush | East Singhbhum | BJO | 11 | | | | | | JAP Forces | |
| 4-9-08 | Samaripet Ambush | Balrampur | N.CG | 9 | 3 | | | | | CRPF Forces | |
| 20-10-08 | Modugupal-2 Ambush | Bijapur | DK | 12 | 10 | 12 | | | | CRPF Forces | Comraes Deval, Sukhram & Reena martyred |
| 26-10-08 | Korepalli Ambush | Perimili, Gadchiroli | DK | 4 | | | | | | C-60 Commandos | |
| 14-11-08 | Attack on Helicopter at Pidiya | Gangalur, Bijapur | DK | 1 | 3 | | | | | Air Force Officer died | |
| 25-11-08 | Golavand Ambush | Mardapal, Bastar | DK | 7 | 2 | | | | | STF, District Police Forces | |
| 1-12-08 | Attack on Explosives vehicle | Ranchi | JH | | | | | | | 20 Tonnes of Explosives seized | |
| 5-12-08 | Bundu Ambush | Ranchi | JH | 5 | | | | | | | |
| 24-12-08 | Gogi-Bariyapur Attack | Peeri Bazar, Lakhisarai | Bihar | 1 | 5 | 4 | 200 | | | GRP Police Forces | |
| 6-1-09 | Bokaro Ambush | Bokaro | JH | 6 | | | | | | | |
| 16-1-09 | Attack on Jamui District Court | Jamui | JH | | | | | | | 10 prisoners freed, 2 of them are our comrades | |
| 17-1-09 | Karmahi Ambush | Latehar | JH | 5 | | 4 | | | | District Police Forces | |
| 1-2-09 | Markanar Ambush | Dhanora, Gadchiroli | DK | 15 | | 16 | 760 | | | District Police Forces | Comrade Ramji martyred |
| 9-2-09 | Mahuliatand Attack | Navada | Bihar | 10 | 3 | 15 | 460 | | | SAP, BMP Forces | |
| 25-2-09 | Buvandi Attack | Purulia | BJO | | 4 | 4 | | | | Railway Police Force | |
| 5-4-09 | Attack on Bank vehicle | Balimela, Malkangiri | AOB | | | | | | | One crore rupees seized | |
| 10-4-09 | Minpa Ambush | Konta, Dantewada | DK | 12 | 16 | 6 | | | | CRPF Forces. 11 bullet proof jackets seized | Coy-3 deputy comrade Chandu, Pl commander comrade Babu, Dasru & Rinku martyred |
| 11-4-09 | Jorko-Indipidi Ambush | Adki, Khunti | JH | 5 | 3 | 3 | 146 | | | SOG Forces. 6 grenades, 5 mortar shells, 3 bullet proof jackets seized | |
| 12-4-09 | Nalco Raid | Damanjodi, Koraput | AOB | 11 | 15 | 11 | 2000 | | | CISF Forces. 1 Rubber bullet rifle, 9 bullet proof jackets seized | Comrades Kirti, Raju, Raghu & Sukhram martyred |

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|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------|----|-----|----|-----|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| 16-4-09 | Landup Ambush | Chandwa, Latehar | JH | 10 | 9 | | | | BSF Forces | | Comrade Lokesh martyred |
| 16-4-09 | Madak Ambush | Bhusaras, Dantewada | DK | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | CRPF Forces | | |
| 23-4-09 | Mohabbatpur two-person ambush | Devaria, Muzaffarpur | Bihar | 4 | | | | | District Police Forces | | |
| 6-5-09 | Asirguda Ambush | Konta, Dantewada | JH | 7 | | 5 | | | CRPF, SPO Forces. 4 SJ goons died | | |
| 10-5-09 | Mandagiri Ambush | Risgaon, Dhamtari | DK | 13 | 8 | 8 | 386 | | STF Forces. 7 grenades seized | | |
| 21-5-09 | Tavvetaloo Ambush | Dhanora, Gadchiroli | DK | 16 | | 16 | 977 | | C-60 commandos | | |
| 3-6-09 | Pirali Gadi Mod Ambush | Saranga, Bankura | BJO | 3 | 2 | 5 | | | | | |
| 10-6-09 | Goelkera Ambush | West Singhbhum | JH | 10 | | | | | CRPF Forces. CRPF Inspector, Station Inspector & ASI died | | |
| 12-6-09 | Phusro Ambush | Navadih, Bokaro | JH | | | 4 | 213 | | District Police Forces | | |
| 12-6-09 | Kodvadih Bidwa Militia Ambush | Navadih, Bokaro | JH | 10 | 6 | | | | CRPF Forces | | |
| 16-6-09 | Ambush in Phulbasi River | Chando, Gumla | JH | 7 | | | | | District Police Forces | | |
| 16-6-09 | Behradih Ambush | Palamau | JH | 5 | 11 | | | | SOG Commandos | | |
| 16-6-09 | Latehar Ambush | Latehar | JH | 4 | Few | | | | District Police Forces | | |
| 18-6-09 | Palur Ambush | Koraput | AOB | 10 | | | | | OSSF Forces | | |
| 20-6-09 | Kokawada Ambush | Tongpal, Dantewada | DK | 11 | 8 | | | | CRPF Forces | | |
| 23-6-09 | Attack on Lakhisarai court | Lakhisarai | JH | 2 | 6 | 3 | 30 | | CCM comrade Sunirmal released | | |
| 12-7-09 | Madanveda Area Ambush | Madanveda, Rajnandgaon | DK | 30 | 3 | 25 | 923 | | CAF, STF Forces. District SP died. 15 grenades, 35 bullet proof jackets, 3 mortar shells seized. | | |
| 26-7-09 | Ganesh Bahar Naala Ambush | Barsur, Bastar | DK | 7 | 3 | | | | CRPF Forces | | |
| 23-8-09 | Sono Bazar Ambush | Sono, Jannui | Bihar | 6 | | 6 | | | SAP and District Police Forces | | |

