



Maoist Information Bulletin - 31

October 2014 - June 2015

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**Central Committee
Communist Party of India (Maoist)**

Compradors cannot bring prosperity to the people and the country; Only a united people's revolutionary struggle will bring real prosperity

In May this year, Narendra Modi-led NDA government has completed one year in office. This period has been characterised by an aggressive imposition of reactionary anti-people policies by the Modi government in all spheres of the Indian society – economic, political, cultural and environmental – and the growing antagonism of various classes, sections and groups of the oppressed masses against it. Based on a dangerous mix of the feudal-Brahmanical Hindutva ideology with imperialist-dictated neo-liberalism, the anti-people and anti-country treacherous policies of the Modi government has given rise to a wide range of opposition. The same basic policies which made the previous UPA government the butt of mass resentment are now being pursued faster, more extensively and aggressively by Modi government, receiving a similar response from the oppressed people. Resistance to these policies is also becoming more extensive, frequent and militant. As the primary focus of MIB is to reflect the developments related to the country's Maoist movement, in its present and past issues MIB has concentrated more on Modi government's political and military policies against the movement. These anti-Maoist counter-revolutionary policies too have become more cruel, aggressive and deceptive in the last nine months of NDA rule which initiated the third phase of Operation Green Hunt. This indicated a sharpening of the class

struggle and the stepping-up of resistance of the masses in the guerrilla zones led by the Maoist Party and the PLGA. These developments are discussed in the present issue of MIB.

Though the Maoist movement is a genuine opponent of the Modi government in the country – a fact the central government has acknowledged by it several times – it by no means is its only adversary. In fact, had the Maoists been the only major force resisting it, Modi government would have had much less to worry. But the reality is that within a relatively short period, Modi government and the small gang of Sangh *Pracharaks* at its helm have antagonised a wide section of the vast masses, came in sharp conflict with its parliamentary opponents on many issues and even its NDA partners had shunned it on a few occasions. Thus, on a few issues BJP found itself temporarily isolated.

Even a bird's-eye view of the last one year's political developments will show that the Modi government has made more enemies than friends in this period. The fascist gang led by Modi, Amit Shah and Mohan Bhagwat and their RSS storm-troopers have become the no.1 threat to the people and the country. Consider the opposition that has confronted Modi government. The amended land acquisition ordinance promulgated by the government and the amended bill tabled in the

parliament drew vehement opposition from the peasants across the country since more than half of the country's 1.2 billion people depend on land for their existence. This strong opposition from the peasantry who demonstrated in different parts of the country forced all major political parties to put up a serious opposition against it – a rarity in the dog-eat-dog Indian parliamentary politics. Even some of the NDA allies were compelled to voice their opposition to the amended land bill, forcing Modi government on the back-foot temporarily in spite of the strong pressure put by foreign and domestic big capital. Amendments to labour laws that have drastically impinged on the hard-earned rights of the working people have galvanised them and pushed their toothless trade unions to confront the government. A good measure of the growing discontent among the workers was demonstrated by half a million coalmine workers who carried out a two-day countrywide strike against privatisation of Coal India Limited. The salaried lower middle-classes – government employees of banks, insurance companies, public sector industries, teachers, health workers and others have carried out several protest actions against Modi government's policies. Demanding better pension and a life with dignity, even retired soldiers have come to the streets against Modi government – something unprecedented in the history of 'independent' India. Opposition has been frequently voiced by various state governments run by non-BJP ruling-class parties against the attempts by Modi government to dismantle even the nominal and already hollowed-out federal structure to concentrate and centralise maximum administrative and financial powers. Far-reaching measures such as dissolution of the Planning Commission, introduction of Goods and Services Tax and the unilateral actions of the centre are seen by non-BJP ruled state governments as a process in this direction. The spectacle of the Bihar chief minister going on hunger strike against discriminatory policies of the central government during this period can be seen as an example of this. The mutual mudslinging and frequent logjams in the

parliament too is a reflection of the growing bickering within the ruling-classes. The drubbing BJP received in the Delhi assembly elections along with Congress was a rejection of Modi governments' policies rather than an acceptance of AAP's NGO-type politics.

Modi government's steps to impose its monolithic Hindutva agenda on a highly diverse society by adopting coercive means such as making Sanskrit, Yoga and Hindu prayers compulsory in schools, banning of cow slaughter and sale of beef in BJP-ruled states, attempts at saffronisation of education and imposition of Hindi, etc. have drawn wide-scale opposition. Renewed thrust on intensifying the so-called 'War on Islamic Terrorism' in the country in conformity with the US-led 'War on Terror', growing attacks on rationalist-progressive critics of Hinduism and superstition, increasing government interference in the matters of faith and education of the Muslim and Christian minorities coupled with growing physical and verbal attacks on them by BJP and other affiliates of the Sangh Parivar, repeated vandalism of the Islamic and Christian places of worship by RSS hooligans, forced conversion to Hinduism of the people of religious minorities in the name of 'Ghar Wapasi', frequent talks about the building of Ram temple at Ayodhya and similar expressions of bigotry at regular intervals, release of the perpetrators of atrocities on minorities in Gujarat pogrom, Ishrat Jahan fake encounter, Hashimpura massacre, Kandhamal riots, Hindutva terrorists responsible for blasts in Mecca Masjid, Samjhauta Express etc., withdrawal of criminal cases pending against Amit Shah and other Sangh Parivar leaders – all these and numerous other signs of growing Hindutva-fascist threat in the last one year have been opposed by the Muslims and Christians as well as the democratic, progressive and patriotic sections of the society. Muzzling the creative works of progressive filmmakers, artists, novelists, writers and intellectuals, etc. which are critical of Brahmanical Hindu obscurantist values, attempts at regulating the internet and cyber surveillance that impinge on privacy,

persecution of the vocal critics of Modi, overhauling of the selection process of the higher judiciary, steps to introduce compulsory voting, attacks on the even the limited democratic space and other such dictatorial measures by the Modi government have enraged the vocal intelligentsia and the democratic section of the broad middle classes. Cancelling the registration of thousands of non-governmental organisations such as Green Peace which create hurdles to the government's 'development' plans and targeted attacks on their activists have forced even some of these docile bodies to speak up against the government. Attack on the autonomy of educational institutions exemplified by the interference in IIT Madras and FTII Pune by the union Human Resource Ministry and the students' agitations resisting it demonstrate the stirring among the student community against Modi government's Hindutva politics. Caste oppression against the Dalits by the Brahmanical dominant castes is on the rise after the electoral victory of BJP. The Dalits are resisting it to some extent. Adivasis too are continuing their struggles for *Jal-Jangal-Zameen* and against displacement in different parts of the country.

The contradiction of the oppressed nationalities with the Indian ruling classes have sharpened noticeably after Modi-led NDA came to power. Its agenda of scrapping Article 377 and imposing Uniform Civil Code had already raised serious apprehensions among the Kashmiris. These apprehensions have become more pronounced after BJP came to share power in the state for the first time by drumming up anti-Muslim Hindutva rhetoric in Hindu-dominated Jammu, though it completely failed to garner any support in the Kashmir Valley. Modi government's plans to resettle Kashmiri Pandits in exclusive enclaves in the Valley, its opposition to the release of mass leaders such as Masharat Alam, cold-blooded killing of a number Kashmiris including businessmen associated with mobile services, its fascist policy of "taking out the thorn with a thorn" to suppress the armed liberation struggle, its wilful inaction during the devastating Kashmir floods, etc. are daily

giving rise to angry protests in Kashmir. Armed resistance to the Indian forces is also continuing. A significant development in the period is the resumption of the Naga national liberation war by NSCN led by S S Khaplang from March this year. The deadly ambush on the Indian Army by the Naga rebels in Manipur that wiped out 18 soldiers marks a turning point in the movement and became a cause of great worry for Modi government. The centre's decision to give refugee status to Bangladeshi Hindus in the country without any regulatory mechanism has united the people of Asom and drawn them to the path of struggle. Attempts by the government to stop the people from commemorating the martyrs of Khalistan movement have led to militant protests in some parts of Punjab. Discontent is thus fomenting among different sections of the people all over the country and are increasingly finding expression in struggles against Modi government.

Soaring price rise and high rate of inflation coupled withdrawal of government subsidies from basic necessities of life is cutting into the real income and savings of all sections of the working people, thereby lowering their standard of living and heightening their discontent. As industry and agriculture have been pushed into perennial crises and no serious government effort to revive them forthcoming, unemployment, job insecurity and retrenchment have become more acute. Modi's much-trumpeted schemes like 'Make in India' and 'Skill India' or his sweet-talking 'Maan ki Baat' are attracting more contempt and ridicule than praise from the country's toiling masses. It is becoming increasingly clear to the people of the country that the Modi-led government cannot and will not solve any of their basic problems. The bitter pills thrust down the throats of the country's people by Modi & co. wrapped in sugar-coated slogans like 'Digital India', 'Smart Cities', 'Pahal', 'Swatch Bharat', 'Jan Dhan' etc. are beginning to make their poisonous effects felt. The 'clean' image of Modi government which he touted so much has been shattered by serious charges of embezzlement and nepotism implicating senior BJP leaders. Fight against black-money

has proved to be an electoral prank of BJP. Those who sought succour from ten years of UPA rule by voting for BJP too are being rudely awakened from the dreams of 'Acche Din' woven by Modi before the elections. Modi's numerous foreign tours to woo foreign investment, the multi-billion dollar deals with foreign monopolies by sacrificing the so-called national interest, his frequent meetings with the big industrialists and businessmen of the country and the world, huge financial concessions to big business, his extravagance etc. have led the masses to identify him as the No.1 lackey of the MNCs and big capital.

All of this show that a clear rightward shift has been taking place in the Indian ruling-class politics during the last one year with Modi as its mascot. Electoral victory of BJP, increasing aggressiveness of the feudal forces under the banner of Brahmanical Hindutva fascism, tightening noose of imperialism and growing fascisation of the state are a few of its tell-tale markers. With this the ruling classes are pushing the people and the country towards further devastation and ruin. However, the rightward shift of the ruling classes is counterpoised by an equally distinct leftward shift in the mobilisation and political action

of the oppressed people. This is visible in the growing militancy and widening reach of the people's movements and their protests we have noted above. The policies of Modi & co. are drawing broader and newer sections of the masses into the arena of economic and political struggles against the government. But it should not be assumed that mass discontent against the government will automatically lead to greater unity among them or spontaneously lead to mass upsurges. Conscious efforts by all revolutionary and democratic forces with clear aims, principles and tactics to transform people's discontent into united struggles and partial struggles into political ones will play an important role. The situation presents new challenges and new opportunities. It is the need of the hour that the oppressed people take their destiny into their own hands and brace up for prolonged struggles to save the country from sliding further towards enslavement and devastation. By taking up correct policies and tactics, the country's revolutionary, democratic and patriotic forces will be able to utilise the increasingly favourable objective situation and united more closely to fight back Modi government's anti-people country-selling measures effectively.

*Read and Share: Martyrs of the Indian Revolution: The Roll Call of Honour
(A Photo Album of Indian revolutionaries martyred between September 2004 to September 2014)*



Call of the Central Committee

Commemorate the Memorial Week of the Great Martyrs of the Indian Revolution!

Call of the CC, CPI(Maoist) to its Entire Party Ranks, PLGA Commanders-Fighters, Revolutionary People's Committees, Revolutionary Mass Organizations and the Revolutionary Masses on the Occasion of the Martyrs' Week from 28th July to 3rd August 2015

"Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!"

– Mao

Dear comrades,

During the course of the New Democratic Revolution (NDR) going on in our country for the past 48 years since the glorious Naxalbari armed agrarian uprising, thousands of comrades and people have made supreme sacrifice while advancing along the path of Protracted People's War (PPW) blazed by the founders of our party, great leaders and martyrs Comrade Charu Majumdar and Comrade Kanhai Chatterjee. In the last one year since the Martyrs' Memorial Week of 2014, 75 of our beloved comrades have sacrificed their valuable lives in the ongoing protracted people's war to advance the Indian new democratic revolution. Of them, 34 comrades were martyred in Dandakaranya while 31 comrades laid down their lives in Bihar-Jharkhand, three in Andhra-Odisha Border, four in Telangana and one comrade each in the Western Ghats, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Ten of the martyrs were women

comrades. These comrades have joined the hallowed ranks of tens of thousands of comrades and people who have sacrificed their lives to advance the Indian new democratic revolution in the 48 years since the glorious Naxalbari armed agrarian uprising with the aim of establishing socialism and finally communism. Most of these 75 comrades got martyred in battles while heroically fighting back the enemy. A considerable number of them got martyred in the process of successfully carrying out the tactical counter-offensives and Tactical Counter-Offensive Campaigns (TCOCs) against the enemy troops or in countering their attacks on our forces. The martyred comrades include one PLGA Company Commander, several Section Commanders, Section Deputy Commanders and PLGA fighters. Party Divisional Committee (DC) members and Area Committee (AC) members along with a number

of Professional Revolutionaries (PRs). A large number of militia members, members of organs of peoples' revolutionary power, revolutionary mass organisation activists and revolutionary people were killed by the enemy in false encounters during this period. At least 13 comrades were deceptively killed by state-sponsored counter-revolutionary gangs in Bihar-Jharkhand such as Jharkhand Jan Mukti Parishad (JJMP), TPC etc. A most cruel killings was the massacre of 12 comrades in Bakoria village of Palamu district in June this year. In the last one year, four comrades got martyred in accidental blasts. Two other comrades died due to drowning in rivers. Two comrades were martyred in the jails of Chhattisgarh due to the inhuman prison conditions and the willful negligence of the jail authorities to their timely treatment. Two veteran comrades associated with open mass organisations for decades breathed their last due to age-related ill health during the last one year.

Thus, these comrades attained martyrdom in different ways and under different circumstances. But what is common to them all is their supreme sacrifice for the advancement of the protracted people's war so as to successfully complete the country's new democratic revolution. Their lives and deaths were dedicated to the struggle for liberation of the toiling masses from all forms of exploitation and oppression engendered by class society.

Along with the martyrs of the Maoist movement, hundreds of fighters and people of the oppressed nationalities and activists and people of various democratic movements of our country have also spilled their warm blood in the struggles against the Indian ruling classes, their mercenary armed forces and gangs and the Brahmanical Hindu fascist forces. They have sacrificed their lives for the national liberation and democracy and are part of the country's new democratic revolution.

During the last one year, a large number of revolutionaries, democrats, patriots and the oppressed people have laid down their lives in struggles across the world. Many comrades have sacrificed their valuable lives as part of the world socialist revolution, in carrying

forward the new democratic revolutions of the Philippines, Turkey, Bangladesh and Peru and some other countries, in the waging militant struggles against imperialism and local reactionaries propped up by it in many countries and also in revolutionary working class movements in the capitalist countries. The martyrs belonged to all the exploited and oppressed sections of the society including working class, peasantry, urban and rural middle classes, women, students, youth, intellectuals and democrats.

Comrades,

On the occasion of the Martyr's Memorial Week, our CC on behalf of the entire Party, PLGA, Revolutionary People's Committees and revolutionary mass organisations solemnly remember the martyrs of the Indian revolution and the revolutionary-democratic struggles of our country and the world and pay our humble red homage. Inspired by the sacrifices of all the martyrs, our CC pledges with clinched fists to continue the revolutionary class struggle with ever more determination till the last drop of our blood to fulfill the great aspirations and lofty aims of the immortal martyrs. Let us observe the Martyrs' Memorial Week in the rural and urban areas of our movement all over the country with revolutionary fervor. Let us rally the people on a wide scale for this. Let us propagate the great sacrifices of our immortal martyrs on a large scale among the party cadres, PLGA forces and the people. On the occasion of this Martyrs Memorial Week, let us remember all the great martyrs of the India revolution, comrades CM and KC and over twelve thousand leaders, cadres and people from all spheres of the revolutionary movement since the great Naxalbari till the present. Our Party should propagate their valuable contributions to the Indian people and their exemplary lives should be highlighted in our propaganda work. Let us propagate their ideals among the people through posters, banners, pamphlets, wall writing and publishing martyrs' life histories in the form of booklets and by displaying their photos on a wide scale. Let us

conduct memorial programmes and rally the people in them on a vast scale to pay homage to our beloved martyrs. Let us rouse the people to follow the bright path of the martyrs for the building of a new democratic India. Let us carry the message far and wide that the real homage we could pay to the martyrs is to emulate their great qualities and follow the path shown by them. While remembering and paying our homage to all the martyrs, it will not be out of place here to briefly recount the lives of some of the recently martyred comrades.

Comrade Urmila Ganju (Sarita), a member of Bihar-Jharkhand Special Area Committee (BJSAC), was martyred while heroically confronting the enemy in an encounter on 17 May in Taitand area of Gaya district in Bihar. She was a good party organiser and a brave fighter. At a time when the enemy caused considerable damage to the revolutionary movement by arresting many leadership comrades from top to bottom, her martyrdom comes as a big loss to the BJ movement, particularly its revolutionary women's movement. Comrade Urmila hailed from one of the most oppressed communities of the Bihar society. She joined the Maoist movement at a young age and got actively involved in the revolutionary women's movement. She developed as an energetic activist of the women's organisation and organised the oppressed women masses under the revolutionary banner. During nearly two decades of her life as a professional revolutionary, Comrade Urmila performed crucial responsibilities in various party committees starting from Area Committee to Bihar Regional Committee. In the BJSAC meeting held in early 2014, she was co-opted into the SAC, a responsibility she was performing till her martyrdom. Based on the information provided by their spies, the enemy troops ambushed her team. She died heroically by fighting the enemy. With her martyrdom the oppressed masses, particularly the women masses, have lost a beloved leader and an inspiring organiser. This red star will ever shine and brighten the path of liberation of our country. Her great ideals will continue to guide

the masses of the great land of revolutionary class struggle, the Bihar-Jharkhand in advancing the movement. Several Saritas will certainly emerge to take their place in the frontlines of battle and will realise her dreams for a new society.

Comrade Sindri Chinna Ranga Rao (Sarath), a member of the East Division Committee of the Andhra-Odisha Border Special Zonal Committee (AOBSZC) and Comrade Palasa Ganapathy, an Area Committee member, were martyred at Veeravaram village in Chintapalli Mandal, Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh on 19 October 2014. Just before, the party had annihilated one of the leaders of a counter-revolutionary gang sponsored by the notorious AP Special Intelligence Bureau (SIB). These gang-leaders in the garb of Hindu religious preachers were organising some people in the area in a covert way against the revolutionary movement in the last few years. These counter-revolutionary gang members surrounded and brutally killed the two comrades as a revenge for the killing of their leader. Though our comrades were carrying rifles, they refrained from using them on the gang members thinking that they would be able to convince them by talking to them. Since our comrades underestimated the deceptiveness of the enemy, the goons took advantage of this weak point and killed them in a gruesome manner. Comrade Sarath came from the family belonging to a most oppressed Adivasi community in Galikonda area of Visakhapatnam – a Guerrilla Base where the class struggle has been particularly sharp. It is one of those revolutionary areas of our country where the masses have held aloft the revolutionary red banner for decades by facing severe state repression and as a part of it, a large number of martyrdoms of local cadre and people. Sarath joined the revolutionary movement in his childhood as a Balala Sangham (children's organisation) member. Later as a people's militia member and its commander, he played an exemplary role in fighting against the state forces to defend and develop the movement. After coming of age, he became a party member and joined the

village party committee. By serving the people with dedication, he became an AC member and then developed into a DC member. A promising and rising young leader, Comrade Sarath was a good organiser and a militant fighter who was popular among the oppressed masses of East Division. Remembering his great ideals and getting inspired by his martyrdom, the revolutionary masses will certainly overcome this loss to take the movement to new heights. Comrade Ganapathy was a popular area level cadre who was born in the area raised from the militia.

12 comrades including some leaders and cadres of our party, several civilians and four minors were massacred by the state-sponsored counter-revolutionary armed gang Jharkhand Jan Mukti Parishad (JJMP) in coordination with the police-paramilitary forces in the wee hours of 9 June in Bakoria village of Palamu district, Jharkhand. They were travelling in a vehicle which was intercepted by the JJMP goons on the way and everyone in the vehicle were killed in a cold-blooded manner. Senior leader (Sub-Zonal Committee Member) of the party Comrade Anuragji (R K Prasad, RKji) and some PLGA comrades were martyred, while several civilians including school teacher Uday Yadav, his cousin Niraj Yadav, Anuragji's son Santosh Yadav, another civilian Yogesh Yadav and the driver of the vehicle Mohammad Ezaz were also gunned down. The police tried to hide their dastardly covert act of murder by weaving the usual story of a 'fierce encounter'. The fact that these goons did not even spare minors, school teachers and the driver in an attempt to wipe out all witnesses to their ghastly massacre speaks volumes about the cruelty and ruthlessness of the government's anti-Maoist campaign. Bokaria massacre, or the Lakharbandha and Sarkeguda massacres previously as well as several other massacres committed by the police-paramilitary or counter-revolutionary gangs sponsored by them are a crucial component of the campaign by the Indian government to suppress the revolutionary movement. Though the martyrdom of our comrades in Bokaria is among the serious losses to our movement, the oppressed masses would overcome this

temporary loss to punish the perpetrators as they have done time and again in the past by taking inspiration from the glorious sacrifice of the martyred comrades.

Comrades Dinesh Pandit, Jeolal Murmu and Sahdev Rai were martyred in an encounter with the police near Nayanpur in Giridih district of Jharkhand on 12 September. Comrades Sikandar Yadav (Toofan) and Baleswar Oraon were martyred while heroically fighting the enemy in an encounter in Jharkhand's Latehar district on 28 March 2015. The enemy has been carrying out continuous cordon-search-destroy operations and campaigns in order to cause maximum damage to the three magic weapons of our revolution. By killing these comrades the enemy has caused significant damage to the revolutionary movement. All of these comrades joined the movement at an early age by getting active in the Bala Sanghatan or the people's militia and got recruited into the party. They were recognised by the oppressed people as their own political and military leaders because of their selfless service for the liberation of the people. Though their heroic martyrdom has cuts short their promising revolutionary lives, new cadres will definitely emerge from the masses to continue the fight for realising their dreams.

Two comrades were martyred while carrying out the heroic second jailbreak from Chaibasa district jail of East Singhbhum district in Jharkhand on 9 December. While fifteen Maoist revolutionaries could free themselves from the prison by overpowering the armed guards, five comrades could not manage come out and were captured within the jail premises. Of the five captives, comrades Tipa Das and Ramvilas Tanti were shot dead from point blank range and rest of three comrades were cruelly tortured by the prison guards on the orders of the jail authorities. Both the martyred comrades came from the oppressed classes and were active in the revolutionary movement for many years. They showed exemplary courage in deciding to participate in the daring jailbreak and played a crucial role in making the jailbreak successful. They teaches us to fight to live and live to fight

at every step to liberate ourselves and the society. Their courage and supreme self-sacrifice will be an inspiration to all revolutionaries to continue the fight against the class enemies everywhere and in all conditions, even while being thrust in their dark dungeons.

The commander of PLGA Company-2 of Dandakaranya Comrade Hemla Maasa (Vijay) was martyred along with another comrade in a fierce battle against the enemy on 17 May 2015 near Mirtul and Ponjed villages in Gangalur area of West Bastar. In this last battle which Comrade Maasa commanded, three STF troopers were wiped out, four were wounded and their weapons were seized by the PLGA. He spilled the last drops of his young warm blood while leading his fellow guerrilla fighters against the enemy which was committing atrocities on the Adivasi villagers in the previous days. Comrade Maasa took initiative to plan the counter-offensive on the enemy and led his Company to the battle from the front. Though he and another comrade were martyred in the first hail of bullets the enemy fired in the battle, his comrades daringly continued to advance against the numerically strong enemy forces and wiped out three of them, thereby implemented the last instructions of their fallen commander. In this way Maasa has set an example of fearless military leadership and selfless sacrifice for the PLGA. Comrade Maasa had joined the revolutionary movement at a very young age as a Bala Sangham member. After working in the people's militia for some time, he became a party member and joined the PLGA main force as a fighter in a platoon. He got educated in the party and PLGA. When the development in the people's war in Dandakaranya created the conditions for higher level military formations and Company-2 was formed, he was elected to the responsibility of section commander. He developed politically and militarily to become a Platoon Commander and subsequently as a Company Party Committee (CyPC) member. Two years ago he became the CyPC Secretary of Company-2 and its Commander. He was involved in nearly all the tactical counter offensives and TCOCs conducted against the enemy forces in West

Bastar Division in over ten years. As a commander, he worked tirelessly to develop the PLGA and the people's war, extended help to the organs of peoples' power by joining the developmental and welfare programmes of the RPCs, he helped shaping Company-2 as a centre to serve the masses, imparted training to the militia and put efforts to involve them in TCOCs, coordinated military work in the Division and performed his responsibilities from the Area Command up to the Regional Command. With his great proletarian armed detachment qualities he emerged as a popular leader and commander in the Division. Comrade Maasa was an emerging commander and people's leader with a great scope for development, which was cut short by his martyrdom. It is a big loss for the DK revolutionary movement and the PLGA. But the comrades-in-arms and revolutionary masses who worked with him or saw him in work – party cadres, PLGA fighters, militia members, mass organisation activists and the people – will be inspired by him and will advance his aspirations and dreams.

Area Committees (ACs) play a basic and important role in the revolutionary movement. They rouse the oppressed masses politically and mobilise them in class struggles, organically consolidate them and militarily build the people's militia and perform military tasks at Area level and help in the building of people's power organs, people's welfare, etc. or they may be responsible for any one or two of these crucial tasks. Hundreds of AC members and AC-level comrades of the PLGA have laid down their lives in performing these tasks in the past decades. The last one year too was no exception. Comrade Dharmu Yadav, Company-6 Section Commander was martyred on 24 April in a fake encounter in Matwal village of Mardapal area, Kondagaon district under East Bastar Division of Dandakaranya. Comrade Phool Singh, ACM of Kiskodo Area of North Bastar of Division in Dandakaranya was martyred on 30 April in Dhanora forest in an encounter with the enemy. Section Deputy Commander of Platoon-8 Comrade Podiyami Vijjal was martyred while heroically fighting the enemy on 22 August in

Berabhatti forest of South Bastar division. ACM and people's militia Company Commander Comrade Meghnad along with ACM and PLGA Area Command In-Chief Comrade Vikas were martyred on 19 September in Konta area of South Bastar in an accidental explosion while preparing a booby-trap. Comrades Meghnad and Vikas contributed significantly to consolidate the people's militia in their area in coordination with the PLGA, put serious efforts to intensify the guerrilla war and to protect and strengthen the organs of people's power. With the martyrdom of these ACM comrades, the Party, people and the people's militia lost promising leaders at the Area level. The party and people's militia units and the people have commemorated their martyrdom and pledged to fulfill their unfinished dreams.

Since mid-1980s and particularly after early 1990s, the enemy is continuously carrying out cruel repression under its LIC strategy in the eastern districts of Maharashtra through the C-60 special anti-Maoist commando force. Several comrades emerged from this bitter class struggle, courageously organised and led the masses even amidst serious repression and got martyred fighting the enemy. ACM comrades Krishna Thakur (Raju) and Sonu Katenge (Dasarath) were two such emerging people's leaders who got martyred on 12 August in the course of heroically fighting the enemy forces in Kobramenda forest of Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra (DK). Comrade Sunil, ACM, was martyred in an encounter with Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) troops on 2 September in Aundi area near Newargaon of Manpur Division (Rajnandgaon district), Chhattisgarh (DK). The enemy has converted the border of Rajnandgaon in Chhattisgarh and Gadchiroli and Gondia of Maharashtra into an Indo-China border-like situation by deploying several ITBP battalions in the last seven years, particularly after PLGA's Madanveda ambush of 2009. With such deployment, it aims to cut the movement of the Maoists across the state border. Comrade Sunil displayed great determination and commitment in working under such severe repression and was martyred while advancing the movement.

Comrade Miria Gota (Suraj), Junagarh ACM and LGS Deputy Commander in Nuapada-Mainpur Division under Odisha State Committee was martyred on 8 March at Sura Hill near Godlajharan village of Kalahandi district. He was resting after a night-long journey with three other comrades when SOG commandos surrounded them, caught and killed him in a cold-blooded manner. He displayed unwavering commitment in contributing to the important task of expanding the revolutionary movement to new areas of Odisha and laid down his life far away from his native Maad in Dandakaranya for the cause of the Indian revolution. His sacrifice will always be remembered by the party, PLGA and oppressed masses of DK and Odisha.

Apart from the members of different party committees from the Area to the State level, several leaders, activists and members of local party units, PLGA, Revolutionary People's Committees, revolutionary mass organisations and people's militia were martyred in the last one year in the guerrilla zones of DK, BJ AOB and Telangana. Comrades Madkam Hidma (Panchayat-level DAKMS President), Vetti Hidme (Panchayat-level KAMS president), Korsu Aitu, Dodi Soma and Ramdev (mass organisation members) of DK or Karam Narasimha Rao (mass organisation activist) of Khammam in Telangana were killed by the enemy during this period. They worked at the grass-root level of the movement in revolutionary organisations, defending and consolidating its roots among the vast oppressed masses. They represent the emerging revolutionary activists and cadre tempered in the crucible of class struggle. The enemy targets the leadership at the grass-root and local level as per its cruel plan to finish off the emerging leadership so as to make the movement directionless. A large number of them are martyred in fake encounters orchestrated by the police and paramilitary forces. Their martyrdom is a serious loss to the Maoist movement. But inspired by their service to the oppressed masses and great sacrifice, the masses will certainly give birth to such proud daughters and sons in their hundreds and thousands to develop and lead the PPW.

Women comrades take an equal share in shouldering the responsibility of advancing the Indian revolution. They are actively involved in almost all areas of country and spheres of revolutionary activity and class struggle – be it in the party, PLGA, mass organisations, RPCs or in technical work. Likewise, the women comrades have proved themselves second to none in giving selfless sacrifice for advancing the Indian revolution throughout its history. The last one year has been no exception to this. Among the martyrs who breathed their last in the past one year were ten women comrades. All of them were party members and were martyred while performing their responsibilities at various levels of the party. Comrade Urmila (SAC member, BJ), Platoon-13 fighter Comrade Parvati (West Bastar Division, DK), comrades Punem Jamili (DK Special Zonal Press-Protection Unit member), Madkam Rambatti and Madkam Lakshmi (Bhairamgarh Area Supply Unit members), Comrade Vetti Hidme (KAMS leader) and four other comrades were martyred either fighting the enemy forces heroically or were killed in fake encounters. Along with fighting for women's liberation, they fought for the liberation from all types of class exploitation and oppression by successfully completing NDR and establishing socialism and communism. They are people's heroines whose inspiring lives will forever be the guiding light not only to the Indian women masses but to all the oppressed people of our country.

Comrade Sundar Marandi, a leader of the revolutionary cultural movement and a veteran comrade of the Indian revolution, breathed his last at the age of 50 on 27 February 2015 due to ill health that was aggravated by custodial torture of the police. Born in a poor Santhali peasant family in Pirtand area of Jharkhand's Giridih district, Sundarji got associated with the revolutionary movement during his student days and emerged as a prominent leader of the revolutionary cultural movement. He was a founder member and leader of the Jharkhand Abhen and worked in it till his last breath. He worked for several years as an activist of Jharkhand separate statehood movement with a revolutionary perspective. As

a talented and versatile people's artiste who displayed great abilities as a singer, composer, lyricist, musician, dramatist, actor, choreographer and painter, Comrade Sundar Marandi dedicated his whole life to build and develop the cultural resistance movement against decadent feudal and imperialist culture as an inseparable part of the ongoing Maoist movement. He played a crucial role in organising several revolutionary cultural units, trained and groomed new generations of young and child cultural activists, carried out deep study of Adivasi cultural forms and creatively adapted them to serve the revolution, wrote hundreds of popular revolutionary songs and tens of street plays to spread the message of revolution far and wide, mobilised the oppressed masses of BJ through performances with his troupes all over the two state and contributed significantly to the development of the all-India organisation of revolutionary culture. In spite of facing state repression in various forms over the last three decades, he never wavered from his conviction in MLM, the party and the revolution and upheld the line of Naxalbari till his last breath. The great proletarian qualities of Comrade Sundar Marandi will be always be remembered by the oppressed people and will continue to inspire revolutionary cultural workers.

Comrade Chalasani Prasad was another veteran communist whose demise this year in May in an age of his late 70s has left a void in the country's revolutionary movement, particularly in the revolutionary mass movement of Andhra Pradesh. Starting from the 1970s, he tirelessly served the revolutionary literary and cultural movement for the last 45 years. He was a well-known revolutionary writer and mass leader and an elderly adviser of the mass organisations and the young generations. He was born in a middle class communist family. Three of his close relatives from the previous generation were martyred in the great Telangana peasant armed struggle. A lecturer of a college in Visakhapattanam by profession, he was associated with the revolutionary literary and cultural movement for over four decades. He was a poet, artist, singer and an accomplished literary critic. He

was one of the founder members and leaders of Revolutionary Writers' Association (RWA-Virasam), AP. He was the secretary of RWA and editor for several years and publisher of its literary organ *Arunatara* for many years. He was in the Executive Committee of RWA from the time of its formation till his death. He was a founder member of AILRC and was also worked as an executive member. Comrade Chalasani Prasad was in the forefront of all RWA activities of the state and associated with the AP civil liberties movement, particularly in the North AP Region, for a long time. He upheld the line of Naxalbari-Srikakulam and outspokenly supported the ongoing PPW led by the ML/Maoist party throughout his life. He remained a staunch critic of revisionism and opportunism. He also participated in and supported various democratic movements of the oppressed people including the movements of students, workers, women, Dalits, Adivasis and separate statehood movement of Telangana. For his uncompromising revolutionary stand and political activities, Comrade Chalasani Prasad was a target of state repression and was sent to jail several times. But he faced the difficult times boldly, never got swayed by the ups and downs of the movement and kept aloft the proletarian red banner till the end. This is not a small achievement in a place like AP where several mass leaders were cruelly killed in cold-blood by the enemy's murderous gangs. With the demise of Comrade Chalasani, we lost a committed cultural soldier of our party in the superstructure and one of the few remaining staunch revolutionaries of the Naxalbari-Srikakulam generation. His life is a great example for today's generations and the young revolutionaries to emulate. A beloved son of our motherland, Comrade Chalasani Prasad will continue to inspire the revolutionary cultural activists, the Maoist party and the oppressed masses.

Comrades,

The continuing crisis in the world capitalist-imperialist system is leading to an unprecedented turmoil due to concentration

and centralisation of capital in the hands of a handful of most powerful monopolies resulting from the destruction of millions of small and medium capitalist enterprises and throwing billions of working populace to further pauperisation, destitution and displacement world over. These monopolies are seeking new avenues of profitable investment and untapped markets all over the world. The governments of the imperialist countries have intensified the use of economic, political, military and cultural means to expand the domination and control of their respective monopoly bourgeoisies over the markets, resources, polity and culture of the oppressed countries. They are bringing more pressure on the oppressed countries to carry out neo-liberal reforms thoroughly, more aggressively and at a faster pace to facilitate the recovery from the crisis. All the oppressed countries as well as the working class, middle class and immigrants in the imperialist countries have been more or less gravely affected due to this crises and the austerity measures coming with it.

The recent political developments in our country too reflect these economic and political developments at the international level. Particularly in India, this is affecting the country's 1.2 billion people and is increasingly taking it towards the grip of neo-colonialism. After winning the parliamentary elections last year, Modi-led NDA government has taken several measures to further undermine the formal federal structure concentrate state power with the central government. It is implementing the pro-imperialist pro-ruling class policies of the previous government more ruthlessly and aggressively. To do this, the state is being further fascicised and repression is stepped up against all just movements of the people and any political opposition. All the exploited and oppressed class and section of the society – workers, peasants, middle classes, Muslims, Christians, Dalits, Adivasis, women, national minorities and others are under increasing attack from the assault of the ruling classes. The growing tentacles of Brahmanical Hindu fascism under the aegis of Modi government and Sangh Parivar is strengthening the stranglehold of feudalism and imperialism over the country's toiling masses. The Maoist

movement, the national liberation movements and people's democratic movements remains the prime targets of the government as they are proving to be formidable hurdles on the path of realising the anti-people anti-country policies of the ruling classes led by the Modi government. The Modi government therefore has prepared an updated centralised and comprehensive plan to crush these movements with the coordination of various state governments.

One of the main features of the attack against the Maoist movement is the enemy's objective to damage and destroy the leadership of the party, army and the united front from top to bottom, particularly their central leadership. Rewards on the heads of the leaders and cadres of the movement have been increased, forces have been mobilisation of an ever-increasing scale, counter-revolutionary gangs are being propped up and their areas of work expanded, new surrender policies are being announced at the central and state levels to encourage surrenders and betrayal in the revolutionary camp, uninterrupted and extensive psychological warfare in the form of misinformation campaign are being carried out and informer networks are being built and expanded by using degenerated individuals of the society and surrendered persons. Mass arrests, torture, atrocities in jail, destruction of people's property and crops, fake encounters and rape, massacres and all other forms of cruel repression are being intensified to damage the movement. 'Carpet security' is being strengthened and expanded in the Guerrilla Bases and all main movement areas, 'attack-proof' police stations and camps are being constructed on war footing, additional forces are being deployed and special forces are being raised in movement areas, infrastructure for the central and state armed forces such as field hospitals and guerrilla warfare schools are being built, communication network is being speedily expanded, the role of the Indian Air Force in anti-Maoist operations is being enhanced. The use of drones is being made more extensive and new high-powered drones are being introduced. Roads and bridges are being constructed by spending thousands of

crores of rupees to link the strategic areas and guerrilla zones and to facilitate the rapid movement of troops, many battalions of paramilitary forces are being deployed to suppress the revolutionary movement and the anti-displacement people's movements. While government spending for people's welfare such as public health and education, etc. are being cut under the diktats of the imperialist agencies like World Bank and IMF, fake reform schemes are being implemented through the paramilitary-police forces in the movement areas with much fanfare to divert the masses from the path of struggle.

Along with increasing repression and fake reform programmes, the state is carrying out psychological war by using mass media more extensively, ferociously and aggressively. 'Public perception management' has become an important component of the Indian state's multipronged countrywide 'war on people', the OGH under its LIC strategy. Apart from using traditional mass media such as print, radio and television more widely, it is cunningly using the internet to bombard the masses with lies and deception, to confuse and divert them from real issues and from the path of struggle, to drown out voices of dissent and to run an incessant misinformation campaign targeting the revolutionary movement. Mouting the slogan of 'Vikas'(development), it is continuously propagating that the Maoists are anti-development. With increasing state repression, propaganda is also being increased proportionately. Applying the policy of using the mass media more extensively, Muslim minorities are being portrayed by the ruling classes as terrorists, oppressed nationality movements are being castigated as separatist movements and opposition parties are termed as *vikas-virodhi*.

On the other hand, PLGA forces and millions of people in the guerrilla zones and movement areas under the leadership of the party are continuing the protracted people's war to fight-back the enemy's multipronged counter-revolutionary offensive. The successes won by the people in this fight-back could not have been achieved without the supreme sacrifice of the 75 martyred comrades and the

unprecedented hardships of vast masses in every area of the revolutionary movement. Let us recall the main successes of the movement in the last one year as a part of remembering the sacrifices of the martyrs on the eve of the Martyrs' Week – an occasion to be further steeled by the great ideals and sacrifice of our fallen comrades, and through this, to renew our pledge to continue the PPW with more resolve, skill and courage.

In spite of suffering serious losses due to arrests of a veteran CCM and some SZC members in the South West Region of our country, the revolutionary movement could defend its gains, sustain its the movement and make some successes in the last one year. The party could expose the anti-people pro-imperialist policies of the reactionary ruling classes and mobilised the oppressed toiling masses against them to some extent. Because of this, the oppressed masses of the country are increasingly identifying the PPW as the correct strategy to build a genuine alternative to the existing system. This has got reflected in the international level too. The tenth anniversary celebrations of the formation of CPI(Maoist) by the international proletariat demonstrated the growing relevance of the Indian new democratic revolution in today's world. In such a context, the sacrifices made by the martyrs of the Indian revolution become even more significant. Several successful tactical counter-offensives and TCOCs have been carried out in DK, BJ and AOB guerrilla zones in this period. The enemy's intensive cordon-search-destroy operations carried out in every guerrilla zone with several thousand forces have been made ineffective on many occasions by the PLGA forces with the support of the people through heroic fight-backs and with great sacrifices. PLGA could be consolidated to some extent. As a part of opening a new battlefield in the Western Ghats, a politico-military campaign was successfully conducted from November 2014 to January 2015. Wherever the RPCs are functioning, the party and the PLGA helped the masses in agricultural production, took up some welfare activities and carried out political propaganda among them to increase

production as a part of the consolidation of new people's power and guerilla war efforts. In DK, BJ and AOB the role and active participation of the people's militia and the people in the guerrilla war is continuing. The people in their hundreds and thousands got mobilised in several struggle areas to demonstrate against the deployment and movement of the enemy troops, to protest against new camps, arrests and atrocities. They cut roads and damaged bridges and culverts to successfully implement *bandhs* and strikes against the anti-people anti-country policies of the ruling classes. Class struggle and political movements was built mainly at local to district levels in many places by mobilising the people based on their economic and political demands. To a lesser extent, mobilisation was carried out on some political issues at the state level as well. International Womens' Day, May Day, Martyrs' Memorial Week, Party Formation Celebration Week, PLGA Formation Celebration Week, Political Prisoners' Day and such other important revolutionary occasions were observed by mobilising the masses in the movement areas and in some urban areas. Efforts were put to consolidate the masses who were mobilised in struggles and revolutionary activities. The mass base of the movement was further strengthened and expanded through these activities. Initial stages of organisational work have been continued in the extension areas. Bolshevization campaign has been continued for the ideological, political, organisational and military consolidation of the party, PLGA and mass organisations.

These efforts and successes will have to be further defended and consolidated by mobilising the entire party, PLGA and oppressed masses actively in all revolutionary activities and developing the class struggle and the people's war. The party, PLGA, mass organizations and organs of new people's power (RPCs) will have to be further strengthened and serious efforts will have to be put to come out of the present difficult situation faced by our movement by utilising the favourable objective situation. To achieve these objectives and to march ahead towards

realising the dreams of our beloved martyrs by our ever serious efforts in ideological, political, military and organisational spheres and by defeating the enemy's counter-revolutionary Operation Green Hunt, let us take up the following tasks:

Let us deeply study the documents *Strategy and Tactics of Indian Revolution*, *Turn Guerrilla Warfare in Mobile Warfare*, *Operational Principles of Guerrilla Warfare* and important political-organisational-military reviews and their lessons drawn up by our CC and other leading bodies. Let us creatively apply them in the present concrete socio-economic conditions of different struggle areas and according to the present condition of our countrywide movement. Let us seriously study and investigate the social, economic and political changes in our areas of work and also in our movement. Let us improve our fighting style and capabilities. Let us intensify our fight against flightism and adventurism. Let us mobilise the oppressed masses against the present anti-people anti-country treacherous Modi government and state governments that are worsening the condition of the country's people. Let us give more attention to political work and to the building, consolidation and development of organs of peoples' power. Let us further strengthen our mass base which is the real shield in the PPW. Let us put serious and consistent efforts in all areas to successfully complete the ongoing Bolshevisation campaign. To the extent we are able to implement these tasks, rectify and avoid mistakes, improve the leadership and command capabilities of our party committees and military commands, display firmness and determination in battles, fight boldly and skillfully while maintaining mobility and secrecy in all guerilla zones and whatever necessary tactics and secrecy adopted in all plain and urban areas, to that extent we will succeed in defending, sustaining and advancing the revolutionary movement by winning new successes.

Comrades,

The people in all the countries of the world are fighting against imperialists and local reactionaries. Mass movements are developing in various degrees against them facing all kinds of cruel repression. There is a greater realisation among the oppressed people of our country that there is no other way to smash imperialism and their puppet reactionaries other than new democratic revolution and wars of national liberation. Our beloved martyred comrades are inspiring all of us and the people to take this path of revolutionary struggle by holding up great ideals in their thought and practice – deep affection for the people, unparalleled class hatred towards the enemy, unwavering commitment to the aims of the revolution, dedication, discipline, bravery, simplicity, skillfulness, willingness and ability to face any hardship for the revolution, to swim against the tide and such communist values. With their sacrifices they have made the path of PPW of our country and the world socialist revolution more brightened. By firmly grasping their ideals and learning from them, we must increase our fighting spirit, develop our leadership and command capabilities, train-up and develop new capable leadership from the existing cadre and recruit new able members into the party, put serious efforts strengthen the unity of revolutionary and democratic forces and advance unwaveringly on the path paved with the blood of our beloved martyrs. During the occasion of the Martyrs' Memorial Week, our CC calls upon the entire party, PLGA, RPCs and revolutionary mass organisations to take pledge to fulfill the aspirations of our glorious martyrs by mobilising millions upon millions of people in the PPW to take the NDR towards success.

With revolutionary greetings,

**Central Committee
CPI(Maoist)**

15 June 2015

Call of the Central Military Commission



Let Us Intensify the People's War - Guerrilla War!

**Let Us Develop the Party Committees and
Commands in the PLGA Ideologically to Make
them Capable of Facing the Difficult Situation!!**

*Call of the Central Military Commission, Communist Party of India (Maoist)
to All Party Rank and File, PLGA and People's Militia Forces and Revolutionary
People's Committees and Mass Organisations to Celebrate with Enthusiasm
the 14th Anniversary of PLGA from December 2 to 8!*

Beloved comrades,

2 December 2000 is the historic day when the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA) under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) was formed as per the directives of the great leaders of the Indian revolution and our teachers comrades Charu Majumdar and Kanhai Chatterjee. PLGA is going to celebrate the 14th anniversary of its formation on the forthcoming 2 December. At present, we are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the formation of our unified Party CPI(Maoist) with great enthusiasm. Let us celebrate the 14th anniversary of the PLGA from 2 to 8 December with revolutionary spirit which is advancing along the path of people's war by functioning as a sharp weapon in the hands of our Party – a contingent of the army of the international proletariat – for the establishment of a new democratic system in

India as a part of the world socialist revolution, by fulfilling the dreams of our beloved leaders comrades Shyam, Mahesh and Murali, by following the path crimsoned with the blood of thousands of immortal revolutionaries and by surging ahead on the road of innumerable sacrifices of crores of workers, peasants and the masses of the oppressed classes. Let us take to the vast masses the efforts that PLGA has made to carry forward the people's war in the last one decade. The Central Military Commission (CMC) of CPI(Maoist) calls upon the entire rank and file of the Party, PLGA and people's militia forces as well as the revolutionary people's committees and revolutionary mass organisations to mobilise the masses extensively in the people's war with the aim of defeating Operation Green Hunt – the 'war on people'.

Since December 2013, more than 90 of the beloved daughters and sons of the labouring masses of our country (all India-2, Bihar-Jharkhand-29, Dandakaranya-46, Andhra-Odisha Border-9, Odisha-1, Telangana-1, Andhra Pradesh-3, Gujarat-1, Keralam-1, Paschim Banga-1) have sacrificed their invaluable lives in valiantly fighting the war on people – Operation Green Hunt – the multi-pronged countrywide fascist campaign that is being carried out with great intensity by the ruling classes of India under the guidance and full assistance of the imperialists, particularly US imperialism. 13 of them are women comrades. Comrades like Politburo member Comrade Sushil Roy and CC member Comrade Rawoof who had put unparalleled efforts in advancing the Indian revolution along the path of protracted people's war by leading it for a long time, senior comrades Kardam Bhat (Gujarat) and Sinoj (Keralam), senior women comrades Gajjala Sarojana and Shantakka of Dandakaranya breathed their last while performing their role in the people's war. Leaders of revolutionary and human rights movements and intellectuals comrades Suniti Kumar Ghosh and M T Khan stood firm till the end for the liberation of the oppressed masses and were martyred in old age. The leader of democratic Telangana movement Comrade Akula Bhumaiah was assassinated by the plundering state. Of the comrades who were martyred in the last one year, around 30 laid down their lives in the ongoing deceptive war conducted by the enemy – in fake encounters and counter-revolutionary attacks; more than 20 of the masses sacrificed their lives in enemy's massacres; while around 30 comrades got martyred by fighting heroically in fierce battles against the enemy forces. Two comrades sacrificed their lives while fighting bravely in PLGA's attacks on the enemy. A few comrades were martyred struggling against the inhuman prison conditions whereas a few others breathed their last due to illness and accidents.

In the Philippines, Turkey, Bangladesh and Peru as part of the world socialist revolution, in proletarian revolutionary movements in imperialist countries, in

countries which are facing imperialist wars of aggression, in the national liberation wars in several countries and in fighting against all kinds of reactionaries across the world, many Maoists, workers, students, intellectuals, democrats, employees, women and other people laid down their lives all over the world during this period.

CMC, CPI(Maoist) pays its humble red homage to all these beloved martyrs with bowed head on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of PLGA. These people's warriors are immortal. We should always pay our utmost respect to the people's warriors and martyrs. We should uphold their aims and ideals in order to fulfil the tasks they left behind by drawing inspiration from them. Their struggles, sacrifices and achievements shall always keep inspiring us. Let us take pledge to struggle with firm determination to fulfil their aspirations and realise their unfulfilled dreams. CMC calls upon all to imbibe the ideals of the martyrs in order to fulfil their exalted and selfless aims.

CMC hopes that all the comrades who had been injured while taking on the enemy on the battlefield will soon recover and re-enter the arena of war. CMC extends its red salutes to the bravery and courage demonstrated by them in the battlefield.

Sacrifices are inevitable in the revolutionary movement. But some losses that occurred last year could have been avoided. These kinds of losses are taking place due to the mistakes committed in implementing secret methods of functioning and the rules of guerrilla warfare. From the lower to the higher levels of the PLGA, everyone should make efforts to overcome these losses.

Beloved comrades!

The ruling-exploiting classes of India are finding the expansion of the revolutionary movement and its emergence as an alternative political power completely intolerable. They are conducting Operation Green Hunt for the last five years to implement their neo-liberal policies unhindered by wiping out this movement with the instigation of the imperialists. The PLGA forces under the leadership of our party has put up strong

resistance to its second phase in the last one year. It has put serious efforts to advance the people's war by defending the revolutionary movement and the party leadership with the help of the people's militia and the masses.

In particular, the attacks of the enemy forces launched as a part of holding the parliamentary elections under the shadow of bayonets was countered in various guerrilla zones by the PLGA under the leadership of our party by mobilising the masses and the people's militia during the campaign to boycott these fake elections. It played its role in making successful the election boycott campaign in areas where the movement is strong. It carried out several tactical counter-offensive attacks before and after the elections. A few politicians who led counter-revolutionary activities from the front, committed atrocities on the masses and spewed venom against the revolutionary movement were annihilated. It made efforts to destroy the enemy's informer network in the guerrilla zones by depending on the mass base. It attacked and wiped out some leaders and goons of counter-revolutionary gangs like TPC and Salwa Judum. During the year, PLGA kept the enemy on tenterhooks by carrying out nearly 60 medium and small attacks along with a few big attacks in Bihar-Jharkhand, Dandakaranya (Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra), Odisha, AOB and Telangana.

In Bihar, three policemen were annihilated and 8 jawans including a Station In-charge were injured. PLGA effectively implemented booby-trap tactics in Baranda Mod (Aurangabad) incident. Five policemen were killed and several were injured in Jharkhand in a mine blast that targeted a police vehicle carrying a polling party and election material – Farsagaon (Dumka) ambush; an entire Road Opening Party (ROP) of the CRPF which was returning in a cowardly manner under cover of an ambulance after clearing a road was targetted with mines in Dandakaranya (6 personnel were killed and 4 injured). Kamanar (Sukma) ambush – the entire patrol party suffered losses when in its return the police patrol vehicle was targeted with mines (7 police personnel were killed and 4 injured), in Murmuri (Gadchiroli) ambush

the PLGA properly implemented mine warfare techniques. The counter-revolutionary TPC was shaken to its roots by the PLGA through Chotikoria (Palamu) ambush when it pursued a TPC gang and courageously wiped out 16 of its members. Tahkawada (Sukma) ambush in which a ROP consisting of over 40 policemen on foot were attacked on the National Highway in a plain area inflicting losses to more than half of them (15 jawans were killed and 10 were injured) greatly dismayed the enemy. PLGA forces achieved success in this ambush by effectively implementing correct technique, rapid movement and sharp marksmanship with determination and courage. In spite of being surrounded by enemy camps, our ambush team successfully carried out the attack at Kamanar by maintaining secrecy and digging trenches near the ambush site. All these can be counted as big actions.

During this period, along with medium-type of actions such as Pirtand (Giridih) ambush in which two policemen were wiped out and 15 injured, Ganti (Jamui) ambush in Bihar in which two policemen died and 6 were injured, Baba Mandir (Jamui) ambush in which two policemen were annihilated and 7 wounded, Bodiras (Sukma) ambush in Dandakaranya in which two policemen including an assistant commandant were killed and 12 injured, Sangari-Khutepal (Dantewada) ambush in which a surprise attack was launched on a motorcycle-borne road opening party in which five policemen including an SHO were killed and three injured, Chintagufa (Sukma) ambush in which three COBRA commandos were annihilated and five were injured including a deputy commandant, Asha (Gadchiroli) ambush in which one C-60 commando was killed and five were injured, up to around 50 such small type of actions, booby-trap explosions and harassment actions were conducted.

Many police personnel who ventured alone into weekly markets were killed by PLGA's Action Teams by pursuing them and using their weaknesses. Weapons were seized from them. Some PLGA teams effectively attacked police forces by mastering sharp-shooting techniques. Enemy's joint combing

forces which entered strategic areas and guerrilla zones were ambushed. The situation was such in some areas that it became impossible for the enemy to return safely without shedding their blood after stepping into these areas.

In addition, PLGA forces conducted tens of demolition actions targeting the property of the central and state governments, multinational and comprador bureaucratic capitalists and feudal classes and caused losses to them worth tens of crores. The resistance movement was advanced by organising the masses and the people's militia against state violence. People put up resistance through armed and unarmed means by making all possible efforts against police attacks, illegal arrests, police atrocities against women and destruction and loot of people's property, in demand of the withdrawal of police camps, against the ongoing construction of police camps, etc. The mass resistance of Harra Koder (East Bastar, Dandakaranya) is an example of an unarmed and peaceful movement which forced the withdrawal of the newly built police camp there. Similarly, during the elections thousands of people and people's militia members came together to set up thousands of traditional traps (by digging holes, putting nails, stringing up bows and arrows, etc.). Many enemy troops got injured by these traps and in this way these forces were harassed.

In the tactical counter-offensive attacks and tactical counter-offensive campaigns (TCOCs) by the PLGA during the past years, a total of more than 70 mercenary police, commando and paramilitary personnel were wiped out and 132 were wounded. Around 53 weapons, 5 thousand bullets and other war equipments were seized. More than 90 anti-people elements, counter-revolutionaries and goons were annihilated.

Many protest demonstrations took place during the period across the country on the demand of releasing thousands of Maoist political prisoners who were illegally captured and put behind bars by the police. Struggles conducted by the political prisoners within the jails have become intensified. Maoist prisoners in the central and district jails of different states

are carrying out large-scale struggles separately or in coordination on their legitimate demands against the jail officials. Political Prisoners' Days and Weeks are being organised to highlight their rights. Bandhs were observed in many states.

The enemy, which had boasted about completely wiping out the revolutionary movement, could not achieve the objectives of the second phase of Operation Green Hunt due to the relentless guerrilla actions of the PLGA in the country's guerrilla zones and red resistance areas. That's why the enemy is planning another big attack on it by completing all preparations for the third phase of Green Hunt operation.

In the course of working in the present difficult situation faced by our revolutionary movement, many of our beloved comrades have laid down their invaluable lives. They were martyred while countering the fascist Operation Green Hunt carried out by the ruling classes throughout the country in order to crush the revolutionary movement. Moreover, we achieved the following successes as a result of the people's war conducted by our entire Party, PLGA, mass organisations and lakhs of oppressed masses:

1. The merger into one party of CPI (Maoist) and CPI(ML) NAXALBARI.
2. Success in defending the movement by resisting the enemy. Success in causing losses to the enemy forces to some extent through small, medium and a few big tactical counter-offensive actions.
3. Successful boycott of parliamentary elections and PLGA's resistance campaign conducted as a part of it.
4. Ongoing mass movements in the guerrilla zones and red resistance areas on various political and economic problems.
5. Continuation of the building and expansion of Revolutionary People's Committees.
6. Continued efforts to conduct study classes and rectification of mistakes under the Bolshevisation campaign of the party and the PLGA.

7. Success in carrying out revolutionary propaganda to some extent to counter the enemy's psychological war.

Enemy's plan of attack

On the one hand, the central and state governments have claimed that Maoist violence has come down considerably in the last two to three years and that Naxalism has been completely wiped out from some areas. On the other hand, paramilitary, commando and special police forces are being deployed in large numbers in our movement areas by declaring that Leftwing Extremism is the single biggest threat to the 'internal security of the country'. New police camps are being established in the guerrilla zones and in areas to which our movement is being extended or there is a probability of its extension. For example, 30 new camps had been set up in Dandakaranya and 6 in Odisha during the last one year. Carpet security is being further strengthened. Police stations and camps are being fortified. A decision has been taken to set up ground sensor systems in order to prevent surprise attacks of Maoist guerrilla squads on police camps by identifying their movements beforehand. Crores of rupees are being spent to supply the police forces with modern US weapons such as Colt 7.62, Colt 5.56 etc.

To hit at the mine warfare being carried out on a wide scale by the PLGA, bomb disposal squads are being furnished with modern protective clothing and equipment. New police training centres are being opened to prepare special commando forces on the lines of AP's Greyhounds forces for deployment in the country's all the Maoist movement areas.

The enemy is concentrating on building roads and bridges and is erecting 2,199 mobile towers on war footing. In cases where no contractor comes forward to take up such works, these are being constructed by using police forces. For the speedy exchange of information among the forces working in the interior movement areas where mobile network is not available, the central government has decided to make available 3,500 satellite phones to its forces. Serious efforts are being made to cut all kinds of supply routes to the Maoists.

Continuous 'cordon-search-destroy' operations in the interior areas of central, eastern and south-western states of India are being intensified along with at least one joint operation and combing operation on the inter-state borders. Large-scale operations are being conducted immediately after receiving information. The use of drones for the safety of its forces and for locating the Maoist guerrillas is being increased day by day. Police informer network is being strengthened. For the first time, a countrywide special suppression campaign was conducted for a week from 26 December 2013 to 1 January 2014 in 9 states by using 40,000 additional paramilitary forces and state police forces. Similarly, the second such suppression campaign was conducted from 19 to 27 March 2014 in six states where the Maoist movement is active by using nearly a hundred thousand paramilitary forces, six thousand commando forces, four Israel-made Aeron surveillance aircrafts and many mine-proof vehicles fitted with radars under the leadership of 70 Inspector Generals of Police (IGPs). Planning is being made to suppress the Maoists in an unprecedented manner on the borders of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala states; use of modern technique, special training of the police forces and combing operations has been increased. For example, police forces in Kerala are being provided with Polaris all-terrain off-road vehicles and assault dog units. The aim of these counter-revolutionary campaigns is to crush the revolutionary movement and to spread white terror among the masses.

Activists of mass organisations and the militia as well as the common people are being sent to jail after arresting them in large numbers and slapping cases on them illegally. While concentrating on wiping out the central and state leadership of the Party in particular, fake encounters and indiscriminate firings are being resorted to in order to damage the village-level Party leadership. The memorial columns of our beloved immortal martyrs which bring enthusiasm to the masses and the Party rank and file are being destroyed on a large scale. Ground is being prepared for aerial attacks (through helicopters and drones). Helipads and

airstrips are being built on a war footing. In fact, the aim of this campaign is nothing else but to destroy the alternative revolutionary democratic governments that are being built through the people's war and thereby to lay the path of plunder by imperialist and multinational companies. An example of this is the agreement made with multinational companies for shouldering the entire expense of maintaining the 10 battalions of paramilitary forces to be deployed in Narayanpur district of Chhattisgarh for opening the Raoghat mines by laying the Dalli Rajhara-Raoghat-Jagdapur railway line.

With the aim of crushing the revolutionary movement, the central and state governments are intensifying reform programmes by extending the Saranda, Sukma and Bijapur models to all the movement areas of the country. Jan Jagaran Melawa, Police Sadbhavana Yatra, Jana Maitri, community feasting, Gandhian Policing and Civic Action Programmes are being extended. Propaganda is being done on a large scale that hurdles are coming in the way of development due to the Maoists. Employment fairs are being held for recruitment into police, paramilitary and the Indian Army as well as for other government jobs. In the name of setting up Livelihood Colleges on a large scale and providing unemployment allowance, attempts are being made to attract the youth. The entire government machinery is being reorganised to play its counter-revolutionary role as per the LIC strategy. The new union Home Minister Rajnath Singh has ordered that the security and development schemes in the Maoist movement areas should be brought under the purview of a Unified Command which would work under his ministry.

Setting up of counter-revolutionary organisations by putting together anti-people elements is continuing. Anti-Maoist poster campaign is being launched in Jashpur district of North Chhattisgarh by raising an anti-Maoist movement and in Malkangiri district of AOB by setting up Malkangiri Adivasi Sangh. The police is conducting 'Shodh Yatra' in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra.

The ruling classes have made changes to their old 'surrender policy' and has brought it forth as a major tactics to stop the successes achieved by the masses following the path of people's war. From the higher leadership of the Party and PLGA to the common masses – the enemy is using extremely vile methods to divert them from the path of revolution and set them on the path of degeneration. In Dandakaranya, the police and administration have constituted Police Chetana Natya Manch and are conducting anti-Maoist cultural performances. The entire oppressive state machinery has entered the field with Goebbelsian propaganda to mislead the masses by advertising the life of servility resulting from surrender as a 'prosperous life'. Psychological war is being intensified. Venom is being spewed against the Maoist movement through large colourful posters. The bounty on the heads of Maoist leaders have been increased up to tens of crores of rupees. Its aim is to spread counter-revolution against the revolution by enticing the masses and in this way completely uprooting the revolution.

Modi-led BJP-NDA government which came to power after the recent parliamentary elections immediately took many important decisions in two meetings with higher-level officials of the states where the Maoist movement is active. Prominent among these are the decisions to use helicopters in anti-Naxal operations and to deploy central paramilitary battalions in larger numbers. Four Naga battalions have now been deployed in Chhattisgarh. They declared that 'extremism', 'separatism' and particularly 'Left Wing Extremism' will be wiped out from the country. They are trying to complete the preparations for the launching of the third phase of Operation Green Hunt. They promised to give premature out-of-turn promotions, special cash prizes, posting in a place of one's choice and other allurements to induce IPS officers to work in Naxal areas and to raise the morale of the police forces. The new government has emphasised that a 'peaceful environment' needs to be created to attract foreign investment at a scale which is sufficient for the

'development' of the country. This means that instead of fulfilling the people's needs for food, shelter, clothing and other basic necessities, the government is going to send thousands of troops against them. The government is preparing itself to intensify the fascist attacks on the struggling masses and their leaders on a much wider scale in the name of 'development'.

Comrades!

Our movement is facing a difficult situation and a period of difficulties. Today we are confronting such questions as we had never encountered before. This situation has been reviewed in our CC-4 meeting, in various State/Special Area/Special Zone plenums and the questions and problems faced by the movement at present have been identified. To face them, it is necessary for the PLGA to work with determination under the leadership of the Party. In order to strengthen itself, it should prepare a special work policy and plan for each area according to an overall strategy. The masses should be made politically conscious accordingly. The PLGA should actively participate in the programmes to serve the masses. Every household should have participation in the people's war. The masses should be organised into people's militias. The people's militia should be equipped with whatever weapons available (rifles, muskets, mines, grenades, etc.) that are necessary for the active functioning of the militia. Special efforts should be made for this. Propaganda, class struggle, people's war-guerrilla war, building of organisational structure and study should be carried out on a daily basis. It will have to be thought creatively how to meet every requirement of the war by keeping the initiative in our hands politically. Planning for necessary work should be made to coordinate this. Different kinds of units – people's militia, LOS, LGS, platoon, company and guerrilla battalion should develop sufficiently to become capable of actively implementing their political and military tasks. They should always be engaged in some communist activity or the other. They should not keep themselves confined to camps without any active programme. They should

display enthusiasm to take up work related to politics, military, party-building and struggle and to actively participate in work among the masses.

Attention should be paid to preserve the numerical strength of the PLGA forces. The policy of increasing the numbers should be implemented. Stringent political-military training should be developed. In the present difficult situation, work should be done in accordance with the prevailing conditions. Initiative should be shown. In the event of encountering difficulties, work should be carried on by shouldering the difficulties. Creativity should be shown in implementing the Party decisions successfully. Practice should be reviewed later. Practice should be enriched by taking proper lessons. PLGA combatants should always fight with determination to fulfil the aim of new democratic revolution and finally for socialism-communism by developing themselves on the basis of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. By connecting their own experiences with the principles of Maoist guerrilla war, they should transform their knowledge into scientific knowledge.

The struggle tasks of the PLGA:

1. PLGA's party committees, commands and fighters should be prepared ideologically, organisationally and militarily in such a way that they can resolve the complex problems that are arising in the process of developing the people's war-guerrilla war.

Weaknesses are present very deeply in the PLGA. The main weaknesses in the Party committees and commands in the PLGA are: weakness in understanding our ideology deeply, in understanding the essence of our basic documents - particularly that of the 'Strategy and Tactics' document, mistakes in implementing them in the ongoing people's war and guerrilla war or in the special circumstances of our areas. Due to these ideological and political weaknesses, there is a lack of required capability in them for giving effective leadership to the people's war and for

resolving the problems that are cropping up. In other words, they do not have a grasp over the special circumstances (i.e., the condition of the masses, the contours of the terrain, the position of the enemy). That is why they are failing in setting special objectives, in giving strenuous political-military training according to the conditions and in raising scientific political-military consciousness. Military discipline is being slackened. They are not being able to collect war resources by depending on the local conditions. Losses are occurring due to the inability to safely keep arms and ammunition, explosives and to defend them. What is the meaning of depending on the masses? Not understanding this, they are being unable to utilise the assistance of the masses fully. The party committees, commissions and commands of the PLGA will have to pay attention consciously and in a planned way to organise the political-military committees, commands, fighters, people's militia and the entire PLGA so that by overcoming these mistakes they can strongly and effectively conduct the people's war in an independent manner even amidst the extremely difficult conditions we are facing today.

2. A very crucial task is to raise the consciousness of the masses and mobilise them politically for resisting the enemy's intensifying countrywide multipronged attack.

In a conscious and creative manner, we should try to raise the class consciousness of the people so that the oppressed masses are prepared to fight for their real development by negating the influence of the enemy's 'development' and fake reform programmes and by countering its military offensives. We should have a programme of propaganda and agitation which is capable of countering the enemy's psychological war and its influence. The capacity of the people to face difficulties and their valiant militant consciousness should be raised. On the other hand, only by conducting tactical counter-offensive campaigns in accordance with the strength and

capacity of the PLGA can we preserve our own forces and destroy the enemy forces in today's conditions. For this, we should raise the ideological-political understanding of the PLGA commanders and fighters in a timely manner about our political-military line in the changing conditions, changes in enemy plans, deceitful tactics and deceptive methods, covert methods, surrender policy, etc. By preparing them in this way, their alertness, speed, secrecy, mobility, determination, tactics of self-defence and attack should be developed. In this way they can become skilful in carrying out tactical counter-offensive attacks while defending the Party, PLGA, the organs of people's revolutionary power and mass organisations as well as the revolutionary movement.

3. Special study is required to deeply understand the real conditions.

It is not possible to enhance real understanding on any subject without undertaking special study. Decisions taken without connecting them to facts may take a subjective form. We may thus be slashing our swords in thin air. It is possible to take adequate action by identifying the changes in the conditions (the condition of the masses, the condition of the enemy and the condition of the terrain) and by the timely utilisation of the weaknesses of the enemy. But we cannot so easily acquire the skill that is required to do this. Only by being prepared to understand the changes and by undertaking deep investigation can we acquire this skill. With this we can identify the weaknesses of the enemy by keeping the initiative in our hands. We can make overall plans according to the material conditions. We can avoid being victims of spontaneity and mechanical tendency. We can overcome light-heartedness in the matters of guerrilla struggle. We can make efforts to successfully conduct military actions and TCOCs by overcoming the problems of preparation and planning. It is necessary that our party committees and commands pay utmost attention to this issue in order to surmount the present difficult condition.

4. Mass movements should be effectively connected with the people's war.

Along with the people's war, mass movements should be conducted by paying serious attention to the everyday and fundamental problems from which the masses are suffering hardship and pain. The programme of agrarian revolution on the basis of 'land to the tiller' should always be continued. While depending on the landless and poor peasants in doing this, the interests of the middle peasant must always be taken care of. The living standard and the purchasing power of the oppressed masses should be improved by increasing their productivity and conducting welfare programmes for them in a planned manner. Not only on local economic problems, but attention will have to be paid for conducting movements on the political problems of the country and the world. Accordingly, the outline of propaganda, agitational and organisational structure will have to be prepared. Political movements will have to be launched opposing the exploitative policies adopted by the imperialists and their comprador ruling classes against the workers, peasants and the middle-classes. These will have to be connected to the class struggle. Mass movements will have to be conducted not with a consciousness of economism but with the aim of aiding the people's war that will seize state power. Mass movements should be such that they strengthen the people's war. In this process these will develop as militant mass resistance movements and become a part of the people's war.

5. The losses through martyrdoms and arrests, particularly the losses of leadership from top to bottom, should be reduced by destroying the enemy's informer and covert network. Surrenders should be stopped and the dirty tricks of the renegades should be ended.

We should depend on our mass base to destroy the network of informers and coverts. The danger of our getting cut off from the masses increases if we undertake this kind of programmes without taking the masses along. We can reduce the losses in leadership

considerably by ensuring the involvement of the masses. But from the leadership too, there should be no slackness in implementing tech-rules and guerrilla principles. We cannot reduce our losses if we continue to do so.

We will have to pay attention to take to the party rank and file and the PLGA forces the revolutionary politics and experiences in order to stop the trend of surrender and flightism in the Party and PLGA. After taking the pledge that the revolutionary political road is the only road to the liberation of the masses, the revolutionary resolve to fight till the last drop of blood for this politics without bowing to the enemy will have to be enhanced in the party rank and file and the PLGA forces. Special attention will have to be paid to finish off the dirty tricks of the renegades who join the enemy camp betraying the revolutionary movement. To betray the masses is an extremely vile act – this understanding has to be propagated while unmasking the real face of the betrayers and their acts of deception before the masses as soon as they raise their head. The class consciousness of the masses will have to be developed to such a level that the masses spit on the acts of betraying the people's interests by the renegades and this will have to be developed as a mass movement. The consciousness of the Party and PLGA rank and file and the masses will have to be raised as a part of the Bolshevisation campaign.

Call of the Central Military Commission:

Beloved comrades and people,

There is an unprecedented change in the domestic and international objective situation in favour of the revolution. After the imperialist economic system got caught up a crisis in 2008, the basic contradictions in the world are intensifying. As a result of the imperialist neo-liberal economic policies, the contradiction between imperialism on the one hand and oppressed nations and peoples on the other is intensifying by the day. The gap between the rich and the poor is expanding. In the last ten

years, there was a 58 percent growth in the number of billionaires and 71 percent growth in the number of millionaires in the world. As a result of this sharpening of contradictions, movements in the neo-colonial and semi-colonial semi-feudal countries against imperialists and their comprador ruling classes are growing. Large-scale workers' movements against the bourgeoisie are intensifying in the capitalist countries. The strengthening of the national liberation movement in Iraq is becoming a big challenge for the imperialists. A war situation has once again arisen in West Asia as a result of the large-scale aerial bombardments against Iraqi guerrillas by a coalition of more than 50 imperialist countries and their comprador governments under the leadership of the US for furthering their exploitative interests. In the name of crushing 'Islamic extremism', they have bombarded residential areas and massacred the people of Iraq and Syria. Their houses and property are being destroyed. The economies of these countries are getting completely destroyed. Due to the intensification of Taliban's resistance in Afghanistan, it is becoming impossible for the US-led NATO forces to withdraw from there completely. The Palestinian national liberation fighters are valiantly confronting Israel and are exposing its latest attacks on Gaza. Protestors from many countries across the world gathered in front of a world conference on the problem of climate change in New York and once again exposed the conspiracies of the imperialists to put the environment in danger. On the other hand, Ukraine has become a focal point of intensifying inter-imperialist contradictions. Intense efforts are going on from Russia and China to strengthen the BRICS organisation. The contradiction between China on the one hand and Japan along with US imperialism on the other has become more intense in the Asia-Pacific region.

Modi-led BJP government which has come to power with the slogan of 'Good Governance for Development' has come up with one (Modi-type) formula or the other on every problem and is making a song-and-dance about it after completing hundred days of its rule.

First, by claiming to develop the country it opened up the doors of the country for thousands of crores of dollars of FDI (foreign direct investment) from US, Japan, China and Russia. The meaning of FDI is nothing but the direct loot of the imperialists. In order to camouflage it and divert the opposition of the masses to FDI, the abbreviation of FDI has been alternatively rechristened with the glittering tagline 'Fast Develop India' and brought into circulation through the recently launched 'Make in India' campaign. On the one hand, the 125 crore people of the country are being trumpeted as very influential. It is also being propagated that there is no alternative to foreign capital for the development of the country. This too is nothing but a sell-out of the country's sovereignty and the dignity of the masses.

In this way, by diverting the attention of the masses from their basic problems – lack of political power, *Jal-Jangal-Zameen-Izzat-Adhikar*, poverty, unemployment, price rise, drought, flood, climate change, suppression of and atrocities on women, Dalits and oppressed nationalities, etc., the Modi government is facilitating the complete loot of the country by providing infrastructure facilities to the imperialists and their domestic compradors. By ending the Planning Commission, the future of the country has been handed over to the corporate houses. Therefore the budget presented by the NDA government has been termed as 'UPA-3' budget. The corporate world has been given concessions through the plans of 500 Smart Cities, Bullet Trains etc. without any benefit to the masses. The lives of lakhs of Adivasi people have been put in peril by passing the bill on Polavaram Dam against the wishes of the people of Telangana and by increasing the height of the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Dam in violation of High Court judgment. Prices have increased further. The hikes in railway fare, petrol and diesel prices have made inflation even more acute. It will not take much time for BJP's promise to bring back black money to be proved a lie. The oppressed masses will not benefit much from 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana' which was launched recently with much fanfare. On the

other hand, the Sangh Parivar is intensifying its attacks on religious minorities, oppressed nationalities of Kashmir and the Northeast, Dalits and women by implementing its Hindutva agenda in many places, implementing the policies of Saffronisation of education through the Modi government, attempting to resurrect the Sanskrit language to life, and with these Hindutva activities the true agenda of the Sangh Parivar and its Modi government has been exposed. These are indicative of the growth of Brahmanical Hindu fascism. In the hundred days of its rule, Modi government has revealed its true colours by bringing many policies and taking many steps against the workers, peasants, middle classes and other oppressed classes and sections. There is intense anger among the masses in many places of the country against it now. All these conditions are favourable for revolution and the people's war.

Let us properly utilise the favourable revolutionary situation building up in the world. Let us advance the people's war by courageously fighting to liberate the oppressed masses of the country and to successfully complete the world socialist revolution. Let us

strengthen the Party, the People's Army and the United Front. Let us put efforts to increase the involvement of the masses in the people's war by expanding the mass base. Let us intensify the social, political and economic mass movements against the anti-people policies of the imperialists and their compradors the Indian ruling classes. Let us transform the new extension areas into red resistance areas and then into guerrilla zones. Let us transform the red resistance areas into guerrilla zones by intensifying the class struggle with the aim of establishing base areas. Let us transform the guerrilla zones into base areas. Let us develop the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army into People's Liberation Army by arming the workers, peasants and other oppressed masses who are the guarantors of the new democratic revolution in India. For this, the Central Military Commission calls upon the workers, peasants, middle classes, students, youth, artists, intellectuals, minorities, women, adivasis, Dalits, backward sections, democrats and patriots to get involved in the people's war. Let's fight with courage! The final victory will be the people's!

Let us make successful the Bolshevisation campaign of the Party! Let us strengthen the mass base!

Let us recruit youths in large numbers in order to transform PLGA into PLA!

Let us assist the masses in building organs of people's political power!

Let us seize weapons from the enemy to arm the PLGA!

Let us intensify the people's war!

Let us defeat Operation Green Hunt – the multi-pronged war on the people!

Let us integrate with the people! Let us serve the people!

Long live Communist Party of India (Maoist)!

**With revolutionary greetings,
Central Military Commission,
CPI(Maoist)**

5 October 2014

Tenth Anniversary of the formation of CPI(Maoist) successfully celebrated across the country



21 September 2014 was a significant milestone in the course of Indian revolutionary movement. It is on this day that the vanguard of the Indian revolution CPI(Maoist) completed ten years of its formation. This party which inherits the achievements and advancements of the revolutionary movement since the glorious Naxalbari, has won many more new, unique and unprecedented successes in the decade since its formation - successes won with the sacrifices of thousands of heroic martyrs. The tenth anniversary celebrations of the Party's formation was an occasion to review the successes achieved and the mistakes made by the new Party in the course of advancing the new democratic revolution, to prepare for new battles and to confront new challenges by learning lessons from the past. The Central Committee had called upon the entire Party, PLGA, Revolutionary People's Committees, revolutionary mass organisations and the Indian revolutionary camp as well as the international proletariat to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the formation of CPI(Maoist) with revolutionary enthusiasm and spirit. Responding to this call, campaigns and programmes were organised by the country's revolutionary forces in all the guerrilla zones, red resistance areas and extension areas as well as in the urban centres where the party units

exist to celebrate the occasion. Regional Bureaus, State/Special Area/Special Zonal Committees, Divisional/Zonal/District Committees and in some cases Sub-Zonal and Area Committees issued separate calls, appeals and posters, etc. in various languages on the occasion of the anniversary celebrations. According to the strength of the movement in different areas, rallies, meetings, seminars, cultural programmes and revolutionary propaganda work through interviews, statements, posters, banners, leaflets, wall-writings, etc. were carried out with active participation of the masses. The red flag of the Party was hoisted with the singing of the *Internationale* in all such programmes. Homage was paid by the assembled masses to the beloved martyrs of the Indian revolution along with taking the pledge of imbibing their great ideals and advancing the class struggle to realise their dreams.

A number of commemorative volumes marking the tenth anniversary celebrations were prepared and released by the Central Committee, while special tenth anniversary issues of the central, state and division-level Party magazines as well as central and state-level military magazines were brought out. These programmes and publications summed

up the significant achievements of the Party in political, organisational and military spheres as well as the lessons learnt from the positive and negative experiences of revolutionary practice in the past decade and presented them before the people. These programmes, campaigns and publications contributed to the Bolshevisation of the revolutionary organisations, filled them with renewed enthusiasm and prepared them for the battles ahead.

Coinciding with the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Party, the enemy intensified its ongoing counter-revolutionary war on people Operation Green Hunt under the new political leadership of Modi-Rajnath Singh-Arun Jaitley-Amit Shah fascist gang. After coming to power in May 2014, Modi government in coordination with various state governments and the Sangh Parivar and with the guidance of the imperialists started planning and executing the new and more pernicious third phase of OGH in all the Maoist movement areas of the country. One of the earliest tasks of the OGH third phase

was to prevent the masses from celebrating the Party's tenth anniversary. With this aim, the government launched a massive centrally coordinated cordon-search-destroy operation in Dandakaranya across the Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Telangana, AP and Odisha borders by deploying over fifty thousand police and paramilitary personnel. Similar operations were carried out in other guerrilla zones in the central, eastern and south-western regions of the country with varied levels of intensity and force deployment under centralised command and coordination. In the country's urban centres too, the enemy tried to prevent the revolutionary and democratic masses from holding events commemorating the occasion.

Occasional disruptions by the enemy notwithstanding, celebratory programmes were successfully held over a period from September 2014 onwards under the protective cover provided by the PLGA and the people's militia in the movement areas. By valiantly fighting back the enemy's aggressive attacks with the support of the masses, they ensured the holding of these programmes. In this way, the revolutionary masses successfully held the programmes planned for the Party's tenth anniversary celebrations in different parts of the country by foiling the enemy's evil designs with courageous resistance.

News of the celebration of Party's tenth anniversary by comrades of fraternal parties, organisations and groups in tens of European, North American and Asian countries was shared and widely propagated through these programmes and publications. This news was enthusiastically received by the Party, PLGA, people's governments, revolutionary mass organisations and the revolutionary masses of India. It filled them with inspiration and the bonds of proletarian internationalism were strengthened, thereby greatly enhancing the success of the celebrations. MIB sends its warmest revolutionary greetings to all of them as well as the comrades abroad for organising and participating in the tenth anniversary celebrations of the country's united revolutionary struggle, making the occasion a resounding success.



10th Anniversary poster in Khammam, AP

News from the Battlefield

October 2014 - June 2015

Andhra - Odisha Border (AOB)

On 19 October 2014 Comrade Sindri Chinna Ranga Rao (Sarath), a member of the East Division Committee of Andhra-Odisha Border Special Zonal Committee (AOBSZC), and ACM Comrade Palasa Ganapathy were killed in Veeravaram village of Chintapalli mandal in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh (AP) by a group of goons propped up by the police and intelligence agencies. Earlier, a police informer of the village, Gemmeli Sanjeeva Rao, was annihilated by PLGA while the ring-leader of the informer network Jaggam Dora Simhachalam – a religious preacher, managed to escape. This was used by the police-sponsored murderous gang as a pretext to attack the Maoist leaders, killing two of them on the spot. The Divisional Committee has said in a statement that the killing was the handiwork of the police and that the 19 persons involved in the attack will not be spared. The statement said that the district's Superintendent of Police Koya Praveen is trying to raise a Salwa Judum-type counter-revolutionary armed gang in the Visakha Agency Area. The party warned that such evil attempts will meet the same fate as Salwa Judum and its leaders like Mahendra Karma. It also condemned the proposal by the police to raise a 'Village Protection Force' from

the adivasi youth of the area and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the proposal.

On 30 October, CPI(Maoist) called a one-day bandh in the Visakha Agency area to protest against the brutal killing of comrades Sarath and Ganapathy by a counter-revolutionary gang in Veeravaram village of Chintapalli mandal in Visakhapatnam district, AP.

A bandh called by CPI(Maoist) was observed in several parts of AOB on 8 November. Maoist posters were put up in the interior pockets of Mathili block of Malkangiri district which shares border with Chhattisgarh. The posters urged locals to cooperate during the bandh period. The Maoists dug up the Kiang-Udaigiri road under Mathili police station limits at several places restricting vehicular movement during the bandh.

On 13 November, CPI(Maoist) cadres belonging to the Srikakulam-Koraput Division of AOB damaged a private guesthouse of a granite company at Pedapadu village under Pottangi block in Koraput district of Odisha. They used a JCB machine of the company to pull down the structure. According to the posters left behind on the spot, the attack was in protest against the proposal to establish a

new BSF camp in the area. The police, however, made all efforts to hide their plans for the upcoming camp. “There is no proposal to set up a BSF camp at Pedapadu, the Maoists did it to create panic among people,” Y K Jethwa, IGP South Western Range, claimed.

On 5 January, two personnel of the government armed forces were injured during a pre-dawn exchange of fire with the PLGA at Tumbei-Dejing area near Balimela reservoir in the ‘cut-off’ area of Malkangiri district, Odisha. There was no casualty or injury on the Maoist side.

On 17 January, CPI(Maoist) cadres retaliated the killing of East Division Committee member Sarath and AC member Ganapathy in October 2014 by destroying the ashram of religious preacher Jaggam Dora Simhachalam at Gurramveedhi village in G. Madugula mandal of Visakhapatnam district, AP. Armed Maoists along with hundreds of militia members and the masses attacked the ashram. They sought to catch Simhachalam to present him at a Praja court (people’s court)

but he managed to escape. The police subsequently arrested at least five persons on the charge of involvement in the attack on the ashram.

On 25 January, PLGA forces and the people cut a pipeline of the private mining company Essar and damaged it near Rollagedda in Malkangiri district of Odisha.

CPI(Maoist) called a 24-hour bandh in the five states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Odisha on 20 February to protest against the anti-people policies of the state and central governments. In a press release, the Central Regional Bureau (CRB) spokesperson Pratap accused Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Andhra Pradesh CM N. Chandrababu Naidu, Telangana CM K. Chandrasekhar Rao as well as the CMs of Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra of implementing destructive and anti-people policies. East Division Committee of AOBSSZC also gave a call for the bandh against the neo-liberal policies of the state and central governments such as allowing foreign investments and against the resumption of bauxite and laterite mining in the Agency area.

CPI(Maoist) posters were put up at various places of Narayanpatna block in Koraput district of Odisha on 27 April demanding a stop to the Operation Green Hunt, exploitation of Adivasis by the landlords and the withdrawal of police camps from the Adivasi areas. The media reported that the Maoists working in Narayanpatna, Bandhugaon and adjoining blocks of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh had started putting up the posters after the recent public meetings held by the police in the area.

On 27 May, cadres of the CPI(Maoist) and a special party of the police exchanged fire near Cheedipalli under Boodaralla panchayat in Koyyuru mandal of Visakhapatnam district, AP. There was no casualties on either side.

On 2 June, BSF personnel engaged in anti-Maoist operations escaped unhurt from a landmine exploded off a forested road near Balipeta under Narayanpatna police station limits in Koraput district, Odisha. A few minutes after a vehicle carrying the police forces passed mined spot, the explosive went-off, narrowly missing the target.



Top: Maoist leaflets and banners on Cherla Road, AP; Bottom: Black flags hoisted by Maoists on 26 January in Devarapalli, Cherla mandal, Khammam district, AP

Bihar - Jharkhand

On 2 October 2014, CPI(Maoist) called a 24-hour bandh to protest against the killing of its cadres and the revolutionary masses by the central and state armed forces in the name of anti-Maoist operations. On the day of the bandh, Maoist cadres blew up a mobile telephone tower at Mananpur area in Lakhisarai district of Bihar. A dozen of armed rebels used dynamite to blow up the tower of a private telecom operator. On the same day, Maoists set ablaze a private vehicle in Jamui district of Bihar as a part of enforcing the bandh.

On 3 October, CPI(Maoist) cadres killed a police guard of Kajra police station Arjun Mandal in Urain village of Lakhisarai district in Bihar. Mandal was deputed on duty for Durga puja festival in Urain village.

On 9 October, Maoist cadres set ablaze two mobile phone towers at Karhbinda village under Ramgarh police station limits in Dumka district of Jharkhand to protest against the arrest of top Maoist leader Pravil Da from Harwadangal village in Ramgarh Block in Dumka on September 27. The Maoists had organised a meeting in the village and around 11 am they led a group of around 150 villagers to the site where the towers were located 200 metres apart and were destroyed. They also blocked the Dumka-Ramgarh road for hours.

On 11 October, a daylong Santhal Pargana bandh was called by CPI(Maoist) to protest against police atrocities and on other related issues.

On 16 October, over 200 armed Maoists in groups of 15 to 20 encircled Anandpur police outpost in Kotoria block headquarters of Banka district, Bihar near the border of Simultala in Jamui. The Maoists and the police exchanged fire but no casualty was reported. After reinforcements were sent to the outpost by the police, the Maoists safely retreated towards Mathdih, reported the media.

On 20 October, Maoists blew up a portion of a railway track in Bokaro district of Jharkhand which resulted in the disruption of train services. State police said that the Maoists

destroyed about 1.5 meters of the track due to which trains were held up at different points on the route. The police also confirmed the recovery of a 15 kilogram can bomb hidden below an overbridge on National Highway-2 at Chittarpur.

On 25 October, CPI(Maoist) cadres attacked police forces at Saruapani forests under Kathikund police station limits in Dumka district of Jharkhand, leading to an encounter that lasted for more than an hour. The police said that their forces were on long-range patrol in the deep forests of Saruapani adjacent to the Shikaripara and Gopikandar police station areas in the district where the Maoist movement is strong. The Maoists then opened fire on them from atop the hills, leading to an encounter. There were no reports of casualty on either side.

On 10 November, Comrade Chetlal Yadav (Hansraj), CPI(Maoist) Sub-Zonal commander of Kauleshwari Zone, was shot dead at Daihar in Chouparan town of Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand. His body was recovered the next day. Chetlal, who had three bullet marks on his body, were killed by the members of a counter-revolutionary gang propped up by the police.

CPI(Maoist) called for a boycott of the five-phased Jharkhand assembly polls starting from 25 November and ending on 20 December. The paramilitary and police forces began a state-wide anti-Maoist combing operation as a part of the election exercise.

On 13 November, a COBRA trooper, Santosh Kumar, was critically injured in a gun-battle between PLGA and the government forces in Kumari forest under Bishnupur police station limits in Gumla district of Jharkhand.

On 21 November, PLGA cadres fired at paramilitary and police forces when they were on a long-range patrol near Sital village around Shikaripada of Dumka district, Jharkhand. According to the police, around 200 rounds of bullets were exchanged in the dense forest. No casualty was reported.

On 23 November, about 45 Maoists attacked the site camp of a private bridge construction company engaged in building a bridge over river Gandak at Bangraghat under

“Appropriate response will be given to the security forces if they continue with their repression” - Rupeshji

In an interview with *The Times of India* on 15 November, the secretary of Bihar-Jharkhand-North Chhattisgarh Special Area Committee (BJNCSAC) of CPI(Maoist) Comrade Rupeshji said that though the party has been facing difficulties in terms of repression by security forces and covert action of the state-sponsored armed counter-revolutionary gangs, such actions have made the outfit even more determined. Citing a recent example of villagers in Madanpur area under Aurangabad district of Bihar who blocked the National Highway (GT Road) to protest against atrocities by CRPF personnel, the Maoist leader said that such protests are going to be commonplace all over Jharkhand and Bihar. “Martyrdom of Kalawati Devi and Ramadhan Bhuinya, killed in police firing during the protest, will not be allowed to go waste and villagers are being trained to rise against the repression of security forces,” he said, indicating towards Saranda, where a mass movement is being planned against the forceful eviction of villages to give mining rights to 19 private companies. “How long can the government succeed if the villagers themselves rise against them?” he argued, adding that “an appropriate response will be given to the police forces if they continue with their repression.”

Sahebganj police station in Muzaffarpur district of Bihar. Five vehicles including three cement mixers, a JCB machine and a pick-up van of the company was burnt.

On 26 November, CPI(Maoist) cadres set ablaze eight tractors carrying supplies for CRPF at Rai village near Saryu forest in Latehar district of Jharkhand after heavy exchange of fire with the CRPF, a day after polling in the first phase of the assembly elections concluded.

On 9 December, CPI(Maoist) cadres exchanged fire with paramilitary and police personnel near Kendua Pahari under Gaona police station limits in Giridih district of Jharkhand.

On 11 December, cadres of the CPI(Maoist) set ablaze 19 heavy vehicles including 16 trucks, two earth movers and one dumper at Chapi village under Kisko police station in Lohardaga district of Jharkhand.

On 18 December, an assistant sub-inspector-rank police officer was injured in an exchange of fire with the Maoists. Three rifles were also seized from the police by the Maoists.

On 24 December, Maoist cadres attacked a police patrol party at Itkhori in Chatra district of Jharkhand. A police constable

was killed and two other policemen were injured.

CPI(Maoist) called a day-long bandh on 26 December to protest against the arrest of Comrade Sanjay Ganjhu, a member of the Bihar-Jharkhand-North-Chhattisgarh Special Area Committee on 12 December from Simdega district of Jharkhand.

Maoist cadres attacked a road construction company's campsite at Motipur in Muzaffarpur district a little after midnight on 10 January and burnt nine heavy vehicles and machinery worth over 3 crore rupees.

On 12 January, three CPI(Maoist) cadres were martyred during a three hour long encounter with paramilitary-police forces at Bukar village under Chauparan police station in Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand.

On 18 January, CPI(Maoist) called a Jharkhand and Bihar bandh in protest against the killing of its cadres during an encounter in Hazaribagh on 12 January. The shutdown had an impact in Latehar district where no public transport or heavy vehicles were seen plying on National Highways 75 and 99.

On 18 January, a CPI(Maoist) cadre Comrade Joru, was killed during an encounter with the police in Ghatsila sub-division of East

Singhbhum district. A police constable identified as Dukhiya Murmu was also critically injured in the encounter and later died in the hospital.

On 12 February, CPI(Maoist) called a Jharkhand bandh to protest against the amendments in the Land Acquisition Act. Train services in the Gomoh-Gaya section of the East Central Railway were disrupted as Maoist cadres blew up railway tracks. The track was blown up on the Jamunia river bridge between Gomoh-Telo stations under Dhanbad division of East Central Railway. According to media reports, the bandh had a mixed response in the mineral-rich Kolhan region comprising of East and West Singhbhum and Seraikela-Kharswan districts. While shops and market in Maoist movement areas were closed, road traffic was also thin.

On 13 February, CPI(Maoist) cadres attacked a road construction company office and set on fire several vehicles and four motorcycles in Arwal district, Bihar. The incident took place near Asaula Bazar under Kinger police station. About 20 to 25 armed Maoists attacked the site camp of the company and set on fire a JCB machine, a dumper, a truck and a pick-up van besides four bikes.

On 24 February, two CRPF troopers were killed and 10 others were injured, five of them critically, when CPI(Maoist) cadres blew up a mini bus carrying them in Gaya district, Bihar. The Maoists planted a landmine on the route taken during an anti-Maoist operation by the security personnel, police and CRPF in Imamganj-Dumaria area of the district. They also fired at the government forces after the IED blast.

On 8 March, an 'area commander' of the counter-revolutionary gang TPC was killed by the Maoists in Palamu district, Jharkhand. The Maoists left a letter at the spot claiming responsibility for gunning down Kuldip Yadav, saying that he was shot dead for his involvement in the brutal killing by the TPC of 11 Maoist cadres comrades Jaiker, Praful, Prayas, Jitender, Albert, Danish, Tapos, Niraj, Ramesh, Hansraj and Baleshwar at Lakarbandha in Chatra district of Jharkhand in cohorts with the police on 27-28 March 2013.

On 12 March, a CPI(Maoist) cadre Comrade Jaglal Ganju was martyred in an attack by the TPC gang in Talaiya Bazar in Gaya district, Bihar. A pamphlet was found from the spot bearing the name of TPC in which it was claimed that Jaglal's murder was the revenge for the killing of TPC cadre Kuldeep Yadav by the Maoists a few days back.

On 13 March, a CPI(Maoist) cadre was killed and four others were injured during an encounter with the police at Sargaon village in Gumla district of Jharkhand when the police attacked a Maoist camp and a battle ensued.

On 21 March, three members of a royal family and big landlords identified as Balkishore Shahdeo, Jal Kishore Shahdeo and Pramod Shahdeo who were also working as police informers were killed by Maoist cadres at Murmu village in Lohardaga district of Jharkhand. "The Shahdeos resisted Left-Wing Extremists since they entered the area in 1991," said Lohardaga SP Manoj Ratan Chothe.

On 28 March, two CPI(Maoist) cadres comrades Sakindra Yadav (Toofan) and Balkeshwar Oraon were killed while a woman cadre was injured during an encounter with the police near a forest under Sadar police station limits in Latehar district, Jharkhand. The injured woman cadre was arrested.

On 3 April, CPI(Maoist) zonal commander Comrade Johnson Ganju, a resident of Hazaribagh who was working in the Saranda area for a long time, was killed by the members of a state-sponsored vigilante gang in Rongo village under Manoharpur police station of West Singhbhum district in Jharkhand.

On 25 April, CPI(Maoist) cadres set ablaze the equipments of a cell phone tower in Pasiya village under Chak panchayat of Manatu block in Palamu district, Jharkhand.

Protesting over the arrest of senior Maoist leader and BJNCSAC member Comrade Shiv Prasad Singh alias Rohitji from Jharkhand and ten others from different parts of Bihar during the previous week, CPI(Maoist) called a five-day Bihar and Jharkhand bandh from 26 April. Rohitji was arrested from Patratu under Pithoria police station of Ranchi district. The bandh was effective in East Singhbhum,

Police-sponsored JJMP gang carried out the Bakoria massacre in Palamu

In the early hours of 9 June, 12 persons including members of CPI(Maoist), several civilians and four minors were massacred in a fake encounter by the state-sponsored counter-revolutionary Jharkhand Jan Mukti Parishad (JJMP) gang in Bhalwahi village near Bakoria of Palamu district, Jharkhand. It was a coordinated and premeditated massacre involving the CRPF, Jharkhand Police and the JJMP. CPI(Maoist) Sub-zonal commander Comrade Anuragji (R K Prasad, RKji) was among the killed. A para-teacher Uday Yadav, his cousin Niraj Yadav, Anuragji's son Santosh Yadav, Yogesh Yadav and the driver of the vehicle Mohammad Ezaz were among the civilians who were gunned down.

In a press statement, CPI(Maoist) BJNCSAC spokesperson Gopalji said that the armed cadres of JJMP, a mercenary gang sponsored by the police, killed the twelve persons including Anuragji. He further stated that the group led by Anuragji had sophisticated fire-arms. After JJMP goons killed the twelve persons in cold blood, the police rewarded them with the sophisticated firearms they snatched from the dead comrades. Local residents too confirmed that it was a fake encounter as there was no firing from the occupants of the vehicle and not a single police official had even got a scratch in the 'encounter'.

The encounter story of the police was riddled with such gaping holes and the justification given by the top police officials of the killing of minors so abominable that even the NHRC, which is known more for inaction and cover-up of fake encounters, took *suo-motu* cognisance of the killing of teachers and minors and sent notice to the Jharkhand government. The continued murder of revolutionaries and the masses in fake encounters by the government forces and their surrogate killer-gangs in the Maoist movement areas is a part of the fascist Operation Green Hunt. This offensive is now being further intensified in its third phase with the aim of destroying the people's war. Massacres like that of Bokaria, Lakharbandha or Sarkeguda are a crucial component of the counter-revolutionary tactics of OGH to spread white terror in the movement areas.

Seraikela-Kharsawan and West Singhbhum districts of Kolhan division in Jharkhand. Shops and business establishments were closed in Ghatshila and other townships under Ghatshila sub-division of East Singhbhum district. The bandh was also effective in Chaibasa, Chakradharpur and other regions of the two states where the Maoist movement is active.

On 29 April, armed Maoist cadres set ablaze six dumpers engaged in construction of a 30 kilometre village road at Churchu block of Hazaribagh district, causing a loss of over one crore rupees to the company.

On 6 May, a CoBRA personnel sustained injuries in an encounter between paramilitary personnel and the Maoists in Riarda forest under Arki police station of

Khunti district, Jharkhand. Several rounds were fired from both sides when the encounter began during a joint anti-Maoist operation carried out by the government forces in the bordering areas of Khunti-West Singhbhum and Seraikela-Kharswan districts.

On 17 May, Comrade Urmila Ganju (Sarita), a member of the Bihar-Jharkhand Special Area Committee and a senior woman leader of CPI(Maoist) was killed and another was injured in an encounter with the police under Barachatti police station limits in Gaya district, Bihar.

On 20 May, armed Maoist cadres set ablaze two trucks, one JCB, one road roller and a tractor deployed in a road construction work at Parswar village under Bhandariya police station limits in Garhwa district, Jharkhand.