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|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|----|-----------|----|------|--|--|
| 17-9-09 | Palachelma Ambush | Kistaram, Dantewada | DK | 6 | | 5 | | Cobra commandos | |
| 8-10-09 | Mallampodur Ambush | Bhamragarh, Gadchiroli | DK | 17 | 2 | 18 | | STF, C-60 Commandos | |
| October 2009 | Raja Bangla Ambush | Bastar | DK | 4 | | | | CRPF SI died | |
| 20-10-09 | Sankrail Raid | West Medinipur | BJO | 2 | | 15 | | More than 9 lakh rupees seized from Bank. 21 Adivasi women and a man released in exchange for the SI caught as PoW | |
| 14-1-10 | Vishnupur Ambush | Gurdari, Gumla | JH | 6 | 2 | 9 | | CRPF, District Police Forces | Commander comrade Susen Mahato, PLGA members comrades Sidhu Hansda, Vidya Kisku, Thakurdas Murmu, Sujit Soren martyred |
| 15-2-10 | Silda Raid | West Medinipur | BJO | 24 | In dozens | 40 | | EFR Forces | |
| 10-3-10 | Attack on Explosives vehicle | Gadchiroli | DK | | | | | 16 tonnes of explosives seized | |
| 24-3-10 | Attack on Toll Plaza | Amas, Gaya | Bihar | 1 | | 16 | | Reserve Police Forces | |
| 4-4-10 | Mantriyamba Ambush | Govindapalli Ghat, Koraput | AOB | 11 | 8 | | | SOG commandos | |
| 6-4-10 | Mukaram-Tadimeta-2 Ambush | Chintalnar, Datewada | DK | 76 | 7 | 79 | 3122 | CRPF Forces. 39 grenades, 1 night vision device, 1 bullet proof seized | Comrades Rukmati, Wagal, Vijjal, Ingal, Raju, Mangu, Ramal & Ratan martyred |
| 4-5-10 | Tandwa Bazar Ambush | Aurangabad | Bihar | 4 | Few | | | BMP Forces | |
| 18-5-10 | Attack on explosives vehicle | Bastar | DK | | | | | 17 tonnes of explosives seized | |

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|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|----|----|----|------|--|---|--|
| 19-5-10 | Ramgarh-Pingboni Ambush | West Medinipur | BJO | 5 | | | | | CRPF Forces. 1 deputy commandant died | |
| 28-5-10 | Peda Kodepal Ambush | NH-16, Bijapur | DK | 8 | | | | | CRPF Forces | |
| 12-6-10 | Mamayil battle | Bandgaon, West Singhbhum | JH | 5 | 9 | | | | Cobra Forces | Zonal committee member Comrade David martyred |
| 29-6-10 | Kongera Ambush | Daula, Narayanpur | DK | 28 | 7 | 26 | 1053 | | CRPF Forces. 1 grenade, 2 bullet proof jackets, 1 signal gun seized | Coy/PC members comrades Bandu, Sankar, LMG man comrade Ramesh martyred |
| 16-7-10 | Latehar Ambush | Latehar | JH | 5 | 5 | | | | | |
| 6-8-10 | Attack on State Bank vehicle | Sonumbaru Ghati, Sundargarh | Odisha | | | | | | 49 lakh rupees seized | |
| 29-8-10 | Buskigaon Ambush | Durgkondal, Kanker | DK | 5 | 1 | | | | BSF, DF, SPO Forces | |
| 29-8-10 | Kajra Ambush | Lakhisarai | Bihar | 8 | 12 | 38 | | | BMP Forces | |
| September 2010 | Saranda Counter Operation | Manoharpur, West Singhbhum | JH | 5 | 12 | 1 | 200 | | CRPF, Cobra, JAP Forces | |
| 4-10-10 | Perimili Ambush | Aheri, Gadchiroli | DK | 4 | | | | | CRPF, State Special Police Forces. Three SIs died | |
| 22-10-10 | Syampur Bhatta Ambush | Sheohar | Bihar | 6 | 1 | | | | Reserve Police Forces | |

* BJO is a Regional Committee under the Paschim Bang State Committee

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