CPI(Maoist) called a two-day bandh from 25 May to protest against the killing of Comrade Urmila Ganju in an encounter with the police on 17 May. 32 trucks were set ablaze by Maoist cadres on the busy Kolkata-Delhi Grand Trunk Road in Gaya district, Bihar. Traffic on the road came to a halt since the wee hours of 25 May and remained closed for the next ten hours. Markets, road transport, banking services and government offices etc. in major parts of the Sherghati sub-division of Gaya, particularly in Dumaria, Imamganj, Banke Bazar and Raushanganj police station areas came to a standstill due to the bandh.

On 6 June, around 50 CPI(Maoist) cadres attacked the site camp of Gammon India, a multinational infrastructure development company, at Kamtaul village under Kurhani police station limits on Muzaffarpur-Hajipur road in Muzaffarpur district of Bihar. Five vehicles engaged in road construction were set ablaze.

CPI(Maoist) called a three-day bandh against the cold-blooded killing of 12 persons including Comrade Anuragji and four minors by the police in a fake encounter on 9 June in Palamu district. The bandh led to the shut down of several mines and halting of the transportation of minerals from Jharkhand's mining districts of Bokaro, Dhanbad, Giridih and Chatra. The bandh was also effective in other districts of the state including Palamu, Garhwa and Latehar.

Dandakaranya

On 1 October 2014, police shot dead Korsa Aitu (26), a resident of Munga Devgudipara village. The police claimed the killing of a "Maoist deputy commander after an exchange of fire" in the forests of Munga village in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh. On the same day, a head constable of the District Force of Chhattisgarh Police was injured in a pressure-bomb blast triggered by the Maoists targeting a police team on search operation.

On 18 October, CPI(Maoist) cadres killed a police constable belonging to the 9th Battalion of Chhattisgarh Auxiliary Force

(CAF) in Sukma district, Chhattisgarh. Constable Shivkumar Sidar was posted in Temelwada police camp on the Dornapal-Jegurgonda road and was travelling to Dornapal town for treatment as he was suffering from Malaria. On 26 October, the South Bastar Divisional Committee of Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee (DKSZC), CPI(Maoist) apologised for his killing. It said in a statement, "One of our guerrilla squads killed him near Temelwada village without the permission of the CPI(Maoist) leadership... He was sick and was travelling to Dornapal for treatment. He was not carrying any weapon. We consider it our mistake to have killed him in such a situation and we regret it." The statement also warned policemen posted in the Temelwada and Chintagufa camps against committing atrocities on the villagers in the pretext of carrying out anti-Maoist operations.

On 21 October, policemen from the Gorkha police camp in Sukma district killed a CPI(Maoist) woman cadre in a forest under Kistaram police station.

On 30 October, three police personnel were injured during an encounter with CPI(Maoist) cadres in Sukma district. A joint team of CRPF and district police was carrying out an anti-Maoist operation in Ramaram forests under Chintagufa police station limits when the encounter ensued, leaving three of the police party injured.

On 5 November, police personnel escaped a powerful IED blast triggered by the Maoists kept under a small bridge between Pamulvaya and Cherpal on the Bijapur-Gangalur road under Bijapur police station limits in Bijapur district. The powerful explosion left a five-and-half feet deep crater on the road. No one was injured in the blast.

The same day, a group of CPI(Maoist) cadres stormed into a mining pit of the state-run NMDC at Bailadilla in Chhattisgarh's Dantewada district and set an earthmover on fire. In another incident on the same day, Maoists removed the fishplates on the Kirandul-Jagdalpur-Visakhapatnam rail line disrupting train services. This railway line is primarily used for transporting minerals and

Demand punishment of the paramilitary-police personnel guilty of rape and murder of women combatants at Pottem! Condemn the reprehensible act of publishing naked photos of a martyred woman comrade by a Chhattisgarh magazine!

On 8 October 2014, paramilitary personnel along with Chhattisgarh Police, District Force and Koya Commandos attacked a PLGA guerilla squad at Pottem (Pottenar) village in Bijapur district of Dandakaranya. Comrade Madkam Rambatti (Bhairamgarh Area Supply Unit member) was martyred in the firing. Comrade Madkam Lakshmi of the same Supply Unit and Comrade Punem Jamili of DK Special Zonal Press Protection Unit were captured by the enemy in an injured state. The mercenary forces displayed their degenerate class character by torturing and raping the injured women comrades and finally shooting them from point-blank range. Not stopping at these heinous acts of sexual violence and cold-blooded murder, the government troops took photographs of the naked body of one of the women comrades and released it to the press. One Hindi magazine of Chhattisgarh later published these photographs in blatant violation of all norms of journalistic ethics and civility. This is an example of the kind of unscrupulous yellow journalism a section of the country's publishers and editors resort to (particularly in the areas of armed movements) in order to be in the good books of the ruling classes and thereby to pocket dole-outs in the form of government advertisements and other gratifications. MIB appeals to the country's revolutionary, democratic and civil rights organisations as well as women's and journalist's organisations to demand punishment of the paramilitary-police personnel responsible for these gruesome acts of violence targeting the women Maoists at Pottem and also to strongly condemn the publication of the above-mentioned photographs by this particular Hindi magazine.

Such acts of state violence that will shake the conscience of any person having a sense of dignity are being daily perpetrated by the Indian armed forces in all the regions where civil war is going on, be it in Jammu and Kashmir, in the North East or in central and eastern India. Torture and beating of captured combatants, violation of the dignity and self-respect of woman detainees and subjecting them to sexual violence including custodial rape, extra-judicial killing of prisoners of war, dishonouring and mutilating the dead bodies of enemy combatants – particularly that of women – and similar horrific acts that would fall under the category of war crimes are part of the Indian government's counter-insurgency strategy to suppress militant people's movements. To these old forms is now added the diabolic practice of video-recording or photographing the stripped bodies of martyred women comrades and circulating them by using the mass media. This is a new tactic of psychological warfare introduced in the third phase of Operation Green Hunt by the Modi government and is reflective of the extremely degenerate nature of the Brahmanical Hindu-fascist ideology it swears by.

Women Maoists have always been targeted by the counter-revolutionary troops of the ruling-classes, be it the paramilitary and police forces, state-sponsored vigilante gangs such as Salwa Judum, Sendra, Harmad Bahini or landlord armies like Ranvir Sena. By participating in the country's Maoist movement as equals to men in all spheres and almost in equal numbers, women have challenged all traditional norms and forms of domination and authority entrenched in the old society, including patriarchal authority and male domination. On the other hand, as defenders of the old society the government armed forces have been carrying out sexual violence on women revolutionaries in a systematic and planned manner as a part of their attempt to re-establish the domination and authority of the reactionary classes. By targeting the dignity of detained women activists, fighters and supporters of the Maoist movement or even after their martyrdom (as demonstrated by hundreds of gruesome incidents during the fascist Salwa Judum,

the rape and murder of popular revolutionary leader Mynabai Netam, six women comrades at Medri, etc.), these mercenaries seek to punish women revolutionaries for their rebelliousness and to dissuade other women from taking the revolutionary path. But such heinous acts have never succeed in stalling the growing participation of women in the people's war or in weakening their resolve in fighting back the enemy's fascist counter-revolutionary campaign, nor will it succeed now.



IED blast site on the Bijapur-Gangalur Road, 5 November

ores from Dandakaranya to the Visakhapattanam port on the country's eastern coast, from where it is exported abroad.

On 7 November, Maoists set ablaze three vehicles in the Nerli Ghati area in Dantewada district and opened fire on police parties. However, there was no report of casualty on any side. In another incident in Sukma district, two police constables were injured by spikes put on a road by the Maoists.

The DKSZC of the CPI(Maoist) called a Dandakaranya bandh on 8 November protesting against the Modi government's Brahmanical Hindu-fascist policies. Maoist cadres blocked roads and railway tracks in Bastar region of Chhattisgarh on the day of the bandh, affecting vehicular and rail traffic. SRP Kalluri, IG of police, Bastar Range - a pliant henchman of the ruling classes in Dandakaranya - told the media on the day of the bandh that "The Maoists tried to destroy public property in many places of Bastar today. They damaged railway tracks in four places in Dantewada and Jagdalpur. They also stole some telephone sets from the Kakalur Railway Station." This atrocious charge of 'stealing' comes from the same SRP Kalluri who has busied himself in swindling tax-payer's money by staging surrender-dramas and other such

fraud to embezzle public money. Nothing can be more ridiculous than Kalluri and his cohorts - who have made 'surrender' a lucrative multi-crore rupees business - accusing the Maoists of 'stealing public property'!

On 9 November, a CRPF personnel was injured in a gunbattle with the Maoists in Kudmel Hills under Mirtur police station in Bijapur district. A joint team of paramilitary personnel and District Force of the police was carrying out a combing operation in the area when the encounter took place.

In the evening of 10 November, militia commander Sukku Tati of Pusnar village and militia member Hemla Badru were shot dead in what the police claimed to be an 'encounter' in Munga forest under Gangalur police station in Bijapur district. Four persons were also arrested by the police after the so-called encounter.



Dead bodies of Comrades Sukku Tati and Hemla Budru

On 11 November, one policeman died and three injured in a PLGA ambush in Marsakola village of Narayanpur district.

On 13 November, a tipper and a road roller were set ablaze by CPI(Maoist) cadres on National Highway-30 near Kukanar village, three kilometres from Jagdalpur, the headquarter town of Bastar district. The two

DKSZC appeals to the journalists not to work against the interest of the masses

Comrade Ganesh Uike, spokesperson of the South Regional Committee of DKSZC, appealed to the journalists of Dandakaranya through a statement released on 1 November to condemn the fake surrenders enacted by the police and to stop supporting the renegades who have joined hands with the enemy by betraying the people. He said that the journalists who work with the surrendered Maoists will be considered anti-people and working against the interest of the masses. The spokesperson also criticised a few senior journalists of Dandakaranya who were giving financial and other assistance to the surrendered Maoists. He appealed to the journalists to stand by the masses and their struggles and not to side with their oppressors.



Vehicles set ablaze on NH-30 near Jagdalpur

vehicles were engaged in road repairing work on the NH-30 between Kukanar and Lakhapal villages.

On 17 November, two CPI(Maoist) cadres including a woman were killed in an encounter with government forces near Bachepal village in Bijapur district. On the same day, two CoBRA jawans were injured in a gun battle with the Maoists in a forest under Chintagufa police station in Sukma district.

Two Maoists, including a woman cadre, were killed when enemy forces attacked their camp in Bhejjapal forest, Bijapur district.

On 18 November, a CRPF trooper of the 65th Battalion was injured in a pressure bomb blast that targeted the policemen engaged in guarding road construction work between Awapalli and Basaguda in Bijapur district.

Three policemen including a CRPF Inspector were injured in a pressure bomb blast by the Maoists in Bijapur district on 21 November. The Maoists also fired on a joint team of CoBRA and District Force near

Chintagufa village in Sukma district on the same day, injuring two policemen and three CoBRA jawans.

On 27 November, a woman Maoist cadre was killed by the police under Awapalli police station in Bijapur district.

In November 2014, one policeman was injured in a PLGA opportunity ambush in Hitulwad village of Narayanpur district.

On 1 December, PLGA conducted the heroic Kasalpara ambush in Sukma district, wiping out 14 CRPF personnel (*See box*).

On 8 December, two CPI(Maoist) cadres were killed in an encounter with the police in Gangalur area in Bijapur district.

On 13 December, a CRPF constable was killed in a pressure bomb explosion at Sarkeguda village of Bijapur district.

On 2 January, a policeman identified as Assistant Constable Somlu Hemla was killed by the Maoists with bows and arrows at Patliguda village in Bijapur district.

On the evening of 5 January, a small team of Maoist cadres stormed into the residence of former Antagarh MLA and Congress leader Mangturam Pawar at Pakhanjur in Kanker district and overpowered his five guards posted there. Five weapons including 4 Insas rifles, one SLR and ammunition were seized from them.

On 6 January, government forces claimed to have killed a Maoist cadre Bheema Nuppo (35) in an encounter in Revali village in the Kuakonda block of Dantewada district. But it was nothing but a cold-blooded murder perpetrated by the police forces which was later



Top: The damaged chopper; The injured pilot while being taken to hospital

On 21 November, 8 CRPF CoBRA jawans were injured in an ambush by the PLGA near Chintagufa and Kasalpara of Sukma district, Chhattisgarh. An M-17 helicopter with a CRPF medical officer and staff on board tried to land at the Chintagufa CRPF camp to airlift the injured men to Jagdalpur. As the chopper was taking off with the injured, PLGA fighters lying in ambush fired on it with small arms. The chopper was hit by three bullets and the pilot too received bullet injuries on his feet. To cover-up the losses they suffered at the hands of the PLGA forces, CRPF and the police claimed that their troops had shot dead 15 Maoists and injured at least 25 during the encounter, a lie which was soon exposed.

termed an 'encounter'. Bheema was a Madia adivasi villager residing in Tadopara hamlet of Revali village. Field investigations by journalists and civil liberties organisations confirmed that the deceased was in fact a civilian who was shot dead by the police in cold blood and later termed a 'Maoist'.

On 9 January, a police constable was killed by Maoist cadres in a busy market in Katekalyan town of Dantewada district. The attack was carried out by a PLGA Small Action Team. The deceased constable was walking at the end of his platoon which was returning to Katekalyan police camp passing through the market. The Maoists also took away his SLR.

Chargaon LOS in Raoghat Area, North Bastar Division attacked Chargaon iron-ore mines and burnt two vehicles.

On 10 January, a police constable was killed and four others were grievously injured

in an encounter with a joint team of police and CAF near Botha village under Hawrai police station in Narayanpur district.

On 17 January, an STF constable was killed in a PLGA ambush near Kondare village under Gadiras police station in Sukma district when the police team was returning from routine patrol.

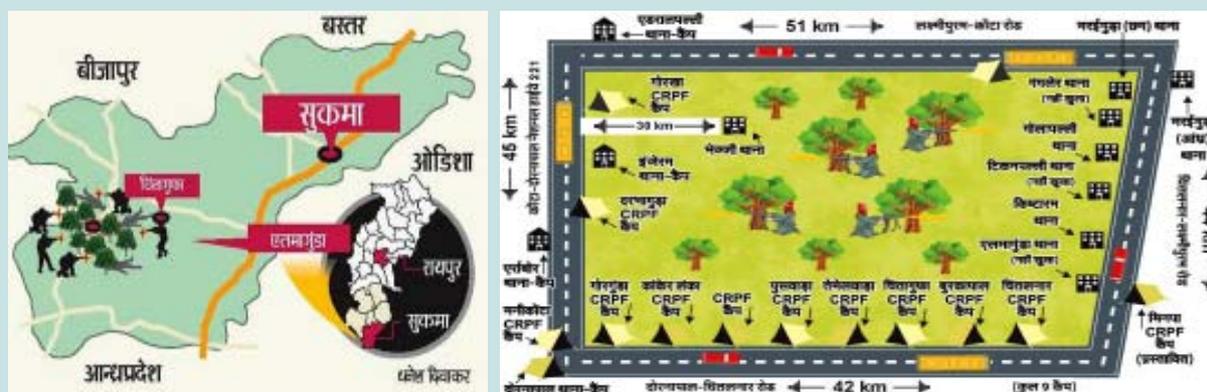
On 19 January, a Maoist cadre was killed in a gun battle with the police in Bijapur district.

On 20 January, a constable of the 13th Battalion of CAF was injured when a pressure bomb exploded near Murdanda village of Bijapur district. On the same day, Maoist cadres attacked a Sahayak Arakshak with sharp weapons at a market in Polamapalli area of Sukma district.

Two policemen were injured on 21 January in a booby trap set by the people's

PLGA carries out heroic Kasalpara Ambush on the eve of PLGA Week

One day before the beginning of the PLGA Week to celebrate its 14th formation day, PLGA's main and base forces carried out a major tactical counter-offensive near Kasalpara village of Bijapur district in Chhattisgarh in the afternoon of 1 December 2014. The ambush was carried out when troops of CRPF's 203rd and 206th Battalions based in Chintagufa were returning to their base camp after conducting Area Domination Exercise for fifteen days led by CRPF's IG (Operations), Chhattisgarh. 13 jawans including several CoBRA commandos were wiped out while 15 were injured. A CRPF Deputy Commandant and an Assistant Commandant were among the dead. Another jawan later succumbed to injuries, taking the death toll to 14. 11 weapons including 9 AK 47 (three fitted with UBGL), 1 SLR, one Insas LMG, 30 UBGL shells and other military related material were seized. Later when two helicopters were sent to bring the injured, PLGA fired upon them too and forced one of them to return without landing.



Newspaper graphics depicting the site of Kasalpara Ambush, Chintagufa area of Bijapur, Chhattisgarh

A massive operation termed as a 'Mega Area Domination Campaign' was launched by the enemy since 15 November involving more than a thousand paramilitary, special commando and the state forces of Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra and Odisha. The campaign was carried out in Sukma, Bijapur and Dantewada districts of Chhattisgarh that covers a crucial part of the Dandakaranya guerrilla zone. It was a part of the third phase of Operation Green Hunt. Loot and destruction of people's property, arson, torture of Adivasi and non-Adivasi peasants, illegal arrests and fake encounters by



Villagers detained and made to sit on the road by the police after the ambush



Cannon-fodder for Operation Green Hunt:
Dead bodies of the CRPF jawans killed at Kasalpara

the government forces followed. This disrupted the harvesting season of the Adivasi peasants of Konta, Jegurgonda and Kistaram areas in particular. With the active support of the masses and gathering intelligence with their help, the PLGA planned a counter-offensive against this mega suppression campaign.

PLGA's main, secondary and base (militia) forces in large numbers participated in the attack. They followed the enemy batches in the area for two days and fired on them in two places. The enemy was forced to change its route due to the firings and tried to move out of the area. As the PLGA was on its heels, the enemy left behind an ambush party to trap it while the rest retreated to their base.

The CRPF commanders arrogantly declared that they would not return without finishing off some of the PLGA forces. Understanding the maneuvers of the enemy, PLGA forces surrounded the enemy's ambush party from all sides. The PLGA fighters advanced very close to the enemy troops without letting them know their movement and opened fire. A close quarter combat ensued resulting in the routing of the enemy ambush party including the death of two of its commanders. The rest ran for their lives. In this way, the heroic Kasalpara opportunity ambush was successfully carried out by the PLGA by surrounding and wiping out the enemy in a piecemeal manner with the active participation of the masses.



Photos: Weapons seized in Kasalpara ambush; People celebrate the successful ambush; A section of the people

militia near Murdanda village in Bijapur, South Bastar division. One of them later died.

CPI(Maoist) called a bandh on 26 January to protest against US President Barak Obama's visit to India as the chief guest of the so-called Republic Day celebrations. The Maoists felled trees and dug up roads leading to the halting of traffic on many routes. Drill machines at NMDC's Kirandul plant in Dantewada district were damaged and portions of National Highway 30 was blocked by the Maoists. The railway track between Kirandul and Bachel town was also damaged. Maoists also fired upon Chintagufa and Temelwada police camps.

CPI(Maoist) called a boycott of the Panchayat elections in Dandakaranya scheduled on 28 January. Ballot boxes were confiscated from more than 30 polling booths in Sukma, Dantewada and Kanker districts. A police team escorting a polling party came under fire in Kanker district. Exchange of fire with the police took place near Chilparas and Markanar in Kanker district on the same day.

On 2 February, a Station House Officer (SHO) of Bande Police Station and an Assistant Police Constable were killed and six police personnel, including an assistant commandant of BSF, were injured when PLGA fighters ambushed a joint patrol team in Kanker district.

Renegade Korsa Joga meets his end at the hands of the PLGA

A Small Action Team (SAT) of CPI(Maoist) annihilated Korsa Joga (Shivaji) - a renegade working for the police - at Kottapal village in Bijapur district on 1 January 2015. Joga, a former South Bastar Divisional Committee member (DVCM), had surrendered before the police in 2012 and was working as a 'Gopaniya Sainik' (Secret Soldier) for the Chhattisgarh Police and against the revolutionary movement since then.

Joga was a resident of South Bastar's Ilinger village. He was related to the family of the village headman. He studied till class VIII. Joga joined the PLGA in 2000, at a time when the revolutionary movement was on an upswing in Dandakaranya. During his revolutionary life, Joga took up various responsibilities at different levels beginning as a party member and later becoming a DVCM. Although he had militancy, cleverness and initiative, he also developed non-proletarian traits like arrogance, anarchy, careerism and fondness for luxuries. When the enemy started its serious offensive against the movement at the all-India level and particularly in Dandakaranya, he did not stand boldly enough to face the enemy due to the alien class deviations that had developed in him and he vacillated. During this period he also committed moral mistakes. All efforts by the concerned committees including comrades from above to rectify and save him had failed. Thus, after undergoing political degeneration he surrendered before the enemy in 2012.

From that time, Joga started working as a diehard counter-revolutionary, assisting and accompanying the enemy forces in attacking villages and the PLGA with the aim of destroying the revolutionary movement. Due to his counter-revolutionary activities, the Janatana Sarkar and the people took the decision to punish him with the death sentence. Though he had enjoyed police protection and was living adjacent to the SP's office at Bijapur district headquarters under the 'security' provided by the enemy, a PLGA special action team executed the attack on 1 January 2015 heroically, skilfully and with initiative as per a meticulous plan to carry out the people's verdict. His death at the hands of the people's guerrillas has once again proved that no matter how many fences the traitors and counter-revolutionaries hide behind, they cannot escape the fury of the masses forever and are bound to be brought to justice sooner or later.

ओबामा! वापस जाओ 25-26 जनवरी ओबामा! वापस जाओ

आतंकी अमेरिकी साम्राज्यवाद का सरगना
बराक ओबामा के भारत दौरे का बहिष्कार करो!

- मोदी की हिन्दुत्व फासीवादी सरकार के खिलाफ संगठित, मजबूत व जुझारू आंदोलन का निर्माण करो!
- जनयुद्ध को तेज करके ऑपरेशन ग्रीनहंट को हरा दो! जनता की जनवादी राज्यसत्ता का निर्माण करो!
- जगह-जगह मोदी-ओबामा विरोधी प्रदर्शनों व रैलियों का आयोजन करो!

दण्डकारण्य स्पेशल जोनल कमेटी, भाकपा (माओवादी)

Poster released by DKSZC to protest against Obama's visit to India

On 3 February, a CRPF jawan was injured when a pressure bomb planted by the Maoists near Cheramangi village under Awapalli police station in Bijapur district went off. The CRPF was conducting an anti-Maoist combing operation.

On 8 February, three CRPF personnel, including an Assistant Sub-Inspector, were injured when a pressure bomb laid by Maoist cadres exploded near Dubaiguda village under Awapalli police station area in Bijapur.

On 12 February, two BSF jawans on railway line security duty were injured in a booby trap explosion in North Bastar division.

On 16 February, a CAF constable was killed while another was injured in a pressure bomb explosion triggered by the Maoists near Temelwada village under Jegurgonda police station in Sukma district. The incident occurred when a Road Opening Party comprising of central and state police forces was returning after carrying out an operation in the region. On the same day, an Assistant Constable of Chhattisgarh Police was killed by the Maoists in Bijapur district. The constable was posted at Bodli outpost under Bandapal police station limits. He was shot dead while heading towards his workplace.

On 19 February, a State Task Force (STF) personnel was killed in an encounter with the Maoists at Dudhiras village under Gadiras police station in Sukma district.

DKSZC of CPI(Maoist) called a Dandakaranya Bandh effective in five states of eastern and central India on 20 February in protest against the Polavaram Dam project and Operation Green Hunt – the all-out war by the Indian government on the people. On the eve of the bandh, Maoists damaged a railway track near Kamalur station in Dantewada district that led to the derailment of the engine of a goods train.

On 20 February, a Head Constable and an Assistant Constable were injured in a pressure bomb blast triggered by Maoist cadres near Ermagunda village under Gangalur police station in Bijapur district. The blast occurred when the government forces were carrying out a combing operation in the area.

On 2 March, a woman cadre of CPI(Maoist) was shot dead by the police forces in Gadgad village under Gadiras police station in Sukma district.

On 8 March, Maoist cadres set ablaze a road-roller and a tipper of a construction company near Punnoor village deployed for

CRPF's CoBRA commandos kill villager in fake encounter

On 31 March, CRPF's CoBRA commandos picked up a villager named Kawasi Kosa from his home and killed him in a fake encounter near Chintagufa village in Sukma district. They later claimed that a Maoist cadre was killed in a "fierce encounter". The villagers refuted this encounter story and said that an innocent fellow villager was killed by the commandos in a pre-planned manner. Ground investigations by journalists too vindicated the villagers and exposed the cold-blooded murder of Kosa by the police. This is what one newspaper stated: 'CoBRA killed villager, not a Maoist' – The villagers of Chintagufa from Sukma district of south Chhattisgarh have claimed that the person killed in an encounter with the Central Reserve Police Force's CoBRA (Commando Battalion for Resolute Action) team on Tuesday was "an innocent villager" and not a "Maoist." Sukma police had claimed on Tuesday that a "Maoist" named Kawasi Kosa was killed in an "encounter" between the Maoists and a CoBRA team near Chintagufa and an SLR (Self Loading Rifle) was recovered from him with two magazines. In a written complaint addressed to the Director General of Police, Chhattisgarh, the deceased's younger brother, Kawasi Hurra, has claimed that Kawasi Kosa had no relation with the Maoists and he was "picked up from his home in Chintagufa by the CoBRA team" before being killed." (*The Hindu*)

construction of a road between Awapalli and Basaguda in Bijapur district.

On 12 March, PLGA carried out an attack on Barbaspur iron-ore mines in North Bastar division and set 18 vehicles on fire.

Comrade Dasru, combatant of Company-1 was martyred on 18 March in Maad while fighting the enemy during TCOC.

On 23 March, Maoists attacked a vehicle carrying rations to a CRPF camp near Burkapal area of Sukma district. The Maoists seized and took away the rations.

On 24 March, Maoists killed a Chhattisgarh Police constable in Dantewada district while a CRPF constable was injured in a pressure bomb blast that targeted a road opening party near Mordunda village under Awapalli police station in Bijapur district.

On 27 March, two personnel of the CRPF's 199 Battalion including a Sub-Inspector were injured in a pressure bomb blast during a combing operation near Fundari village in the Bhairamgarh block of Bijapur district.

On 29 March, one BSF personnel of Sulangi camp of North Bastar was injured in a booby trap explosion and died later.

On 1 April, CPI(Maoist) cadres set ablaze ten vehicles including eight tractors, a

truck and a JCB machine engaged in road construction work near Iragaoon under Dhanora police station limits of Kondagaon district. On the same day, four GPS sets were seized from the employees of Nicco Mining Company operating the Chargaon mines in Raoghat, North Bastar division.

On 2 April, two BSF personnel of a patrol party from Tekhadi Khodra camp in Kiskodo Area were injured in a bomb blasted by Maoist cadres in a forested patch under Antagarh police station of Kanker district.

Comrade Joga, DKSZ Technical Department Protection Unit member was martyred on 4 April in Maad in a battle with the enemy.

On 5 April, a Maoist cadre was killed by the police at Sargipal in Bastar district.

On 10 April, Maoists torched an under-construction police station in Mudhia Mohara village in Dongargarh are of Rajnandgaon district. They put up banners and posters on the spot protesting against the deployment of police forces and the anti-people policies of the state government.

On 12 April, Maoist cadres attacked a BSF team in the proximity of Chhote Betiya BSF camp under Bande police station of

PLGA's daring Pidmel Ambush makes the police hide behind white lies

On 11 April 2015, seven members of a batch of 49 STF men were killed in a PLGA ambush near Pidmel village under Polampalli police station in Sukma district. The Commandant of the batch was among the killed, while ten policemen were also injured. Top officials of Chhattisgarh Police like SRP Kalluri, IG of Bastar Range, however resorted to blatant lies to hide their rout. Kalluri termed it as one of the “greatest battles the state police had ever fought” and claimed that it had “killed at least 20 Maoists in retaliation”, including PLGA commanders comrades Situ and Arjun. The hollowness of these false claims was exposed by the STF men themselves, who had no reason to hide the truth unlike their officers. A jawan injured in the ambush told journalists, “We were attacked thrice even after running for over two kilometres. They [Maoists] must have been more than 400 and the ambush was spread over three kilometres.” They admitted that the STF was routed in the battle and was forced to make a haphazard retreat, leaving the bodies of their dead colleagues behind, which could be recovered only 30 hours later.

Moreover, the South Bastar Divisional Committee of CPI(Maoist) in a press release refuted Kalluri's claim that 20 Maoists were killed in the encounter. “Policemen had to run for their lives for more than 10 kilometres till Kankerlanka,” the release stated. The two PLGA commanders comrades Situ and Arjun whom the police declared ‘shot dead’ in the encounter also issued a press statement rubbishing the police claims and stated that both of them were safe. “We are absolutely fine and healthy. We are working with the revolutionary masses in Sukma as usual. Neither of us were injured nor dead in Pidmel encounter (in Sukma) last month,” said Comrade Situ, Deputy Commander of PLGA's Battalion No.1 and Arjun, Konta Area Committee secretary in a joint press statement.

But this is not the first time that top police officials spearheading anti-Maoist operations in different states like SRP Kalluri, Yadavender Jethwa, Ravindra Kadam and other descendants of Goebbels have resorted to white lies. In their futile attempts to cover-up their repeated humbling by the masses led by the Party and the PLGA and to artificially boost-up the sagging morale of the government forces, they have repeatedly spread such lies. Here are a few recent examples:

(1) Police top brass claimed that “at least 15 CPI(Maoist) cadres were killed and 25 grievously injured in an encounter with the CRPF's CoBRA near Chintagufa in Sukma district of Chhattisgarh” on 21 November. Six Cobra jawans were injured in this encounter. But there was no casualty on the Maoist side, let alone 15 deaths as claimed by the police. A glaring example of white lies concocted by Kalluri & co.

(2) After PLGA's Kasalpara ambush of 1 December in which 14 CRPF personnel were wiped out, CRPF claimed that “Naxals have also suffered casualties in the exchange of fire and at least eight cadres were gunned down”. The Maoists later clarified that it was a blatant lie.

(3) “Seven Maoists killed in encounter with security forces in Odisha on 5 January 2015”, boasted the Inspector General of Police, South Western Range Jaswant Jethwa on 10 January. He was referring to the ‘Operation All Out’ jointly launched by the Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh Police and the SOG and DVF of Odisha Police in Tumbei-Dejing area on the Balimela reservoir in the ‘cut-off’ area of Odisha's Malkangiri district. A section of the media including *The Indian Express* and *The Deccan Chronicle* parroted the police story without caring to verify the claim. The next day, CPI(Maoist) Malkangiri Koraput Border Committee Secretary Comrade Ghenu exposed Jethwa's lies in an audio message sent to the media. He clarified that two security personnel were injured during the pre-dawn exchange of fire while there was no casualty on the Maoist side.

Kanker district. The BSF personnel were on patrol when they were ambushed. A press release from Comrade Sukhdev Konde, secretary of North Bastar Divisional Committee of CPI(Maoist), termed it an audacious attack and said that “The attack was in response to the government’s plan to put up a carpet of camps across Bastar. Sixteen new camps have come up in Bastar in the last six months. The main aim of this plan is to snatch water, land and forests from the adivasis. This attack was a part of the counter-offensive of the masses of Dandakaranya to defeat this nefarious plan.” RKB Division Action Team Commander Comrade Dasmen Salam (Vikas) was martyred in the gun-battle which also resulted in the death of a BSF Head Constable.

On 12 April, Maoists arrived at the Barbaspur iron ore mining site under Korar police station in Kanker district of Chhattisgarh and torched 17 trucks deployed in mining work.

On 13 April, five personnel of Chhattisgarh Police were wiped out near Khudiyapara village in Dantewada district when PLGA cadres blew up a mine-proof vehicle. The vehicle was carrying 12 jawans of the CAF and the District Police. The rest of the seven jawans were seriously injured.

On 15 April, Maoist cadres killed Chhattisgarh Police constable Bira Basant in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh. Taking responsibility for the killing on behalf of the West Bastar Divisional Committee of CPI(Maoist), the committee’s secretary Comrade Madhavi said in a press statement that the state government and the police was to be blamed for the death of Bira, since instead of initiating a dialogue for his release, the police pressurised locals and schoolchildren to organise ‘protest rallies’ against the Maoists demanding the release of the policeman. The statement further noted, “Our Party’s policy does not allow us to kill unarmed policemen. We have freed many jawans who did not carry weapons. However, we cannot spare those who knowingly take part in inflicting atrocities on the people. Bira was one such policeman. Bira’s killing should serve as a warning to all local

Police constable surrenders before the masses in Farasgaon

On 5 April, police constable Micche Vadde, who was posted in Farasgaon police station in Narayanpur district, voluntarily surrendered before the Kutul Area Janatana Sarkar accompanied by his wife Manju. Working in the police force for more than ten years, he was no longer able to withstand the harassment and high-handedness of his superiors as well as the continuous atrocities committed by the police and paramilitary forces on the Adivasi people of Bastar, said a statement issued by Comrade Rajman Mandavi, secretary of the Maad Divisional Committee of CPI(Maoist).

and lower-rung policemen working in Bastar. Stop fighting for corporates who are here to snatch tribal land. Take up any job other than policing if you want to stay in Bastar. Otherwise be ready to die at the hands of the PLGA.”

On 24 April, Comrade Dharmu Yadav (26), Section Commander of PLGA’s Company-6 was killed by the police in a fake encounter near Matwal village under Mardapal police station of Kondagaon district, East Bastar, Dandakaranya.

On 25 April, CPI(Maoist) cadres set ablaze a JCB machine, water tanker and road roller machine deployed in the construction of a road from Godalbay to Kamar Bhaudi village under Piparchedi police station in Gariaband district of Chhattisgarh.

CPI(Maoist) called a Protest Week from 26 April to 1 May against Modi government’s amended land acquisition bill. In a press note, DKSZC warned that there would be violent opposition if government compels farmers to surrender their land to the corporates. It urged the people to organise various forms of protests

including blockade of roads and demonstrations at government offices against the anti-people policies of the central and state governments including the proposed land acquisition bill.

On 30 April, Comrade Phool Singh, ACM of Kiskodo Area of North Bastar Division was killed by the police while another comrade was arrested in a forest under Dhanora police station in Kondagaon district.

On May 5, PLGA forces triggered four back-to-back explosions in Bijapur district, injuring one CRPF personnel. The explosions took place when a joint team of CRPF and district police from the Matwada police camp was going towards Jangala village on an Area Domination Exercise.

CPI(Maoist) called a two-day 'Mahabandh' on 8 and 9 May protesting against PM Narendra Modi's Dantewada visit. The party called upon the people to boycott Modi's programmes during the visit and Chhattisgarh government's ongoing 'Loksuraj Abhiyan' (public campaign).

On 17 May, PLGA ambushed a team of STF and District Force near Ponjed at Mirtul under Gangalur police station when they were conducting an anti-Maoist operation. A constable and an assistant constable were killed on the spot while another constable died on the way to the hospital. Two PLGA fighters including Company 2 Commander Comrade Hemla Maasa (Vijay) were martyred in the encounter.

On 21 May, six vehicles including a JCB machine, a poclain machine and a bulldozer engaged in the doubling of railway tracks at Tudaparas Camp six kilometres from Dantewada district headquarters were set ablaze by Maoist cadres.

On 24 May, CPI(Maoist) cadres killed Salwa Judum leaders Sukku Oyami of Kesapur village and Chitranjan Barse of Gondapal village near Faraspal in Dantewada district. They were also the relatives of the notorious Salwa Judum founder Mahendra Karma. On the same day, Maoists shot and seriously injured a couple involved in Salwa Judum near Konta village in Sukma district who were also working as police informers.

On 27 May, four police personnel including two each from STF and CAF of Chhattisgarh Police sustained injuries in a crude bomb explosion hurled at them by PLGA fighters while attacking Basing police camp under Kurusnar police station limits in Narayanpur district.

On 29 May, one CAF personnel was killed and two others were critically injured in an IED blast triggered by Maoist cadres in Sukma district. The CAF personnel were guarding a construction site near Dharampenta village at Kistaram.

On 30 May, CPI(Maoist) cadres set ablaze a bus carrying supplies for government forces near Dugaiguda village under Awapalli police station limits in Bijapur district after asking the passengers to get down. The private bus was on its way to Basaguda from Jagdalpur. No harm was caused to any of the passengers. The paramilitary and police forces deployed in the interiors of Dandakaranya often compel the bus owners and drivers to carry them and their provisions fearing that if they use their own vehicles, they may be ambushed by the Maoists. Bus owners and passengers have been protesting the forcible use of civilian transport for travel and supply by the police-paramilitary forces, but such protests often fall on deaf ears.

On 2 June, a woman PLGA cadre of Platoon-13 Comrade Lingo Parvati was killed by a joint team of central and state police personnel at Belchar under Mirtul police station limits in Bijapur district.

On 5 June, Maoists triggered a landmine targeting a police search party at Belkagunda under Kistaram police station in Sukma district in which one policeman was injured. In another incident, Maoists ambushed a search party comprising of CRPF and District Force at Murdanda of Bijapur district. One CRPF personnel was injured in it.

On 6 June, two CPI(Maoist) cadres were killed by the police near Timdi village of Kondagaon district. The same day, a STF personnel was injured in an encounter with PLGA cadres in a forest near Palamdagu under Dornapal police station of Sukma district.

Comrades Jamli Kadi (Pulumnar, Bijapur district) and Comrade Sukoti Salam (Uchakot, Kanker district) - two members of the Chargaon LOS in Kuvvemari Area, North Bastar Division - were martyred in an encirclement attack by the enemy forces.

Maharashtra

Maharashtra State Committee of CPI (Maoist) called upon the masses of Vidarbha region to boycott the assembly elections of 15 October in protest against the betrayal of the demand for a separate Vidarbha state by all the major parliamentary parties in the fray including Congress, NCP, BJP and Shiv Sena.

On 15 October, CPI(Maoist) cadres triggered a landmine blast and fired upon a police team escorting a poll party near Makkepalli forest in Chamorshi block of Gadchiroli district. A police constable suffered minor injuries during the encounter. On the same day, several exchanges of fire between the Maoists and the police ensued near Tadpalli forest in Etapalli taluka of the district.

On 16 October, Maoist cadres fired upon a Road Opening Party of the police near Gatta in Gadchiroli district which was on duty to clear the road for polling officials returning from interior areas.

On 22 January, Maoist cadres set on fire around 14 vehicles of an Andhra Pradesh-based private company engaged in road construction on the Gharanji-Pustola stretch of the road between Edampayali and Korkoti in Dhanora tehsil of Gadchiroli district.

In January 2015, three SLRs were seized by PLGA during an attack on policemen and forest guards in Sironcha area of South Gadchiroli division.

Two personnel of Maharashtra Police were killed in an encounter with the Maoists on 22 March in Hekker forest under Etapalli tehsil of Gadchiroli district while another policeman was injured in the gun-battle.

Odisha

On 23 October, personnel from Special Operations Group (SOG) - the special anti-Naxal force of Odisha Police, exchanged fire with Maoist cadres at Beherakhai village under the Saintla police station in Balangir district. The SOG personnel were on patrol near the village under the Tikhari Reserve Forest area.

Nuapada Divisional Committee of Odisha State Committee, CPI(Maoist) called a bandh on 19 November, during which Maoist cadres set fire on an excavator at Chulabhat area in Nuapada district. The same day, Maoist cadres blew up a culvert on the road connecting Potora with Dharambandha of the district.

On 16 December, an exchange of fire took place between Maoist cadres and the police in Telan Reserve Forest under Urladani Gram Panchayat of Kalahandi district. No one was injured on either side.

On 24 January, Maoist cadres triggered an explosion on the Visakhapatnam-Raipur railway line at Munikhol near Muniguda railway station in Rayagada district, blowing up a portion of the track. Train movement was halted for several hours on this busy route. The blast spot was just a few hundred metres away from the nearby CRPF camp. The track suffered damage but no casualty was reported.

Odisha State Committee of CPI (Maoist) gave a bandh call in five districts of Odisha on 26 January as a part of the Party's all-India bandh protesting against the visit of US President Barack Obama to India.

On 8 February, Maoist cadres torched two vehicles and one vibrator machine of a contractor engaged in road construction near Badakendu along Turekali-Makhan road in Balangir district. Maoists demanded that the administration provide drinking water and medical facility to the people of the area.

On 11 February, police personnel consisting of CRPF and DVF exchanged fire with CPI(Maoist) cadres in Lanjigarh area of Kalahandi district. A joint team of DVF and CRPF was on a combing operation when the Maoist opened fire at them.

On 12 February, a SOG jawan was seriously injured in a landmine explosion triggered by the Maoists near Kameimunda village in Turekala area of Balangir district.

On 8 March, Junagarh Area Committee member Comrade Miria Gota (Suraj) was killed by the SOG and district police in a fake encounter in Churadangar forest near Godlajharan village of Golamunda block in Kalahandi district. Two women AC members Phulbatti and Rukmati of the team were later captured by the police from a nearby village and kept in illegal custody for a week. The police finally produced them in court after the Nuapada Divisional Committee called a bandh demanding their release. The two were forced to surrender after a week of illegal police custody and torture. They were presented before the media on 16 March by IGP Yashwant Jethwa in Kalahandi district.

On 15 March, protesting against the cold-blooded killing of Comrade Suraj in a fake encounter and abduction of two women ACs, CPI(Maoist) cadres set on fire construction equipment and vehicles including an excavator, two trucks and a tractor at the Lower Indra Irrigation Project site under Boden police station in Nuapada district. The Maoists left behind a banner protesting against the killing of Maoists in fake encounters. They also called upon the people to ensure success of the

bandh called by them in Nuapada, Kalahandi and Nabarangpur districts of Odisha and Dhamtari and Gariabandh districts of Chhattisgarh.

On 17 April, Maoists put up posters near Kurli panchayat office under Bisamcuttack police station of Rayagada district protesting the aggressive operation of the CRPF resulting in atrocities against the people and the plan to establish new CRPF camps in Niyamgiri.

Telangana

Telangana State Committee of CPI(Maoist) called a one-day bandh on 8 November to protest against the anti-people policies of the TRS government resulting in farmer's suicides. The committee's spokesperson Comrade Jagan said that Chief Minister K Chandrasekhar Rao had claimed that Maoists were true patriots during his election campaign and that he would implement their agenda when he comes to power. However, after coming to power KCR has forgotten his promise and is behaving in the same manner as the earlier Chief Ministers by trying to suppress free speech and people's movements in the state, Jagan said.

Condemning the TRS government's anti-people policies including repressive

Another fake encounter, this time on Telangana - Chhattisgarh Border

Telangana police shot dead three unarmed Maoists including two women cadres in a fake encounter on 12 June on Telangana-Chhattisgarh border. The martyred Maoists include Vivek Kodamagundla (19) who was a native of Suryapet town of Nalgonda district.

Soon after the news of the killings came out, a CPI(Maoist) Telangana State Committee spokesperson Jagan issued a statement accusing the police of killing unarmed Vivek and the two women Maoists in cold blood. The statement said that Vivek and two women cadres died in unilateral firing by the police while returning from a party assignment in Lankapalli forest on Telangana-Chhattisgarh border.

Vivek was a squad commander who had joined the party last year. He was active in separate Telangana movement as well as in the revolutionary students' movement in Hyderabad's Osmania University before deciding to shun his studies and become an underground activist. Hundreds of people including Osmania University students and alumni attended Vivek's funeral and a meeting at Suryapet in protest against the killings.

measures against the Maoist movement, Khammam-Karimnagar-Warangal (KKW) Divisional Committee of Telangana State Committee, CPI(Maoist) issued a call of 24-hour bandh on 8 November. On the eve of the bandh, people's militia members placed logs and stones on the Cherla-Venkatapuram main road in Khammam district which affected vehicular movement on the bandh day.

On 14 December, an Adivasi youth named Karam Narasimha Rao was killed by the police in Cherla mandal of Khammam district in a fake encounter. The police as usual claimed that he was a Maoist cadre and was killed in an encounter.

CPI(Maoist) called a bandh of Warangal and Khammam districts on 29 December to protest against the killing of a Adivasi youth by the police in Khammam district in a fake encounter on 14 December.

Western Ghats

Flex-board notices were put up by CPI(Maoist) in Attappady region of Mannarghat taluk in Keralam's Palakkad district in the first week of October in which the party appealed to the labouring masses to prepare for armed struggle against the ruling classes. While most of the flex boards appeared in Kallamala region of western Attappady, a few were installed at Poonchola and Pambbanthode villages close to Mannarkkad.

Wall posters and notices by CPI(Maoist) appeared at some locations under Vadakara police station in Kozhikode district of Keralam on 26 October. The posters asked the people to unite and organise under the leadership of CPI(Maoist) and join the PLGA for an exploitation-free new democratic India by advancing the class struggle. Further, the posters requested the people to unite with the CPI(Maoist) to defeat the government and its armed forces. The party asked the people to reclaim their rights over forest, water and land.

Posters in the name of Western Ghats Special Zonal Committee (WGSZC) of the CPI(Maoist) appeared in various parts of Mavelikkara taluk in Alappuzha district of

Keralam. The posters called on the masses to rally behind the party and to defeat the armed forces of the ruling classes. Posters commemorating the 10th anniversary of the formation of CPI(Maoist) appeared at Kurathikad area of the district on 8 November.

On 10 November, CPI(Maoist) cadres carried out a politico-military propaganda action with an attack on the corporate office of Nitta Gelatin India Limited (NGIL), an Indo-Japanese joint venture company located at the upmarket Panampilly Nagar in Kochi city of Keralam's Ernakulam district. The Maoists broke the glass panels of the building, destroyed desktop computers and a vehicle parked in the compound. The company estimated a loss of 40 lakh rupees. The Maoists raised slogans and distributed pamphlets among the office staff and the people that had gathered there. In the pamphlet written in Malayalam, the Maoists said that there was a need for taking action against the company as it was polluting the environment and causing harm to the neighbouring inhabitants.

Cadres of the CPI(Maoist) attacked a private tourist resort in Thirunelli in Wayanad district of Keralam on 18 November as a part of its ongoing politico-military campaign. Maoists entered 'Agraharam Resort' and broke the windowpanes of its office building, staff quarters and the reception centre.

On 6 December, Maoists put up banners and distributed pamphlets at Kabbinala village near Hebri in Udupi district of Karnataka which appealed to the Adivasis and other forest-dwellers to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the formation of CPI(Maoist).

Kerala Police claimed that its commandos exchanged fire with CPI(Maoist) cadres in a forest settlement at Kunjootu Chappan colony under Vellamunda police station limits of Mananthavady taluk in Wayanad district of Keralam on 7 December.

In the morning of 22 December, a 15-member armed squad of CPI(Maoist) entered a forest range office at Mukkali near Silent Valley in Palakkad district of Keralam and burned a vehicle, documents and files and destroyed computers and furniture. No one was present at the office at that time.

PLGA Week celebrated in the Western Ghats from 2 to 8 December 2014



Politico-Military Propaganda Campaign by the WGSZC successfully completed in November 2014 - January 2015

Western Ghats Special Zonal Committee (WGSZC) of CPI(Maoist) successfully carried out a Politico-Military Propaganda Campaign over a three month period from November 2014 to January 2015. The campaign had the objective of preparing the masses for revolutionary war, to fight back the counter-revolutionary offensive of the enemy's armed forces and to advance the revolutionary movement in this new battle front. Several propaganda actions were carried out targeting the properties of the government, comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie and the imperialist companies. Anti-people establishments harming the inhabitants and the fragile Western Ghats ecology such as tourist resorts, forest offices, stone-crushing and road-building units etc. were attacked as a part of the campaign. This campaign is a significant step towards developing the revolutionary war in the Western Ghats.



Burnt vehicle outside Forest Range Office, Silent Valley



Attack on KFC Outlet in Chandragiri, Palakkad

Simultaneously, another group of seven Maoists damaged the outlets of multinational food joints KFC and McDonalds at Chandragiri in Palakkad.

On 2 January, a stone crusher unit called New Bharath Stone Crushers at Nedumpoyil in Kannur district of Keralam was attacked by Maoist cadres. The crusher unit was set on fire and damaged. The tribal people had previously complained against this unit to the government many times without any result. A group of Maoists also attacked and damaged a government office in Kannur district after tying up the security personnel. The Maoists left after taking away the CCTV cameras and raising slogans.

Maoist banners and graffiti appeared on 17 January in Shedimane village of Kundapur in Udupi district, Karnataka. The party appealed to the people to oppose the recommendations of the

Kasturirangan Committee on Western Ghats and to fight for the protection of the forest ranges.

On 25 January, 'Tamarind Easy Hotel' – a hotel owned by the government undertaking KTDC in Thirunelli in Wayanad district of Keralam was attacked by a six-member Maoist squad. The reception counter and restaurant of the hotel were damaged. They left posters protesting against the India visit of US president Barack Obama.

On 30 January, the office of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) at Kalamassery in Kochi of Keralam was attacked by Maoist cadres. Leaflets protesting against the acquisition of land for the National Highway expansion and privatisation of public sector units were distributed. CPI(Maoist) claimed responsibility for the attack.





COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

WESTERN GHATS SPECIAL ZONAL COMMITTEE

Press Release

September 2014

Hail the Tenth Anniversary of the Formation of CPI(Maoist)!
Rally under its Leadership to Build a New Democratic India!
Defeat the Imperialists and the Reactionary Ruling Classes and its Mercenary Armed Forces!

Dear workers, peasants, women, patriots and democrats,

Our party, the CPI(Maoist) formed on the 21st September 2004 by merging two streams of Indian revolution – the CPI(ML) [People’s War] and the Maoist Communist Centre of India – extends its revolutionary greetings to you all on this glorious occasion of the 10th Anniversary of its formation. The long-cherished aspiration of the Indian broad masses to form a single directing centre of Indian revolution was achieved on this day. Let us pay our humble homage to all those martyrs and the founders of our party comrades Charu Majumdar and Kanhai Chatterjee, who sacrificed their invaluable lives for the liberation of the toiling masses from the exploitation and oppression by imperialism and their running dogs – the feudal landlords and the comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie.

The great Naxalbari upsurge, which ignited the revolutionary zeal of the oppressed masses of India, spread like a prairie fire and engulfed the whole country in a very short period. Naxalbari, Srikakulam, Gopiballavpur, Mushahari, Lakhimpur-Kheri etc., have become synonymous with class struggle. It transformed the villages, forests, cities and towns of India into a cauldron of class struggle. After this, the Indian political landscape has changed permanently. It has not only dealt the death blow to revisionism ideologically but also mobilised millions of oppressed masses under the beacon of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism in their struggle for emancipation from oppression, exploitation and hunger, more importantly *to seize the Political Power* from the landlords-comprador capitalists-imperialists combine.

The reactionary ruling classes let loose a horrific white terror on the struggling masses to keep them in perpetual bondage. Thousands of mercenary police and paramilitary forces were deployed to drown the revolutionary flame in a pool of blood. The right opportunists led by SNS, in the pretext of fighting against left adventurist mistakes, created confusion and split the party. With the death of many leaders - particularly of comrade Charu Majumdar - and arrests, the revolutionary movement suffered a setback in the early seventies. The revolutionary camp was splintered into various groups and parties. The reactionaries imagined that they have crushed the movement for ever.

But, within a gap of five years, it was resurgent like the legendary phoenix. Taking lessons from the setback, the revolutionary movement advanced to a newer level by enriching the theory and practice of revolution. The revolutionary movement in the late seventies established deep roots among the masses in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar-Jharkhand and was expanded to newer areas in the country. In the last three and half decades it spread to Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, Andhra-Odisha Border area, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. The party which was divided into various groups has been brought under one single banner – the CPI(Maoist) – on the basis of political, ideological and organisational unification. The people’s army, during the days of Naxalbari, was in its infant stage and was not yet consolidated, has developed into an army under the centralised leadership, the Central Military Commission (CMC), named as the People’s Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA) having thousands of forces and People’s Militia, a sea of armed people, has grown to battalion-level formation. The movement, with many ups and downs, has grown to the level of building Guerrilla Bases, the area where the oppressed masses formed their own organs of power, the Janatana Sarkar or people’s government, to govern themselves by chasing away the exploiters and their henchmen, the armed forces of the state and

central governments from that area. Under the protection of the PLGA, today people in these areas formed different departments like cooperative, agriculture, finance, defence, welfare of women and children, medical etc. to run their administration. Women, who are half the sky, enjoy equal status and participate in all walks of social life and in the party and the people's army. It is the real alternative system of rule, where the masses themselves decide their own fate, before the masses of India in place of the pigsty parliamentary system adopted in a decadent semi-colonial semi-feudal society for the last sixty seven years of fake independence. The revolutionary movement is marching towards building liberated Base Areas and people's guerrilla army towards People's Liberation Army (PLA). Hundreds of MoUs signed between the state and the central governments and the national and international mining mafia groups, disguised as corporate enterprises, are thrown into dustbin due to the militant resistance by the masses in these regions. Inspired by these resistance the people, particularly the adivasis, in various states are in warpath against similar mining projects.

Panicked by these developments the central government declared that the 'Maoists are the number one enemy for internal security of the country'. They are implementing the strategy and tactics of Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) devised by the imperialists to maintain their domination over the world. The shameless traitors of the imperialists, the ruling classes, are obeying the orders from their masters for a few crumbs and the protection they would provide when they face the danger of overthrow from their citadels. As part of this policy they divide, split and pit one section of the masses against the other. The ruling classes shouting from the rooftops about 'threat to democracy from the Maoists' are adopting heinous methods such as building goonda forces named Salwa Judum, Sendra, Harmad Bahini, etc. to kill, rape, torture and destroy the livelihood sources of the masses who dare to fight against the injustice, killing the guerrillas and party activists by poisoning their food through coverts, kidnapping and killing party leaders in fake encounters, killing and threatening of mass organisation activists and leaders through private police agents. All these gruesome killings and atrocities are conducted under the protection of 'the most organised criminal group in the country' – the police in the name of 'fight against terror'. Four hundred thousand central paramilitary forces are deployed in areas where the Maoist movement is having strong mass base in the central and eastern India. But the heroic masses under the leadership of the party and the PLGA are fighting against these monsters to protect their embryonic form of people's government and the economic gains achieved through their sweat and blood and the sacrifices of the lives of their beloved ones.

The toiling masses in the tri-junction of Tamil Nadu-Karnataka-Kerala have chosen the path of armed struggle and become part of this glorious struggle to emancipate themselves from the age-old bondage and imposed backwardness. Here also the reactionary ruling classes are adopting the policies of Low Intensity Conflict (LIC). The people and the party are fighting against these evil schemes of the enemy and fighting for justice and to end the exploitation and oppression of man by man and to usher in a new society, socialist and then communist society, where everyone will be free to flourish.

On this occasion of Tenth Anniversary of the Party Formation, we appeal to all sections of the broad masses to uphold the party formation and observe the Tenth Anniversary Day. We appeal to you all to oppose the ruling classes' effort to crush the budding revolutionary movement by militarising the Western Ghats. We appeal to you to join the party and the revolutionary movement and support the struggle of the adivasis, workers, peasants against the exploitation and oppression and to build the organs of people's power to determine their own destiny.

With revolutionary greetings,

**Western Ghats Special Zonal Committee (WGSZC)
CPI (Maoist)d**

Observe the Tenth Anniversary of the Party Formation Day!

Land to the Tiller! Power to the People!!

Build a powerful armed agrarian revolutionary movement!

Build a strong People's Liberation Guerrilla Army and People's Militia!

Defeat the enemy's effort to militarise the Western Ghats!

Defeat the anti-people strategy of Low Intensity Conflict (LIC)!

People's Struggles

Coal workers go on countrywide strike but betrayed by ruling-class trade unions

A five-day all-India strike was called from 6 to 10 January by all the major trade union federations affiliated to the country's ruling-class parties including Congress's Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), BJP's Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), CPI(M)'s Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU), CPI's All India Trade Union Council (AITUC) and the 'independent' Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS). The leaders of these federations, who have had a long history of functioning as ruling-class lieutenants within the army of workers, were forced to call the strike action due to the mounting anger among the country's five million-strong coal miners against the anti-worker policies pursued by successive central governments. UPA-2 government had already started the process of 'disinvesting' from the world's largest coal producer Coal India Limited in 2010 and made amendments to the labour laws by sacrificing the worker's interests in favour of the private mining companies. Coal workers are understandably seething with anger at government's plans to gradually hand over the coal sector to the profit-hungry private entities, inevitably leading to the further lowering of their already miserable working and living conditions.

Things came to a head after Modi-led NDA government, following UPA's path,

issued an ordinance in December 2014 facilitating the further privatisation of the mining sector to benefit foreign monopolies and the domestic comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie. Such was the indignation of the workers that the strike had to be called as a token of protest and even the ruling BJP's trade union BMS had no other option but join the call. Hectic parleys and negotiations ensued between the union leadership and the central government just before the strike. Obviously the Modi government which has been acting against the workers all along – its gimmicks like 'Shrameva Jayate' notwithstanding – was in no mood to accept their demands.

The strike that started from 6 January brought the mining and transport of coal in the country to a standstill. Maharashtra's all 36 mines were shut down, while in Jharkhand over 40 percent of the mine workers joined the strike. Coal India's daily production was cut down by as much as 75 percent. It affected a wide range of industries that use coal for energy including the all-important thermal power plants that fulfill most of the country's electricity needs. With the overwhelming response of the coal workers, the strike appeared to be moving towards a success and on the verge of bringing the Modi government to its knees with its widely-felt impact.

But once again the trade union federations came to the rescue of the government and the mining interests, arbitrarily calling off the strike on its second day after a vague assurance given by the union coal minister to look into their demands. None of the demands were actually fulfilled and the strike ended in failure. The ruling-class trade union leadership in this way betrayed the workers for the umpteenth time, scuttled the strike and turned possible victory into defeat.

Nevertheless, the two days of strike did not fail to demonstrate the collective strength of organised workers and their ability to send the ruling classes and their lackeys in the labour movement into great panic. It also proved that while the working class can achieve decisive victories in its economic and political struggles only with a revolutionary party at its head, a revolutionary party can likewise succeed in seizing countrywide political power only by ensuring the active participation of India's vast industrial working class in revolutionary war.

Forest employees protest the arrest and beating of their colleague by the police

The employees and workers of the forest department in Chhattisgarh government have demanded that all departmental works be stopped in the interior areas of the state where the Maoist movement is active. Chhattisgarh Forest Employees' Union submitted a letter to the Chief Minister Raman Singh raising this demand.

The letter to the government was triggered by the arrest and beating of Ramsai Vadde, a forest guard, by the police. An adivasi named Budhram Salam of Edka area in Narayanpur district was annihilated by the Maoist party on 24 December for working as a police informer. The police accused Vadde of criminal conspiracy and involvement in the murder of Salam. He was arrested and badly thrashed by the police. Some labourers who were engaged in departmental work with him in the area were also arrested for the murder.

The Forest Employees' Union strongly contradicted the police story. They accused the police of framing Vadde who they said had no role in the killing. A number of forest employees were already on strike since 12 March demanding the unconditional release of their colleague Vadde from police custody. They now asked the government to stop all departmental works in the Maoist areas so that they do not have to the kind of ordeal that Ramsai Vadde was made to undergo. The forest employees threatened to convert the hunger strike to an indefinite one from 25 March if their demands were not met.

Adivasi masses protest against the arrest of a fellow villager in Sukma

More than three thousand adivasi villagers carried out a protest for three days continuously in Kukanar weekly market of Sukma district in Chhattisgarh in November 2014. They were demanding the release of a fellow woman villager named Sukri who was picked up from Bade Gurba area by the police claiming that they were involved in the Maoist movement. The villagers complained that plain-clothed policemen came in four vehicles and searched for one villager Aita, but being unable to find him they took away his wife Sukri, whose three year old child was seriously ill. They said that such arbitrary and authoritarian acts by the police were not acceptable and refused to withdraw their agitation without Sukri's immediate release.

The police denied that they had picked up Sukri and feigned ignorance about her whereabouts, insisting that she must have been 'abducted'. But it had to finally relent in the face of mounting mass anger. So they declared that they had been able to 'find' Sukri. She was released after recording of statement before a magistrate. The police also said that it filed a case of 'abduction' against unknown persons and were searching for the 'abductors', who are in fact none other than their own colleagues



Protestors at Kukanar weekly market in Sukma demanding the release of a detained villager

in plain clothes! Such cheap tricks notwithstanding, it was a victory for the people who forced the notorious policemen to bow to their demand and release a fellow villager.

Protest against the disastrous Polavaram dam continues in Chhattisgarh

The people of Dhondra Gram Panchayat in Konta block of Sukma district in Chhattisgarh have intensified their agitation against the under-construction Polavaram Dam on Godavari River in the neighbouring Andhra Pradesh. They fear that due to the damming of the river, upstream areas such as theirs would be submerged, displacing them from their homes and hearths. It has been estimated that at least twelve villages of Konta block alone



Protest against Polavaram Dam at Dhondra, Sukma

are going to be directly affected. As the people of these villages are predominantly peasants, the loss of their agricultural land would ruin them completely. Hundreds of villages of the district on the Sabari River – a major tributary of the Godavari – would also be affected by the project.

The people of the Gram Panchayat area complained in a protest meeting that while the benefits of the dam would go to the neighbouring AP, the destruction and losses caused would have to be borne by the people of Chhattisgarh across the border. They resolved to continue their struggle and to widen it by mobilising other villages of the district who are also threatened by the dam.

Land leveling campaign carried out in Kuanar area of Dandakaranya

A land leveling campaign has been successfully carried out by the peasants of Kuanar area in Dandakaranya's East Bastar Division for the last four years. Thousands of people have participated in it by contributing voluntary labour. The campaign has resulted in an increase in agricultural productivity by expanding the crop area, apart from strengthening the spirit of collective labour and mutual aid among the people. A total of 118



A section of protesting villagers blockading Chhattisgarh-AP Highway ay Tongpal, Sukma

days of campaign were conducted in the lean period of the agrarian cycle in the last four years, generating nearly 600,000 workdays put in by over 23,000 participants. Carried out at a relatively modest cost of 15 lakh rupees (spent on providing food, tools etc.), 7,321 acres of land was leveled and made fit for cultivation. Some details of the campaign are given here:

Year Campaign Days Land leveled (acres)

2011	18-20	1,400
2012	30-40	2,000
2013	20-30	2,500
2014	20-25	1,427

Similar campaigns are being undertaken in a few other Divisions of Dandakaranya with the guidance and involvement of the party, PLGA, people's militia, revolutionary mass organisations and Krantikari Janatana Sarkar, resulting in considerable benefit to the Adivasi peasantry.

Adivasi protestors blockade National Highway in Chhattisgarh for 19 hours

On 16 and 17 February, thousands of adivasi protestors staged a sit-in dharna outside Tongpal police station in Chhattisgarh's Sukma

district situated on the National Highway connecting Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. The traffic on the busy inter-state highway was blocked for 19 hours. The protest started late in the afternoon of 16 February after people from eight villages gathered at Tongpal police station where Muchaki Hidma, an employee of a primary school in Hamirgarh village, was detained by the police on the charge of aiding the Maoists in annihilating a police informer. The people demanded the release of Hidma as they held that he was innocent and was wrongly implicated by the police in the case.

The initial protest swelled into a big demonstration leading to the road blockade after the police detained three leaders of the protest Hidma Kawasi, Ramji Mandavi and Podiyami Budhru. They were beaten up and emerged from police custody with injury marks. As the news of the arrest and beating of the three leaders spread, thousands of people from the villages of Darbha and Kuakonda blocks of the adjoining Dantewada district joined the protestors from Chhindgarh and Sukma blocks. Many had walked more than 20 kilometers to join the protest. Men, women and children brought food, pots and pans to carry on with the agitation as long as it took to get their demands met. The number of people continued to grow and over five thousand people gathered by the next day, forcing the police to finally give in to the people's demands.

CPI(Maoist) reiterates its opposition to Surjagarh mining project

The people of Surjagarh in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra have been fighting for the last several years against attempts by Maharashtra government to hand over the hills and forests of the area to private companies for iron ore mining. CPI(Maoist) has supported the anti-mining movement as mining will adversely affect the lives of thousands of Adivasi people in several villages of the area. Members of the DKSZC's South Gadchiroli Divisional Committee held a press meet on 1 April at an undisclosed location on Maharashtra-Chhattisgarh border where they pointed out that the exploitation of iron ore in Surjagarh Hills would cause irreparable damage to the adjoining villages and the environment. "Can the government compensate the irretrievably damaged natural resources of the place?" asked a senior Maoist leader of the party's South Gadchiroli Division. He further stated that the "State government's ploy to set up police posts is part of providing blanket security and meant to ensure that the natural resources of the region could be plundered by the corporate bodies. Gadchiroli is seeing a rising trend of setting up police posts and camps to ensure that more mining projects can be started here." The Maoists appealed to the C-60 commandos of Gadchiroli Police to see through the government's designs and not to fight against their fellow Adivasis.

The party has also strongly condemned the government's decision to ban cow-slaughter as it goes against the tradition of eating beef among the Adivasis and Dalits which has continued for generations. "Beef is the cheapest form of meat consumed by the economically weaker population and also formed means of livelihood for many who are now left without income," another Maoist leader told the media persons.

People of Raigarh protest against attempts at land acquisition for mining

Several coal blocks have been recently allocated by the central government in Tamnar block of Raigarh district in north Chhattisgarh through the recently concluded auctions to the great delight of big private and state-owned coal mining companies. On the other hand, this has enraged the local residents who say that the natural resources deposited on their land belong to them and the government is nobody to hand them over to the mining companies. The residents of Tamnar said that they are no longer ready to be deceived by the administration and the mining companies as they are yet to receive adequate compensation for the land they were already forced to give up for coal mining. Nor are they ready to give their land after being previously deceived and dispossessed of their land as per the false promises of the Land Acquisition Act. They also complained that they have been kept in complete darkness about the coal block allocation process and the manner in which the land is planned to be acquired by the government. No mandatory Gram Sabha has been conducted, nor has any means of taking the people's consent been adopted. The agitated people are organising regular dharnas, demonstrations, protest rallies etc. to make their opposition clear to the government. They consider this a life-and-death struggle and say that they will never give up their land.

Protests against the heinous murder of three Dalits in Maharashtra

Three members of a Dalit family were brutally murdered in Javkheda Khalasa village of Pathardi Taluka in Ahmadnagar district, Maharashtra, by members of the Brahmanical dominant castes in a ghastly incident of caste violence. The villagers discovered the

dismembered bodies of Sanjay Jadhav (42) – a mason by profession, his wife Jayashree Jadhav (38) and their son Sunil Jadhav (19) floating in the well and lying on the family's land on 21 and 22 October 2014. Even a week after the murder, however, no arrests were made by the police as they were reluctant to pursue the case seriously and apprehend the culprits. This is in spite of the fact that the relatives of Jadhav identified the suspects and provided evidence to the police. Dilip Jadhav, the elder brother of Sanjay Jadhav, accused the police and the administration of shielding the perpetrators. When Dalit organisations and democratic forces demanded a thorough probe into the killing, the police dismissed the demand as Maoist propaganda to cover up their inaction and complicity. Protests in the form of a complete shutdown of Pathardi Taluk and *Rasta Roko* of Ahmadnagar-Pune Highway were held by Dalit organisations against the murder and the subsequent police inaction. Protests were held at the venue of the swearing-in ceremony of the newly-elected BJP government in Mumbai demanding the punishment of the guilty.

The Javkheda Khalasa murder was the third of its kind in the recent past where Dalits lost their lives in attacks by the feudal forces belonging to the dominant castes of the area. Just four months back, a Dalit youth was beaten

to death in the village by the same forces. Javkheda murders brought back the memories of the gory murder of Bhotmange family in Khairlanji village of Maharashtra's Bhandara district a few years back. They were killed by goons belonging to the village's dominant castes who were infuriated by the defiance of the Dalit family to the traditional authority. While the growing instances of caste violence in Maharashtra is a sign of the consolidation of the Brahmanical casteist forces led by Sangh Parivar and Shiv Sena to crush the Dalits and keep them permanently at the lowest ladder of social hierarchy through violent means, it is also an indication of the increasing political assertion of the Dalits against Brahmanical domination. The recent victory of BJP in the Maharashtra elections is a reflection of the sharpening of all social contradictions including the one between the oppressed Dalits and the reactionary classes of the dominant castes. The state and its various organs – the government, the police and the courts, etc. – will not bring justice to the Dalits or do anything to weaken the heinous caste system. Organised retaliation against the perpetrators of caste violence by the Dalits and other oppressed people as a part of advancing the new democratic revolution is the only effective way of preventing the recurrence of ghastly incidents such as Khairlanji and Javkheda.

महाराष्ट्राच्या अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातिल जवखेडा गावात संजय, जयश्री जाधव आणि त्यांचा मुलगा सुनिल या एकाच कुटूंबातिल तिन दलितांच्या केलेल्या निर्घृण हत्येचा निषेध करा!

◆ ब्राम्हणी हिंदू फासीवादी शक्तिंना हाणून पाडा!

◆ दलितांवरील वाढते हल्ले, सरकारचे जनते विरुद्ध चालू असलेले युद्ध सर्व ब्राम्हणी हिंदू फासीवादी आणि साम्राज्यवाद्यांच्या घोरणांचा हिस्सा आहे. याचा दलित व दलित्तेतर जनतेनी एकजूटीने लडाकू प्रतिकार करा!

◆ ब्राम्हणवादी शक्तिंना मजबूत करणाऱ्या दलितांतिल दलालांना पिटाळून लावा! समाजातिल सर्व घटकांना आवाहन आहे कि त्यांनी 'जाती निर्मुलन संघटनां' मध्ये संघटीत होवून लडाकू प्रतिकार करण्यास रस्त्यावर उतरावे!

भाकपा(माओवादी) महाराष्ट्र राज्य कमेटी
दंडकारण्य स्पेशल जोनल कमेटी

Poster released by Maharashtra State Committee and DKSZC to protest against the killing of Dalits in Ahmadnagar

Adivasis of Sundargarh protest against deceitful land acquisition

Adivasis of Sundargarh district of northern Odisha are waging a struggle under the banner of Sundergarh Zilla Adiwasi Mulbasi Bachao Manch to protect their land from illegal transfer for urban development projects. The people are against the inclusion of two Adivasi-dominated Gram Panchayats Jagda and Jhartarang into the Rourkela Steel City's Municipal Corporation area in the name of urban development and have been demanding the immediate cancellation of this order.

As the region is notified as a Scheduled Areas with special constitutional and statutory rights to its inhabitants and comes under PESA Act, there can be no transfer of land without the prior consent of Gram Sabhas. But the mandatory Gram Sabha meetings were not organised and the rights and of the Adivasi people have been openly flouted by the Odisha government in transferring the land.

Not only has the Odisha government refused to cancel this illegal land transfer, but has launched aggressive police action to suppress the movement. A large number of armed forces have been deployed in the area and a spree of arrests and detention of the protesting Adivasis across the district has been going on. Since 17 January 2015, more than fifty people have been arrested from different parts of the district and thrust into prison.

In response, the people called an economic blockade from 20 January 2015 to press for their demands. On 18 March, the agitators called a shutdown of Rourkela. Their demands included the implementation of the provisions of Fifth Schedule and Article 339 of the Constitution of India protecting the land rights of the Scheduled Tribes.

Fish-workers protest ban on fishing in Mahanadi River

More than five thousand fish-workers of Angul, Boudh, Nayagarh and Cuttack districts of Odisha are dependent on the Mahanadi River for eking out their livelihood. They have been adversely affected after an arbitrary ban imposed by the Regional Chief Conservator of Forests on fishing in the river in Satkosia and Mahanadi forest divisions in the name of safeguarding wildlife. The fish-workers have been organising protest meetings against the decision since March 2015. They say that there has never been such bans since Satkosia was declared as wildlife sanctuary in 1976 and no harm was done to the wildlife due to fishing, which they have been doing for generations. The fish-workers decided to intensify their stir if the draconian ban was not lifted immediately.

Villagers stop survey work of Jindal Steel in Angul district of Odisha

Angul district of Odisha is located in one of the country's crucial mineral-producing regions. Major public and private sector mining companies of the country have their mining and refining operations in the district. But the residents whose land has been acquired by these companies have been complaining of the non-fulfilment of the commitments made by these companies and the government for rehabilitation and resettlement. The affected people of six villages under the 'Birankeswar Silpanchal Khyatigrashtha Praja Sangh' (Birankeswar Industrial Zone Affected People's Union) set up road blockades and organised protests preventing a government team which went to Jarada and Jamuda villages of the district on 12 April 2015 to carry out 'Socio-Economic Impact Assessment' in the villages on behalf of the private steel major Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL). 1800 acres of land



Niyamgiri's comrades: The people and the PLGA in a protest rally, Niyamgiri, Lanjigarh, Odisha

belonging to the six villages Jarada, Jamuda, Badkerejang, Paripara and two others in Banarpal and Chhendipada blocks was bought by the JSPL six years back but has been unable to take possession due to the protests of the affected villagers who are demanding jobs for land and a higher rate of compensation.

Governments working as paid agents of Vedanta and Utkal Alumina

The Adivasi people of Niyamgiri (Niyam Hill) bordering on Rayagada and Kalahandi districts of Odisha have been on the warpath against the attempts by the central and state governments to hand over the hill for bauxite mining. The material and spiritual life of the Kui Adivasis inhabiting on and around the hill are closely intertwined with the land. They believe that Niyam Raja – the reigning spirit of the hill – is their protector who ensures their wellbeing. Their agriculture and other means of sustenance such as hunting, foraging, collection of herbs, water, etc. – and hence their entire existence – is dependent on Niyamgiri. This explains their stiff resistance to the MNC Vedanta Corporation's attempts to take over the hill for mining. So far the company has been

kept at bay by the people's movement under the banner of Niyamgiri Surakhsha Samiti.

The movement has been strengthened by the support it has received from various revolutionary and democratic forces including CPI(Maoist) which is active in the area. But the company as well as the central and the governments who work as its paid agents have not ceased their designs on the high-value bauxite deposited on the hill. Sukhdev, secretary of Basadhara-Gumsar-Nagavali Division of Odisha State Committee, CPI(Maoist) in a recorded audio statement sent to the media in June 2015 has demanded that the government stop using its paramilitary and police forces to suppress the people of Niyamgiri and provide them with the basic facilities from which they have so far been deprived of. "While the villages situated on Niyamgiri are without roads, drinking water, schools and hospitals, the government instead of providing basic necessities at Niyamgiri is torturing innocent adivasis. We demand a stop to all police action in Niyamgiri," the Maoist leader said. The party had also put up posters at several places in Kalyansinghpur and Muniguda blocks making similar demands.

The government, however, has intensified its campaign against the Niyamgiri people under the third phase of Operation Green Hunt. It has recently organised 'community policing programme' in some villages around the hill, which



Top: Protest meetings in Narayanpatna, Koraput district, Odisha; Bottom: People's militia members of Narayanpatna

is nothing but an attempt to raise a counter-revolutionary vigilante force from among the Adivasi people to pit them against the resilient people's movement. The police has also put up posters at different places under Kalyansinghpur police station limits seeking information about Maoist leaders.

Not surrender but struggle is the way forward

Nachika Linga, former leader and President of Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangha of Odisha's Narayanpatna surrendered before a police team led by the Inspector in-charge of Narayanpatna police station on 28 October 2014 at Bhaliaput village. Some local panchayat representatives of Narayanpatna block were also present. Linga was then arrested since he has around 43 cases and 33 non-bailable warrants pending against him in Koraput district. But quite expectedly, a local court on 16 February 2015 acquitted Linga of the charges framed against him by the police as a reward for his surrender.

Opposing Nachika Linga's surrender and his betrayal of the people, CPI(Maoist) declared on 23 February that the militant masses of Narayanpatna are with the Maoist party and would continue the struggle. Comrade Daya, Secretary of Koraput-Srikakulam Divisional Committee of AOBSSZC, CPI(Maoist) said in a press release that the Maoists have been working among the masses of Koraput for long who have been leading them in ending the age-old exploitation of the landlords. He recalled that the liquor trade has been stopped and land has been seized by the masses through their revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the party. He stated that the government efforts to crush the people's movement of Narayanpatna would fail and the masses would be victorious in spite of occasional betrayals by the likes of Linga and temporary setbacks. Pointing out that the recent police operations have partially brought back the yoke of landlords and other parasites in the area, Daya said, "Our fight is for defending the land and forests of the adivasis and to achieve their all round development by establishing people's political power."

Police fire upon women protestors in Odisha for closing down liquor shop

On the day of International Women's Day this year, Odisha police fired upon agitators at Namatara village of Rajakanika block in Kendrapada district of the state who after they had destroyed a liquor shop in their village. The firing left sixteen villagers injured, mostly women. Five women, two girls and two men had to be admitted to Cuttack Medical College with serious bullet injuries. And as if the firing was not enough, the police subsequently booked sixty agitators on the incredulous charge of "attacking the policemen on duty" and already arrested six of them by 24 March.

Namatara village consists of around two hundred households, most of whom are Dalits. The people of the village with women in the lead have been demanding the closure of the government-licensed liquor shop for the last two years. They exhausted all peaceful means of agitation including protests, passing resolutions in Gram Sabhas and petitioning the District Collector, local MLAs and the MP etc. But the politicians in power and the bureaucrats in the government are neck deep in the liquor trade and expectedly did nothing to accede to the people's genuine demand. So the sale of liquor continued as usual. The women therefore decided to celebrate Women's Day in their own way and burnt down the liquor shop on 8 March. As they were returning, the district armed police arrived on the call of the shop owner and fired upon the protestors in a premeditated manner. They followed up this murderous attack with the mopping up of other protestors who managed to escape the firing.

This is not an isolated case of people's protest against production and sale of liquor in Odisha. As Naveen Patnaik-led BJD government considers the trade to be a golden goose raking up nearly 1800 crore rupees a year as revenue, it would do nothing to kill it on its own. So the people, both in Adivasi and non-Adivasi areas, have taken it upon themselves to destroy these shops. In Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri, Kendrapada, Balangir, Nuapada and many other districts have seen such incidents with Dalit and Adivasi women taking the lead. Responding to the people's demands, CPI(Maoist) too have led the masses in destroying several such shops in those areas of Odisha where the party has its organisational presence.

Police opens fire on anti-dam protestors in Sonbhadra

UP Police resorted to unprovoked and indiscriminate firing on protestors opposing the construction of Kanhar Dam in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh in the early morning of 14 April 2015. Thousands of dam-affected villagers marched to the dam site carrying portraits of Dr. B R Ambedkar on that day of Ambedkar Jayanti after a prolonged agitation for stopping the construction work met with no response from the Samajwadi Party's UP government. The protestors decided to take out the rally from their protest site to the dam site on 14 April to claim their constitutional rights because the ruling classes celebrate 14 April as the 'Constitution Day'. The agitating people is of the opinion that the dam is being constructed in violation of their rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. They hoped in vain that the rulers who had given a hoot to their voices of opposition would at least respect the maker of their own Constitution and will be forced to respond to them on this day. So they marched holding up the banner of 'Save the Constitution Day!' with women taking the lead. The government, however, responded with hails of bullets and batons, making it amply clear that the ruling classes have not an iota of respect for their own Constitution or the people's rights enshrined therein, using it as a mere smokescreen for their dictatorial rule. This brutal police assault left 39 protestors injured, 12 seriously. Most of the injured were women. One Adivasi leader of the movement was among the seriously injured.

The police continued their atrocities and acts of terror the following days as well. On the morning of 18 April, close to a thousand personnel of district police and the notorious Provincial Armed Constabulary forcibly vacated the protestors from the protest site. They seized the tents and generators of the agitators and burnt their posters and banners. The police attacked the protestors with rubber bullets, tear gas and lathis and chased them till their villages. The police vandalised their homes as well. At least 14 people of four villages sustained injuries and had to be admitted to the hospital in the fresh round of assault.

NSCN withdraws from ceasefire with Indian government, resumes armed struggle for Naga national liberation

In a significant political development that will have far-reaching ramifications for the entire South Asia region, National Socialist Council of Nagalim (NSCN) led by S S Khaplang has refused to extend the ceasefire agreement with the Indian government which expired in March 2015. Citing disinterestedness and insincerity on the part of Indian government for a peaceful resolution of the Indo-Naga political conflict and its repeated violation of the ceasefire agreement, NSCN has reiterated its commitment to Naga independence and unification, voicing its firm resolve to carry forward the armed national liberation war. Declaring its decision to withdraw from the ceasefire, the organisation has said in a statement, “The sovereign existence of Nagas as a people and nation is indestructible and no force on earth can invalidate the very truth that sovereignty is not negotiable”. NSCN has also thrashed the Indian state’s attempts to paint it as a terrorist organisation, pointing out that no legitimate government ever signs official ceasefire agreements with terrorist groups or recognises the issue under contention as a political one - both of which has been done by the Indian government in the case of the Nagas.

NSCN’s withdrawal from the ceasefire has facilitated the recent putting up

of a united front of the fighting forces in the region – the United Liberation Front of Western South East Asia (ULFWSEA). Since March 2015, NSCN and its fraternal national liberation organisations have launched a bold military offensive under the banner of ULFWSEA against the Indian mercenary forces, wiping out at least 28 Indian army personnel in a series of attacks in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur, thereby sending the Indian ruling classes into panic.

The devastating ambush of 4 June in Chandel district of Manipur that left 18 Indian Army jawans dead is the biggest and most crucial military counteroffensive in the region by the Naga freedom fighters since the beginning of the Indo-Naga truce in 1997. It marks a turning point signifying the beginning of a new stage in the Naga national liberation war. So embarrassed and alarmed was the Indian government that it played up a drama of ‘surgical attacks’ in Myanmar in ‘hot pursuit’ of the rebels. On the other hand, resumption of the Naga armed liberation struggle has greatly enthused the revolutionary democratic forces and the struggling peoples and nationalities of India and South Asia as it strengthens the struggle of the oppressed people against the common enemy.

Manipur students flood Modi with thousands of postcards demanding the repeal of AFSPA

While the Congress-led government of Manipur backed out of its pre-poll promise of getting the AFSPA repealed, the people of Manipur have not allowed this betrayal to dampen their prolonged struggle for kicking out this draconian legislation along with its beneficiaries – the Indian troops – from the territory of Manipur. Irom Sharmila has been

in indefinite hunger strike for the last fifteen years, while several Manipuris were martyred in the course of struggle against it. Taking the struggle against AFSPA a step forward, which has been a part of the decades-long national liberation struggle of the people of Manipur, more than 3,000 school children have sent postcards to PM Narendra Modi demanding

its scrapping. The act has earned the widespread ire and indignation of the people of North East due to the complete judicial immunity it gives the Indian armed forces in committing untold atrocities on the people as a part of suppressing the region's national liberation wars. The growing mass opposition has already forced Manik Sarkar-led CPI(M) government of Tripura to withdraw it from the state. But instead of heeding to the people's

demands, the Modi government is intent on further widening the ambit of AFSPA. As recently as in March 2015, the central government unilaterally declared all 12 districts of Arunachal Pradesh bordering on Asom as 'Disturbed Area' and brought them under AFSPA without any prior consultation with the state government. No doubt, such acts will only add fuel to the anger of the North East people against the Indian government.

753 Indian Army personnel wiped out in Jammu & Kashmir in the last eight years

Indian state has kept Kashmir under its forcible occupation for the last several decades. Ever since the late 1940s when the Nehru government sent its army to Kashmir, the Indian armed forces have subjected Kashmiri people to all kinds of atrocities and violence to crush their democratic aspiration for national liberation. After the RSS-controlled BJP came to power at the centre last year and entered the government in Jammu & Kashmir for the first time in 2015 in alliance with PDP on the basis of its Hindu-fascist politics in Jammu, it is instigating one step after the other to tighten the noose of national oppression on the Kashmiris. Yet, successive Indian governments have failed to crush the Kashmir freedom struggle under its iron heel even after imposing a de-facto army rule and deploying the largest number of troops to hold a territory comparable to the size of Kashmir. Both armed and unarmed forms of liberation struggle have been carried on by the freedom-loving Kashmiri masses to resist the Indian state. Making great sacrifices and displaying great courage, the masses have repeatedly come out to the streets and confronted the Indian Army with bare hands demanding India to go back from Kashmir.

The Indian revolutionary masses, the fighting nationalities of the North-East and the democratic forces of the country can well understand the kind of fascist repression the Kashmiris have suffered at the hands of the Indian state as they too have faced similar repression in the course of opposing its unjust anti-people policies and in advancing the people's movements. All have been subjected to countless atrocities by the same reactionary enemy and for the same reason - to fight for a new society by resisting the

exploitation and oppression of the reactionary Indian ruling classes.

Kashmir's armed liberation organisations have been inflicting continuous military losses to the Indian armed forces with the active support of the masses. In the last eight years, the Indian state is continuing its 'Operation Rakshak' in J & K - a Low Intensity Counter-insurgency War under the guidance of imperialist countries similar to 'Operation Green Hunt' in India and 'Oplan Bayanihan' in the Philippines. In this period, as many as 753 jawans of the Indian Army have been wiped out by the armed national liberation fighters, admits the Indian government. This is in addition to the annihilation of a large number of armed personnel belonging to mercenary forces such as the paramilitary, police and vigilante groups. Kashmir's liberation war has tied down more than six hundred thousand Indian armed forces and have compelled the Indian government to increase its forces even further. Particularly since the BJP-led Hindu-chauvinist NDA government has come to power at the centre, it has stepped up military operations in Kashmir and escalated cross-border firings on Indo-Pak border. While its jingoistic pronouncements against Pakistan for 'sponsoring terrorism' is an expression of its aggressive expansionist policy, it is also aimed at drowning the internal crises of the Indian ruling classes and the life-and-death problems of the Indian masses under a barrage of national-chauvinist sentiments against Pakistan and the Kashmiris. Under such conditions of sharpening contradictions, the national liberation movement in Kashmir will in all likelihood see further intensification in the coming days in the form of both mass demonstrations and military attacks.

Voices against War on People

Protests against the arrest of Andhra University Associate Professor Jarra Appa Rao

Visakhapatnam Rural Police in Andhra Pradesh arrested Jarra Appa Rao, Associate Professor of Telugu at Andhra University from its campus at midnight on 6 November 2015. The arrest was made under the ludicrous charge that Rao was involved in the supply of explosives and equipments to the CPI(Maoist).

AU faculty members, research scholars and students came out in large numbers to protest Rao's arrest. They staged a day-long demonstration outside the office of Koya Praveen, Superintendent of Police, Visakha Rural on 7 November and observed university strike for a day. Democratic and progressive forces of AP and Telangana too have opposed the government's witch-hunt of academics and intellectuals in the name of anti-Maoist operations. They complained that the police are acting on a plan to arrest those who are raising their voice against the proposed bauxite mining in the Adivasi-inhabited Visakha Agency Area which is on the top of the agenda of TDP-led AP government.

The students said that Jarra Appa Rao who hails from the Agency Area was a prey to police conspiracy who are running a campaign to silence the voices of dissent. They condemned the police for targeting Rao just because he also happened to be a friend of a

Maoist leader belonging to the Andhra-Odisha Border Special Zonal Committee (AOBSZC). The protestors pointed out that if they remained silent on the arrest of Rao, the police would continue the arrest of students, research scholars and professors of AU who hail from areas of the Maoist movement branding them as Maoist supporters. Apart from filing a complaint with the State Human Rights Commission, protest demonstrations and round-table discussions have also been organised against the arrest.



Students and teachers of AU protest against the arrest of Assistance Professor Jarra Appa Rao in front of SP office

Civil liberties activists illegally detained by the police at Vishakhapatnam

Visakhapatnam Police detained civil liberties activists on 9 October 2014 to prevent them from holding a press conference in the city to announce a meeting against the Indian state's war on people – Operation Green Hunt on 12 October. The police arrested five more activists who had gone to the office of the DIG, Vishakhapatnam Range to demand the arrest of their colleagues. Vishakhapatnam District Civil Liberties Committee President T Sriram Murthy, Anti-Privatisation Committee Member PV Ramana, advocates KS Chalam and Palleti Appa Rao, Indian Atheists' Association members S Ramaraju and Nooka Raju, Organisation for Protection of Democratic Rights state secretary C Bhaskara Rao, activists N Srimannarayana, Gudimell Raghuram, SurlaVenkata Ramana and B Lalitha were later released by the police. Such high-handedness of AP Police have been widely condemned by the country's civil rights organisations and democratic individuals.

Masses protest deaths in police firing in Bihar

Villagers of Madanpur area under Aurangabad district of Bihar blocked the Kolkata-Delhi National Highway (Grand Trunk Road) in November 2014 to protest against the atrocities committed by CRPF personnel in the name of anti-Maoist operations. The police fired upon the protestors, leading to the death of Kalawati Devi and Ramadhan Bhuinya.

29 fake encounters in Dandakaranya in 2014

The Secretary of the CPI(Maoist) South Regional Committee Comrade Ganesh Uike in a press release issued to the media has stated

that 26 civilians and three political workers have been killed by the police and paramilitary forces in different parts of Dandakaranya between January 2014 and January 2015 as a part of the ongoing Operation Green Hunt. "Five civilians were killed in fake encounters in Sukma district and a villager was killed by the police in Dantewada district. All of them were later declared Maoists," he said. Three of his party workers – Jamli, Rambatti and Lakshmi – too were killed in staged encounters. "In the name of containing Maoism, the government forces are violating the rights of the Bastar Adivasis," added the statement, demanding an immediate stop to these extra-judicial killings as a part of the ongoing Operation Green Hunt.

Judicial commission finds the police guilty of murdering Meena Khalko

Meena Khalko, a minor Adivasi girl was killed in a fake encounter by a joint team of District Police and Chhattisgarh Armed Force near Nawadih village of Balrampur district in Chhattisgarh on 6 July 2011. The police made the usual claim that Meena was part of the Maoist squad which attacked the police and was killed in retaliatory fire. They also claimed that a rifle and some other items that established her Maoist connections were recovered from her. But Meena's family members and the residents of Nawadih villagers strongly opposed this 'encounter' story. They denied that any encounter had taken place on that day and had accused the police of staging the fake encounter. Their protests forced the government to set up a judicial commission to inquire into the incident.

Three years after it was constituted, the commission headed by District Judge Anita Jha submitted its report to the government in April 2015. Confirming that a solitary bullet fired by the police had killed Meena, it raised serious questions about the police's claims about an encounter, and their allegation that

Meena was a Maoist. The report was discussed in a cabinet meeting by Raman Singh government. Panchayat and Rural Development Minister Ajay Chandrakar told the media following the meeting that the state government would take necessary action against those involved and submit an action taken report.

Bijapur massacre was unprovoked - witnesses to the Judicial Commission

The massacre of 17 adivasi villagers of Sarkeguda, Kotteguda and Rajupenta villages in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh by the CRPF on the evening of 28 June 2012 who had gathered for a meeting is still fresh in the memory of the people of the region. But the people's wait for justice even after over two years of the ghastly massacre does not seem to be anywhere at sight. The families of the deceased and the villagers have been demanding the punishment of the guilty policemen who fired upon the unarmed villagers without any provocation. They had done everything to seek justice and bring the perpetrators to book, though the culprits continue to enjoy state protection.

On 17 March 2015 the witnesses to the massacre testified in front of the Judicial Commission appointed to investigate the incident. Their testimonies made clear that the police firing on the villagers was entirely unprovoked. "During the meeting, the police came and started firing from all directions, shouting *pakdo, firing karo* ('catch them and fire')," testified 22 year old Sarke Pulayya of Sarkeguda village to the Commission. "We shouted that we were villagers, but they still did not stop", he said. Other witnesses too reiterated the sequence of events that led to the killing of the villagers including three minors. Even though the evidence and eye-witness accounts leave no one in doubt about the nature of the massacre, it is doubtful whether a government-appointed inquiry commission

will dare to bite the hand of the benefactor that feeds it. Those guilty of massacres like Sarkeguda can and will be brought to justice by the masses of Dandakaranya alone who are intensifying the protracted people's war to bring down the murderous rule of the exploitative classes.

People of Kuakonda in Dantewada oppose setting up of new CRPF camp

The people of Kuakonda area in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh has been resisting the setting up of a new CRPF camp in Kalepal village. The CRPF personnel took over the open ground in the village and started preventing people from using it for picking Mahua flowers and other purposes. They are denied entry to their own land and the women who go for picking Mahua are being harassed. Such daily atrocities have strengthened the people's resolve to prevent the camp which would become a permanent source of terror for them. The people complained that the mandatory consent was not sought from the Gram Sabhas by the government before handing over the village land to the CRPF, thereby violating the rules under the Fifth Schedule and PESA Act.

As a part of the resistance, twenty four sarpanches of Kuakonda block under the banner of the Sarpanch Sangh decided to hold a protest rally on 21 March 2015 from Kalepal village from Palnar village a few kilometers away. They submitted a letter to the Dantewada SDM intimating about the rally on 19 March. But the next day, four of the sarpanches who signed the letter – sarpanches of Bade Bedma, Palnar, Kuakonda and Phoolpad panchayats were picked up in the early afternoon and taken to the CRPF camp at Palnar. They were then taken to the Kuakonda police station where they were threatened and asked to withdraw the rally, which they refused. When activists and the people questioned the police, they said that the

(continued on p.74)

Attempts by the ruling classes to resurrect Salwa Judum faces stiff resistance

A group of former Salwa Judum leaders led by Mahendra Karma's son Chavindra Karma held a meeting on 5 May 2015 and declared that they were going to launch a new organisation called 'Vikas Sangharsh Samiti' on 25 May from Farsapal in Dantewada district, Karma's ancestral village. 25 May was the day when Mahendra Karma was wiped out two years back by the PLGA in its heroic Jeeramghati ambush. Though Chavindra Karma and other Salwa Judum leaders maintained that this organisation was to struggle 'peacefully' for the 'development' of Bastar, the masses of Dandakaranya and the democratic forces in the country knew that it was nothing but an attempt to re-launch the fascist Salwa Judum with a new label. That is why it soon came to be called Salwa Judum-2. The context too made the real aims of this new initiative very clear. It was declared just days before PM Narendra Modi was to visit Dantewada to start-off a number of big projects involving a massive investment of over 24,000 crore rupees, primarily in the mining sector.

Modi came to Dandakaranya as a lieutenant of the foreign capitalists and domestic comprador bureaucratic capitalists with a new plan for its plunder in hand. Expectedly, an army of mercenaries followed on his heels to augment the already ongoing civil war – more paramilitary battalions, more police camps, more jails, more guns and drones, a new phase of Operation Green Hunt, a new version of Salwa Judum. Since Dandakaranya's revolutionary masses led by the CPI(Maoist) are the biggest hurdle to its unbridled loot, 'opposition to the Maoist movement' was declared to be the main objective of this so-called Vikas Sangharsh Samiti. In fact, to bring in the kind of 'development' that the ruling classes have in mind for Dandakaranya, a direct 'sangharsh' against its militant masses is inevitable. This was what Salwa Judum did, Operation Green Hunt has been doing and 'Vikas Sangharsh Samiti' was about to do.

It was immediately after the MoUs signed with the Tata and Essar that Salwa Judum-1 was launched by Mahendra Karma with the money provided by these companies soon after Manmohan Singh government came to power in May 2005. Over a decade later, and months after another new government came to power at the centre – this time led by Modi, Chavindra Karma tried to repeat history following his father's footsteps. With a much larger investment on the offing, the stakes are now even higher than it was in 2005. So it is quite natural that from CM Raman Singh to Bastar IGP SRP Kalluri, all and sundry who have a stake in the plunder of Dandakaranya declared their support for Salwa Judum-2.

On the other hand, the opposition to Salwa Judum-2 too was immediate and unambiguous. The people of Dandakaranya condemned it and held protest programmes opposing it. Different democratic and civil rights organisations, social activists, writers, intellectuals of the country voiced their protest against it. DKSZC and different committees of CPI(Maoist) in Dandakaranya declared their opposition with a call to all to build up immediate resistance (*See the DKSZC Statement on the next page*). PLGA forces eliminated two notorious Salwa Judum leaders near Farsapal village (who were also Mahendra Karma's relatives) and injured two more in Konta on 24 May – the night before the planned re-launch of Salwa Judum-2. Even ruling-class parties such as the Congress, CPI, AAP and some local units of BJP opposed it or distanced themselves from it.

This stiff opposition forced Chavindra Karma and other members of his gang to shelve the launch of Salwa Judum-2 for the time-being. This aborted attempt should serve them a lesson that any attempt to revive it in future will meet the same fate in the hands of the people of Dandakaranya as did Salwa Judum-1 and its linchpin Mahendra Karma.



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

DANDAKARANYA SPECIAL ZONAL COMMITTEE

Press Release

May 6th, 2015

A call to the people to fight back the new form of Salwa Judum and the supportive organization of greenhunt, Salwa Judum-2

The son of Mahendra Karma who died in the Jeeramghati ambush in the hands of PLGA, Chavindra Karma and one of the gang leaders of the first Salwa Judum and goonda Chaitram Attami and others announced on the 5th of May that they would start Salwa Judum-2 for 'peace' and 'development' of Bastar and also formed 'Vikas Sangharsh Samiti'. This Salwa Judum-2 is nothing but a hindutva fascist BJP government-sponsored murderous goonda gangster organization formed by the Congress Karma family and the goondas of BJP and anti-people elements. In fact, it is a new form of Salwa Judum and a supportive organisation to Operation Green Hunt. The first and second Jan Jagaran Abhiyans, Salwa Judum, Green Hunt and now Salwa Judum-2 – all these abhiyans are actually campaigns to repress the people. The Salwa Judum-2 in the name of peace and development is to sell off the natural resources of the state to the domestic and foreign capitalists. It is for eliminating the blossoming people's power, the revolutionary people's government, the janatana sarkar that is working for genuine democracy, self-reliance and development of the people of Dandakaranya. It is to intensify the fascist military and organised repressive campaign on the masses of the state.

The heroic masses of Bastar have been fighting back many kinds of repressive campaigns with bravery in the history of the revolutionary movement in the past 35 years. Similarly, they would defeat the Salwa Judum-2 also. The revolutionary movement and the people's war would avenge the present Jan Jagaran as like it did to Mahendra Karma and the other goondas of Salwa Judum.

Our party calls upon the struggling masses of Dandakaranya to give a strong resistance to the present Salwa Judum-2 with the experience and lessons from the Jan Jagaran Abhiyans and the Salwa Judum. We appeal to the masses of Bastar, mainly the adivasis to become alert towards the anti-repressive campaign on the people that would displace them from their *jal, jungle* and *zameen* and also to put a vigil on those who become part of it. This campaign is a big danger to the adivasi and non-advasi people of Bastar. So we appeal to the adivasi, the non-advasi social organisations, sarva adivasi samaj and the sarva samaj not only to stay away from this anti-people campaign but also to stand in strong opposition to it.

In terms of the ruling exploitative classes, peace means silently bearing the violence, loot, atrocities, exploitation and repression on the people. Development means destruction, total destruction of the people. For the governments, development means the development of domestic and foreign industrial corporations, the development of landlords, the development of leaders and bureaucrats. Development means in their sense mega industries, big projects, big dams, special economic zones, industrial corridors, atomic projects, air defense, military hubs, military training schools, light-studded roads, superhighways, 5 Star hotels, skyscrapers, mobile towers, corporate banks, police stations and camps and nothing else. Development means displacement of the people. Our party understands that actual development means the availability of food, clothing, water, shelter, land, education, health, employment, irrigation and other such basic amenities to the majority of the people of the country.

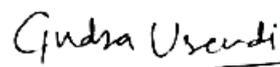
The bitter experience of the first Jan Jagaran Abhiyan of 1990-'91, the second Jan Jagaran Abhiyan of 1997-'98, the militarily organised Salwa Judum that was initiated in June 2005 and went on for four years, the countrywide fascist military repressive campaign Operation Green Hunt that started in mid-2009, the present campaign involves uncountable atrocities on the people, murders, massacres, fake encounters, encounters, sexual atrocities on women, loot, burning of houses, fake arrests, putting

people in jail, long and life imprisonments, destruction and burning of hundreds of villages and forcing people into concentration camps in the name of relief camps. In fact, they are nothing but strategic hamlets. Migration of more than a lakh of people from Bastar to Telangana and Odisha out of terror and fear, tens of thousands of people becoming homeless and forced to take shelter in the forest and other such things are not only known to the people of Bastar, but also to the people of the country and the world. Thousands of adivasi youth were forced to become SPOs out of fear, terror and greed. This is nothing but making them pluck the eyes with their own fingers. It should be noted that first Salwa Judum too was propagated to be a peace campaign.

Strong people's movement and people's war gave a stiff resistance to all these campaigns and would continue to resist. Progressive and democratic intellectuals, writers, teachers, lawyers, media persons raised their voice against the fascist organised repression campaign Salwa Judum and came on to the roads. They took up a legal fight too. It became inevitable for the government to stop Salwa Judum. Under the leadership of the party, PLGA, Janatana Sarkars and mass organisations the masses are making uncountable sacrifices to resist the present Green Hunt operation. The proletarian organisations, Maoist parties and organisations, human rights organisations, intellectuals, progressive and democratic people and media of the country and all over the world are coming forward in an unprecedented manner to protest the fascist repressive campaign and in support to the people's war in India.

We appeal to the progressive and democratic intellectuals, writers, teachers, lawyers, media persons, human rights organisations of the country and the world to come on to the roads in protest against this anti-people, fascist and organised campaign, raise their voice and come forward to protect the *jal, jungle* and *zameen*, the natural resources, environment and the survival and identity of the adivasis. SPOs who joined the government forces out of fear or greed and committed anti-people activities for a while later realising their mistakes surrendered to the people, asked pardon for their mistakes and are living among the people. Our party appeals to and gives an opportunity to those persons who out of their weakness and out of greed and pressure stood against the people's movement, to come and meet the people, admit their mistakes, ask for pardon and live a normal and happy life.

Our party calls upon the PLGA to bring the anti-people persons, enemies of the people and renegades in front of the people's court and take up necessary action.



(Gudsu Usendi)
Spokesperson,
Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee
CPI (Maoist)

(continued from p.70)

sarpanches were under preventive detention as “they were about to commit a cognizable crime”. They were released only late in the evening. On 21 March a large number of police and paramilitary personnel were deployed in order to prevent the rally but the people went ahead with their protest in defiance of intimidation and threats.

Protest against harassment of political & social activists by Maharashtra Police

Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS) of Maharashtra Police arrested two social activists Arun Bhelake and Kanchan Nanavare on 1 September 2014 from Pune on Maoist-related charges. They were tortured in custody and forced to sign a confessional statement. This statement was then used by ATS to implicate other activists like Bharatiya Republican Paksha Bahujan Mahasangha’s Arun Kamble, Republican Panther’s Sharad Gaikwad, Rahul Seva Mandal’s Shankar Patil, Kabir Kala Manch’s Rupali Jadhav and others.

All of them had to respond to repeated summons by the ATS and visit its office in Pune many times to attend the ‘enquiry’. They are forced to record false statements under coercion and to disclose names, addresses and contact details of other members of different democratic organisations.

Similarly, the police entered social activist and editor Sudhir Dhawale’s Govandi residence on 28 September 2015 and conducted a search without any warrant. He was then taken to Deonar police station and interrogated, after which he was made to give a written statement. Dhawale was released only a year earlier after spending over three years in prison. Progressive thinkers, intellectuals, artists and social organisations have voiced their protest against these acts constant harassment of people’s organisations and social activists in the state by the police under the pretext of enquiry.

Green Hunt is turned into a witch-hunt of activists by the government in Keralam

There has been a spurt of arrests of political activists, advocates, public intellectuals and students in Keralam the last few months for alleged involvement in the Maoist movement while several others have been picked up by the police from neighbouring Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra on similar charges. The arrested persons include B Ed student Sreekanth Prabhakaran and journalism student Arun Balan who were arrested on 23 December 2014 from Palakkad for their alleged involvement in Maoist activities. Likewise, advocate Thushar Nirmal Sarathy and Jaison Cooper of Ernakulam were arrested on 30 January 2015. Kerala Police took into custody a leader of Students Islamic Organisation (SIO) Shahid M Shameem and a student activist Uday Balakrishnan the same day in Kannur over their alleged Maoist links. Both were released on 2 February after protests by the people.

But just a day later another person Jose was arrested from Kannur who was implicated in a case related to a Maoist ‘attack’. Another person Ashraf was arrested from Kannur for being a ‘Maoist’ on 10 March. Unnikrishnan was arrested from Palakkad on 8 April on similar charges. On 23 March, RDF Keralam unit secretary Ajayan and the organisation’s state committee member Karivaloor Ramakrishnan were arrested in Kannur and booked under the draconian UAPA. The next day T Sugathan, the organisation’s Keralam unit president, too was arrested from Kozhikode Press Club where he came to address a press conference to protest against the arrest of his two colleagues.

This series of arrests in Keralam was followed up with the arrest of activists Roopesh, Shyna, Anup, Eshwaran and Kannan from neighbouring Tamil Nadu’s Coimbatore on 30 April. Subsequently Rajeesh of Keralam’s Kozhikode was arrested on 10 May while Anandan and Anil were arrested from Kollam

the next day for their alleged Maoist activities. Only the previous day, Murali Kannamballi and Ismail Hamza Chiragpilli from the state were picked up from a Pune hospital where the former was undergoing treatment. Following a similar pattern, Ganapathy and Selvaraj of Keralam's Sultanpet and Sihimani of Angalakurichi were arrested on 12 June on charges of "undertaking a propaganda campaign and recruiting members into the extremist movement".

In addition to them, several other persons in the state involved in political work or even those without any involvement are being monitored, detained, interrogated and intimidated in other ways by the Kerala Police and intelligence agencies. Progressive and democratic sections of Keralam society have been protesting against these arrests as part of the third phase of Operation Green Hunt which has been initiated throughout the country after Modi government came to power in May 2014.

Congress leader of Keralam demands end to Maoist witch-hunt in the state

Chief whip of Kerala government and senior Congress leader P C George spoke out against the police repression carried out in the state under Operation Green Hunt. On 14 January, George said in Thrissur that the Maoists in Keralam have been fighting for ensuring justice for the tribal people and hence they should be countered ideologically and not through guns. He also questioned the government's anti-Maoist strategy of repressing the movement through military means and asked the hunt for Maoists to be stopped. "The police should stop the ongoing hunt for Maoists. I could not agree with this unashamed attempt of the officials to pocket money under the guise of hunt for Maoists. They (Maoists) should not be targeted with weapons, instead they should be countered ideologically," he said, exposing the real reason behind drumming-up the 'threat of Maoism' by the state administration and the police.

He pointed out that the Maoists of Keralam have forced the attention of the government to the exploitation and deprivation suffered by the tribal people and asked parliamentary parties to be concerned about them. He also questioned the state police's claims of encounter with Maoists in Wayanad which was used as a pretext to step up police action against alleged Maoists. But state home minister Ramesh Chennithala contradicted his colleague George's views and said that the Maoists should first be asked to lay down weapons and "the police would stop the search operations only if the Maoists stop their activities", indicating that those in power are in no mood to listen to the saner voices within their own camp.

CPI opposes state repression in the name of countering Maoism in Keralam

Addressing a press conference in Kochi on 12 May, Communist Party of India's Kerala state unit secretary Kanam Rajendran demanded that Maoist activists including Roopesh who were arrested recently should be given the status of political prisoners. He said that the Maoists are not terrorists or criminals but are working for the downtrodden and for a political cause. Government should find solutions to the social issues raised by Maoists instead of meting out inhuman treatment to them, Rajendran said. He cautioned the government against any attempt to suppress the people's issues by unleashing armed operations against communist activists who were highlighting the social reality.

Rajendran said that his party would protest against any state oppression under the cover of the hunting down the Maoists. "We do not support the Maoist method of political work and their means of struggle. But, we stand by the issues they raise because they are genuine," he said. "If the police attempt to round up political and environmental activists for suspected Maoist link, it would elicit strong reaction," he said alluding to the police claim

that 100 phone numbers were seized from Roopesh and investigation against 30 persons whose mobile numbers are in the list have been started by the police. He also opposed the attempts by Q Branch of Tamil Nadu Police and Kerala Police to question the children of Maoist activists Roopesh and Shyna. “We will strongly protest if the police unleash human rights violations under the cover of the investigation,” the CPI leader warned.

Student of MG University protests against the police branding her a Maoist

Deepa P Mohan, a student of MG University and a resident of Kannur in Keralam have been facing caste discrimination in her department because she is a Dalit and got admission through reservation. Since her complaints to the university administration fell to deaf ears, she filed complaints with the Women’s Commission, Human Rights Commission, and the government. At that time some posters appeared near the university in the name of a Maoist organisation ‘Porattam’ in which the Joint Director was purportedly threatened with dire consequences for preventing a Dalit student from studying. The police and Intelligence Bureau soon descended to investigate the issue and a smear campaign was unleashed by them labeling the student as a Maoist who was involved in putting up the posters. The police even went to her and her husband’s native places in the name of inquiries and collected her mobile call details for the last ten years. The students of the university and Dalit organisations have organised protests against the police’s attempts to present the student as a Maoist which is nothing but a precursor to further persecution.

Opposition to the deployment of armed forces in Western Ghats

Civil rights activists of Keralam have opposed the formation of Naxal Special Division (NSD) in March 2015 for deployment in the Western Ghats between Nilambur and Agali in the name of countering the Maoist movement. This armed paramilitary force have been trying to gather intelligence about the Maoists from the people in the mountainous tribal areas. NSD personnel visit villages regularly and ask for information about “suspicious movements of strangers” in the region. It is trying to build an informer network and is also stepping up patrol and combing operations since May. All these activities by the NSD forces have fostered a sense of terror and insecurity among the people there who fear that they would be subjected to persecution on the charge of helping the Maoists.

Civil liberties and democratic organisations have also alleged that the forest department in collusion with the police were preventing the tribal people from collecting forest produce, grazing and fishing under the garb of preventing poaching. He added that commandos from the Thunderbolts – the special anti-Maoist wing of Kerala Police – as well as the CRPF and forest department were preventing the entry of journalists, activists and civil liberties groups into the tribal hamlets. They said that rather than raising armed forces like NSD and vigilante groups in these hamlets, the core issues related to the tribal people such as land rights and livelihood need to be addressed by the government.

News from Behind the Bars

The high and mighty get bail, the poor and oppressed wilt in jail

The contrast could not have been more glaring. Tamil Nadu Chief Minister J Jayalalitha, held guilty by a Mysore court of accumulating property disproportionate to her known sources of income, was thrown out in the most brazen manner by the Karnataka High Court. In summarily quashing her conviction, the High Court made elementary arithmetic ‘errors’ in calculating the value of her embezzled property and chose to shut its eyes on the overwhelming evidence that had led to her conviction. The High Court judge was so eager to set Jayalalitha free that he finished pronouncing his judgment in a matter of minutes into the hearing and even before the government’s prosecution lawyer could reach the courtroom! Jayalalitha walked out of the prison straight into the state secretariat to assume CM’s office once again. Such examples, where the judiciary have let off the members, representatives and servants of the ruling classes who are invariably rich, socially powerful and politically influential, can be multiplied without end.

While the court’s ‘compassion’ and ‘liberality’ towards the likes of Jayalalitha and other high-profile politicians, corporate bigwigs like Satyam co-owner Ramalinga Raju, Bollywood superstars Sanjay Dutt and Salman Khan, etc. draw wide media attention, others from the same classes – be it the feudal Upper-

caste landlords guilty of massacring Dalits, Brahmanical Hindu-fascists who perpetrate pogroms of Muslims and Christians or kill hundreds of people in terrorist bomb blasts, police officers guilty of ordering the shooting down of Muslims, Dalits, Adivasis, peasants or revolutionaries following the directions of their political masters, etc. – are regularly set free by the country’s courts. These people are rarely touched by the police or get convicted by the courts. Even in the few cases when they are arrested or convicted, they get VIP hospitality in jail and come out on bail or parole in no time. Judgments on massacre of Dalits in Baithani Tola, Laxmanpur-Baathe and Chundur, Muslims in Hashimpura and Bhagalpur, Sikhs in New Delhi and Christians in Kandhamal, etc. and the manner in which Hindu-fascist ringleaders of Gujarat pogrom and perpetrators of Ishrat Jahan fake encounter have been released one after another provide ample proof of this. One of the first tasks undertaken by every parliamentary parties after coming to power either at the centre or in the states is to get their party leaders and activists involvement in political violence, embezzlement, etc. released from jails. For instance, Mamata Banerjee-led TMC got all TMC leaders and workers released from jail after coming to power in Bengal, but not a single political prisoner incarcerated by the

previous CPI(M)-led Left Front government for participating in people's movement has been freed, in blatant violation of TMC's pre-poll commitment to the people.

In contrast, the poor, Dalits and Adivasis, Muslims and people associated with democratic movements are arrested, put behind bars, denied bail or parole, given the harshest of punishments and are made to undergo years of incarceration. The courts refuse to show any 'compassion' or 'liberality' to them unlike the high and mighty. The fact that over two-thirds of the country's prisoners are undertrials and their number is steadily on the rise says a lot about the class nature of the judiciary and the state machinery it serves.

It has been estimated that more than 2,78,000 undertrial detainees are lodged in the country's jails (2013 statistics). The vast majority of them belong to the poorest classes. Their impoverished economic and lower social status is clear from the fact that over 70% of them are school dropouts. 21% of all detainees are Muslims, a number grossly disproportionate to their share in the total population. A large majority of the rest are made up of Dalits and Adivasis – the most exploited and oppressed sections of the society. Most of them are put behind bars on petty cases. Many poor people whom the ruling classes had utilised for carrying out pogroms, attacks and other anti-people acts are also detained in significant numbers. Maoist revolutionaries, people imprisoned in relation to Maoist-related cases or related to the national

liberation struggles constitute the other large category of detainees. A large number of them are also being held extra-judicially by the army, paramilitary, police and state-sponsored vigilante forces in different parts of the country.

The 2.78 lakh undertrial detainees have not got bail either because the courts have rejected their bail pleas or they are too poor to produce sureties. Most of them have already spent more than half the maximum term prescribed for their alleged offenses. So, even if the courts were to find them innocent at the end of trial, they would have already lost many years of their lives in absolutely unwarranted and extremely unjust detention. A new amendment was introduced to the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) in the form of Section 436A in 2005, which provided that an undertrial shall be released on personal bond if he or she has undergone detention for more than half of the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for the offence under which they are charged. Further, no undertrial shall be detained longer than the maximum period specified for the offence.

Though high-sounding in words, this provision has remained a dead letter in practice over the last decade. District-wise review committees to recommend release of detainees have not been formed in spite of Supreme Court directives and home ministry instructions. This has denied the 2.78 lakh detainees of the country the right to be released on bail, easily procurable under Section 436A. Unless a strong and militant movement inside



Children at a protest meeting in Hyderabad demanding the repeal of UAPA, AFSPA and release of political prisoners

Modi government continues to fill its jails with Maoist political prisoners

During the eight months since Modi government came to power in May 2014, at least 450 persons have been reported to be arrested on Maoist-related charges across the country, many of whom continue to be lodged behind bars till today. Of them, 209 were arrested in Chhattisgarh alone, while 90 were in Bihar, 44 in Jharkhand, 50 in AP-Telangana, 18 in Odisha, 16 in Maharashtra, 12 in Kerala, 7 in Tamil Nadu, 3 in Paschim Banga and one in Madhya Pradesh. They are in addition to the 1981 persons arrested on Maoist-related charges in the country in 2009, 2916 in 2010, 2030 in 2011, 1901 in 2012, 1397 in 2013 and 1080 persons till 15 September of 2014, as per central government data. In this way, the number of Maoist political prisoners are growing by the day, adding to the thousands already incarcerated in Maoist-related cases in jails across the country where the Maoist movement has its presence. Though this is a large enough number, it is only the tip of the iceberg since a majority of the people the police takes into its custody (legally or illegally) are released sooner or later after they are interrogated, tortured, beaten up and subjected to all kinds of atrocities without the registration of any FIRs or charges against them. This is a 'convenient' and widely-used method by the police and paramilitary forces to terrorise the masses of the Maoist movement areas.

and outside the country's prisons compels the Indian state to honour this and other rights of the detainees and prisoners, the poor and the oppressed will continue to wither away behind bars while the rich and powerful will continue to enjoy judicial immunity, irrespective of the hyperbole of the statutes books.

Hunger strike in AP and Telangana jails against fake encounters

Seven members of the CPI(Maoist) including six Central Committee members lodged in Visakhapatnam and Cherlapally central jails of AP undertook a daylong hunger strike on 15 April. Comrades Purnendu Mukherjee, Varanasi Subrahmanyam and N. Ravi Sharma who are lodged in Visakhapatnam jail, and Akhilesh Yadav, Baccha Prasad Singh, Amit Bagchi and Vijay Kumar Arya, who are in Cherlapally jail went on the hunger strike. It was in protest against the extra-judicial killing of five alleged SIMI activists near Nalgonda by the Telangana police in custody and twenty labourers from Tamil Nadu in Seshachalam forest by the AP Police. They demanded an impartial enquiry into the incidents of blatant murder by the police and the punishment of the perpetrators.

Imprisoned for seven years, Kawasi Hidme indicts Chhattisgarh police

Kawasi Himde of Dantewada district in Chhattisgarh was arrested by the police in January 2008. She was accused of being involved in the PLGA ambush that killed 23 policemen near Errabore village of Bastar in July 2007. Her name did not figure in the FIR filed by the police. But the police had to find a few 'culprits' and 17 year old Hidme was arbitrarily picked up. After arrest, they kept her in different police stations for the first three months and subjected to terrible torture throughout. Sections 302, 147, 148 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code and different sections of the Arms Act were put on her. None of the prosecution witnesses identified her and the police failed to show any credible evidence. The Dantewada court found her not guilty and acquitted her of all charges. After seven years of trial and incarceration, she finally walked out of jail in March 2015. "I was never involved in any Maoist activity. Yet, I have lost seven years of my life. I am exhausted now with a number of health issues caused by police torture. What was my fault?" she asked talking to the media, blaming the police for framing her with fabricated charges and forcing her to suffer seven years of ordeal.

Kobad Ghandy undertakes hunger strike against harassment by Tihar jail authorities

Comrade Kobad Ghandy, who was arrested from New Delhi in September 2009 was on hunger strike in Tihar Jail to protest against continued harassment by the jail authorities. The 68 year old political prisoner has been suffering from ailments of heart, blood pressure, slipped disc, arthritis, kidney and other illnesses. Ghandy said that the jail authorities transferred him three times between different wards of the jail over the past nine months in a bid to target his failing health. He had already wrote twelve letters to the jail authorities asking them to stop treating him as a criminal and provide him decent conditions and shift him to the senior citizen's ward. Instead, he was forced to shift from one ward to another – first from jail no. 3 to 1 and 2 and back to 3 and then again to jail no. 8. Forced to shift cells and left to carry his luggage on his own every now and then, this has had a telling effect on his already falling health. He said that poor living conditions and lack of medical attention in the jail coupled with frequent orders to shift were slowly pushing him to death. Protesting against this deliberate harassment by the jail authorities, he went on an indefinite hunger strike on May 30 even by putting his life at risk.

Comrade Kobad Ghandy's press statement of 1 June declaring his strike

"I am 68 years and I have spent five and a half years in Tihar with the Delhi case nearing completion. Though routine (3 to 5 months) transfers of High Risk Ward prisoners have been going on for 4 years, I was subjected to this only from August '14. This is the third time in 9 months. Earlier, jail transfers were done only as a form of punishment.

I have a heart problem, B.P., slip disc, arthritis, spondylitis, kidney, and numerous other health problems – all of which are increasing specifically after August '14.

While transferring we have to carry our bags ourselves (some 10-15 kg) go through set of detailed searches of all items, made to hang around at the jail gates for 4-5 hours waiting for the transport, packed like sardines with baggage into a single van and taken to the new jail gate.

In the two more detailed searches, again to carry all items ourselves to the ward etc. One has to go through mulaaza (medical check) done for a new entrant. Then a scramble for cells, with the later arrivals getting the worst. Then at least 2-3 days goes in cleaning the filthy cell and arranging the baggage (no help given).

In the new jail all medical treatment gets interrupted, medical diet and other permissions have to be applied anew as also the bed and western toilet. This can take from a few days to months. Also, the Vodafone facility has to be started anew. Barely has one settled in, and adjusted with the new lot of criminals (some of whom can be pretty nasty) when the next transfer comes and the whole process repeated.

The May 30th transfer [was] done in the midst of examination for a heart problem at the GB Pant Hospital.

Since the 2012 High Court order to Tihar to take better care of Senior Citizens (above 65), I have been applying to be put in the Senior Citizens' ward, or given similar facilities in the High Risk ward – but to no avail. On the contrary, while at first they never transferred me, they resorted to this since Aug '14, obviously as a method of harassment and to destroy my health.

As all the appeals, on both humanitarian and legal grounds have been ignored, I, as a last resort, have had to go on an indefinite hunger strike since the last transfer on May 30th."

**Kobad Ghandy
Tihar Jail 8/9
High Risk Ward (Ward 5)**

Comrade Narayan Sanyal released from prison

After a district court in Khammam of Telangana granted bail to Comrade Narayan Sanyal (Bijoyda) on 19 November 2014, he was released from Hazaribagh jail two days later. Comrade Bijoyda, who is 78 years of age, walked free after nearly nine years of incarceration as an undertrial prisoner. A veteran leader of Indian revolution and politburo member of CPI(Maoist), Bijoyda was arrested by APSIB from Raipur city on 28 December 2005. He was taken to AP, kept in illegal custody, interrogated for six days and shown to be arrested at Bhadrachalam in Andhra Pradesh on 2 January 2006. He was charged with a plethora of false cases across several states where the Maoist movement is active. These included the charges of planning the attack on Chadrababu Naidu in 2003, Jehanabad jailbreak in 2005, raid on homeguard armoury in Giridih, Madhuban multiple raid and the annihilation of 24 CRPF personnel in DK, etc.

Raipur district additional sessions court had earlier convicted Comrade Bijoyda, PUCL Vice President Dr. Binayak Sen and businessman Piyush Guha under IPC, Chhattisgarh Special Public Security Act and UAPA and sentenced them to life imprisonment. Their convictions were turned down by higher courts for lack of evidence showing that they were booked and incarcerated under charges fabricated by the police. While Dr. Sen was acquitted and released in 2009, Comrade Bijoyda had to be behind the bars much longer as he had to face a number of other trials. His acquittal in all the cases levelled against him goes to show that he was made to undergo a prolonged imprisonment only because of his political convictions and he being a Maoist leader. Starting his revolutionary life in 1968, he dedicated nearly five decades of his political life for the liberation of the oppressed people, participating and leading the Indian revolutionary movement.

Journalist spends seven years in jail on trumped-up charges of 'Maoist links'

69 year old journalist Prafulla Jha came out of prison in September 2014 after serving seven years of jail term in Raipur jail, Chhattisgarh, after being wrongly convicted by a court for alleged Maoist links. He was arrested along with his son Pratiek and six others in January 2008 and later convicted of sedition and helping the Maoists – false charges that were foisted on him by the police. Among the arrested were two cloth merchants and a tailor of Raipur who were convicted as well. The police at that time claimed to have busted the biggest urban network of the Maoists in the state with these arrests. They were pronounced guilty even after the court admitted that none of the accused was a Maoist. Though

there was no tangible evidence to convict him, the police argued that conviction was necessary “to teach others a lesson”, and the court simply followed the police in handing out the judgment.

This is indeed a way of “teaching a lesson” to the conscientious journalists of Chhattisgarh and the country who take the risk of investigating the truth about the Indian state’s ongoing Operation Green Hunt and publishing news reports exposing the brutalities of the government forces or publishing the views of the Maoists in their newspapers. Repression of journalists is a part of Indian state’s ‘war on people’, suppression of independent journalism and persecution of scribes being its inevitable outcome.

Chaibasa Jailbreak-2: Winning Freedom through Struggle

On 9 December 2014, around 20 Maoist prisoners of Chaibasa district jail in East Singhbhum district, Jharkhand carried out a daring jailbreak. They displayed death-defying courage in confronting the armed prison guards with bare hands and in undertaking a long and arduous journey of over two days to rejoin the revolutionary ranks. While 15 prisoner got free in this way, two comrades laid down their lives in the process while three others were captured. This is the second successful jailbreak in Chaibasa prison by Maoist inmates in the last four years. On 16 January 2011, three Maoist prisoners – one State Committee Member and two Regional Committee Members managed to break free from the same jail by daringly breaking out of their cells and crossing over the jails walls. The security in all Jharkhand jails including Chaibasa was increased after that incident. The present jailbreak has clearly demonstrated that no matter how secure the ruling classes make their prisons, they can never shackle the resolve of the revolutionaries for freedom.

Five comrades were caught by the enemy in the jail itself and could not free themselves from their clutches. Two of them, comrades Tipa Das and Ramvilas Tanti were immediately shot dead by the guards on the orders of the jailor. Even though their trials were still going on and no court had convicted them, the jail authorities lost no time in branding them as ‘hardcore Maoists’ after murdering them, as if such branding gave them the license to kill with impunity. This is an attempt to justify the cold-blooded murder of two unarmed prisoners in the custody of the state. Moreover, the three other captured prisoners were brutally beaten up, tortured and thrown back into the dungeon, making them seriously injured. While the news of the jailbreak sent a wave of jubilation within the revolutionary camp and the people, it left the enemy stunned. In the name of pursuing the prisoners and searching from them, adivasi masses were beaten up by the police. MIB salutes the comrades for their daring jailbreak and sends revolutionary greetings. We have received a report in his own words by a comrade who took part in this daring jailbreak. We are publishing a translated and abridged version of his report below.

The background

The number of our comrades imprisoned in Chaibasa district jail is more than one hundred. Among them are zonal and sub-zonal committee members, PLGA platoon section commanders and rank-and file members, professional revolutionaries and part time party workers, Krantikari Kisan Committee (KKC - Revolutionary Peasant Committee) members, people’s militia members and village sympathisers. Some of these comrades are undergoing life imprisonment while others have served three to ten years of prison terms. The cases of the rest of the comrades are at the trial stage.

The fifteen comrades who got freed through the jailbreak include a zonal committee member, an area committee

member, a PLGA company deputy commander and three company members, three people’s militia members and a KKC member. All the comrades were facing many problems in the prison for long related to trial, non-availability of items of daily use on time, etc. Moreover, torture by the prison authorities were relatively more in Chaibasa jail. After the jailbreak of January 2011, officers and employees who were particularly notorious for their cruelties to the prisoners were posted in the jail. As a result, beating, showering of expletives targeting common prisoners and our comrades on some pretext or the other was very common. That is why the group of prisoners who carried out the jailbreak thought that it would be much times better to fight for freedom or be dead in the process rather than suffering this horrible torture.

The preparations

After the decision was taken, comrades started examining the weak points of the enemy's security system. The prisoner's van used for carrying the undertrials to the court was accompanied by three escort vehicles with armed policemen including two bulletproof cars and a jeep. While returning from the court, all the escort vehicles used to leave immediately after the prisoner's van reached the prison courtyard. After their departure, only four to five armed security guards were left behind in the prisoner's van while a solitary jawan was placed at the sentry post. Apart from them, two-three unarmed jawans too remained. The main prison gate remained unlocked and merely latched till the prisoner's van exited the courtyard.

Mangla *haat* of Chaibasa town is famous as the largest weekly market in the entire district. People from far off places come here in large numbers to buy their necessities and sell their produce. It is held just adjacent to the prison. The surroundings of the prison teem with people and bustle with activity on Tuesdays. We thought that such a crowded atmosphere will be quite helpful in getting away from the enemy. That is why we decided to undertake the jailbreak on a Tuesday.

We were also looking for such a day in which the enemy would let its guard down and would become more complacent than usual. Such a day soon arrived. The Election Commission declared the dates for Jharkhand assembly elections to be conducted over five phases. The second phase of the elections was to be in West Singhbhum on 2 December 2014. We calculated that the additional security forces deployed for elections would be withdrawn after 2 December. Similarly, some of the security personnel from Chaibasa district force guarding the jail would also be sent away for the third phase of elections on 9 December. It was clear that not only the number of enemy forces present in the jail and around it would be much less than usual on that day, but that they would also be much lax after the polls were over. All these and similar other considerations led us to fix the date for the jailbreak on 9 December 2014.

After observation, all the comrades felt that we can certainly win the battle and be free from the enemy's clutches by using the enemy's weaknesses. But for carrying it out, we needed the participation of at least twenty comrades. Soon twenty of us got ready for it. The self-confidence of our comrades increased greatly and we started to make preparations. An enthusiastic atmosphere was created ahead of the day of the battle.

The preparations were carried out according to a plan and in an organised way. Responsibilities and tasks were distributed a week in advance among the comrades as per their abilities and the plan, so that all comrades could physically and mentally prepare themselves to carry out their roles in the battle. Seven groups were set up for different tasks with three comrades in each group. The responsibility of the first five groups was to overpower the five armed guards and seize their weapons. The responsibility of the sixth group was to open the main jail gate. The seventh group was to keep the unarmed guards engaged. We had nothing but chilli powder and our motivation for weapons. After we were given our tasks assigned to different groups, we were filled with excitement and waited for 9 December with bated breath as if in anticipation of a grand occasion.

The battle

All the comrades who were to take part in the jailbreak were quite cheerful from the very morning of 9 December. The comrades went about their daily chores with such enthusiasm as if they were readying for some joyous festival. Moreover, four more comrades joined us on the day of action. They were entrusted with the task of helping the other comrades.

Between 10 and 12 am, all our comrades were taken to the court for appearance. The hearings were over by 3.50 pm. At 3.55 pm the prisoner's van was driven into the court lock-up where we were kept. At 4.05 pm, a total of 55 prisoners including 25 of us Maoist prisoners were put in the van. We started for the prison from court at 4.10 pm

and at 4.15 pm the van reached the prison's courtyard passing through the main gate. As soon as the vehicle stopped, our commander started examining the position of the escort vehicles. A minute later the escort vehicles left and some of us were taken out of the van. Following the commander's signal, five of our comrades immediately engaged the enemy. The rest of the comrades, however, were prevented from coming out of the van by some of the general prisoners who were in cahoots with the police. As a result, all our comrades could not launch the attack on the security guards simultaneously as per our plan. Because of this, they got a slight opportunity to recover from their initial shock. By the time all our comrades could come out of the van and joined the attack, the enemy could steady itself to some extent. A fisticuff ensued and the guards started showering blows of lathis on our comrades. In spite of this, some of our comrades could throw chilli powder into the eyes of a few guards. They fell down unconscious and three Insas rifles were seized from them. As per assigned tasks, one comrade rushed to the sentry post and got hold of the security guard. Another comrade opened the unlocked main gate. Some comrades started to move out and in the melee the seized weapons slipped out of our hands. Nevertheless, fifteen of us came out of the main gate and submerged ourselves in the market crowd and got away. The enemy could not understand which way we left and could not follow us. We continued walking for two nights and a day after coming out of the prison. We met our comrades and the people on 11 December 2014 and rejoined the party ranks.

But five of our comrades could not come out. The enemy captured them within the prison courtyard and put them through cruel torture. Two of them who played an important role in the battle, Comrade Ramvilas Tanti and Com. Tipa Das, were soon shot dead by the jail guards in cold blood on the orders of the jailor. The rest of the three comrades were mercilessly tortured, beaten up and once again thrust inside the prison with serious injuries.

Like all other prisons in Jharkhand, arrangements were made to tighten the security of Chaibasa jail after the well-known Chaibasa Jailbreak of 16 January 2011 carried out by three of our comrades. Security arrangements inside and outside the jail were made in such a way that the enemy thought that nothing could escape its four walls. But when fifteen Maoists tore down the bars and rejoined the revolutionary ranks by making a mockery of the high security, the enemy was stunned. It took out its anger and frustration on the poor adivasi peasant masses who were jubilant at the news. Many were mercilessly beaten up in the name of searching. They used drones to identify and pursue the prisoners. But when they failed to capture the revolutionaries after all attempts, it conceded defeat and declared that the fugitives had rejoined the guerrilla squads.

Chaibasa Jailbreak-1 and 2 demonstrates that revolutionaries continue the class struggle even in the jails by facing torture and atrocities at the hands of the enemy and lose no opportunity to beat the four walls their dungeons to liberate themselves and join back the revolutionary movement. History has proven again and again that the reactionaries cannot keep revolutionaries imprisoned in their dark dungeons forever. Provided the revolutionaries are strong-willed and motivated enough, even the biggest of hurdles and the tallest walls cannot keep them confined forever.

Maharashtra Police trumps up Maoist-related charges to keep political activists and villagers behind bars

Over the past seven years, more than 150 persons have been arrested by Maharashtra over alleged Maoist links but have languished in custody for lack of legal prosecution, many subsequently even being acquitted for lack of evidence, reported *The Hindu*. Though the total

strength of the “Naxal barrack” in Nagpur Central Jail where the Maoist prisoners are held was 168 in 2008, at present 37 Maoist prisoners are lodged in the Naxal barrack, says advocate Surendra Gadling who has been representing many of them. Most of the arrested persons are from Gadchiroli and Gondia districts. “Police slapped multiple cases on all these people, most of whom were activists fighting for Tribal or Dalit rights or against displacement. At times, the accused faced 60 to 70 cases under the UAPA or for waging war against the state and sedition charges,” says Gadling.

In most of these cases, the accused persons were acquitted by the courts after police failed to prove their trumped-up charges. Advocate Gadling says that the police knew even before arresting the accused that there was no evidence against them. “That’s the reason they slap a number of cases [on the arrested persons]. There have been instances when an accused was acquitted in all the cases but was re-arrested at the gate of the Jail while being released and charged with more cases,” informs the advocate.

“We were targeted and victimised for holding a contrary opinion to that of the State,” said Arun Ferreira, a social activist from Mumbai. Ferreira was acquitted in 14 Maoist-related cases and is out on bail in one case. Sudhir Dhawale, another political activist who was released from jail recently along with nine other persons on Maoist-related charges, told the newspaper, “The state is opposed to Dalits and labourers. Those who fight against displacement due to so-called development works are being labeled as Maoists and locked up in jail. It’s an attempt to stop the movements against state-imposed displacement”.

This amply demonstrates the highly deceitful acts of the police of Maharashtra and other states to frame urban political activists, members of democratic organisations and villagers of the Maoist areas. Even if a majority of them get acquitted, they are made to suffer years of harrowing prison life during trials that drag on for a long time.

Political prisoner Hem Mishra assaulted in Nagpur Jail

Intimidation, assault and other forms of atrocities on political prisoners, particularly against those who are behind the bars on charges such as sedition, waging war against the state, etc. and other provisions of the draconian acts, have become a common occurrence in the country’s dungeons. When the prisoners demand their legal and democratic rights, the jail authorities and the police often resort to different kinds of ‘punishment’ to suppress their struggle and crush their fighting spirit.

Hem Mishra – a student activist of Delhi and a CRPP member was arrested by Gadchiroli Police in 2013 on trumped-up charges. He is differently-able and is suffering from several health-related problems. Even then he is held in Nagpur jail as an undertrial prisoner for the last two years and denied bail – obviously as a punishment for his political convictions which are an anathema to the Indian state. So like other political prisoners in the country, he too continues to face state violence in prison, as has been the case on 20 March 2015.

On that day, he was brutally beaten up by the personnel of a police escort party while taking, what’s more, to a hospital for treatment. His crime in the eyes of the policemen was to dare to insist on the implementation of a Supreme Court order prohibiting the handcuffing of undertrial prisoners while being taken to a hospital for treatment. He was beaten mercilessly and verbally abused leading to injuries on his head, shoulder, chest, back and belly. Hem Mishra and other political prisoners of Nagpur jail as well as people’s organisations protested against this brutal assault. A complaint demanding the punishment of the guilty policemen has been filed by Hem in Gadchiroli sessions court. They have also demanded his immediate release.

Angela Sontakke on hunger strike against violation of women prisoner's rights

Angela Sontakke has been incarcerated in Maharashtra jails since her arrest from Pune in April 2011. A large number of false cases have been foisted on her by the police, all of which accuse her of involvement in the Maoist movement. Charges under the draconian UAPA has also been foisted on her. But the police failed to prove their baseless charges even after resorting to all tricks which they usually undertake to frame revolutionaries, political activists and other dissenting voices. She has been acquitted in fifteen cases and granted bail in one. But she continues to be imprisoned since the court denied bail in a case under the UAPA.

On 1 April 2015, the jail staff of Byculla jail in Mumbai where she is presently held came to the women's barrack to install close-circuit (CC) TV surveillance cameras. The women inmates led by Angela strongly protested against this step which would tantamount to a gross violation of the inmate's right to privacy. Because of their protests, the cameras could not be installed that day. But the next day Angela was moved by the authorities to another cell from her barrack and kept in isolation, thereby hoping to segregate her from other inmates and defeat their opposition.

Frustrating their objective, however, Angela immediately started a hunger strike demanding that she be shifted back to her barrack and that the plan to install the cameras inside the barracks be withdrawn. She also demanded to see the official order permitting the installation of cameras inside women's barracks. Bowing to her demand, Angela was shown the official order which had no provision for installing cameras inside the barracks but only in and around some places in the jail premises. But no one from the jail administration came to meet her for five days.

On 7 April when her health deteriorated, the jail superintendent came to see her and

accused her of always obstructing official work. But due to the justness of her demands and her resolute struggle, the jail authorities were forced to shift her back to her barrack. They also assured her of reconsidering the plan of installing cameras inside the barracks. Following this victory, Angela withdrew her hunger strike by that evening. Through her inspiring struggle, Angela and the women inmates of Byculla jail successfully foiled the autocratic designs of the jail administration and defended their rights.

Angela has been boldly struggling for the prisoner's rights and against the highhandedness of the prison authorities since the beginning of her incarceration. Even physical assaults, insult and other forms of atrocities in jail could not dampen the fighting spirit of Angela and her fellow co-accused who included several women inmates. The present struggle is another example of the courage and conviction of the Maoist political prisoners.

Successful united struggle forces the release of Dr. G N Saibaba

Delhi University Assistant Professor Dr G N Saibaba was given conditional bail by Bombay High Court for three months on 30 June, following which he was released from Nagpur central prison. The court had taken suo-motu notice of a letter written by activist Purnima Upadhyay after reading a news report on the deteriorating health condition of Dr Saibaba in the notorious *anda* cell of Nagpur jail that endangered his life. Earlier on 17 June, the court had allowed Dr Saibaba to get admitted in a private hospital for treatment after his lawyer told a bench of Chief Justice Mohit Shah and Justice A K Menon that medical facilities in Nagpur jail could not provide adequate treatment to the prisoner who had 90 percent disability and was suffering from neurological and heart related ailments. The court rejected the government's argument that his release "may lead to bigger security concern".

Dr Saibaba was abducted by Gadchiroli Police on 9 May 2014 on his way home and flown to Nagpur, from where he was taken to Gadchiroli and produced in a local court. Since then he had been lodged in Nagpur jail under harrowing conditions. The police had filed an FIR against him alleging involvement in the Maoist movement. They had earlier raided his home and took away a number of electronic gadgets and personal belongings. In prison he was denied any assistance and even the basic facilities required for a dignified existence. His health was allowed to undergo serious deterioration approaching a certain death if no immediate treatment was provided. He had to go on an indefinite hunger strike from 11 April demanding suitable facilities including disable-friendly toilet and bed, proper medical treatment and hygienic food, all of which were denied to him by the jail authorities in spite of repeated demands.

The persecution of Dr Saibaba is an act of political vendetta by the Indian state for his active political work as the Joint Secretary of RDF, a leader of the International League of People's Struggles (ILPS) and in campaigning against the Operation Green Hunt in the country and abroad, exposing the true nature of the 'largest democracy'. Ever since the news of Gadchiroli Police naming Dr Saibaba in an FIR in 2013, protests were voiced by revolutionary and democratic forces in apprehension of the his political persecution by the state. People's protests in India and abroad demanding his release became wider after his abduction and arrest, which intensified during his incarceration. It is only these resolute protests by the people which finally defeated the Indian state's nefarious designs to keep Dr Saibaba imprisoned indefinitely and even push him on to the verge of death. There is every possibility that he will be hounded by the state and continued to be harassed by the Delhi University administration because of the cases pending against him. The struggle to defend the rights of Dr Saibaba needs to be continued to thwart any such insidious attempt in the future.

Political prisoners carry out struggle in Bhubaneswar jail

Starting from 23 March, seven undertrial Maoist prisoners including a woman prisoner launched an indefinite hunger strike at the Jharpada Special Jail in Bhubaneswar of Odisha demanding speedy disposal of their cases. Jharpada Jail Superintendent told the media that "The Maoist leaders had earlier submitted a written report with the jail authorities stating that they would sit on a fast unto death till justice was done to them". The prisoners were arrested between 2008 and 2011 for alleged involvement in Maoist-related offences. The agitators included Ranjit Sana whose family members said that he was falsely implicated by the police as a Maoist supporter after PLGA carried out the daring Nayagarh Raid on 15 February 2008. Sana's family said that he accidentally landed in Nayagarh at that time and got arrested. The prisoners called off their strike after the district administration assured them that steps would be taken to expedite their trial.

Bhanjanagar jail reverberates with prison struggle

Eleven undertrial prisoners including three women implicated in various Maoist-related cases held a hunger strike on 6 May 2015 at the Special Sub-jail of Bhanjanagar in Ganjam district of Odisha. Their demands included speedy trial of their cases and grant of bail. They had earlier asked to the local court to take up their cases without delay. But as their demands met with no response, they carried out a protest in the form of hunger strike.

Political prisoners freed in Paschim Banga after ten years behind the bars

In the first ever group-acquittal since the Trinamool Congress came to power in 2011, ten political prisoners were acquitted on 3 April by a Ranaghat district court of Nadia district in Paschim Banga. Rupanjana Chakravarty, Ajit Chakravarty, Pradeep Chatterjee, Lata Murmu, Gupi Das, Haidar Ali Chowdhury, Paresh Turkey and Mongal Mondal finally walked free after undergoing nearly ten years of imprisonment in various jails of the state. All the activists were accused of working for the outlawed CPI(Maoist) and charged under the Arms Act of 1959 and various sections of the IPC.

The oldest among the acquitted activists, 72 year old Ajit Chakravarty had been imprisoned in the 1970s for participating in the revolutionary movement and was acquitted in 1977 after the CPI(M)-led Left Front government came to power and withdrew all charges against the political prisoners as per its electoral promise. TMC government too made similar promises before coming to power in 2011 but it has withdrawn cases against only four political prisoners, blatantly going back on its promise and earning the ire of the fighting masses of Bengal.

While more than 50 political prisoners have been released on bail since then, the government has refused to withdraw the cases on them. Demonstrating that it is no better than social-fascist CPI(M) when it comes to treating political prisoners, Mamata Banerjee-led TMC is trying to withdraw even the few rights and facilities provided to them, retracted the status of political prisoner granted by the Left Front government by passing an amendment to the Section 24 of the West Bengal Correctional Services Act of 1992 and is now fighting in the Supreme Court to revoke the status of political prisoners granted by the Calcutta High Court to some of the alleged Maoist activists including Gaur Chakravarty or Sadanala Ramakrishna.

Strike in Paschim Banga prisons against restrictions on *mulaqat*

In December 2014, the jail department of Paschim Banga government issued a circular denying the right of 'high risk' political prisoners to meet their friends through *mulaqat* (jail visits). Under the pretext that the prisoners could use *mulaqats* to "hatch conspiracies" against senior leaders of the parliamentary parties, the jail department circular stipulated that only the relatives and not friends of the High Risk category prisoners could meet them in jail. In May this year, the jail authorities started implementing this circular, affecting over 450 'High Risk' political prisoners across the state. The prisoners along with advocates, civil rights organisations and democrats of Bengal have strongly condemned and opposed this step by another dictatorial act by the Mamata Banerjee government. They have termed the circular illegal as it violates the basic rights of the prisoners along with the provisions of West Bengal Correctional Services Act, 1992. This act guarantees the right of every prisoner to meet his or her relatives and friends at least once every month, a provision which the circular seeks to nullify. Six Maoist political prisoners went on a hunger strike in Dumdum central jail against the circular, while other protest actions were also carried out inside and outside the jails.



Oppose the life sentence of people's leaders Chatradhar Mahato, Sukhshanti Baske, Sambhu Soren, Sagun Murmu, Raja Sarkhel and Prasun Chatterjee! Intensify the struggle for their unconditional release!

Medinipur district and sessions court in Paschim Banga on 12 May 2015 convicted Chatradhar Mahato, spokesperson of the Peoples Committee against Police Atrocities (PCAPA), Sukhshanti Baske, treasurer of the PCAPA, Sambhu Soren and Sagun Murmu, leaders of PCAPA along with Raja Sarkhel and Prasun Chattopadhyay – leaders of Gana Pratirodh Manch, the state unit of Revolutionary Democratic Front (RDF) and sentenced them to life imprisonment. They were accused of sedition, criminal conspiracy, waging war against the state, attempt to murder, associating with a banned 'terrorist' organisation, possessing arms and explosives, endangering lives by causing explosion and a number of such fabricated but serious charges attracts multiple life terms. The sessions judge wilfully ignored the gaping holes in the police charges which became obvious during the trial and pronounced them guilty. The four PCAPA leaders have also been convicted under the draconian UAPA – the first conviction under this Act in Paschim Banga. This judgment is an act of political vengeance by the Indian state against the masses of Lalgarh for their rebelliousness and handed out through the judiciary under a legal garb. From the very moment Chatradhar Mahato and his comrades or Raja Sarkhel and Prasun Chatterjee were abducted and implicated in one case after another, the intent of the state to lock them up behind bars for ever was clearly visible.

All the six accused faced multiple charges. Chatradhar Mahato had 38 cases slapped on him in addition to the ones in which he was later convicted. A vicious misinformation campaign was

simultaneously launched by the government to malign his image by using the corporate media to discredit him in front of the masses and weaken his legal defence. But all these devious tricks failed as the people, the civil liberties organisations and the democratic forces stood by him and his co-accused. He got bail in all the 38 cases as the state failed to muster any evidence to substantiate its charges. Finally, the draconian anti-sedition and anti-terror with their colonial lineage came in handy for the Indian state to get the six mass leaders convicted and sentenced for life. This punishment is aimed at forewarning the vast downtrodden masses of Bengal and India against giving their anger the shape of militant mass struggles and transforming these struggles into armed agrarian revolutionary to seize political power.

The historic Lalgarh movement was a movement of this kind. That is why the country's ruling classes unleashed a reign of white terror on the organisations, leaders and rank and file of the Lalgarh movement with a display of extreme ruthlessness. Since 2009, hundreds have been martyred in Lalgarh at the hands of the state's armed forces and state-sponsored vigilante gangs maintained by CPI(M) and TMC, thousands have been tortured and beaten up in illegal custody or arrested, several women have been raped and people's property destroyed – in a word, the masses of Lalgarh have experienced all forms of state repression within a short period. The latest verdict is one more link in this chain of state repression.

Though Lalgarh movement has been on an ebb since 2012, state violence and persecution against its participants like the four PCAPA leaders and its supporters like Raja Sarkhel and Prasun Chatterjee still continue without let up. It is instructive that while the six of them were charged and arrested by the previous CPI(M) government, their cases were pursued and punishment ensured by the present TMC government – the so-called arch-rival of the CPI(M). Mamata Banerjee has conveniently ‘forgot’ the promise she made to the people before the elections that cases against political prisoners would be withdrawn and they would be released when her party came to power. Her government is continuing the same policy of fascist repression pursued by the CPI(M) government.

Therefore, however brazen and unjust the judgment may appear, it would

not surprise to the people of Lalgarh and the fighting masses of Bengal who know the character of the state and various parliamentary parties only too well. It also would not surprise the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces of the country who have faced and fought against similar acts of state persecution and judicial injustice – be it the recent cases of S A R Geelani, Binayak Sen, Jitan Marandi and his co-accused and others. A resurgent people democratic movement in Bengal will certainly punish enemies likes of Mamata Banerjee and the gang of tyrants she leads, while a united and sustained struggle would surely be able to free the six sentenced mass leaders. MIB appeals to all sections of the people and the people’s organisations to oppose the judgment and carry out a united campaign for their early release.

Political prisoners of Bengal protest life sentence for mass leaders

Maoist political prisoners of Paschim Banga joined others in protesting against the court verdict which is a travesty of justice. Two days after the judgment was pronounced, they wrote a letter of protest to the state chief minister Mamata Banerjee.

The signatories of the letter including senior Maoist leader Patit Paban Haldar and Arnab Dam, reminded the CM that she shared the dais with Chatradhar Mahato and his colleagues in several public meetings during the Lalgarh movement. In her election campaign she promised to release political prisoners including Mahato if her party comes to power. However, she conveniently forgot the promises made to the people after becoming the CM, thereby betraying the masses of Bengal. The letter warned that the TMC gang led by Mamata would be punished by the people for their treachery and deception which has led to the life sentence of people’s leaders.

Life term for political prisoners confirmed by Calcutta High Court

Calcutta High Court on 15 May confirmed the life sentence of seven poor peasants and landless agricultural labourers of Jharkand who were accused of being erstwhile MCC members and killing a landlord in Paschim Banga’s Purulia district on 26 November 2002. All of them belong to Kamlapur, Sindhatar, Arasaram, Purnapani and Jogidih villages under Juridih police station of Jharkhand’s Bokaro district neighbouring Paschim Banga’s Purulia district.

On 26 November 2002, MCC activists raided the house of a notorious big landlord Jagadish Tiwari of Bansgarh village under Jhalda police station of Purulia, Paschim Banga and killed him as a punishment for oppressing the peasants and landless agricultural labourers of the region. Based on the complaints of the landlord’s family, West Bengal police arrested eight poor peasants from Jharkhand who were involved in a legal battle

with the landlord over land rights. While one of the accused was acquitted, Manbhula Mahato, Pratham Mahato, Ananda Mahato, Kalia Mahato, Nayan Mahato, Rajaram Majhi and Arjun Singh was convicted by the additional district judge of Purulia on 29 and

30 November 2004. Twelve years after this conviction was challenged in the High Court, the latter too upheld the unjust verdict of the lower court, demonstrating once again the class nature of the judiciary which holds interest of the ruling classes over truth and justice.

Maoist political prisoner Vivek brutally assaulted in Madurai Jail

Life behind the walls of prison is not the same as the normal social life outside. This does not compare with one another. Although living in a single dwelling room and life in poverty, enjoying the free air with full freedom gives great strength to withstand all the social evils with great hopes for future. But within the prison walls, life in incarceration, no person, no human being could accept this life. It is a life of a destitute, stripped off all dignities and a life of no choice and despair - a slavery or servitude.

Every person who enters inside, if he fails to accept the fact that he is stripped off all that he owned, he would simply be crushed. That also, for a person like me who lived a life for revolution, fighting against the social oppressions and emancipation of mankind, presently imprisoned for the same and removed from that active life now, living amongst the people who live a simple life, spending months together with such simplest people, their simple expectations, the events that make them twist and squirm, their respect for me and my life outside for social change, their recognition of the same even when they are not in a position to struggle against the subduing modes, my struggle for their rights, long duration of prison life and some balanced relations with the prison official and wardens, thus trying to get accustomed to this prison life...

A sudden jolt on my face reminds me that "this social system is intolerable, that the struggle between the haves and have-nots, between the able and able-not, against the oppressor and struggle alone is in the forefront of every man and that this struggle is inevitable". Every move of the jail authorities and the rustlings of the leaves of prison's trees warn every now and then that "You are not equal to the rulers and the bureaucrats. You are enslaved prisoners."

These are the words of Vivek, an undertrial prisoner in Tamil Nadu's Madurai jail. He has been behind bars for the last three years on Maoist-related charges. On 14 March 2015, when Vivek was returning to his cell after consulting his advocate who visited him, jail officials tried to undertake a full body check. Vivek opposed this attempt, following which the OCT special team which was in the prison to monitor him started abusing him in foul language. Not stopping at that, eight to ten officials assaulted him, resulting in a serious blow on the back of his head and neck. Even after Vivek fell down on the ground, the officials continued to beat him mercilessly, kicking him on the chest and face with their boot for several minutes. He was losing his consciousness and finding it difficult to breath. An officer who tried to intervene was pushed aside by the brutish officials. Vivek was left with injuries in back, head, spine, shoulder and a swollen face.

He was then taken to the prison hospital where he went on a hunger strike protesting against this brutal attack on him and similar assault on other inmates. His cell mates and around hundred inmates of the jail went on a solidarity hunger strike.

Vivek continued his fast till 17 March. He finally agreed to withdraw the strike only after the DIG prisons visited him and gave assurance of accepting his demands. While attending the court on 18 March, he filed a written complaint to the judge, who did little more than merely accepting it. Democratic organisations including Indian Workers Association of Great Britain condemned this murderous assault on Maoist political prisoner Vivek.

My Prison Life

Subhash Mahato (Sahdev Mahato)

I joined the erstwhile Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) on 8 January 1998 at a young age. My dream was to become a soldier of the revolutionary army (red army) which could throw a challenge to the armed forces of the ruling classes. This dream seemed to become a reality when I was sent to the military training camp for military training in the year 2000. At the same time I was also told that the organisation had decided to make me a member of the Platoon No.22 after this military training. I was quite happy with this decision of the organisation because I was getting an opportunity to become a revolutionary soldier.

Platoon No.22 was constituted in the year 2000. This platoon undertook many big actions against the enemy just after its formation. Platoon No.22 used to carry out any plan successfully and quite effortlessly, whether it be the task of annihilating reactionaries or seizing the weapons of the armed forces trained by the ruling classes after wiping them out. The ruling classes started becoming worried as a result and their armed forces also started to get terrorised at the very mention of Platoon No.22. The masses of the Platoon No.22's area of work are well aware of the many examples it had set.

The police arrested me on 21 July 2005 when I along with the comrades of a section of my platoon went to Kolbhonga village (West Singhbhum district, Jharkhand) on some party work on 20 July. After halting for the night near the village, I went to the house of a KKC member at 5.30 am leaving behind my section. As I was talking to him, suddenly the police (CRPF and district force) appeared from behind and arrested me. I was working as the assistant commander of Platoon No.22 at the time of my arrest.

Immediately after arrest, both my hands were tied behind and I was asked questions about the squad which I refused to answer. As a result I was made to go through different kinds of torture. Thereafter, in the morning I was taken to Manoharpur police station. By that night top police officials including district SP Naveen Kumar Singh, Chakradharpur SDPO Saket Kumar Singh, Gua Thana In-charge (TI) Akshay Kumar Ram, Manoharpur TI Manoj Varma, Goelkera and Sonua TI together started to interrogate me from 11 pm and put me through various kinds of torture and it is not possible for me to describe them in this short report. I was tortured for a total of 10 days in police custody. Different kinds of torture were used to break me mentally but it did not work.

Finally at 9 pm on 31 July 2005, I was sent to Chaibasa mandal *kara* (mandal jail). I was not kept in the general ward there but in the cell constructed within the prison where there was nothing except a torn blanket. The army of mosquitoes too was by no means small. However, since I could not sleep in police custody for ten days due to torture, even the army of mosquitoes could not stop me from falling asleep. At daybreak, the prison guard came and opened all the five doors of that cell. As soon as the cell was opened, the ten (criminal) prisoners kept there from before started walking up and down the cell yard. By that time two sentries had also arrived. I also came to the cell yard from the cell, when the sentry on duty told me to get my ablutions done quickly and go back to my cell since I did not have the permission to roam around in the yard like other prisoners. It was the strict order of the jailer that I should always be locked up and even food was to be had inside. There was only

one case against me in Chaibasa court in the first month and I was produced three times in the court within a month.

I was transferred to Birsa Munda Central Prison in Ranchi on 4 September 2005 after implicating me in four POTA cases. At around 7 pm I along with 14 convicted prisoners were put in Ranchi central jail. All the formalities for going inside were completed after reaching there. Thereafter we were thrust into Ward No.14 (common ward) which was already jam-packed with prisoners. We were not even getting the space to put our foot inside that ward. After a great effort we got the place to squeeze ourselves in. It was useless even to dream of sitting there, lying down was simply out of question. We had to spend the night standing. But yes, some '*dabang*' (bullies) prisoners were of course having their sleep in peace.

When the ward opened in the morning, a huge crowd of prisoners assembled there, as if a large fair was going on. It was so because the number of prisoners kept in that jail was many times in excess of its actual capacity. I tried quite a lot to meet my comrades and acquaintances in that crowd but failed. I did not even know where the breakfast was being distributed amidst that crowd. At 9 am I could see a long queue of prisoners. When I asked other prisoners, I was told that the queue was for food. The prisoners who came with me from Chaibasa jail found me a plate and asked me to get into the queue. I could reach the place where food was distributed after being in the queue for almost 30 minutes. I got the food after a great effort, but it was not enough to have one's fill. After some time it was announced through the loudspeakers that all the prisoners who were brought from Chaibasa mandal *kara* on '*chalaan*' should come to the central place. The names of all the prisoners were called out since some prisoners were late in responding to the announcement. All the prisoners were called to get their photographs taken. All of us prisoners were taken to the prison office to get photographed.

A comrade arrived just after hearing my name announced and called me, "Come, some of us comrades stay over there." I left with him.

After reaching there I realised that several comrades were waiting for me. We started exchanging news. Hearing them, I could understand that they were spending their jail life in great difficulty. I myself got an idea of it within days. The names of all the prisoners were once again called in the evening. Reaching the central place, I got to know that wards would be allotted to all of us this time. I was sent to Ward No.5 (this was the ward in which the British imprisoned Birsa Munda, the heroic martyr of Jharkhand). I was quite happy to know that the ward I got was the one in which the British kept the son of the soil and heroic martyr Birsa Munda in confinement. But the number of prisoners kept in Ward No.5 was many times in excess of its actual capacity. As a result, there too I had to spend quite a few nights in much difficulty.

POTA was slapped on me in four cases. Of the four, two were related to incidents of wiping out policemen and seizing their weapons. The first was of 7 April 2004 in which 28 policemen were annihilated and many ultra-modern weapons were seized from them. Second was related to the incident of 19 December 2002 in which 16 persons including 14 policemen were wiped out and their weapons were seized in large numbers. Two cases were related to the wiping out of two informers. The home ministry did not permit the trial of these two cases under POTA, therefore both these cases were once again sent to the Chaibasa court. However, the home ministry had ordered the trial of the cases related to the wiping out of the policemen under POTA. That is why charge-sheets were filed on cases related to the wiping out of the policemen in January 2006 and the trial process was started. All the witnesses in these two incidents were from the police department. Therefore, it was completely futile to think that they would testify in our favour. The appearance of the witnesses began and they started to give fabricated testimonies.

On 16 April 2006 we all prisoners were transferred from the hellish jail (which was built by the British) to the new jail at Hotwar called 'Birsa Munda Central Prison, Hotwar, Ranchi.' The faces of all the prisoners lit up because this

new jail had all those facilities in want of which the inmates of the old jail were suffering for years. After transfer to the new jail, we were freed from the problems of water, latrine and bathroom. Moreover, it had sufficient space for sleeping and walking about, as a result of which physical and mental stress came down. However, there was no change in the condition of food and it remained as bad as it was before. Never was anything available as per the manual chart.

We carried out a massive hunger strike starting from 1 May 2008 in the leadership of Com. Sunirmal *da* (Politburo member of our party) on the issues of widespread irregularities prevailing in Hotwar jail and the problems of its prisoners. Nearly 1,500 prisoners remained firm for three days in the hunger strike for the solution of their problems. Finally, the jail administration had to bow to the demands of the prisoners. Many problems of the convicted prisoners were resolved after this hunger strike. The irregularities prevalent in food were removed to some extent.

I had to face trial for many long years in the POTA cases against me. The trial of these two cases went on for long years due to the negligence of my advocate at times and that of the courts in others. It was as if the court was making a mockery of my two cases. Finally on 12-03-2013 after eight long years of trial I and William Marandi were pronounced guilty in the case related to the wiping out of 28 policemen and 14 March 2013 was fixed for deciding the quantum of punishment. The moment the two of us reached the court on 14 March 2013, the courtroom got filled to the brim with advocates. The prosecution's advocate started pleading in a loud voice that both the accused have been found guilty of killing 28 innocent policemen. This means that they have committed quite a heinous crime. That is why these two have no right to live in our civilised society. Therefore, both should be given death sentence so that the families of the dead can get justice. After hearing the arguments of both the sides, the judge contemplated for some time and finally said delivering his judgment that both of you are given life sentence along with a fine of five

thousand rupees, non-payment of which would attract an additional prison term of three months.

The case of 19 December 2002 went on for more than another year and in this case too both of us were pronounced guilty on 25 February 2014. I was a little dejected after the verdict, but not disheartened. I knew the intention of the enemy from beforehand and therefore was not at all perturbed. That day too, the courtroom got jam-packed with advocates once we reached the court. The judge first asked many questions to our advocate. He asked whether the two had been convicted previously. The advocate replied mildly that only in one case have they been found guilty. As per rules, the judge once again ordered the prosecution's advocate to make his argument. He started by saying, "These two accused have already been pronounced guilty of the case related to the killing of 28 innocent policemen and they are also undergoing life sentence in that case and they have again been found guilty of the case related to the killing of 16 persons including 14 policemen. Your honour! These two are very dangerous terrorists. Therefore, there is no justification for them whatsoever to live in our civilised society. For the kind of crime they have committed, even death penalty would be insufficient. Therefore, both of them should definitely be given death sentence." But here too his argument was rejected and we were given life sentence along with a fine of five thousand rupees and an additional three months of prison term in case of non-payment.

I and William Marandi were transferred from Birsa Munda Central Jail, Hotwar, Ranchi to mandal *kara*, Chaibasa on 31 March 2014. I met many old comrades after coming here. All the old comrades were quite happy to see me because our comrades had to face different kinds of problems here (the work related to cases not being done properly, non-availability of soap-oil and clothes, etc.). Hearing them, I had nothing to give them except political advice and suggestions. That's because my communication with the organisation had also got cut off. I too started to face the problems which our comrades had been facing.

It has been propagated in the entire country for years that prisons are correctional homes. However, I understood as soon as I stepped into the prison that these are no correctional homes but they have got transformed into torture chambers centuries back for the prisoners of the exploited classes. In the present social system we even behave liberally with animals, but the exploitative classes of this very system behave with the exploited-oppressed prisoners worse than animals. At the same time they order all the employees to behave respectfully with the prisoners from their own classes. They are given all facilities of luxurious living. They have laid out different laws and different rules for the exploiter and the exploited classes. No jail manual applies to them, and even if it does, it is only for the namesake. However, prisoners from the exploited classes are compelled even today to follow the jail manual prepared by the British. Jails are just a microcosm of the class-divided society outside

I often used to say during discussions with some old comrades that it appeared from the news we were getting from various newspapers that the enemy was in quite an aggressive mode against the organisation at present. Operations were being conducted by the enemy under Operation Green Hunt in many names with the wicked intention of uprooting the Maoist revolutionaries. Moreover, paramilitary forces were being deployed in large numbers. We had already seen how cruelly Operation Anaconda was carried out in Saranda. In addition, in the name of development work in Saranda a drama is being enacted as per Saranda Work Project which was later renamed as Saranda Action Plan. Not only that, many other action plans are being run on the lines of Saranda Action Plan.

On the other hand, the drama of getting Maoist revolutionaries to surrender is being enacted by the central and various state governments. Conspiracy is being hatched to keep our comrades in the dark dungeons for years by implicating them in various fabricated cases. An army of SPOs is being raised in the areas where the Maoist movement has an influence. In such a challenging situation, the organisation was unable to help us even if it wanted to. So some of us Maoist prisoners discussed the possibility of carrying out a jail-break. The comrades who saw the weak aspects of the enemy said that we could certainly take advantage of the weaknesses of the enemy. Thereafter a decision was taken and a plan was chalked out. After all the preparations had been completed, we finally decided on the date of 9 December 2014 for getting free from enemy captivity. A total of 15 of our comrades were successful in breaking out of the jail by courageously breaching the enemy's security cover, while two of our brave comrades got martyred in the effort. I am one of the 15 comrades and have once again joined the party ranks.

My jail life had been quite painful, but I maintained my motivation because from before I was conscious of the organisation's aims and my own duties. Therefore I was neither scared nor did I become anxious in spite of the enemy's atrocities. My determination did not ebb even after getting life sentence in two cases; rather, my anger against the present system of rule increased even further. I led a simple life in jail. Most of the time I spent in studies, since the founder of our party Comrade Charu Majumdar had said that for revolutionaries a prison is but a university. This, in short, is an account of my jail life.

News from the Counter-revolutionary Camp

Central Government

Modi government formulates a 'new' policy against the Maoists

After coming to power, Narendra Modi government lost little time in formulating a new policy to “combat LWE”. Under the direction and guidance of the Modi-Rajnath Singh-Arun Jaitley fascist gang, union home ministry prepared a new “anti-LWE” policy within five months of NDA government and sent it to the nine “LWE affected” states in the country in October 2014. Some of the important features of this so-called new policy are:

1. ‘Winning Hearts and Minds’ of the adivasis and other “marginalised groups” through “security and development interventions” is to be the corner-stone of the new anti-Maoist strategy
2. In the “worst affected areas” “security intervention” will be followed by “development intervention”. In the “moderately affected areas” both “security intervention” and “development intervention” will be carried out simultaneously. In the “less affected areas” “development intervention” will precede “security intervention”.
3. Use of “any element of national power” against the Maoist movement, including the Indian army and air force in combat role
4. No talks with the Maoist forces without “renunciation of violence” and “expression of faith in the democratic process”
5. The proportion of adivasi youth from Maoist movement areas in the police and paramilitary forces is to be considerably increased through recruitment drives
6. Personnel of the central paramilitary forces deployed in movement areas are to be given incentives at par with their colleagues posted in Jammu and Kashmir – the highest in the country
7. NIA to investigate all major incidents of counter-offensive actions by the PLGA
8. To continue and intensify the earlier-ongoing forms/tactics of repression

New 'anti-LWE' policy envisages the use of "any element of national power"

Through this new "anti-LWE" policy, Modi government has openly declared that it keeps open the option of using "any element of national power" – including its army and air force – against the country's revolutionary masses. "The State is duty-bound to resolutely deal with the Maoist violence and reserves the right to use any element of its national power against the outfit as the situation warrants," says the policy prepared by the union home ministry. It is clear that the state will not hesitate to use maximum military might against the people to crush their revolutionary movement whenever such a need is felt.

In fact, this is merely the admission of an old policy whereby the Indian armed forces, including the army and the air force, has been invariably used in fighting all armed movements by the people, be it in Telangana armed struggle, during Naxalbari armed agrarian uprising, in the North East, Kashmir or Punjab. Even in the case of Operation Green Hunt – the ongoing war on people – while the formal role of leading it is given to the state governments and the state police, it is in fact the central government, the central paramilitary forces including the army and the air force, the central bureaucracy and central intelligence agencies which play the leading role in running all spheres of this countrywide multipronged offensive. Centralised structures for command and coordination have been set up under the union home ministry and at the state level in the form of Unified Command. Indian army and air force are part of these structures.

Army has been providing all forms of indirect support to the OGH including the training of special anti-Maoist forces from its very inception. It has set up new headquarters for central India, built new training facilities and have even started training its troops in Narayanpur district of Dandakaranya. Moreover, special officers of the army in paramilitary uniforms are involved in anti-

Maoist operations. The army has established central sub-regional commands which covers Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand a few years back. Under its supervision, retired brigadiers are made part of the state unified commands under the concerned Chief Ministers.

In this way, even though the army's role is not in regular combat against the revolutionary movement as yet, it is closely involved in the command, control and guidance of the paramilitary and police forces engaged in anti-Maoist operations. Air force too is similarly involved in the airdropping and airlifting of troops in the main areas of Maoist guerrilla war as well as for deployment of forces in specific attacks. It has equipped its helicopters with machine guns and gunners for use in operations under the garb of 'self defence'. The central government has already decided to provide CRPF with drones fitted with bombs to target suspected Maoists.

All these preparations have been carried out keeping the possible future deployment of the army against the Maoist movement in mind. The difference is that the government has so far been denying this possibility. But with the Hindutva-fascist party in power, it is not only admitted openly but is made it a part of its new counter-revolutionary policy.

No talks with the Maoists without total surrender, says Rajnath Singh

According to the new anti-Maoist policy of Modi government, the central government will consider holding talks with the CPI(Maoist) only after it "renounces violence as the means of capturing state power and expresses faith in the democratic process." This 'policy' puts the condition before the party to abandon the people's war, disband the people's army, lay down arms, betray the masses and prostrate before the enemy before there is any 'peace talk'. This ridiculous proposition, which the government too knows the Maoists will never accept, is in fact a tacit rejection of the

option of talks and a declaration of its intent to pursue the all-out 'war on people' – Operation Green Hunt – with even more ruthlessness. Modi government's new four-pronged strategy of combating the revolutionary movement – in which military operations, "development", "ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities" and "public perception management" are to be the four main pillars of its imperialist-dictated counter-revolutionary LIC policy – is a clear indication of its aim of pursuing the war to the end without any 'peace talk' coming in the way.

Railways to recruit 17,000 RPF personnel in the garb of fighting the Maoists

Railway minister Sadananda Gowda declared on 16 October that 17,000 constables including 4,000 women will be recruited to the Railway Protection Force (RPF) to repel Maoist attacks leading to the loss of railway property and its business. This becomes significant in the light of Modi government's attempts to speed up the building of railway lines falling under various guerrilla zones and red resistance areas to exploit their mineral resources which are being delayed due to the stiff resistance of the masses. The other concern of the railways is the huge financial losses incurred by foreign capitalists and comprador bureaucratic capitalists as a result of the armed actions carried out by the PLGA forces and the general strikes (bandhs) called by the party. By increasing the strength of its armed forces under the jurisdiction of the railways, the government is bracing the railways to implement anti-people plans, policies and projects even if it requires use of force against any mass resistance to them. Phased privatisation of the railways is one such plan on the anvil of the government. Already the government has privatised many services connected to Indian Railways and have even taken a decision to allow the hiring of private security agencies in the name of passenger

safety and guarding railway property. The government is trying to push through its anti-people policies by terrorising the masses using the spectre of Maoism.

Counter-Maoist measures is on the top of Modi government's agenda

While addressing a 'Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Home Affairs' in New Delhi on 12 November, union home minister Rajnath Singh claimed that CPI(Maoist) was in "turmoil" because of "growing desertions, absence of fresh recruitment and low morale among its armed cadres". But irrespective of this so-called 'turmoil' and 'decline in Maoist movement', the home minister said that his government has taken the decision to "commit all resources at its disposal" to continue the counter-revolutionary offensive. Commenting that the Maoists have the "potential of bouncing back with a spectacular attack against soft targets in its stronghold areas", he added that "The LWE insurgency has shown remarkable resilience and stamina throughout its historical course and has bounced back on many occasions". Reiterating that Modi government is pursuing a four-pronged strategy in its anti-Maoist offensive, he said that "counter-Maoist efforts remained on top of the agenda for interventions by the Centre."

CRPF to upgrade its combat power, eyes weapons of the US Army

CRPF has submitted a proposal to the government to replace its weapons, especially the Insas rifles with more deadly weapons to avoid higher casualties at the hands of the Maoists and others against whom the paramilitary forces is pitted. The old weapons are found to be outdated and slow in response and "often can't counter the Naxal bullets, putting the jawans in danger," said a top CRPF

official. CRPF also asked the central government to undertake urgent modernisation of the forces in the context of “the ever-growing sophistication in combat tactics of the CPI(Maoist).” CRPF recently asked the home ministry to buy second-hand (used) MRAPs from the US, which have already been deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq, since these will be far less expensive than the new ones. This is a part of the efforts of the Indian ruling classes to more closely integrate its domestic policy of Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) strategy with the strategy of the US’s ‘War on Terror’ and thereby to serve the requirements of US imperialism. Acquiring technology, machinery and weapons for paramilitary forces from the US is taking place in conformity with this policy.

Central government intensifies efforts to expand telecom network in Maoist struggle areas

The central minister for communications and information technology Ravi Shankar Prasad told the Lok Sabha that the NDA government has earmarked 5000 crore rupees for improving the telecom network in the North-eastern states and 3500 crores for the states where the Maoist movement is active. This is part of the expansion of telecommunication network carried out by successive central governments in the last few years under Operation Green Hunt to aid the smashing of various people’s movements.

As in different states influenced by the Maoist movement, sixty mobile towers will to be installed in the eastern districts of Maharashtra too. Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Gondia districts will have these additional towers during 2015 a CRPF officer said. These will be installed in police stations, police outposts, revenue offices and other such location which are under constant surveillance and protection of the government forces. The aim is to facilitate better connectivity for the forces engaged in anti-Maoist operations.

Likewise, Odisha government tabled a White Paper on the state’s “LWE situation” in the assembly where it declared its plans to install 253 mobile towers this year to improve telephone connectivity in the districts where the Maoist movement is going on.

Governments continue to deny land rights to the adivasis

Due to the continuous movements of the adivasi people and struggles of the revolutionary-democratic forces, the central government were forced to bring a few laws which formally recognised the rights of the exploited and oppressed classes and communities. However, the aggressive pro-imperialist policies that are being pushed through by the Modi government at the centre and various state governments are making these laws even more hollow and meaningless for those whom it claimed to benefit.

At times, even the ruling classes are forced to admit this glaring fact. In November 2014, the union home ministry admitted that the performance of the so-called LWE-affected states in ensuring the “rights and entitlement of the local communities” has been deplorable. The central government has found that distribution of land titles to households under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been quite dismal in many states where the Maoist movement is strong. Bihar government recognised only 1.67 per cent of the applications for land titles from forest dwellers under the act till July 2014. Though it received 2,930 claims, only 28 titles were distributed. Chhattisgarh received 7,56,062 claims but only 3,12,250 titles were distributed, with a low 43.73 per acceptance. Here too, the state government rejected over four lakh applications. Odisha accepted 70.71 percent of the title claims, while in Maharashtra it was 41.16 percent with 1,43,283 title deeds distributed out of 3,48,075 claims. Clearly, revolutionary land reforms as a part of the

armed agrarian revolutionary programme on the basis of 'Land to the Tiller' is the only genuine answer to the demand of the peasantry and the landless for land.

Rajnath Singh parrots Chidambaram's absurd 'abjure violence' prattle

Attending a programme organised by CRPF on 13 November, home minister Rajnath Singh parroted the oft-repeated sermon to the Maoists to lay down arms and join the "mainstream". Saying that "In a democracy like India, there is no place for violence", Singh asked the Maoists to "abjure violence" in the voice of his predecessor P Chidambaram. According to him, Maoists should stop following Mao Tse-tung whose ideology "has already been forgotten in China."

But the similarity does not end here. Like the preceding UPA government and its home minister, the present NDA and its home minister too repeats oft-pronounced epithet for the Maoist movement – "the biggest internal security threat". On 16 January, Rajnath Singh said in Patna that "The Maoist [(CPI-Maoist)] problem is the biggest internal security problem the country is facing today" and urged for "better coordination between the centre and the state governments" to challenge this 'menace'.

CRPF introduces women commandos in anti- Maoist operations

On 15 November, CRPF has said that it had recently sent two small squads comprising of 35 women commandos each in anti-Maoist operations in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. According to the CRPF, it was the first time when women paramilitary personnel have been deployed "in active operations in a high-risk and sensitive area where contact with the enemy is regular and very dynamic". This decision is a part of Modi government's new

"anti-LWE policy". It is thought that women have an 'edge' in such operations since their presence is seen as helpful for the force "in making good friends for the force among the locals and tribal women" and also reducing the instances of human rights violations committed by the paramilitary. No doubt this is another part of the LIC policy of the ruling classes of 'winning hearts and minds' in its war on the people.

Central assistance to states for raising 'tribal battalions'

AP government's Cabinet Sub-Committee on Naxalite issue headed by state Finance Minister Yanamala Ramakrishnudu has recommended a tribal battalion to be constituted by recruiting tribal youth from East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts. To be located either at Rampachodavaram in East Godavari district or Paderu in Visakhapatnam, this battalion will purportedly be used exclusively to counter the Maoist movement on the Andhra-Odisha-Chhattisgarh border.

The government says that the decision is aimed at discouraging agitated tribal youth from joining the Maoist fold as a result of their displacement caused by the Polavaram mega dam project. Some people from the counter-revolutionary camp itself are voicing opposition to this scheme, likening it with Salwa Judum.

Ignoring such caution, however, AP government wants to go ahead with its plans as the union home ministry is said to be insistent on tribal police forces in different states. The AP government has been assured 'full' financial assistance by the centre to raise the battalion with Rs 300 crores in the first phase. The cabinet sub-committee has also asked the government to set "liberal eligibility qualifications" for the tribal youth willing to be part of the battalion.

Raman Singh government of Chhattisgarh has put forward a similar proposal to the centre to raise a "tribal battalion" to bolster the fight against the Maoist movement

in Dandakaranya. The central government has “in principle” approved the proposal.

In Jharkhand, DGP Rajeev Kumar said on 8 February that the state police will recruit 10,000 policemen and officers to further enhance the strength of the state’s police force. Perceivably, a considerable section of the recruits will be drawn from the adivasis.

Such steps are being planned by the Keralam government as well. Keralam Home Minister Ramesh Chennithala has said on 9 January that tribal people will be recruited directly to the state’s police force in a bid to fight the CPI(Maoist) in view of “increasing extremist threats in the state”.

Unable and unwilling to provide gainful employment to the adivasi youth, the governments at the centre and the states are scheming not only to recruit people in the most unproductive sector but also to prop up the poor to kill and suppress the poverty-stricken struggling masses. Such steps can only lead to the further fascization of the state.

Increase in funds for road building in the “worst LWE-affected districts”

On 13 January, union minister of road transport, highways and shipping Nitin Gadkari convened a Chief Ministers’ conference in Chhattisgarh’s capital city Raipur. CMs of eight “Naxal-hit” states participated in the meeting, where the union minister promised to “resolve the bottlenecks in construction of road networks in worst-affected districts”. The minister declared the decision of his government to take up the improvement of road connectivity in the country’s 34 districts designated as “worst LWE-affected”, covering a total length of 5,477 km.

BJP-led Maharashtra government has decided to give a big push to infrastructure development in its “Naxal-affected” districts of Gadchiroli, Gondia and Chandrapur. Road projects worth 3,942 crores have been lined up for it. Moreover, it has decided to grant

incentives to the contractors and employees engaged in such works in the form of additional financial benefits to speed up the completion of the projects.

These regions are centres of the Indian Maoist movement and new people’s power is sprouting there in embryonic forms. To crush the new power and to loot the resources – with this strategic long-term view the ruling classes are concentrating on connecting the ‘LWE-affected’ districts with all-weather roads and better communication network.

The regions identified by the Indian government as ‘severely affected LWE areas’ are the richest in terms of their mineral deposits and are the lifeline of Indian economy as it provides the strategically important coal and metals like iron ore and bauxite. The desperation of the foreign monopoly companies and the comprador bureaucratic capitalists of the country to exploit them is increasing in the context of the crisis in world capitalist economy. This is the reason why the Indian state wants to wipe out any resistance forces including the Maoist movement from these areas.

400 ‘attack-proof’ police stations under construction across the country

The previous UPA-2 government had decided to build 400 ‘attack-proof’ or ‘Fortified Police Stations’ (FPSs) in nine central and eastern Indian states where the Maoist movement is going on. Modi government continued this work after coming to power. While some police stations have been already completed, work is going on in others. 75 of them are to be constructed in Chhattisgarh alone. Union home minister Rajnath Singh inaugurated the first of these FPSs of Chhattisgarh in Dornapal of Sukma district on 31 May. Construction have been completed in Konta of Sukma district and Bhairamgarh of Bijapur district.

The police of Visakhapatnam district in AP too are upgrading the existing police

stations in the district to make them 'attack-proof' to repel possible assaults by the CPI(Maoist). Work is nearing completion in Chintapalli and GK Veedhi police stations while half of it has been completed at Hukumpeta.

Additional paramilitary for Dandakaranya following 1 December PLGA ambush

On 6 December, days after the PLGA ambush on CRPF in Sukma district, central government decided to deploy an additional 11,000 paramilitary forces for undertaking anti-Maoist operations in Bastar Range.

Embezzlement of central funds meant for "LWE-affected" areas

On 27 November, Outgoing CRPF DG Dilip Trivedi hinted that many states wanted to be or remain in the list of "Naxal-affected states" as it brings additional central projects and financial assistance for "countering Maoism". Particularly pointing out Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, he complained that the central paramilitary personnel from outside of these states mostly die at the hands of the Maoists while the officials of the state governments reap the benefits of the central funds without playing a significant role in the anti-Maoist operations. He was obliquely pointing at the widespread graft and embezzlement in the utilisation of funds meant for "development" in areas where the Maoist movement has a strong base.

The CRPF chief was only reiterating a widely known fact when he made this observation. For instance, an Odisha state government audit has found in January 2015 that a total of 128 lakh rupees meant for 'development work' under "LWE-affected area" projects had been embezzled in Narayanpatna block of Koraput district.

Similarly, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) raised doubts in March this year over the claims of Chhattisgarh forestry and wildlife department of spending 2.11 crore rupees on bamboo harvesting, water and soil conservation etc. in Bijapur, Narayanpur, Sukma and Dantewada districts between the years 2008-09 and 2012-13. Citing reports that no such substantial work could be executed by the department due to the opposition of the masses in those districts, the CAG said that it is doubtful that the work was really carried out. Obviously, the work exists only on paper and the fund pocketed by a section of the department's top officials.

Security increased in Rajnath Singh's hometown under the pretext of "Maoist threat"

Union home minister Rajnath Singh chaired a meeting of Central Zonal Council in Lucknow on 20 January and discuss measures to "curb Naxalism" in the four north Indian states including Uttar Pradesh. One of the decisions of the meeting was to strengthen security in Singh's hometown in Chandauli district of UP and other "Naxal-affected" areas in the name of fighting terror. Raman Singh has proved to be a prime enemy of the country's oppressed masses, religious minorities, oppressed nationalities and other people persecuted by the Indian state. That is why this fascist has to live under the cover of armed security all the time fearing the wrath of the people. The bogey of "Maoist threat" is a smokescreen to further enhance the security of this people's enemy.

CRPF inaugurate its first 'battlefield hospitals' in Dandakaranya

On 26 January, two 'battlefield hospitals' of the CRPF – one in Bijapur and the other at Chintalnar of Dantewada – started

functioning. The plan for such hospitals was made by the previous UPA-2 government and started work on them. By continuing the policy of its predecessor, Modi government has completed these hospitals. These “mini combat support hospitals” are fitted with life support and life resuscitation gadgets. They are said to be the first operational medical facilities for the troops operating in various states where these forces are operating against the Maoist movement. The purpose is to provide immediate first aid to the injured paramilitary and police personnel undertaking anti-Maoist operations in the area. Such hospitals are planned for other guerrilla zones as well.

While the Modi government at the centre and Chhattisgarh government are keen to provide medical treatment to their armed forces, the people of Dandakaranya are dying in large number every year due to the breakdown of the public health service. More than 70 percent public health centres in the interior Adivasi areas are without doctors, nurses and medicine. Such pathetic state of public health is no concern for the ruling classes.

Drones start operating from their new base in Chhattisgarh

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) including surveillance drones have been used for its anti-Maoist operations for the past many years now. These drones had so far been operated from their bases such as Hyderabad and Nagpur in the neighbouring Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. To increase the operational time and efficiency of the drones, the central government had decided to build UAV bases in Chhattisgarh itself. In what is considered to be a major boost to the anti-Maoist offensive of the government, drone operations have now been started from their new base station in Nandini village of Chhattisgarh’s Bhilai town. The first test-reconnaissance from the new base was made on 27 February when a UAV was flown from

an airstrip in Bhilai Steel Plant campus. A joint team of NTRO and IAF is entrusted with the task of flying these drones. The UAVs will make sorties over the forested zone of DK, take images and stream them live to certain strategic locations and command centres including the army and central paramilitary Chhattisgarh headquarters in Raipur, Chhattisgarh Police headquarters, the SP offices of the districts in DK and the office of the IG Bastar Range SRP Kalluri, among others.

Two more advanced military helicopters added to the anti-Maoist forces

On 4 April, it is reported that after over six-month delay, Two new Russian-made Mi-17 V5 advanced military helicopters arrived in India which will be inducted into the air wing of the BSF for carrying out air support missions for troops along the borders and in the hinterland for anti-Maoist operations. After the choppers are formally inducted into the fleet by home minister Rajnath Singh, they will be taken to their new bases in Jagdalpur of Chhattisgarh and Koraput of Odisha to be used for anti-Naxal operations.

Police chiefs of nine states discuss anti-Maoist strategy

Senior police officers of nine states gathered at Bhubaneswar in Odisha to discuss ways and fine-tune strategy to tackle the challenge posed by the Maoist movement. The workshop was organised by the union home ministry. Chaired by Odisha DGP Sanjeev Marik, it was attended by police and intelligence chiefs of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Bihar. The central home ministry directed the states to replicate the strategy used by the Odisha Police in fighting the movement. The focus of the meeting was on intelligence-sharing among the states where the Maoist movement is active.

Modi visits Dandakaranya to drum up support for the War on People

Less than a year since he became the PM, Narendra Modi visited Dantewada district on 9 May. He inaugurated two mega projects including an 'ultra mega' steel plant and the second phase of Dalli Rajhara-Raoghat-Jagdapur railway line. The PM visited an education city aimed at providing education to under-privileged children living in the area. Addressing a public rally in Dantewada, Modi said "The macabre drama of death will end," referring to the ongoing war on people. A lot of people were killed by "mad men on the path of violence", he added.



Countrywide persecution of revolutionary organisations intensified and expanded by NDA government

The faces of the country's rulers had changed with the last parliamentary elections, but not their treacherous, anti-people and fascist policies. If anything, Modi government only expanded their scope and intensified their speed in the past one year. The persecution of revolutionary and democratic organisations of the country by the central and state governments too has continued unabated, showing the continuity in the policies of the previous and the present government. If revolutionary mass organisations were proscribed, their activists arrested, pronounced severe punishment

including death sentence or even killed by using mercenaries, their programmes disallowed or disrupted by the authorities, their literature suppressed etc. during ten years of Manmohan Singh government, then the first year of Modi rule has witnessed a fresh wave of persecution. Revolutionary organisations like RDF have been particularly singled out for repeated attacks by the previous government. Jeetan Marandi, a member of its executive committee, was pronounced death sentence. Ganti Prasadam, one of its vice presidents, was murdered by goons hired by the AP police. Its secretary Rajkishore was arrested on a long-pending case. Its joint secretary GN Saibaba was forced to spend over a year in jail under horrible conditions. These are just a few instances of repression on political activists of RDF during UPA rule. Under the short-span of NDA rule, two of its imprisoned executive members from Paschim Banga Raja Sarkhel and Prasun Chatterjee have been given life sentence. Its Keralam unit president T Sugathan and secretary Ajayan have been arrested along with Karivelloor Ramakrishnan on framed up charges and put behind bars. The list of persecutions continue to grow.

But it is not just those organisations which propagate Marxist and revolutionary ideology that are under attack. The Brahmanical Hindutva-fascist Modi government has shown its intent to silence any voice of opposition, and not revolutionary opposition alone. The registration of over four thousand NGOs have been cancelled on the pretext of violation of rules. Social activist Teesta Setlavad and her NGOs are being hounded. International NGOs like Green Peace and Amnesty International have faced the government's ire. Even student's organisations like Ambedkar-Periyar Study Circle of Madras IIT and FTII student's union are targeted with fascist repression for opposing the acts and ideology of the Sangh Parivar. The office of a magazine *Keralayeeam* was raided in Thrissur and its staff intimidated for their anti-government views. All these bear ominous portents of the times to come, which requires a broad-based resistance movement against fascist aggression on the democratic rights of the people.

Ruling classes ludicrously howl about the decline of Maoist movement

Ruling-class representatives of various hues have recently started making claims that the Maoist movement is in the process of decline due to the efforts of the central and state governments. The union home ministry claimed on 12 October that violence in 'CPI(Maoist)-affected' states is continuing its downward trend of the last five years. "This year, till 30 September 2014, we have got reports of 834 incidents and 241 deaths. Last year for the same period, 288 deaths were reported," said a MHA official to corroborate the claim. Speaking at a meeting in Vellore on 11 March, the Special Security Adviser to the union home ministry and the fascist former DG of CRPF and the loyal lackey of the rulers K. Vijay Kumar claimed that "Maoist violence in the country has come down by two-thirds" compared to the years 2008-2010". He tried to justify his claim by citing the number of persons killed in the ongoing civil war, which has come down from around 1000 to less than 300. Earlier, the present DG of CRPF Prakash Mishra too sang in the same tune and said on 2 February that the red zone in Bihar and Jharkhand where the CPI(Maoist) have had a strong base is steadily shrinking.

Politicians of the ruling-class parties too hold similar views. Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik complimented the Odisha Police on 8 January for achieving "zero casualties" in its anti-Maoist operations during the year 2014. Bihar Police made similar claims and said that it has been successful in containing the movement in the state with arrests of many Maoist cadres and recovery of arms and ammunition. According to the figures released by Bihar Police headquarters, though there were 105 incidents of Maoist violence in 2014 in comparison to 103 in 2013, only 20 civilians were killed against 36 in 2013. It noted that the number of police personnel who died during such incidents shows a sharp drop to six in 2014 from 25 in 2013.

But the increasing allotment of funds for raising new armed forces as well as increasing new recruitments and steeply raising funds for security-related infrastructure to counter the Maoist movement belie their claims of the so-called 'decline'. This is a clear example of the approach of the country's treacherous ruling classes towards the growing discontent among the country's people who fell the burden of the anti-people and country-selling government policies on their shoulders. Panicking on the face of growing resistance from the people and anxious about a new tide of people's movements under Maoist leadership, the toadies of the exploitative classes expose their hydra-faced nature with such fantastic claims.

Vicious campaign against revolutionaries and democrats by the police

Odisha Police and CRPF recently started a poster campaign with the photos of central Maoist leaders in which they declared cash rewards ranging from 1.3 crores to 2.5 crores for information about central committee members of CPI(Maoist). These posters have been put up by the police in the interior areas of Malkangiri district such as Mathali, Khairput, Padmagiri and Govindpalli. According to the police, the posters are aimed at "familiarising the people with the faces of Maoist leaders" and to induce people to provide information about them. Apart from the cash rewards, the police also promised anonymity and security to the informers.

But this practice by the government's mercenary forces is not unique to Odisha. This is a centrally-planned policy implemented through various central and state police forces in all the states of the country where the Maoist movement is active – particularly in the twelve states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Paschim Banga, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. The central government and the governments of

these states have taken up the pasting up posters and notices with Maoist leaders from the central committee up to the village committee as a sustained campaign in all these states in an attempt to weaken and smash the party's organisational structure. In order to create an atmosphere of terror, they have often resorted to putting up posters and hoardings with photos of prominent public figures including political activists branding them as 'wanted Maoists', as has been the case in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Rewards worth crores of rupees have been used as baits to allure accomplices from the masses and even within the revolutionary camp. This campaign is a crucial component of the psychological war waged by the reactionary Indian government under the rubric of the multipronged countrywide offensive Operation Green Hunt.

Hollow claims of ruling-class representatives and the agents of imperialists to 'wipe out' Maoism

It has become a routine practice for the ruling-class representatives to claim the end of the Maoist movement in the country every now and then. Though they are often forced to eat their own words, this does not refrain them from dreaming and making tall claims about wiping out the revolutionary movement. They justify such claims by basing on simplistic calculations about the losses and gains in the strategy and tactics of their counter-revolutionary 'Low Intensity Conflict', enumerating the forces of their huge state machinery, death counts, number of arrests and funds spent etc., along with bankrupt arguments provided by corporate media and hired intellectuals. Here are a few samples of these claims:

- On 6 January 2014, the incumbent Jharkhand Chief Minister Hemant Soren claimed that Naxalism in the state would end within five years.

- Declaring the 'tough stance' of the newly-installed BJP government of Jharkhand against the Maoist movement, Chief Secretary Sajal Chakarabarty said on 14 January 2015 that the fight against LWE is "like war" and claimed to end all 'LWE activities' in three months' time. Speaking at a press conference in Ranchi, he addressed the Maoist cadres saying "There is no time to surrender now. That train has left the station. If you want to get in, run and try." He added, "In three months, there will be no active Naxal activity here. For me, the best Naxalite is a dead Naxalite."

- On 16 January, Jharkhand Chief Minister Raghubar Das said his Government will "rise to the challenge" posed by Maoists and "decimate extremism and CPI(Maoist) violence in the state within six months".

- Terming Naxalism as a "disease" standing in way of development, Chhattisgarh Governor Balramjidas Tandon said the state would soon get rid of the Maoists completely. Addressing the Republic Day function on 26 January at Police line grounds, the Governor declared, "I assure you, the day is not far when the state will be completely free of Naxal problem".

- Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Raman Singh claimed on 19 February that due to the efforts of government's armed forces, "Maoist violence" was close to its end in the state. Singh commented on Twitter that "Our gallant police jawans and their sacrifice has brought us closer to the end of Naxalism."

- On 11 May, Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Raman Singh boasted, "The Constitution does not allow deployment [of Army] against our own people, and neither does my heart. For the sake of argument, if the Army is deployed, the issue [Maoist movement] can be solved in four hours. But this should never happen."

It hardly needs any mention that such empty wishes by the servile running-dogs of the ruling classes will be shattered by the hard reality of the country's advancing revolutionary movement.

Andhra Pradesh - Telangana

When the police become organisers of 'agitations'

Andhra Pradesh Police have added an ingenious weapon in its arsenal against revolutionary movement – 'agitations' against revolutionary and democratic organisations and individuals of the state. Various departments of the state government with the police department at the forefront are playing the role of organisers of 'rallies', 'demonstrations' and other forms of 'agitation' targeting the Maoist party and its leadership, the leaders of revolutionary mass organisations and civil or democratic rights bodies. Conceptualised, planned, organised and funded by the police and government administration from the beginning to the end, a section of the people are forced or induced to participate in such state-orchestrated events. Sometimes if it is with school students and their teachers that events of this kind are organised, at others it is a small section of the adivasi peasants who are mobilised.

Such a state-sponsored 'protest' was carried out by 20-30 adivasis outside the houses of APCLC leaders of Visakhapatnam district in AP on 29 October. They were 'protesting' against the support given to the revolutionary movement by civil rights activists. The 'protests' were staged by the handful of adivasis from Veeravaram village and other parts of GK Veedhi mandal in front of the houses of APCLC Visakhapatnam district unit president T Sriramurthy and its members G Raghuram and A Annapoorna.

Similarly, around sixty adivasis of Visakhapatnam district propped-up by the police reached the residence of revolutionary poet Varavara Rao in Hyderabad on 19 November and shouted slogans asking him to 'save' their lives from the so-called attacks of the CPI(Maoist).

Taking the cue from their AP counterparts, Chhattisgarh Police too have been organising such 'protests' in some urban areas of Dandakaranya. The district police and administration of Chhattisgarh's Sukma district on 10 November organised some school children and villagers to hold rallies at a few places of the district against the bandh called by CPI(Maoist) on November 8. The 'protest' was ostensibly against the "damage of public property" by the Maoists. Placards with slogans like "stop damaging roads" and "don't hamper development" were seen in the government-sponsored 'rally' which passed through Tongpal, Kukanar, Chhindigarh, Sukma, Gadiras, Dornapal, Errabore and Konta of Sukma district. These so-called protests against the revolutionary movement led by the Maoist party is a part of the reactionary government's psychological war aimed at driving a wedge between the fighting people to weaken their struggle.

AP government to augment its police force with 7,000 new recruitments

AP deputy CM N. Chandrababu Naidu said on 28 February that four companies of central paramilitary forces are presently being deployed along the borders of Chhattisgarh and Odisha as a measure to contain CPI(Maoist) activities in AP. They are deployed at strategic locations of East Godavari, Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam districts to check the movement of Maoists. He said that AP's police force has declined after the bifurcation of the state, affecting its capacity to counter the Maoist movement and to prevent its regrouping. Chandrababu Naidu government is planning to mitigate the shortage of 14,000 policemen in the lower rung by recruiting at least 50 per cent of the required strength at the earliest to crush the ongoing revolutionary and democratic mass movements in the predominantly Adivasi-inhabited northern districts of AP.

AP government seeks more central funds for to counter the Maoist movement

Andhra Pradesh CM Chandrababu Naidu wrote to union home minister Rajnath Singh in March asking 3,000 crore rupees for building 334 new roads in eight “LWE-affected” districts of the state. He justified the need for additional funds to counter Maoism by arguing constraints of funds after the state’s bifurcation.

Again on 5 May, AP government submitted a memorandum to the centre asking for the immediately release of 7,454 crore rupees for the modernisation of the state’s police force. Funds were sought for creating a special anti-Naxal force, for imparting training and building new offices. State government’s plans also include the setting up of a marine academy at Machilipatnam, a marine police station in West Godavari district, raising a marine police battalion and for setting up new police outposts. State government asked the union Ministry of Forests and Environment to allocate 2,700 acres of land for establishing police headquarters in Guntur district. This is one more step through which the AP government is bracing itself to intensify the exploitation and oppression of the people by the use of force in the coming days under the garb of fighting Maoism.

Perpetrators of the heinous Manala massacre decide to ‘adopt’ Manala village

Manala is the name of a village in Kammarpally mandal of Nizamabad district which used to be a strong support base of the revolutionary movement before the movement suffered a setback in Telangana. It is the same village where AP Police committed the heinous murder of ten revolutionaries on 7 March 2005 in a most insidious manner. Nizamabad district committee secretary of CPI(Maoist) Comrade Ramesh, district committee member

Comrade Babanna, ACMs and LOS commanders comrades Shoma, Srinu and Raghu, squad members comrades Sneha, Suneeta, Shankar and Govardhan and RSU member Comrade Puduri Ramesh were murdered by the police in cold blood after a covert police agent mixed sedatives in their food and made them unconscious. Now a decade later, the same AP Police has decided to ‘adopt’ Manala village “to help the village achieve overall development according to national development indicators”. It has prepared an ‘action plan’ for this so-called development including the provision of better transport connectivity to Manala and other ‘backward’ villages.

FM radio to be used to propagate the government’ offer of surrender in AP

On 19 May, Visakhapatnam district police said that they are considering the use of FM radio to broadcast messages to the CPI(Maoist) cadres to surrender and “join the mainstream”. AP police is apparently encouraged to take the radio route following a similar method adopted in neighbouring Chhattisgarh as a part of the intensification of its psychological war against the Maoist movement.

Telangana ministers hide behind bulletproof cars in fear of the masses

On 16 November, it was reported that the Telangana government has provided its cabinet ministers bulletproof cars fearing attacks from the CPI(Maoist). Chief Minister KCR is said to be of the opinion that security must be beefed up for the ministers as they are expected to travel extensively across the districts, even though KCR have repeatedly denied that there was any CPI(Maoist) threat in the state. As the anti-people policies of the

government becomes more intensified and their evil effects are increasingly felt by the masses in their quotidian lives, the anger of the people is also bound to grow – forcing the ruling-class sycophants to seek more protection. Moreover, a large posse of goons in uniform at their disposal also helps these parasitic politicians to carry on with their anti-people acts with impunity. It is also considered a status symbol to be encircled by a group of arm-wielding bodyguards – the more the better. So they have no compunctions in inventing the non-existent ‘Maoist threat’ to increase their security.

Bihar

Adivasi women’s police battalion for anti-Maoist operations in Bihar

On 1 October, Bihar Government declared its decision to recruit policewomen from the ‘Scheduled Tribes’ category and deploy them in the struggle areas of CPI(Maoist) as part of a “two-pronged strategy” to “provide employment to tribal women” and to “check Maoist menace”. The proposal forwarded by Bihar Police to the state’s Home Department said that a separate battalion of tribal policewomen will strengthen the government’s forces engaged in anti-Maoist operations as “tribal women are hardworking and familiar with the topography of the difficult terrain”. Bihar government subsequently accepted the proposal following which around 1,000 tribal women would be recruited, trained and initially posted on general policing duty. After they successfully complete their initial assignment, they would be deployed in Champaran and Jamui districts where the Maoist movement has a strong presence.

Bihar police prepares sketches of Maoist cadres

It has been reported that Jamui Police of Bihar is preparing the sketches of all whom it considers to be active CPI(Maoist) cadres working in the forest areas and hilly tracts in and around Jamui district and the neighbouring Jharkhand. The objective is stated to be to “avoid the arrest of innocent persons and ensure correct identity of the Maoists”. District police said that it has employed skilled sketch-makers and experienced artists to prepare these sketches. With such steps as part of its counter-revolutionary psychological war, the government aims to convert a few individuals from the masses as its agents and to prop them against the Maoist movement. Degeneration of the society and blunting of the revolutionary consciousness of the fighting masses is the larger aim of this most deceptive and devious plan by the rulers for promoting greed and selfishness.

Chhattisgarh

Martyrs’ memorial destroyed by the police in Kanker

On 15 October, a 30 feet tall Maoist memorial constructed in the forests of Pakhanjore in north Bastar’s Kanker district of Chhattisgarh was demolished by a joint team of local police and BSF personnel between Pakhanjore and Uliya under Bande police station limits. The police boasted that it was the tallest of such memorials they have brought down in the district. During this year, the enemy forces have also smashed martyr’s memorial columns in dozens of villages in AP, Jharkhand, Bihar, Dandakaranya, Maharashtra and Odisha as a part of their counter-revolutionary search-and-destroy operations. The government forces run into

panic when they come across any symbol of the revolutionary movement and hence their eagerness to smash martyrs' columns.

Raman Singh's deceptive call to 'embrace Maoists' is a call for surrender

While the armed forces of his government continue to murder revolutionaries and villagers in fake encounters, carry out large-scale illegal detentions arrests on fabricated charges, beat up and harass the masses, commit atrocities on women and spread white terror with their repression in Dandakaranya, Chhattisgarh CM Raman hypocritically talked of his readiness to 'embrace the Maoists'! In a government-sponsored 'Muria Darbar' organised in Jagdalpur on 6 October, Singh said that "People involved in Maoist activities are part of our society. We are ready to hug them if they wish to join the mainstream by laying down arms and quitting violence." Only a few renegades of the revolution and betrayers of the people will accept this 'embrace' of the ruling classes which has no other meaning than abject surrender.

70% of Maoist surrenders are neither 'Maoist' nor 'surrenders', says the media

IPS officer SRP Kalluri who has a notorious track record of committing innumerable crimes against the Adivasi masses of Dandakaranya in the name of fighting Maoism during his previous postings, was promoted by the Chhattisgarh government and for his loyal 'service' and appointed as the Inspector General (IG) of Bastar Range on 10 June 2014. Starting from the same month, a series of much-publicised Maoist 'surrenders' were announced by Chhattisgarh Police – the number of 'surrenders' being unprecedented in the entire history of the Maoist movement in Dandakaranya. Most of these 'surrenders',

incidentally, took place in the Bastar Range and in the presence of Kalluri. So, while only 29 persons had surrendered between January 2012 and May 2014, the number of surrendered persons swelled to 377 between 1 June and 28 November 2014 just after Kalluri took over! He was complimented by CM Raman Singh to HM Rajnath Singh for bring such large numbers of 'Maoists' to the 'mainstream' through 'surrenders'. On 17 January, the central government lauded the increase in the number of so-called surrenders by CPI(Maoist) cadres in Chhattisgarh and termed it "a major achievement". They have been trumpeted by the Indian government as a sign of the weakening of the revolutionary movement and a victory for its 'development' and 'LWE rehabilitation policy'.

Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee (DKSZC) of CPI(Maoist) refuted such claims made by the government and Kalluri from the very beginning. It exposed the fact the a large majority of the persons shown as 'surrendered' had nothing to do with the Maoist movement. They were mostly villagers who were made to play a minor role in the surrender dramas organised by Kalluri and co. either through the use of force or financial and other allurements like prospect of jobs in the police department. This truth about the surrenders have now been confirmed even by investigations made by journalists from the corporate media.

The Indian Express, for example, reported in January 2015 that "70% Chhattisgarh Naxal surrenders are neither 'Naxal' nor 'surrenders'. It said that none of the 377 persons shown as surrendered between June and November 2014 do not even qualify to be called 'surrendered Maoist' as per the norms of Chhattisgarh Police and hence are not entitled for its 'rehabilitation policy'. The newspaper noted, "A scrutiny of police records and meetings with these "surrendered" Maoists show that at least 270 of the 377 are actually ordinary villagers or routine criminals not eligible to be termed "surrendered Maoists"." [*Indian Express*, 10 January 2015]. The farcical nature of the entire drama is also evident from the fact none of the 377 surrendered 'Maoists' had deposited any

weapons. Undoubtedly, this drama is planned by the Indian ruling classes and enacted by their running dogs like SRP Kalluri, Y K Jethwa, Ravindra Kadam and others as a part of the psychological war to boost up the sagging morale of their police forces and fabricate non-existent 'successes' in their anti-Maoist campaigns. They are increasingly resorting to this deceptive and bankrupt 'surrender' drama in all the Maoist guerrilla zones including Bihar-Jharkhand and AOB apart from DK during the third phase of Operation Green Hunt.

Raman Singh asks additional central funds for police modernisation

On 19 January, Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Raman Singh sought additional funds from the central government for modernisation of police to more effectively combat the Maoist movement. He also demanded a special category status for the state.

Chhattisgarh to implement Modi government's new 'anti-LWE' policy

A Unified Command meeting was held in Raipur on 18 February chaired by Chhattisgarh CM Raman Singh and attended by top administrative, police and intelligence officials. It discussed the steps to be taken to implement Modi government's new anti-Maoist policy in Chhattisgarh. The focus of the meeting was Dandakaranya where the central government has plans to launch a series of "development initiatives" to complement the paramilitary operations to "flush out" the Maoists. The decisions included the planned installation of 246 mobile towers in two phases in the movement areas to improve phone connectivity. The first phase was to be completed by August this year, to be followed soon after by the second phase. A decision was also taken to widen the banking network in

Dandakaranya, particularly in Sukma, Bijapur and Dantewada which the government considers to be the "three worst Maoist-affected districts in the country". The existing 44 bank branches in these districts and the 10 ATMs in Sukma and Bijapur are considered to be far less than the required number. The government has decided to increase the number of branches in order to effectively roping in the 'targeted people' in centrally-run schemes such as 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna' which makes the existence functional banking accounts mandatory.

Chhattisgarh government hires private helicopters for anti-Maoist operations

Chhattisgarh government informed in February that it has hired two helicopters from a private firm to provide air support to paramilitary and police deployed in the forests of the state and its border areas where the CPI(Maoist) is active. A fleet of two Bell choppers under the command of CRPF has been engaged in anti-Maoist operations from their base in Jagdalpur of the Bastar district, Dandakaranya. This is an addition to the fleet of hired helicopters already used by the central and state governments in CG, AP and Jharkhand in anti-Maoist operations.

Ruling-class henchman SRP Kalluri tries to bully activists to submission

IGP of Bastar Range SRP Kalluri said in a recent press conference that "certain" organisations and NGOs of Chhattisgarh were under police surveillance for their alleged acts of "aiding and abetting CPI(Maoist) cadres". For this police officer notorious for his fascist methods and Goebblesian lies, even providing legal aid to adivasi prisoners of Dandakaranya implicated in Maoist-related cases by the police comes under the definition of "aiding and abetting Maoist cadres". Moreover, he

threatened to take “severe action” against “certain” NGO workers if they did not stop providing legal assistance to alleged Maoists. Civil rights organisations have condemned this act of intimidation by Kalluri aimed at suppressing those social activists and advocates who chose to stand by the adivasis of DK and fight for their right to fair trial.

Chhattisgarh government seeks Naga Battalion

Chhattisgarh government revealed on 11 May that it has written to the central government seeking the deployment of Nagaland’s Indian Reserve Battalion in Dandakaranya for the ongoing Operation Green Hunt. Justifying the step, CM Raman Singh said that according to past experience, Nagaland police battalions were very effective in fighting the Maoists because “They are very good at jungle warfare”, he said.

Raman Singh claims opposition to the use of army ‘against the people’

Chhattisgarh CM Raman Singh said on 11 May that neither the Indian constitution nor his heart allow the deployment of army “against our own people”. Though he thought that if it is assumed for argument’s sake that the army be deployed, the Maoist movement in the state can be finished off “within four hours”, but this should never happen, he said.

Jharkhand

Jharkhand government asks seven more battalions of central forces

Jharkhand government has asked the union home ministry to deploy seven additional CRPF battalions in the state for anti-

Maoist operations. 23 battalions (24,000 personnel) of CRPF are already deployed in the state apart from other central and state police forces for this purpose.

Central funds to Jharkhand for building roads and bridges in movement areas

Jharkhand stands to get road and bridge infrastructure worth 640 crore rupees from the centre’s Road Requirement Plan (RRP) – termed as an “ambitious strategy” to combat the revolutionary movement by linking remote areas that serve as Maoist strongholds.

Jharkhand governor repeats routine and empty appeal to the Maoists

Delivering his ‘Republic Day’ address on 26 January in Ranchi, Jharkhand governor Syed Ahmed urged the CPI(Maoist) cadres to “shun violence, join the mainstream and help the state move forward on the path of development which has been elusive for 14 years since it was bifurcated from Bihar.” Terming the revolutionary movement as “a big challenge”, the governor reiterated the carrot-and-stick policy of the ruling classes by saying that Jharkhand government has put “tough measures” in place to deal with the Maoists while “working for development” in the movement areas. He said, “People who have deviated from the mainstream should now realize that war is not a solution” – an advice more aptly to be addressed to the warmongering ruling classes of the country who are cut-off from the ‘mainstream’ of the vast exploited and oppressed masses of the country and are lording over them.

On 2 February, the governor further stated that the ‘problem of Naxalism’ can be easily solved with development of the state. Speaking to top state government officials, he asked the officials to take on the ‘Naxal problem’ as a challenge and work for the development of the state.

Jharkhand Police claims to provide free treatment to injured Maoists

Jharkhand Police, which are notorious for the cold-blooded murder of injured Maoist cadres in fake encounters and for withholding critical medical treatment from ailing Maoists leading to the death of many of them, are now starting a farcical scheme of treating injured Maoist activists with the name 'Operation Nai Disha'. According to this new scheme declared in March, Jharkhand Police claimed that it will provide free medical treatment to CPI(Maoist) cadres injured in encounters. The police and paramilitary forces involved in anti-Maoist operations have been instructed to form dedicated medical teams to treat injured Maoists on the spot. With this "humanitarian gesture", Jharkhand police aims to earn the goodwill of the Maoists and the masses who form their mass base. It also seeks to reform the "misguided Maoists" and give them a "new direction" with such a measure. The police is trumpeting that they had airlifted a woman Maoist injured in an encounter on March 28 and admitted her to RIMS hospital in Ranchi under this 'Nai Disha' operation. This is nothing but an attempt by Jharkhand Police to give a facelift to its notorious forces notorious as per Modi government's new "anti-LWE" policy which includes "public perception management" as an important component.

SITs to be formed in Jharkhand for investigating Maoist-related cases

BJP government of Jharkhand led by CM Raghubar Das is worried about what it considers to be a low rate of conviction in Maoist-related cases in the state. The CM, who also heads the home department, directed the

police in March to create a network of Special Investigation Teams (SITs) under the special anti-Maoist force Jharkhand Jaguars. The aim is to "fast-track and streamline" the investigation of Maoist-related cases so that they stand in a court of law leading to a higher rate of conviction. As per the order, 12 SITs will be constituted by May 2015 which will be centrally monitored from the police headquarters in Ranchi. 1,223 Naxal-related cases are under investigations across 24 districts till February 2015. The order in the form of an internal police communiqué quoted by the media says, "Charge-sheets filed [by the police] often don't stand scrutiny in courts even if culprits are apprehended. They are released from jail and they rejoin ranks of extremists which is wastage of precious resources of the government". Each newly-constituted SIT is supposed to conduct in-depth investigations of Maoist-related cases and explore possibilities of attaching the property of the accused, identifying sources of funds and arms, ammunition and explosives, etc.

Keralam

Kerala Police to set up more police stations in the name of fighting Maoism

Citing an increasing Maoist 'threat', Kerala Police are planning to set up more police stations in the rural and forested areas of Kozhikode district where the presence of the Maoists had been reported. It has sought the approval of the government in May for new police stations at Vilangad bordering Kozhikode, Wayanad and Kannur districts and at Kakkayam. The centre and state are introducing many such counter-revolutionary measures including deployment of additional central and state troops, special 'development' schemes and psy-ops, etc. after the Maoist movement expanded in the Western Ghats.

Keralam government plans to “double” development work to counter Maoism

Saying that “We will be very careful”, Keralam CM Oommen Chandy informed on 12 May that Keralam government has decided to “double” its developmental and welfare works in areas which are considered to be “vulnerable to Maoism”. In reference to the recent arrests in Coimbatore, the CM said that the Maoists are aiming at mobilising the tribal people and the youth of the state and his government is going to intensify its welfare efforts in tribal areas to the extent of “doubling” them. This is part of the Keralam government’s attempts to dissuade the masses from associating themselves with the revolutionary movement.

Madhya Pradesh

Specialised Anti-Naxal Force to be formed in MP

Madhya Pradesh government has prepared a new ‘Action Plan’, according to which the Intelligence Branch will no longer track Maoist activities in the state. Instead, a new specialised Anti-Naxal police force similar to the already existing Anti-Dacoit will be constituted. This new Force led by an ADG-level IPS officer will conduct anti-Maoist operations in the state, particularly in its southern districts bordering Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

Maharashtra

ITBP to replace CRPF in Maharashtra’s counter-revolutionary war

CRPF battalions deployed in Maharashtra for anti-Maoist operations are being moved to the Bastar region of Chhattisgarh. ITBP personnel will take their place in Maharashtra. ITBP is already deployed in the neighbouring Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh. According to media reports citing CRPF sources, it is being done to ensure ‘seamless coordination’ between forces across state borders and to maintain a single command in any given area of the Dandakaranya guerrilla zone. This reshuffling is also aimed at allowing ITBP troopers from Maharashtra to get closer to their families. BSF and ITBP are being used particularly in the state borders to cut inter-state movements as they are trained to specialise in guarding territorial boundaries.

Gadchiroli police claims change in its arrest policy

Gadchiroli SP Sandip Patil said on 15 February that unlike the past, government forces are presently arresting only such Maoist cadres whose names or profiles were on police records. This is as per the decision to avoid arresting Maoist supporters in villages as a matter of policy. The SP claimed that the police had also decided not to arrest people’s militia members including village and area defence squad members unless their names featured as squad members. This is an extremely deceitful propaganda ploy by the police as a part of its covert war, aimed at deceiving the revolutionary masses, to create divisions between them in the form of ‘the marked ones’ and ‘the unmarked ones’, and thereby to weaken the movement.

Nine Tehsils of Chandrapur re-inducted into the list of “LWE-affected” areas

BJP government of Maharashtra led by Devendra Fadnavis has said in February that nine tehsils of Chandrapur district – Chandrapur, Ballarpur, Gondpipri, Rajura, Korpana, Jiwti, Mul, Saoli and Pombhurna – which were removed from the list “Naxal-affected” areas on 26 December 2014 will soon be reintroduced into the list. The decision has been taken mainly considering the disaffection among government employees of these tehsils who had lost the 15% additional “Naxal allowance” which they were earlier receiving. Moreover, the special central funds released for “LWE-affected” areas too was lost following the decision, leading to the loss of a lucrative source of embezzlement for high-level government employees including in the police department. Does it not demonstrate the farcical nature of the ‘development projects’ run by the Indian rulers in the so-called LWE areas?

Bullet-proof jackets and special financial package for Maharashtra Police

On 4 May, Maharashtra minister of state Ram Shinde said that his government is planning to procure polymer-made lightweight bulletproof jackets for policemen deployed in high-risk responsibilities like fighting the Maoists. In addition, it is also planning to introduce a special three-year package with higher financial incentives to policemen working in Maoist areas of the state. Moreover, to encourage policemen to take up posting in Maoist movement areas of Gadchiroli, Aheri (police district) and Gondia, Maharashtra government decided in May to grant them an additional 50 percent of their salary every month.

Unified Command set up in Maharashtra

Maharashtra government set up a Unified Command to intensify the fight against the revolutionary movement led by CPI(Maoist) in the eastern districts of the state. The Unified Command, to be chaired by the CM, will have officers from central paramilitary and police forces, central and state intelligence agencies, state administration and various other departments. The command and a committee for integration and co-ordination at state government level is to meet every two months. Unified Command has already been established in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha by the UPA government. Maharashtra is the latest addition.

Odisha

Odisha government seeks additional forces for anti-Maoist operations

Odisha CM Naveen Patnaik has written in the month of February to the union home minister Rajnath Singh, asking him to provide two battalions of CRPF to contain the movement led by CPI(Maoist) in Nuapada and Malkangiri districts of the state. They are among the five additional paramilitary battalions Odisha government has asked for deployment in the state. He also asked the Modi government to waive off the bill of 1,450 crore rupees it has charged Odisha government towards the deployment cost of central paramilitary forces in the Maoist areas of Odisha. Terming the charging of deployment costs by the centre to be “unreasonable”, the CM said that “it is the responsibility of both the central government and the states to fight the Maoists”.

But the wish-list of Naveen Patnaik did not exhaust with the demand for more forces

and funds. He sought two MI-17 or equivalent helicopters for the state from the central government at the earliest for deployment in the anti-CPI(Maoist) operations. As more and more people in Odisha are getting organised to build up the revolutionary movement under the leadership of the party, the ruling classes too are getting more and more worried. They also fear the unbridled exploitation of the people and the loot of resources will no longer be possible in the old ways due to the people's growing resistance. So is the desperation of Odisha's rulers to raise and deploy more government forces in collaboration with Modi government even after engaging a plethora of forces such as BSF, CRPF, CoBRA, IRB, Engineering IRB, Special Operations Group (SOG), Special Intelligence Wing (SIW), District Volunteer Force (DVF), Special Security Battalions, Odisha Special Striking Force with retired army men, Odisha Auxiliary Police Force battalions raised exclusively with tribal youth, setting up of three Counter-Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist schools (CIATs) in Bhubaneswar, Koraput and Rourkela for the training of the anti-Maoist forces and other such counter-revolutionary measures.

New buses to be the latest addition to the anti-Maoist arsenal

Odisha CM Naveen Patnaik flagged off a fleet of 32 new buses on 24 February which will run in the "LWE-affected" areas of the undivided Koraput, Ganjam and Kandhamal districts. These are in addition to the existing fleet of 25 mini buses running in such areas under Odisha government's "Biju Gaon Gadi Yojana" scheme for the improvement of passenger transport in the districts where the Maoist movement is active. The state government plans to operate a total of 100 buses in 71 routes in the "LWE-affected" districts. According to Odisha transport minister Ramesh Majhi, the remaining 43 buses would also be made operational within this year.

CRPF to promote tourism to Sunabeda sanctuary as an anti-Maoist measure

While attending a 'civic action programme' organised by the CRPF in Sunabeda village of Nuapada district of Odisha on 18 March, CRPF DG Prakash Mishra said that the deployment of the force would be 'rationalised'. According to this 'rationalisation' plan, CRPF personnel will be shifted from areas of reduced Maoist activities to those where Maoists are more active. As a part of this, he said that more CRPF units would be deployed in Nuapada district if necessary "to free the area from CPI(Maoist)" and to encourage tourists to visit Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary. CRPF and CoBRA personnel are stationed at Barkot, Jamgaon, Sunabeda and Soseng villages in the region at present. He said that tourism was hit in the area due to the growth of the Maoist movement, particularly in the last five years after the Maoists started expanding their movement in Sunabeda from 2009. The forest department has also said that the number of visitors to the sanctuary has gone down over the years. The department recorded 22,000 tourists between 2001 and 2005, which got reduced to a mere 815 in 2010 and 2011. No tourist has visited the area since 2012. Now it is the CRPF which has taken upon itself to ensure the visit of tourists by crushing the Maoist movement in the area.

SPOs inducted into Odisha Armed Police for counter-revolutionary operations

On 22 April, Odisha CM approved the appointment of 347 SPOs as constables in the OAFP as a reward for their "satisfactory performance" over the last three years. Of the 347 personnel, 196 are from Rayagada, 67 from Koraput, 35 from Deogarh, 20 from Jajpur, 12 from Ganjam, eight from Keonjhar, six from Rourkela, two from Sundargarh and one is

from Nuapada district. The government said that the SPOs, most of whom are adivasis and women, would help the special anti-Naxal forces in combating the Maoist movement in various parts of the state.

The large number of adivasis from Rayagada and Koraput districts among the recruits (over 56% and 19% respectively) is a clear indication that the government intends to use them primarily to crush the ongoing people's movements of the two districts. It is in Rayagada that the adivasis of Niyamgiri Hill are fighting against mining and displacement threatened by the Vedanta Corporation.

Similarly, Narayanpatna militant mass movement for land in Koraput district has become a major challenge for the reactionary ruling classes and their state. Modi, Rajnath Singh, Naveen Patnaik and such agents of the ruling classes at the helm of the Indian state are therefore planning to recruit adivasi youth from movement areas in large numbers with a nefarious design to pit them against their own class brothers and sisters involved in the revolutionary movement.

Police-administration benefitting from hemp cultivation, not Maoists

For some time now, top officials of Odisha police are spreading canards against the revolutionary movement in the state by propagating that the Maoists are promoting *ganja* (cannabis) cultivation in some districts where the movement has its influence. The truth, however, is completely its opposite. Cannabis is cultivated in many central and western Odisha districts such as Boudh, Nayagarh, Kandhamal etc. as a cash crop by the impoverished peasants. The cultivation and trade of the crop is taking place under the patronage and protection of the same government departments which are supposedly up in arms against it. The officers of the police, forest and other government departments, the politicians of the ruling-class parliamentary

parties and unscrupulous traders of the crop have formed a racket to earn hundreds of crores of rupees from this supposedly illegal trade.

The peasants are forced to grow the crop under economic compulsions due to the acute agrarian crisis in these districts, which is also the basic cause of the large-scale seasonal migration of the famished peasants to other states in search of work. So it is neither the growers nor the Maoists who are on their side are the beneficiaries of illegal narcotics. Rather, it is the traders, politicians, bureaucrats, policemen and higher officials from the concerned government departments who enrich themselves from the super-profits generated by the contraband trade. No wonder, this despicable method is being deployed by the Indian ruling classes in certain districts of Odisha as a part of its anti-Maoist strategy. In opposition to the anti-people measures of the government machinery, the Maoist party uses the method of propaganda and persuasion to discourage the peasants from growing cannabis. Instead, they are mobilising the peasants of Odisha to participate in the armed agrarian revolutionary war on the basis of 'Land to the Tiller' which alone can mitigate the agrarian crisis and liberate the peasants from perpetual exploitation, oppression and penury.

Odisha government lures doctors to work in movement areas

Due to the unwillingness of government doctors to work in the interior and less accessible areas, Odisha government has decided in April to raise their remuneration substantially to induce them to work in these areas. The government has divided the state into a scale of four zones as per their accessibility and "vulnerability to Maoist violence". V1 is designated as the "least vulnerable and highly accessible" zone while

V4 is considered the “most vulnerable and least accessible”. Most of the areas falling in the ‘V4 zone’ are inhabited by adivasis and these are the areas where the Maoist movement has a stronger presence. Most of the government hospitals and health centres in the ‘V4 zone’ are suffering from acute shortage of staff, primarily of specialist and non-specialist doctors, rendering them almost dysfunctional. This has led to a near-total breakdown of public health service in these areas, leading to the death of a large number of adivasi patients every year from easily-curable diseases. Though the Odisha government has decided to hike the incentives to the doctors working in ‘V4 zones’ like Malkangiri, Koraput, Kalahandi, Balangir, etc. so as to effectively double their monthly salary (Rs.1.5 to 1.8 lakh to specialists and Rs.80,000 to non-specialists), it is unlikely to change the ground situation substantially.

Odisha government to continue modernisation of its police force

On 29 April, according to reports, Odisha government is considering the funding of MPF (Modernisation of Police Force) Scheme after the centre decided to stop providing funds under the scheme that include building of infrastructure and procurement of modern equipment and vehicles for the state police forces. Odisha used to receive 127 crore rupees every year from different central sources which was used under several heads of expenditure such as procurement of ammunition, equipment, vehicles, intelligence equipment, training, communication, investigation, forensic, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) project and modernisation of Home Guards, etc. A part of the MPF funds are also used for the state’s anti-Maoist offensive including building and fortification of police stations in areas where CPI(Maoist) is active.

‘Austerity measures’ derail Odisha government’s plans in Maoist areas

On 2 May, Odisha government requested the centre to provide it 300 crore rupees for continuing several of its programmes in the Maoist movement areas of the state. This request comes in the wake of the centre’s decision to stop funding eight centrally-sponsored schemes and reduce its share in another 33 schemes from 2015-16. This reduction is estimated to be about 8,037 crores rupees. As a result, these schemes are going to face a shortage of funds which will have to be met by the state government from its own sources if these schemes are to be continued. Odisha CM Naveen Patnaik told PM Narendra Modi in his letter that delinking area development programmes like KBK, BRGF and IAP from central assistance will severely affect development programmes taken up in “Maoist-affected” districts, thereby jeopardising the multipronged anti-Maoist offensive.

State intensifies efforts to increase its control of Malkangiri’s ‘cut-off area’

The Modi-government at the centre and Naveen Patnaik-led BJD government of Odisha are working in close coordination to take its ‘war on people’ – Operation Green Hunt which is now in its third phase – to Malkangiri’s “cut off” area in a more intensified form. The area is so called because the landmass is cut off from the rest of Odisha by the vast artificial lake created by the reservoir of the Balimela dam. This patch of land, which borders on Andhra Pradesh, has a population of 25,000-30,000 persons distributed over 151 villages and hamlets in six gram panchayats. Burdened by the adverse impact of the big dam and deprived of its fruits, the people here have suffered for decades due to the government’s utter failure to provide even the basic amenities of life

including irrigation, drinking water, health, education, electricity and transport, etc. The government administration is almost absent. It is not uncommon to hear statements about the area in the media to the effect that “the Indian state is absent here.”

A crucial component of this effort is the building of a road-link of the ‘cut-off’ area with the Odisha mainland. This is the proposed 910-metre bridge on Gurupriya river which the government had planned way back in 1956 and the former Odisha CM JB Patnaik laid the foundation stone in 1982, but one which it did not feel any need to complete all this while. Now that the area has emerged as a strategic location, connecting it “with the rest of India” by completing the bridge has become a priority to “choke the AOB axis” through which of “the Maoists move between Orissa and neighbouring Chhattisgarh”. So the first BSF camp in the ‘cut-off’ area was set up last year in Badapada gram panchayat. They are part of the 4,000 strong BSF contingent deployed in Malkangiri. This year in May, the construction work was started by a Kolkata-based private construction company under the shadow of BSF’s guns. Estimated to cost 173 crore rupees, the bridge is to be completed in two years. Governments at the centre and the state are hoping that the completion of the project would allow their armed forces an easy avenue to crush the Maoist movement of the area.

Odisha government expands its “development schemes” in Maoist areas

On 4 June, Odisha government decided to extend its Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY) to all 30 districts after the centre stopped funding BRGF and IAP schemes in the 2015-16 budget. BRGF and IAP were being executed in the districts considered backward and “Maoist-affected”. Now the state government has decided to provide 650 crore rupees to the GGY after its extension to all districts as an anti-Maoist “development initiative”.

Paschim Banga

Paschim Banga no more in the list of “extremely affected LWE states”

Paschim Banga has been excluded from the states which the Indian government considers “extremely affected by Left-wing Extremism”. Union home ministry said on 12 October that Paschim Medinipur, which was the only district from the state to be categorised as “extremely affected districts”, has now been removed from this category. The number of districts in the country categorised as such has been recently cut down from 34 to 23 in view of what the government considers to be a reduction in Maoist activities. The central government is running various fake reform programmes in such districts as per its LIC policy of ‘winning hearts and minds’ and wean away the masses from the revolutionary movement. Building so-called ‘development hubs’ in these districts is part of the new anti-Maoist policy adopted by Modi government.

The Maoist movement continues to put the enemy on its toes in Jangalmahal

Purulia district council of Paschim Banga said on 8 November that no contractor has come forward to construct a metal road connecting the forest hamlets of Ajodhya Hills in the district because of the Maoist influence in the area. The main objective of constructing the road is to facilitate the movement of police and paramilitary forces. The police told journalists that increased Maoist activities in the area – including Maoist cadres frequenting the hilly terrains of Purulia and even some pockets of Paschim Medinipur – have kept the contractors at bay.

CRPF is apprehensive that the CPI(Maoist) is trying to regroup in the Jangalmahal region of Paschim Banga. IG

(CRPF) of West Bengal sector Vivek Sahay told reporters on 14 November that though the situation there has “become much better than it was two-three years back”, they are on “high alert”. In the name of keeping a close watch on the activities of the Maoists, six battalions of CRPF posted in Jangalmahal and other government armed forces are operating in the area.

Tamil Nadu

Police intensifies ‘Civic Action’ and recruitment

Tamil Nadu Police has intensified its efforts to “build ties with the villagers” in the forest tracts of Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts bordering Kerala to counter the Maoist movement. Two dedicated teams of policemen were constituted for the purpose in February after the Maoists attacked a forest office and a few other places at Palakkad district of Keralam in December 2014. The police also have plans to recruit 75 Home Guards from the bordering villages and hamlets of Ooty and around 30 other similar areas of Coimbatore district by the end of March to counter the expansion of the Maoist movement.

Tamil Nadu Police bats for ‘development’ schemes to counter Maoism

Tamil Nadu Police’s ‘Q branch’ have identified 71 tribal villages of Coimbatore district requiring immediate intervention by the district administration to speed up the implementation of government schemes. The settlements fall under five taluks of Valparai, Pollachi, Mettupalayam, Perur and Coimbatore North. The police have asked the administration to provide basic amenities like ration cards, healthcare facilities and rural connectivity in these villages on an urgent basis in order to pre-empt any attempt by the Maoists to mobilise them into the revolutionary movement.

Witch-hunt for Maoists widened in Tamil Nadu

Making the recent arrest of five political activists in Coimbatore as the pretext, Tamil Nadu police have cast its dragnet even wider to apprehend purported ‘Maoists’ in the Western Ghats region. On 8 June, three special teams from Q Branch of police carried out search operations in the states of Karnataka, Keralam and Andhra Pradesh to “flush out the Maoists trained by five activists who were arrested recently”.

Police claimed that it has received information about the Maoists from the mobile phones seized during the raid in which Maoist leader Roopesh and his wife Shyna along with three others were arrested. However, lawyers and civil liberties members have refuted the confession story. They said that the police were trying to strengthen their case by selectively giving out fabricated information.

Proletarians of all countries, unite!

Pages from International Communist Movement

ICSPWI celebrates the 10th anniversary of the formation of CPI(Maoist)

International Committee to Support the People's War in India (ICSPWI) held a meeting in Milan of Italy on 27-28 September 2014 to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the formation of CPI(Maoist) in proletarian internationalist spirit of solidarity to the revolutionary movement in India. The meeting was attended by delegates and representatives of fraternal parties and organisations from Brazil, Turkey, Germany, Galicia, France, Austria, Italy and Netherlands. Messages were sent from Canada, Spain, Afghanistan (Party and organization), Sri Lanka, France (another organization) and Greece. A report from Tunisian Maoists was read and the joining of Network of Communist Blogs and Ireland Maoists in the ICSPWI was also part of the event. Reports, statements and messages were delivered and discussions were held by the participants over two days on the protracted people's wars in India and other countries as well as on the revolutionary and democratic people's movements in the world today that are fighting against imperialism, fascism, racism and all reaction. The historic meeting – held with revolutionary enthusiasm and fervour – successfully concluded with a call to intensify the efforts of solidarity and support to the Indian Maoist movement. The speeches and messages of the meeting along with reports have since been published in a ICSPWI booklet. We reproduce here from this booklet the press release, decisions and conclusions of the meeting - *MIB*

ICSPWI press release on the successful conclusion of the meeting in Italy to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the formation of CPI(Maoist)

The International Meeting in support to people's war in India on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the formation of the CPI(Maoist) has been successfully held. It was attended by delegates and representatives of political parties and organizations from Brazil, Turkey, Germany, Galicia, France, Austria, Italy, Netherlands. Messages were sent from Canada, Spain, Afghanistan (Party and organization), Sri Lanka, France (another organization), Greece. A report about the action of Maoists in Tunisia in support to the PW in India has been presented. The joining the International Committee by the Network of Communist Blogs and another celebrating initiative in Ireland have been announced.

The meeting realized a large unity in the support to the people's war in India and resounded a strong *Lal Salaam!* to the

Communist Party of India (Maoist), the Indian masses, the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army, the leaders and cadres of the CPI (Maoist). It expressed a strong appreciation for the initiative taken by the International Committee, important in the world, in conjunction with the celebrations in India, in the fire of people's war against the suppression campaigns by the Indian regime and imperialism.

The meeting took place over two days. It was first opened with a salute to the martyrs of the Indian revolution and the Communist Party of India (Maoist).

After a brief introduction of the Committee and the singing of International, there was the reading of the great message addressed to the meeting by the CPI (Maoist), welcomed with applause and excitement.



Celebrate the 10th Anniversary of Communist Party of India (Maoist) with Revolutionary Spirit

Defeat Operation Green Hunt

Kick out from India Multinational and Comprador Bureaucratic Bourgeois Companies , who displace the people

Build the Anti-feudal class Stuggles with the Slogan "Land to the Tillers"

International Meeting

Organized by the International Committee of Support to People's War in India
Italy, 27-28 September 2014

Info: csgpindia@gmail.com - icspwindia.wordpress.com



Then the International Committee, in its report, explained how the support to the people's war is broadening and deepening the popular support for the war, from its birth to the International Days, to the successful International Conference in Hamburg, organized with the League Against Imperialist Aggression (BGIA) and the participation and support of political parties, organizations, solidarity committees; how this initiative continued and how it contributes to oppose the Operation Green Hunt, to the solidarity with political prisoners, to the support the people's war, by understanding how important the PW in India is in the struggle between imperialism and proletarians and peoples and how it affects the balance of power in the world, how much it contributes and shows the way for the anti-imperialist and liberation struggles of the peoples and how it helps the unity of the Maoist communists, anti-imperialist, democratic and progressive forces; and, finally, how it is a delimitating expression of proletarian internationalism. For this reason, the action of the Committee and the international support for the PW, are today under attack by the Indian government and imperialism and considered an important "external enemy" along with the "main internal enemy" represented by the people's war led by the CPI(Maoist). This Meeting was necessary for us supporters of the People's War, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Party leading it.



At the same time, the Committee has strongly condemned the state repression in India, that, now with the Modi regime aims to wipe out any form of political opposition and expressed solidarity with Varavara Rao and all the participants at the Forum for the an Alternative Politics, who were prevented to participate a meeting for the 10th anniversary of the Party.

Then all the attending committees, parties and organizations present made their speech, expressing their support to the Meeting and the People’s War and the salute to all fighters in India, the Indian masses and the CPI(Maoist). In the speeches, this support has been connected with the burning issues of the international situation, from Ukraine to Kurdistan, from Brazil to Europe.

A strong solidarity has been expressed to the political prisoners locked up in the jails of imperialism in India and around the world. The detention of Abimael Guzman, the chairman Gonzalo of PCP, whose “speech from the cage” occurs in these days the 22nd anniversary, has also been remembered.

In the speeches there were information and assessments about the stage and problems of the support campaigns in the different countries of the world. Particularly significant were the messages from comrades in very far parts of the world, from Canada and Afghanistan, who although did not succeed, despite their efforts, to attend the Meeting, reaffirmed their support and especially their





La guerra popolare in India guidata dal PCI maoista colpisce duro gli esponenti politici del governo e della repressione antipopolare

LA GUERRA POPOLARE GUIDATA DAI MAOISTI È LA VIA DELLA LOTTA E DELLA LIBERAZIONE DEI PROLETARI E DELLE MASSE POPOLARI CONTRO L'IMPERIALISMO

IN INDIA COME OVUNQUE NON C'È VITTORIA NON C'È CONQUISTA SENZA COSTRUIRE IL PARTITO COMUNISTA

Sostieni il Comitato internazionale di sostegno alla guerra popolare in India csepinidia@gmail.com

proletari comunisti pcro.red@gmail.com

quotidiano comunista on line: <http://proletaricomunisti.blogspot.com>

commitment to make their contribution, to provide suggestions and proposals, to strengthen the international impact of the support to the people's war and the role of the International Committee of being a center of initiative and the vehicle for promoting and coordinating the campaign with other forces which, although are not part of the Committee, are engaged in the forefront in supporting the people's war, the CPI (Maoist) and the Indian revolution.

The International Meeting - said the Committee - does not close, but indeed opens the initiatives on the occasion of the 10th anniversary and from this podium ICSPWI has expressed together with all the attending forces greeting and support to all initiatives, messages, meetings that are held or will take place in these weeks.

The first day ended with the exciting and deep speech by the comrades of the Proletarian Revolutionary Feminist Movement, who saluted and appreciated the role of women in the People's War, the revolution, the development of the movement, the construction of genuine revolutionary parties, suggesting that women's organizations around the world take a front-line role against imperialism and the Indian regime, the regime of feudal-capitalist oppression and mass rapes against women.

The second day has seen a free debate between the participants in which they addressed issues to deepen the development of people's war, the meaning of the unity of the Maoists in the CPI(Maoist), the problems of the best political and organizational forms to develop the support to the PW.

Then the discussion turned on the current state of preparations and the function of the International Delegation that is going to challenge the Indian regime in his home and the need that it helps at the best to expose the regime of social oppression and repression and to isolate and stop the Operation Green Hunt, the repression that now hits even prominent

democratic personalities of India and the Forum for an Alternative Politics. That which is going to India is a Delegation of solidarity activists of different nature, within an international campaign that will make strongly feel its representativeness among the masses in solidarity around the world.

The majority of the participants committed to intensify their efforts to realize such a Delegation.

In an atmosphere of unity and enthusiasm “with revolutionary spirit and fervor” meeting has gone to the conclusion, hearing again the words of the CPI(Maoist) and the final part of his “call to the people of India”, which make very clear the nature and stage of the great battle going on in India.

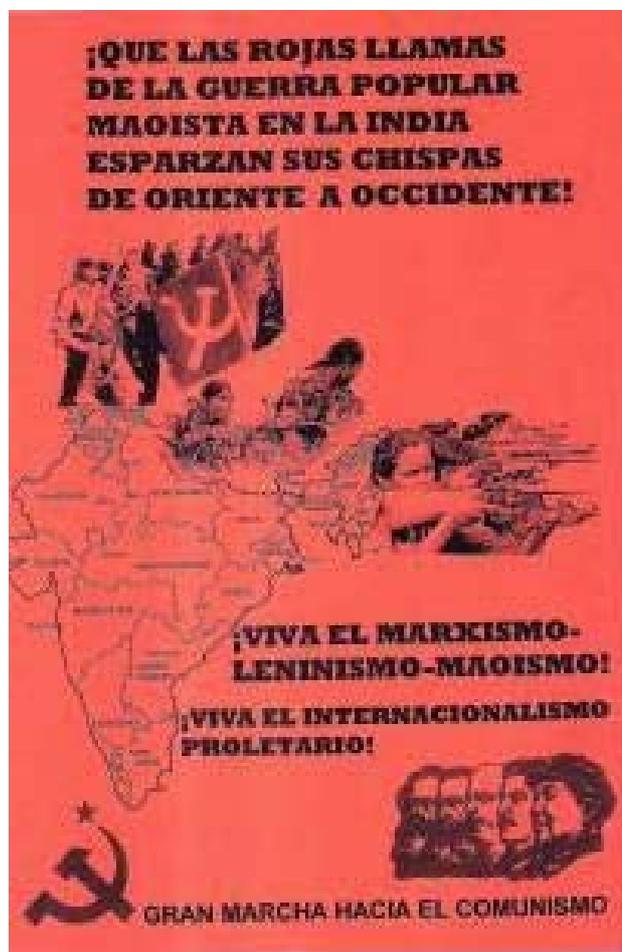
Finally, to the words of CPI(Maoist):

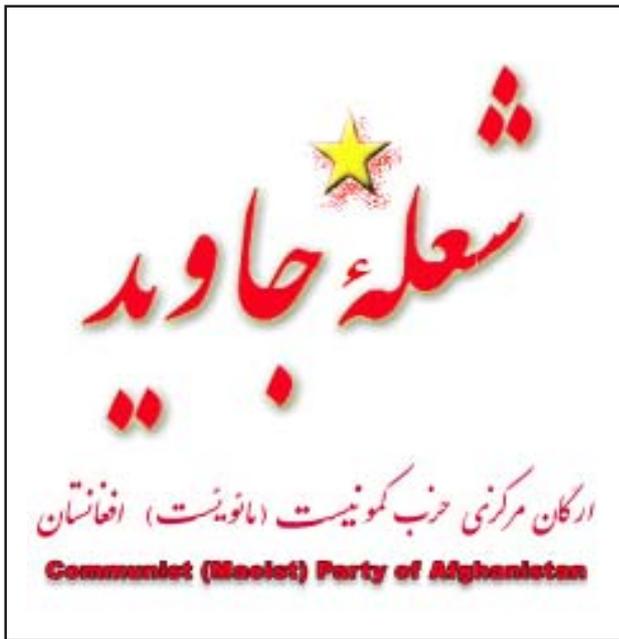
“...we wish to speak about the great efforts you are doing in support of the people’s war in India. The news of your campaigns, its vivid images, are being taken to our ranks, PLGA combatants and revolutionary masses as widely as possible through our open and secret magazines and several other means. When they know that their sisters and brothers in far off lands stand up in militant solidarity with them, when they see images of protests before Indian embassies, of wall writings taking the message of their revolution to masses in those countries, their hearts swell with pride – we are not alone, our people are there, we are everywhere.

Your acts have inspired us; they have made us more determined. We will strive our utmost to fulfil the confidence you have reposed in us. Our future, the future of the world revolution, the future of the world proletariat, oppressed nations and oppressed people is certainly bright but the path is a thorny, arduous and full of zigzags. The future of our enemies, the imperialists and their lackeys the world over, is dark and their doom is inevitable.”



**!VIVA LA GUERRA
POPULAR EN LA INDIA!**
RED DE BLOGS COMUNISTAS (RBC)





The International Meeting replied:

You are not alone! We are ready to fulfill all our duties in every field ...

Lastly, a strong Lal Salaam, the singing of International and the slogans:

Long Live the CPI (Maoist)!

Long Live the People's War in India!

Long Live proletarian internationalism!

Participating parties and organizations (in order of speaking):

International Committee of Support to People's War in India (ICSWPI)

Revolutionary Front to Defend People's Right (Brazil)

Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist-Leninist (TKP/ML)

Bloc Rouge (Unifications des Maoistes) (France)

League Against Imperialist Aggression (BGIA, Hamburg, Germany)

Committee of Construction of Maoist Communist Party of Galicia

Committee of Support to the People's War in India, Galicia

Revolutionary Construction, Austria

Maoist Communist Party - Italy (PCm-Italia)

Revolutionary Proletarian Feminist Movement (MFPR, Italy)

Maoist Communist Movement in Tunisia
Mass Line (Netherlands)

Parties and Organization which sent messages (in alphabetical order):

Communist (Maoist) Party of Afghanistan

Communist Party of Greece (M-L)

Irish Republican Socialist Party

Long March Toward Communism (Madrid, Spain)

Network of Communist Blogs (Spanish)

Organization of Workers of Afghanistan (M-L-M, principally Maoist)

Revolutionary Communist Party of Canada

Voie Proletarienne (Marxist-Leninist Communist Organization - Proletarian Way, France)

Yr Aflonyddwch Mawr (Wales)

The decisions of the meeting:

The International Committee of Support to the GP in India has taken three tasks:

- Publication of all the speeches and messages to the Meeting, as soon as possible
- A new International Day in support of the people's war in the coming months
- Intensify the preparation for the International Delegation.

Other decisions:

- To connect the campaign for political prisoners in India to all campaigns for political prisoners ongoing in the world.
- To develop specific initiatives in the factories of Indian multinational companies, particularly in Europe, to create an internationalist tie between workers in the imperialist countries and Indian workers.
- To accept the proposal to support a call for women a bridge between the women's movement and the struggle of women in the People's War.

- International Committee of Support to the People's War in India (ICSPWI)

September 28, 2014

Conclusions

International Committee to Support the People's War in India

We think we have done our job, we think we have helped to advance the unity around the people's war in India and also the work of political parties and organizations which already support the people's war in every country.

A new International Day of support to People's War in India will be proposed and launched in the coming weeks.

The International Committee of Support to the People's War in India will support all initiatives for the release of political prisoners all around the world.

The international delegation will go to India and will fulfill its task.

From this forum, we support all the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the formation of CPI(Maoist). Someone told us that we are not the only to celebrate, we answer: thank goodness!

We had to do our duty, with this important meeting on the occasion of the 10th anniversary, in contemporary with the celebrations in India. All other initiatives, all other declarations receive our support.

We invite you to read the "call to the people of India" of CPI (Maoist), as it explains better many speeches what is the situation in India and the reasons for an international delegation to India, in tune with the action toward the people of India developed by the CPI (Maoist). Its slogans matter beyond India and are part of the common struggle for revolution.

The scene of history is not defined by opinions but by those who play their role in the class war. There was the time of the priority to the support for the war in Peru, then the People's War in Nepal; and every time we gave our support and received contributions. We have always supported the struggle for the people's war in Turkey.

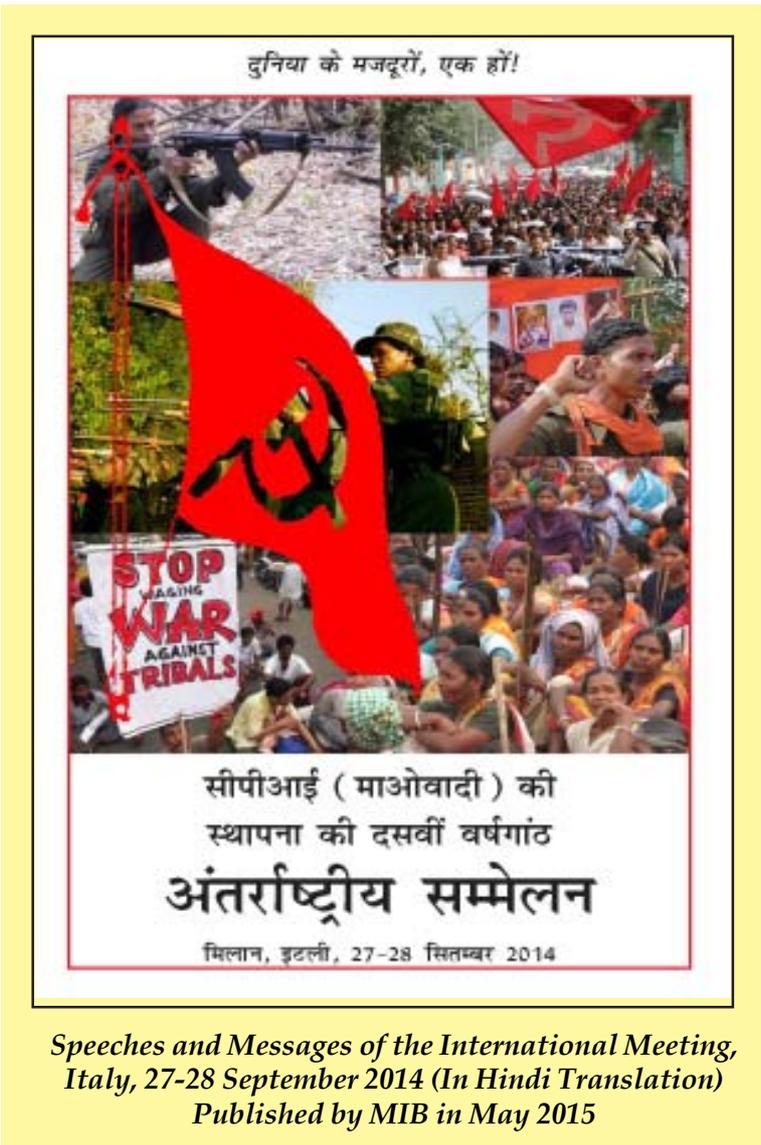
We know that the war in Peru, under the leadership of chairman Gonzalo has opened the way internationally, we do not need to repeat this every 5 minutes.

This is the time of the priority to the support to the people's war in India, as a "framework" to direct our efforts to make revolution in each country.

That is what the International Committee and this meeting want to contribute.

We have to take up thoroughly this task and let us conclude the same way we began, singing the International.

Lal Salaam !



Three Days of Actions in support of the people's war in India carried out by comrades of different countries

Following up on the successful conclusion of the International Meeting in Italy to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the formation of CPI(Maoist) in September 2014, ICSPWI issued a call for Three International Days of Actions in support of the people's war in India on 29-30-31 January 2015. Acting on the call, a series of programmes were organised by comrades of fraternal parties, organisations and groups in several European and North American cities on 29, 30 and 31 January, 2015. Programmes were held in Rome, Bergamo, Palermo, Taranto and Milan in Italy, Stockholm in Sweden, Hamburg in Germany, Paris in France, cities in Galicia and Spanish state as well as in Canada. Comrades from Sri Lanka and some other countries also expressed their solidarity to the call. The detailed reports of the programmes and events can be found in the March 2015 issue of the *International Bulletin* of ICSPWI. The call issued by ICSPWI before the event as well as a report it released in February 2015 summing up the successful implementation of the Three Days of Action are reproduced below.

- MIB

ICSPWI's Call for Three international Days of Actions in support of the people's war in India on 29-30-31 January 2015

In the first decade of the century, the Indian economy has seen growth rates unprecedented in its history. A 'development' modelled according to the dictates of the imperialist international institutions (WB, IMF, WTO etc.), subordinated to the interests of the domestic comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie and landlords in collusion with imperialist multinationals and big international investors. This "development" has not brought any significant improvement in the living conditions of the vast poor masses of India, 80% of which continue to survive on less than one euro a day.

Instead, all inequalities actually grew and developed. Few tycoons have amassed

fabulous wealth. The great Indian groups of which they are at the head, Jindal, Mittal and Tata first, have grown to the point of conquering markets, properties and production quotas in the imperialist countries, particularly in the steel sector, where in many countries the Indian groups have become the top producers.

On the other hand, a new labour grew up in India in the last two decades, mainly linked to the informal economy and contracts, where wages are extremely low, there is no social security, no job security, no right to collective organization. Given the huge migration to the cities, the failure of stable employment has meant a miserable life for the urban masses and an increasing working class,

precarious, young, insecure, deprived of control over their lives and livelihoods.

However, this new working class, precarious, young, insecure, on numerous occasions, at different levels, and with a nationwide trend, found the courage to join beyond the differences and blackmail imposed by the bosses and to rebel against slavery of waged-labor with harsh struggles, strikes, occupations, up to attack and hit physically bosses. Against them the fiercest state repression is unleashed, with thousands of layoffs, thousands of police deployed beside the guards of the forms against the workers in struggle, hundreds of workers arrested and imprisoned for years without trial.

The combined effect of the global economic and financial crisis and the surge in the prices of mineral raw materials of which India is very rich has shown big comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie and their imperialist masters the road to continue to appropriate huge profits: incorporate the vast natural resources of India in the circuits of global capital. But these giants found on their way the resistance of people who refused to abandon their land, defending their rights on rivers and forests and being ready to take up arms, if necessary, to defend their lives and their livelihood.

So in 2008-2009 investments decreased dramatically and the growth rate of the economy has slowed significantly. Then, on the one hand, under the name of Operation Green Hunt, the Indian state unleashed a war against the people who were resisting and, on the other hand, began searching a strong man who could fix things in the interest of the Indian masters and the imperialists.

With Narendra Modi, the Indian ruling classes and their imperialist masters found the 'strong man' they sought. With an unprecedented pace and efficiency, in few days the government Modi has approved hundreds of mining and industrial projects, Special Economic Zones. It systematically open to imperialism all sectors of the Indian economy: from defense to insurance to natural resources - everything is for sale. It passed a labor reform that makes dead word rights and achievements

of decades struggles of workers around the world, bringing back the clock of history.

This way India enters strongly the world stage of imperialism, while Indian multinationals win positions and an active role, while in the imperialist countries the ties between the Indian multinationals and local bosses consolidate in a relationship of collusion and alliance - still within strife and competition on the world market and through the economic and financial crisis. This way Indian multinationals become for the proletariat of the imperialist countries also an internal enemy and, on the other hand, the multinationals of the imperialist countries fully participate in the super-exploitation of the Indian proletariat and the loot of resources of India.

The proletarians in India and in the world are experiencing the hard way that the bosses, from America, to Europe, to India, are united in pursuing their bloody profits on the skin of the proletariat and the masses. This tie on the economic sphere, results in a new political harmony between the fascist Hindu government of Modi and the modern style fascist governments of imperialist powers. These governments want to walk hand in hand and the Indian government reiterate the international pressures to stop the support to the People's War and the struggle of the Indian people. But the workers are a single class at the international level and they have to tighten strongly their ties of solidarity and struggle.

For this we call on January 29 an international day of action at the factories of Indian multinational, Jindal Mittal and Tata in particular, to bring this message, both to the workers and the bosses, in India and the world.

We appeal to organize rallies, speeches, graffiti and all other forms of mobilization and action that are appropriate at the level of each country.

Not only the 'development' produced in India by more than two decades of neoliberal policies applied by all governments and all parties at benefit of the Indian ruling classes,

their imperialist masters and their multinationals did not produce any significant improvements in living standards the great mass of the people of India, it has not even brought any progress in the social and cultural relations, on the condition of marginalization and oppression of the masses of peasants and landless laborers in the countryside and the untouchables, the religious and national minorities, women, in the cities and across the country. Quite the contrary, the situation is actually even worse.

The mechanisms of expropriation of land and the agricultural surplus have become more sophisticated and ruthless. The caste system has been strengthened. The military occupation of Kashmir, Manipur and other regions against the national liberation movements has continued and even escalated. The pogroms against religious and cultural minorities, particularly Muslims, have been repeated. The horrible incidents of rapes and murders of women have become an everyday occurrence. Intolerance and criminalization of democratic intellectuals and youth and any voice of dissent have become a system.

In 2009 the Indian ruling classes backed by imperialism have launched Operation Green Hunt, a real war on their own people, which aims to wipe out any resistance, but especially to behead and crush the Maoist revolutionary movement that was gaining strength and ground, extending into new areas.

A dirty war, waged using huge means in terms of troops, weapons and technologies. It applies the known strategy of “low intensity conflict”, but of highest intensity are the heinous crimes perpetrated daily. Since 2009, hundreds of fighters and trade unions, political and revolutionary activists and leaders were massacred in “fake encounters”, tens of thousands of adivasis, peasants, workers, women, students, young Muslims, intellectuals, activists of human rights and oppressed nationalities have been arrested and jailed without trial, all invariably branded as ‘Maoist’ or ‘terrorists’. Green Hunt has transformed the entire subcontinent of the “largest democracy in the world” in a “prison-house of people’s movements”.

The rise to power of Modi is pushing the Operation Green Hunt to the so-called 3rd Phase. 3rd Phase means intensification. Further thousands of cops, paramilitary and private militias have a free hand in their attacks on people. It means reactionary mobilization of ‘saffron’ mass organizations, normalization and ‘saffronization’ of education and culture. 3rd Phase means extension. Day by day, the whole subcontinent, not only the ‘red corridor’ where in which the Maoist revolutionaries operates and fight, becomes the ground of action of the State forces and their unpunished violence. Ultimately, 3rd Phase means generalization of the war on the people. The target is no longer the ‘Maoists’, ‘terrorists’ and the tribal masses ‘manipulated’ by them, but any organized opposition, each voice that opposes the ‘development’ of India as a new international power.

For all these reasons, in the second International Day of Solidarity, on 30 of January.

We appeal to organize actions at embassies, consulates and other government institutions of India, with rallies, protests and press conferences that will ask loudly the end of the ‘war on people’, to develop a 3rd Phase of international solidarity, to expose and refute the lies and arrogance of the fascist Brahminical Hindu regime and the imperialist godfathers.

In March 1967, with the armed peasant revolt of the small village of Naxalbari, began an epic of liberation of the Indian people from the yoke of three mountains: the condition of semi-colony, the dependency relationships that the formal independence from the British Empire in 1947 has not substantially affected; the semi-feudal relations, inextricably linked to the caste system that survives and indeed today is strengthened, despite the rhetoric of ‘development’ that all governments repeat, and condemns the vast majority of the people to disdain and marginalization; the bureaucrat comprador capitalism, grown in cahoots with imperialist

capital up to win positions in different areas and on an international scale, but still based on the super-exploitation of the workers and the selling off the country's natural resources, that instead of 'development' and civil progress brings new forms of oppression even more ruthless and barbarized.

Three mountains which support and feed off each other. Against them a tumultuous people's war developed led by the heirs of the glorious beginning of Naxalbari, the Maoists, who 10 years ago united in the CPI(Maoist).

This people's war showed the power of the armed masses led by a Maoist Communist Party. Thanks to the leadership of this party, the People's War has spread across the country and has built its bases in about a third of its territory. Thus the people's war has become the main internal threat to the Indian regime and imperialism in a crucial region of the world. This people's war has radiated its message and strength among the oppressed masses in the world. Against this threat, the Indian regime, supported by imperialism, unleashed the most ferocious repression against the people in struggle. The "Operation Green Hunt" is a real war on people. The heart of this repression is to hit the CPI(Maoist), the leaders, cadres, members and supporters, not only in the areas of struggle but also in the cities, universities and in all classes and social sectors that support or sympathize with the people's war, the Maoist rebellion, the armed rebellion of the masses.

In a scenario of global crisis from which the imperialist system is unable to get out, the people's war in India is message and reason of hope, not only for the oppressed masses of the country but for the workers and peoples in the world. It is an experience to be made known to the masses around the world, to draw not only confidence from the strength of the actions of the People's Army, but also lessons on the nature and development of the people's movements that the party leads and the

people's war collects and inspires, because the advancement of people's war in India calls into question the balance of power not only in South Asia but in the entire structure of the world imperialist system.

For this, on 31 January 2015, for the third International Days of Action and Solidarity with the People's War in India, we appeal to organize massive initiatives and propaganda, of the extraordinary reality of this struggle, its achievements, the great difficulties it has passed and those that it still faces, the role in it of the masses, movements, classes, social sectors, and, most decisive, the leadership of Maoists.

We appeal to organize meetings, conferences, panels of information wherever active forces exist in solidarity and masses to which convey the thunderous echo of the revolution in India.

International Bulletin

March 2015

Three International Days of Actions
29 - 30 - 31 January 2015



Support the struggle to defeat "Operation Green Hunt 3rd Phase" of the fascist Modi government.
Free G.N. Saibabi!
Free all political and people's prisoners!

Support workers and people's struggles against anti-workers labour laws imposed in the interest of the multinational and Comprador Bureaucratic Bourgeoisie Companies

Support the People's War, a great hope of the Indian people and all proletarians and oppressed people in the world

Organize
- rallies, speeches, graffiti
- actions at the embassies and other governmental institutions of India
- Meetings, conferences, information panels




International Committee to Support the People's War in India
cspindia@gmail.com
icspwinda.wordpress.com

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For an International Delegation Against the War on People in India

For the Release of All Political Prisoners

Edited by the International Committee to Support the People's War in India

ICSPWI Report on the Three International Days of Actions in support of the people's war in India

The International Committee to support People's War in India salutes all the initiatives held in different countries of the world for the International Days of action on 29-30-31 January 2015. We are carefully collecting all these small and wide actions. They are a sign of solidarity of proletarians and peoples with the fighting masses in India, marching to the liberation from imperialism, feudalism and comprador bourgeoisie, along the epic rebellion began in Naxalbari on 1967, which impetuously comes up to the present day.

These actions are a strong exposure of the Brahmanic fascist regime of Modi who proceeds with the antiproletarian and anti-peoples policies and the third phase of the Operation Green Hunt, with which they try to wipe out the struggles and uprisings of the masses in India, the rights and needs of the adivasi people, all forms of organization of the mass movement, in the universities, in the different states of India, in order to assert in a totalitarian form the interests of the Indian bourgeoisie and imperialism. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism, activists of political parties, organizations, committees,

associations, democrats and human and people's rights defenders joined their voices and actions to those of the heroic fighters of the Indian people and their brave Maoist vanguard; these fighting masses and vanguard are giving with blood and sacrifice a high contribution to the cause of liberation of the Indian people and the struggle of the exploited and oppressed people in the world.

In these three days everyone gave what he could, from bigger organizations to individual comrades, from Maoist to anti-imperialists and solidarity forces, intellectuals, women and youth. These three days are just a step in the path taken by the ICSPWI, passing through other International Days; the great International Conference in Hamburg, organized together with the BGIA of Hamburg, in which we saw a wide participation; the International Day in solidarity with the political prisoners on 25 January 2014, with which we exposed India as a "prison-house of people's movement", demanding the release of 10 thousand political prisoners in India; up to the international meeting in Italy of 27-28



Above: Events in Rome



September 2014, in which we celebrated, spread, analyzed, the successes and achievements of the 10 years of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) leading the liberation struggle of the people.

With this activity ICSPWI reached a total of 60 countries over the past years, showing the great potential of the movement in support to the People's War in India, the existing energies to help the struggle against the Operation Green Hunt and against the more general government state repression in Indian and finally to spread the importance of the struggle of the Indian masses, the People's War led by CPI(Maoist), to change the balance of power in the world between imperialism and oppressed masses. Of course, we fully understand that ICSPWI's battles are just a part of the whole movement of support. The three Days have a special meaning in this context, they help to articulate the themes of what is, and only not be, a protracted campaign that does not end with these Days but will go on in the coming months and years, reminding the great epics of international solidarity and internationalism, as that against the War in Vietnam, as the campaigns in support of the People's War in Peru, Nepal, Philippines, etc. In a link of solidarity with the other today anti-imperialist campaigns for Palestine or Kobane...

In this sense, among of the initiatives, we point out the importance of the actions took place in Sweden, where a small demonstration at the embassy has highlighted the need to struggle to free Saibaba, Hem, and other



Top of the page: Events in Bergamo; Left: in Palermo



Events in Palermo, Italy; Bottom: in Stockholm, Sweden

intellectuals...persecuted by the Government of India; the actions in Italy, that reached the workers in the North and South of the country, steel factories, yards, sectors of the logistics workers, to explain the role of Indian MNCs, from Mittal to Tata, etc., those who exploit Indian workers, who sponsor and take benefits from the Operation Green Hunt, the deportation of Adivasis. These MNCs are tied to imperialism and on behalf of it are common enemies of and workers in Italy and Europe as well as masses in arms in India. In the same way, the initiative in France is also important, where the campaign has seen the debut of a newly created organization, the Internationalist Red Collective, who joined committees and associations from different cities in France, that re-launched internationalism and strongly announced the will to carry forward a protracted campaign of support.

These novelties in the campaign outlines the track of the work of ICSPWI in the future and all those who are out of it but move and want to move in the same path. Let us generalize the experience of Sweden with new protests at the embassies, consulates..! Let us generalize the experience of Italy, going to the factories to expose and hit the economic and financial interests of Indian MNCs, the MNCs of the imperialist countries that have ties with them, the States and Companies big suppliers of weapons to the Indian regime! Let us generalize the experience of France, the unity of internationalist and anti-imperialist organizations and committees to support the

people's war in India and defend the political and war prisoners all-around the world, of which more than 10 thousand political prisoners in India are a huge part!

At the same time ICSPWI calls all the militant forces to join its activities. It is important that the activities are the expression of the action of more parties and organisations and the methods of leadership, discussion and decision are free of hegemonism and inspired by the common cause we want to defend. Errors and

shortcomings in this activity are normal, to overcome them, in the spirit of unity and advancing to the goals, is necessary. The Committee reiterates that the battle in support of People's War in India and that against the operation Green Hunt and the suppression of human rights in India are complementary battles. It is right and necessary that in the struggle against the operation Green Hunt to have a front that goes far beyond the forces that support the people's war, within and out of ICSPWI.

This is the meaning of our unconditional support to a campaign for an International Delegation to India leading in the heart of the Palaces of the power of the Indian government the exposure and claim to STOP the Operation Green Hunt, STOP all forms of repression and violation of human rights in



Clockwise from top: Events in Milan and Taranto, Italy; France



India. Finally, ICSPWI feels it needs for the masses and their tactical and strategic perspectives to extend the knowledge of the people's war, its achievements, the 10th anniversary of the founding of the party that leads it, through the edition of Brochures, Books, translated in the different languages, Report on the people's War, Papers, Analysis and Essays written by other intellectuals who took side with the people. We support all those are already engaged in this work, we will cooperate to expand these editions, their circulation, the discussion, also with Seminar on them.

Stop Green Hunt!

Stop the murderer and genocide hand of Modi's government, at the service of multinationals and imperialism!

Support the people's war to the victory!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Lal saalam!

– ICSPWI, February 2015

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This page and the next: Posters, wall-writings and propaganda material for the Three Days of Actions



PRÉSENTATION :
Répression et résistance populaire en Inde

Dans le cadre des journées internationales d'action en appui à la guerre populaire en Inde, la Maison Norman Bethune vous invite à une rencontre où l'on fera le point sur ce qui se passe réellement dans la première - plus grande démocratie au monde -, où l'armée et la police n'hésitent pas à massacrer les masses populaires et à traquer les militants et militants qui osent se solidariser avec les lazzaris pour compte et les victimes d'un État oppresseur, au service des exploitateurs de toutes sortes.

Avec la participation de Dhruv Jain, porte-parole de la campagne internationale contre la guerre anti-populaire en Inde (Toronto)

Samedi 31 janvier • 15 h
1918, rue Frontenac FRONTENAC

Soirée d'un « 5 à 7 » amical pour célébrer le 80^e anniversaire du Parti communiste révolutionnaire
 Venez fêter avec nous et apporter votre contribution !
 Un passage le chapeau pour offrir au PCR le cadeau de nos rêves...



Malson Norman Bethune
 www.MalsonNormanBethune.ca • 514 983-1467



*Nella guerra popolare in India
 la rivoluzione nella rivoluzione
 delle donne*



a cura delle compagne del
Movimento Femminista Proletario Rivoluzionario
 Italia

29 30 31 xaneiro 2015

**Xornadas internacionais
 de solidariedade co pobo
 da India**



Contra a operación Green Hunt
 Contra a represión aos
 intelectuais revolucionarios
 Contra o rexime fascista de Modi
 Pola victoria revolucionaria
 do pobo !
 Comité Galego de Apoio a Guerra Popular na India

**SOUTIEN À LA
 GUERRE POPULAIRE EN INDE**



PROJECTION-DEBAT



30 JANVIER - 18H 2015
16 rue des Petites Ecuries, Paris

Collectif Rouge Internationaliste pour la
 défense des prisonniers révolutionnaires
 lecri.rouge@gmail.com




29 - 30 - 31 ENERO 2015

**3 DIAS DE APOYO INTERNACIONAL A LA
 GUERRA POPULAR EN LA INDIA**

ACCIONES - PINTADAS - CHARLAS - MOVILIZACIONES

Protests organised by ICAWPI against Narendra Modi's Canada visit

International Committee Against War on People in India (ICAWPI) Canada organised a protest rally against the visiting Indian Prime Minister and the enemy of the Indian people Narendra Modi. The rally was held outside Exhibition Place, Toronto where Modi was to attend a public reception on 15 April. The comrades urged progressive and anti-imperialist people and organizations to join and condemn Modi's visit and the Canadian state which collaborates with it. Below is the call issued by ICAWPI Canada on 11 April 2015 declaring the protest, followed by a statement by International League of People's Struggles (ILPS) - Canada against Modi's visit - MIB

Call of ICAWPI Canada to protest against the Visit of Narendra Modi

Narendra Modi has been on a world tour promoting India as a paradise for global capitalism; with free trade agreements, nuclear deals, and auctioning-off of the country's land, minerals, and cheap labour. Called "the next Ronald Reagan for the world" by U.S. Republicans, he will be visiting Canada from April 14th to 16th with stops in Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver. The corporate media, Harper government, and elite sections of the Indian diaspora are all rolling out the red carpet. But any glance at this man's history, and his actions since taking office, prove that he should be opposed by all supporters of social justice, equality and human rights. The Toronto chapter of the International Campaign Against the War on the People of India (ICAWPI) calls on all progressive individuals and organizations to join us on April 15th to stand in solidarity with the poor majority of Indian society, and to show Modi that his extremist right-wing agenda is not welcome here!

As a child Modi joined the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), a militant fascist organization whose founders admired Hitler and Mussolini. It upholds a twisted ideology of Hindu and Brahman supremacy known as Hindutva; which states that religious minorities in India must assimilate or be stripped of all

their rights. RSS members have regularly enforced this belief with violence, not only against Muslims, Sikhs, and Christians, but also against lower caste Hindus like the so-called "untouchables" or Dalits. Modi rose up through the RSS ranks, becoming a regional organizer and eventually being assigned to the political wing of Hindutva—the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). He served as Chief Minister of Gujarat from 2001-2014, and was the darling of local and global capitalists, responsible for billions in development and foreign investment while poverty increased and conditions of life for peasants and Adivasis (tribals) got worse. His BJP government also presided over one of the worst massacres since Indian independence, where over 2,000 Muslims were raped, burned, and hacked to death by Hindu nationalist mobs given the green light, and in many cases directly assisted by police and government officials. On the eve of the 'riots'—which experts say meets the legal definition of genocide—Modi was quoted as telling a top police officer to "let Hindus vent their anger" and "teach a lesson" to Muslims. Modi's role in the 2002 atrocities led to widespread international condemnation, including travel bans by Britain, the European Union, and the U.S. These were lifted as he rose in prominence

in Indian politics, and as more foreign companies sought investment opportunities in Gujarat.

In May 2014 Modi led the BJP to a landslide victory in the general election and became India's 14th Prime Minister. Since coming into office, his regime has continued and expanded his predecessor's legacy of violence, corruption, and war against the most marginalized segments of India's population. A third of his cabinet faces criminal charges; including rape, kidnapping, attempted murder, and inciting riots/communal disharmony. Modi is pushing forward laws like the Land Acquisition Bill, which will make it easier for companies to steal land from poor peasants and tribals. He is ramping up the brutal military occupation of Kashmir, and pouring troops and weapons into Operation Green Hunt—which since 2009 has seen thousands of Adivasi civilians and activists murdered, tortured, and falsely imprisoned under the guise of crushing the ever growing Maoist rebellion. Human rights organizations like Amnesty International have noted the increase in communal violence (i.e. attacks on Muslims, Christians, and Dalits) since Modi took office, and the "expanded large-scale surveillance of telephone and internet communications." People are now being arrested for simply criticizing the Prime Minister under backwards

defamation and sedition laws. Documentaries like 'India's Daughter'—the BBC documentary on the Mumbai gang-rape—are banned, while the RSS and others are allowed to promote hatred and division throughout the country.

Meanwhile, India is now being presented as the place for international business and investment. In September Modi launched the 'Make in India' campaign; promising to turn the country into a land of sweatshops, dams, special investment regions (free trade zones), and industrial corridors. There is no doubt this 'development' will mean billions in profit for a few both inside and outside India's borders, but it will be on the backs and the corpses of tribals, Dalits, peasants, and slum dwellers. None of this is reflected in the coverage of Modi's visit, and his trip is set to pass without any exposure of the crimes against humanity taking place on his watch. Let's show Modi and Harper that we don't buy the myth of "the world's largest democracy"! Let's show the thousands of Indian activists risking death and prison every day that they aren't alone in their struggle!

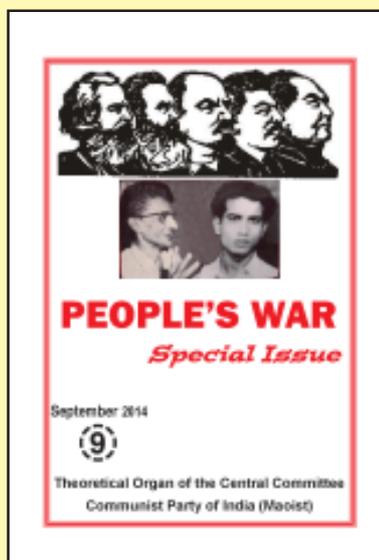
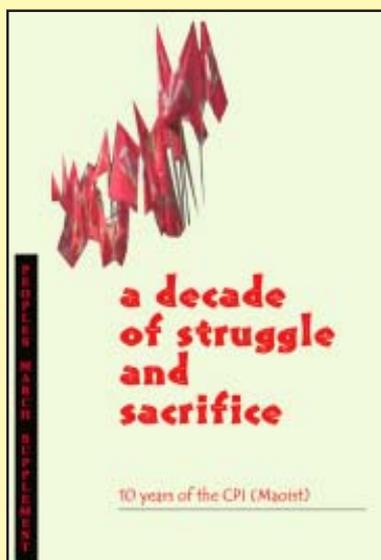
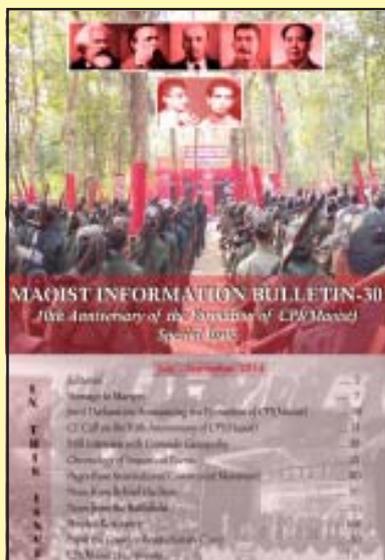
Down with Modi's fascist agenda!

No to corporate development on the backs of the poor!

Stop the war on the people of India!

Read and share

Tenth Anniversary of the Formation of CPI(Maoist) Special Issues



Right to Exist, Right to Resist: Expose and oppose Harper & Modi and their war on the people

*Statement of the International League of People's Struggle (ILPS) Canada
on the visit of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Canada*

From April 14 to 16, 2015, the Canadian State will be rolling out the red carpet for Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who was previously denied a visa to enter Canada because of his role in the 2002 mass killings and attacks on Muslims in the State of Gujarat. The visit demonstrates a growing closeness between the Modi and Harper regimes based on the common interests of the Canadian imperialist ruling class and the Indian comprador ruling class.

In coming to power, Modi and Harper have mobilized chauvinistic and racist ideology to build a reactionary electoral base and sell themselves to their ruling classes as leaders capable of safeguarding the continued exploitation of working class communities, the plunder of Indigenous peoples lands and resources, and a highly militarized and repressive international order.

International League of Peoples Struggles (ILPS) member organizations will be joining the "Communities United Against Narendra Modi" protest at 11am on Thursday April 16, 2015 at the Ross Street Temple – 8000 Ross St. @ South East Marine Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

Plunder of the People to Profit the Rich

Canadian mining companies are heavily invested in India and involved in the plunder of resources from rural communities and Adivasi (Indigenous) peoples, destruction of the natural environment on which these people rely, and extreme repression and human rights abuses by Indian state and paramilitary forces. Modi invites more of this exploitative

and oppressive 'investment' in his bid to boost India's economic growth and make a tiny super-rich minority even richer. Policies such as Modi's Land Acquisition Ordinance are intended to facilitate the dispossession of poor farmers and intensified plunder for the benefit of international mining companies and Indian elites. Mining plunder and super-exploitation abroad are an extension of Canadian imperialism's colonial policy and theft and plunder of Indigenous lands within the borders of so-called Canada. As in India, Indigenous communities here continue to resist encroachments on their lands but face serious coercion and repression as resource extraction, particularly oil and gas development, are viewed as the new frontier for big profit making for the Canadian ruling class.

This imperialist and colonial plunder of Indigenous lands and resources stacks on a broader anti-people agenda in both Canada and India of slashing of social programs that benefit poor and working class people, increased spending on military, policing and prisons, and tax cuts to corporations and the rich. In India the rural poor, peasants and landless workers, already squeezed under the neoliberal policies of Congress and other previous governments, face intensified land-grabbing and super-exploitation under the Modi regime.

As the grinding exploitation of monopoly capitalism becomes more acute and unbearable for the masses in its neoliberal articulation, the security apparatus and capacity for repression must be continually strengthened to contain the growing resistance and rebellion of the people.

War Against the People: From Operation Green Hunt to Bill C-51

In both India and Canada rapacious exploitation of people, communities and the land is accompanied and supported by a strengthened regime of repression, bolstered by racist and Islamophobic 'war on terrorism' rhetoric.

In India, over 1 million military and paramilitary personnel have been deployed internally to repress Adivasi and communist forces resisting development aggression in the North and East of India and to continue its brutal military occupation of Kashmir. Extrajudicial killings, torture and other human rights abuses on a massive scale accompany this deployment. The same repressive force is used against those who question the roots of massive social and economic inequality in India and seek to organize the masses for social and economic justice. Delhi University Professor GN Saibaba, held in prison for more than a year on trumped up charges, is just one example of targeting those who resist, even as political organizers and intellectual.

In India and Canada, listing of so-called 'terrorist organizations', uses the cover of reactionary violence (by actors like al Qaeda and ISIS, with clear links to imperialist intelligence agencies and imperialism's close regional allies) to attack, isolate and use gross state terrorism against genuine peoples struggles for national and social liberation. Harper's Bill C-51 attempts to extend the chill, criminalization and repression of those who question the reactionary policies of his government, Indigenous people who actively resist development aggression and colonization, and people who support liberation struggles abroad that have been labeled as so-called 'terrorists'.

Canada and India's increasingly cozy relationship with the racist colonial Israeli State constitutes an international dimension to the same strategy of violent repression and colonial encroachment. Canada unconditionally backs Israel's war crimes in Palestine and continuing occupation and colonization of Palestinian lands, with Harper proudly declaring himself as Israel's best friend. India has become the largest purchaser of Israeli weapons and is rapidly increasing trade and military cooperation with the Zionist state. Harper, Modi and Netanyahu represent a particular strategy of the ruling classes in their respective countries to mobilize chauvinism and racism behind a strategy of brutal and violent repression of those who stand in the way of profit maximization and super-exploitation.

Right to Exist, Right to Resist

We can't defeat the Harper-Modi reactionary agenda by voting in the electoral alternatives who function as the 'loyal opposition'. These liberal or social-democratic parties always prove themselves willing to implement the same anti-people policies, but give themselves a human face by peddling a "kinder, gentler capitalism" and using NGOs, liberal artists, academics, and other such apologists to propagate their line.

We can only turn this tide by organizing for genuine people power and by steadfastly upholding the right of people to exist with justice and dignity; to resist the repressive forces of imperialism, occupation and exploitation; and to rebel and struggle for liberation!

Right to Exist, Right to Resist!

No to the Modi government's war on the people!

No to operation Greenhunt!

No to Bill c-51: Scrap the so-called terrorist list!

Long Live International Solidarity!

ICSPWI Call for a Month of Activities and Initiatives in support of the Indian Maoist movement

The following statement, released by the ICSPWI on 20 May 2015, gave a call to organise “a month of activities and initiatives at the embassies, consulates, centers of economic interests of the Indian multinationals, public meeting to inform and develop people’s solidarity, to honour the martyrs of the revolution, presenting books and publications of the CPI(Maoist) and Indian intellectuals to learn about the situation in India and the advances of the revolutionary people’s struggle.” - MIB

Modi’s fascist Hindutva regime unleashes another wave of state repression and war on people

Let us respond intensifying counter-information, exposure, international and internationalist solidarity!

The Indian state, ruled by the Modi’s regime serving the Indian masters and imperialism, is developing a new stage of fierce repression on all fields with the aim to crush the people, stop the people’s war, attack the Maoists who lead it. In order to speed up the plans of selling off the natural resources to the domestic and foreign MNCs, the Indian regime is restructuring its entire repressive apparatus: army, air force, police, paramilitary gangs. They attack not only the “Naxalite threat”, but all the movements opposing their policies and resisting the ‘Operation Green Hunt’. They also attack the democratic intellectuals, human rights activists and any dissenting voice is heard, to wipe out anyone around the people’s movements and the people’s war led by the Maoists. They attack the adivasi populations living on the lands rich in natural resources, where the people’s war is stronger, to eliminate the new people’s power that is blossoming there. In recent weeks, in particular, the Indian regime has widely touted the illegal arrests of estimated revolutionary intellectuals and social activists, already criminalized and forced to go underground and then branded as terrorists, whose only crime is the belonging to the CPI (Maoist).

Comrades Murali Kannampally and Ismail Hamza were arrested in the hospital

of Talegaon Dabhade where the first was undergoing medical treatment, while comrades Roopesh, his wife Shyna, and others were captured in Coimbatore. It is known that at least two of them have been denied legal assistance and medical care they need, while other prisoners revealed that, while questioning, the police threatened to take them to a forest and execute them in fake encounters or that their family will be arrested. Under any kind of pretext, their illegal detention is extended and it is feared the resort to torture, as already occurred many cases. Against these arrests in the recent days there was a wide mobilization in India for the release of prisoners and to defend their living and detention conditions.

The persecution of intellectuals and democrats in the University never stopped. GN Saibaba, professor at Delhi University, with a disability of 90 percent has been in prison for a year while the trial has not even started and the courts have repeatedly rejected his bail application, despite the evidence that he represents no danger and has no chance to escape. Meanwhile, the witch hunt continues on students and intellectuals branded for ‘Maoists links’, threatened, harassed, arrested, detained for years waiting for a trial, that, when celebrated, at the end often will acquit them. In India and around the world the initiatives

of solidarity demanding their immediate release and the repeal of the draconian laws, a colonial heritage, applied to haunt them. The same laws used to sentence for life under 'sedition', Raja Sarkhel and Prasun Chatterjee, members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, an officially not banned organization, along with Chatradhar Mahato and three other known activists of the people.

Modi's regime increases to a large-scale the repression and displacement, often with massacres, on the adivasis and people who resist the deportation from their land to give space to the big projects which will devastate their lands forever. The CPI (Maoist) reveals how the Indian state is preparing a 'Salva Judum 22', the replica of the first Salva Judum unleashed in recent years. Salva Judum is the infamous name given to the paramilitary gangs of Hindu fundamentalists who were given free hand and full impunity for atrocities, fires, destruction, massacres, rapes, committed in the name of development' in many villages. It is a new escalation of the war on the people lasting since 2009 - the Operation Green Hunt - that the struggling people's masses and all the sections of the democratic

opposition in the Indian society are countering on all fields, as occurred during the first Salva Judum, whose gangs were hit and defeated by the masses and the people's war, led by the CPI (Maoist).

The initiatives of resistance to stop the war on the people multiply throughout India, while the people's movement aiming to overthrow the ruling classes grows. Repression will not stop but feeds the rebellion. The comrades arrested are well-known and loved by the people, who express solidarity and intensify the struggle. But we also urgently need to intensify the international and internationalist solidarity, that in recent years developed in many forms, to stop the genocidal hand of Modi and support the struggle of the Indian masses. The International Committee to Support the People's War in India calls the whole movement to mobilize in a protracted campaign of counter-information and exposure of the Indian regime and imperialism that sustains it.

Stop Green Hunt!

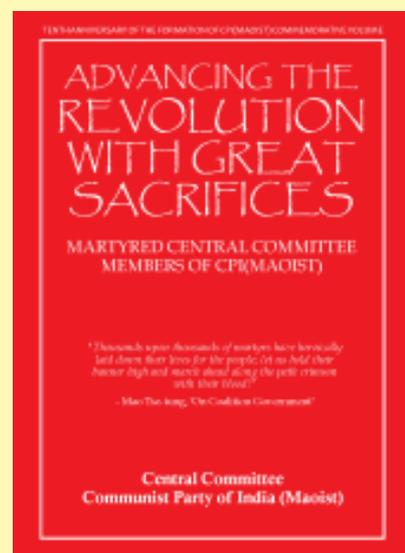
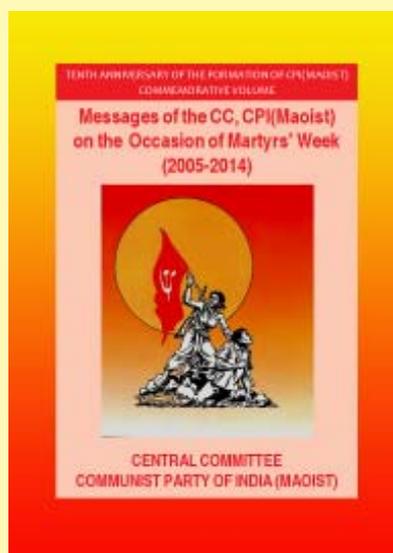
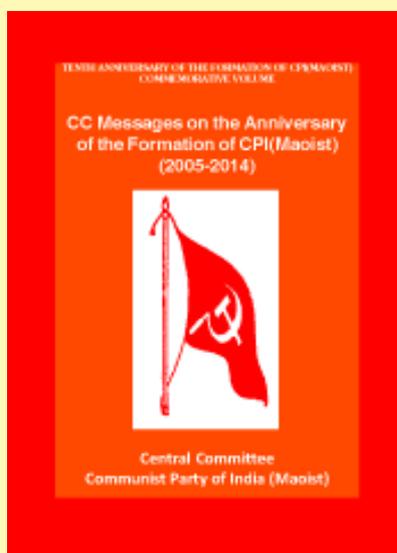
Defend the arrested comrades and political prisoners!

Support the struggling masses!

- ICSPWI, 20 May 2015

Read and Share

Tenth Anniversary of the Formation of CPI(Maoist) Commemorative Volumes



May Day International Statement, 2015

Proletarians of all countries, unite!

Red and Internationalist May Day!

*Crises, wars, repression, oppression, unemployment, poverty!
Proletarians and oppressed peoples, let us unite and
take the future in our hands!
Long Live Revolution!*

Imperialism continues crossing a deep economic crisis and unloading it on the proletarians and peoples of the world. They speak about recovery, but the only thing that recovers is the rush to profits, wealth and arms.

For the proletarians, poor peasants and other people's masses in every country of the world, instead, we see unemployment, labor laws increasing precariousness, exploitation and slavery, misery, plunder of raw materials and energy resources, devastation of environment and territories.

Youth without work are now the majority, in spite of their educational and cultural growth. New technologies are used to make more profits, intensify exploitation and the despotic command and control on labour and increase the destructive power of arms.

Against this situation proletarians and masses rise up, in the imperialist countries, as well as in the countries oppressed by imperialism. Proletarians and masses cannot accept a worse and worse condition of life and work; a life of hardship with neither hope, nor future, and they hate more and more their oppressed and harassers.

In the oppressed countries, workers, peasants and youth have repeatedly come out in the streets braving severe repression to fight back the attacks on their livelihoods; the peasantry, main force for the New Democratic Revolution, withstand the reactionary anti-

peasant policies of displacement and annihilation and persist in the struggle for lands against old and "new" forms of semi-feudal domination, base of the imperialist rule.

In the imperialist countries the uprisings of youth and immigrants from Ferguson to Stockholm, to the banlieues in Paris, the general workers' struggles, which often clash with the repressive apparatus of the State.

All of this shows that the revolution, as tendency and need, is increasingly emerging and clashes with the reactionarization and fascisization of states and governments.

Wherever, in the struggles and people's wars, the forefront role of women advances, to put an end to the heinous class and gender oppression that fills the streets of the world with rapes, femicides, and to demand a revolution for a true liberation.

In order to face and prevent the people's rebellion, imperialists, their States, their right or claimed "left" governments, respond with fierce repression, massacres, persecution; demagoguery and plotting. They establish police states that rub out political, social and individual freedoms, in a vain attempt to stop the people's wave and the revolutionary organization of masses.

They also employed the enticements of electoral farce of reformists, social democrats and revisionists in order to contain the rage of the mass within their reactionary system.

These forces foster the illusion that some 'pro-people' government can overcome the ravages of the crisis; for instance, in Greece, highest expression of the crisis in Europe, forces of new social democracy as SYRIZA, come to power as a last resort, but they are not able to stand up to the diktats of European capital and banks or give response to the needs and struggle of masses.

Also if the service done to imperialism by such fake left forces who misguide the masses still remain as a hurdle, in many countries the masses respond with the intensification of the class struggle and an increasingly massive abstention and boycott.

In Ukraine and Eastern Europe reactionary, also Nazi-like, forces advance, supported by US, EU and NATO, in a framework of inter-imperialist contention with Putin's Russia.

The masses are justly struggling against fascism and Western imperialism, but they need a genuine communist leadership to be not pawns of imperialist Russia expansionism.

The rebellion of proletarians and masses demands a radical change and the only means to achieve this is to overthrow, weapons in hand, the ruling classes and establish a new society free from exploitation, oppression and imperialism.

Within the crisis, inter-imperialist contradictions become sharper and tendency to a new world partition war becomes more and more insistent - although the contradiction between imperialism and oppressed peoples and nations remains the principle contradiction in the world - the revolution remains the main trend and is embodied by the potential new wave of the world proletarian revolution.

In order to become successful new democratic revolutions marching to socialism in the countries oppressed by imperialism, and proletarian and socialist revolutions marching to communism in the imperialist countries, the rebellions of masses need a genuine revolutionary communist party in each country, a united front of all the exploited and oppressed masses led by the proletariat and a revolutionary people's army.

Where the masses lack these instruments, their heroic and bold struggles are defeated and / or end to be prey of reactionary forces, always tied to the imperialist system, that cannot free them from the social, economic and political chains.

In the name of the war on terrorism, imperialism unleashes wars and domestic terror. But

imperialism is the true terrorism, the monster that we must fight and overthrow.

What in the world is worse than imperialism?

Imperialism, especially US, intensifies the policy of war, invasion and aggression in Iraq, Afghanistan and fosters wars in Syria, Libya, Yemen and throughout the Middle East and West Asia. They respond to the people's revolts in the Arab countries by installing in power forces that continue the policy of the old tyrants and regimes, as in Egypt, in cahoots and alliance with the Zionist gendarme, Israel, and other reactionary regimes in the region, from Turkey to Iran, Saudi Arabia.

In these wars and interventions, they arm feudal and reactionary forces which then turn against them, bringing the war within the imperialist countries themselves with fierce attacks that undermine the security and strength of those States, within which there are masses and sections of rebel immigrants who hate imperialism.

In the field where these direct and indirect interventions took place, imperialism continues applying the policy of Low Intensity Conflict (LCI) with agents and plots to put masses against masses, to divert the target of the struggles of the oppressed peoples

from their main enemy, with the aim of dividing the anti-imperialist united front, as now in Syria facing the Arab and Kurdish masses.

Where the ISIS advances, the masses fight and resist, as Kurdish masses, with a leading role of women, in the front row in Rojava, Kobane. But only by fighting with the People's War, not only the ISIS but also imperialism and the reactionary regimes in the region, the masses can free themselves from social and national oppression.

The bourgeoisie and its sophisticated intellectuals, in the imperialist citadels as in the centers of culture in the countries oppressed by imperialism, sing the funeral of the working class and its ideology, powerfully drawn by Marx, Engels Lenin, Stalin Mao, but in every corner of the world we are witnessing a huge resumption of the workers' struggle, classist and combative, that shakes the citadels of capital, also in China, as well as all countries of the alleged development of capital, the so-called, "emerging countries".

In the imperialist system, big countries, such as Brazil, Turkey, etc. are crossed by strong struggles of workers, peasants and other masses and show

how the economic rise of these countries under the rule of imperialism makes them “giant with feet of clay” and land of revolution.

There is no place in the world that does not see tensions and sharpening of the class struggle.

In this framework it is the People’s War, led by Marxist-Leninist-Maoist parties, the only strategic reference of the liberation struggle.

The People’s War in India, hitting directly at one of the major bastions of imperialism and reaction in the world, has roused great enthusiasm among the revolutionary masses all over the world and become a powerful internationalist rallying point. Together with the People’s Wars in the Philippines, Peru, and Turkey, it continues to undermine imperialism and shows the path to overthrow the system of exploitation and oppression of imperialism and the feudal reactionary forces and the construction of a new power and society.

The Marxist-Leninist-Maoists communists in the world must construct and strengthen Communist Parties to take up their tasks of leadership and development, ridding their ranks of revisionist and capitulationist tendencies, as Prachandism in Nepal, Avakianism in the US, the Right Opportunist Line, in all forms, in Peru, etc., without falling, at the same time, into the sterile petty bourgeois revolutionarism and dogmatism.

The building of the communist parties must take place in the fire of the class struggle with close ties with the masses, in function of the revolutionary struggle for the power.

This May Day 2015 calls us to lift high and strong the red flag of communism and revolution in every demonstration, in every anti-imperialist struggle in the world, bringing and renewing with strength the slogan of: “Proletarians and oppressed peoples of the world, unite!”

Let us unite to stop imperialist and reactionary wars, to crush imperialism and reaction around the world!

Let us salute the martyrs of the people and revolution, let us support the struggle and free revolutionary and communist political prisoners around the world!

Let us bring forth the genuine proletarian internationalism in the leadership of proletarian struggles, in the struggles of the peoples to create the conditions and advance towards an international organisation of communists!

Let us support people’s wars until victory!

Let us take the future of communism in our hands!

Declaration signed by:

Collective of Iranian Maoists
Committee Building the Maoist Communist Party, Galicia, Spanish state
Committees for the Founding of the (Maoist) Communist Party, Austria
Communist (Maoist) Party of Afghanistan
Communist Movement of Serbia
Communist Party of Brazil Red Fraction – CPB (RF)
Communist Party of Ecuador Red Sun – CPE (RS)
Communist Party of India (Maoist)
Communist Party of Turkey / Marxist-Leninist – TKP/M-L
Democracy and Class Struggle, British State
Great Unrest WSRP, Wales, British State
Long March Towards Communism, Spain
Maoist Communist Group, USA
Maoist Communist Movement Tunisia
Maoist Communist Party Italy
Maoist Communist Party Manipur
Maoist Revolutionary League - Sri Lanka
Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Party Construction Committee (Germany) MLM-PAK
Network of communist Blogs
New Communist Party (Liaison Committee) USA
Peru People’s Movement (Committee for Reorganizing)
Red Fraction of Communist Party of Chile – RF
CPC – PPM (CR)
Red Block (Unity of Maoists) France
Revolutionary Communist Party (PCR-RCP Canada)
Revolutionary Intellectual -Cultural Front, Nepal
Revolutionary Praxis - United Kingdom
Serve the People - Communist League of Norway
Servir le Peuple - Sheisau Sorelh - Occitany - French state
Workers Voice – Malaysia

The statement below was issued by the Committee in Support of the People's War in India, Afghanistan on 27 May 2015 demanding the release of Comrade Ajith. ICSPWI endorsed this statement and call and decided to launch an international campaign for his release in its next meeting - MIB

Fight for the Release of Comrade Ajith!

Statement of the Committee in Support of the People's War in India, Afghanistan

The reactionary Indian state under the leadership of Modi led Hindu fascist government added another crime to its long list of crimes against humanity. On May 9, this year India's so-called 'Anti-terrorism Squad' stormed a hospital in Pune, Maharashtra state, and arrested an ailing revolutionary intellectual, political activist, and a prominent thinker of the Indian left, comrade Ajith for the crime of belonging to the Communist Party of India (Maoist), and dedicating his entire life to the struggle against class, caste, gender, national, and imperialist oppression and for revolution and social justice.

Yes! Comrade Ajith's crime is to dedicate more than four decades of his life to the relentless struggle against a brutal and reactionary system which is exploiting, oppressing, grinding, and sucking the blood of hundreds of millions of the wretched of the earth. A system which is directly responsible for the daily death of 6000 children due to hunger, poverty and preventable diseases. A system which is displacing tens of millions of people from their habitat and destroying their livelihood in order to extract profit for multinational corporations.

Yes! Comrade Ajith's crime has been to think and imagine and fight for a better world, in which all these atrocities become history. But for the reactionary Indian state, which shamelessly claims to be the "biggest democracy" in the world this is a crime. This illustrates the fact that in an asymmetrical

society divided along class, caste, and gender lines democracy for all peoples is a farce and a façade to cover the ugly reality of the system of exploitation and oppression. As a matter of fact this greatest of democracies is nothing but a political machine of violence and repression for buttressing the hegemony of zombie-like bourgeois comprador and feudal parasitic classes.

Comrade Ajith is an ideologue of the CPI (Maoist), which is currently leading a revolutionary people's war to demolish the system of semi-feudal, capitalist and imperialist oppression and exploitation and to establish new democracy and socialism. Comrade has dedicated more than four decades of his life for this cause. He was the secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) Naxalbari, which merged with the CPI (Maoist) on May 1, 2014.

Comrade is a relentless revolutionary activist and theoretician. He has penned several books on revolutionary theory and class and caste issues in India. He is an exemplary communist revolutionary and a committed internationalist. The international communist movement owes much to him. He has served as an editor of the international revolutionary magazine, A World to Win. After the collapse of Revolutionary Internationalist Movement, comrade dedicated his intellectual labor to the cause of struggle against neo-revisionism that was responsible for liquidating the RIM. A book length essay of comrade Ajith, Against

Avakianism, has been translated into several languages including into Farsi-Dari.

On May 9 of this year comrade was arrested in a hospital by the repressive forces of the fascist Indian state, while comrade was undergoing treatment for a bypass surgery. Comrade Hamza Ismail was also arrested while he was aiding and attending to his ailing comrade. Let us not allow the reactionary Indian state to get away with this crime.

The Committee in Support of the Peoples War in India–Afghanistan calls on all revolutionary and progressive individuals and organizations, political and social justice activists, and the revolutionary masses to strive and expose and

resist the crimes of the reactionary Indian state; defend comrade Ajith and comrade Ismail, and put pressure on the Indian state to allow comrade Ajith seek the medical attention he needs, and demand his immediate release.

Let us not let any stone unturned in solidarity with the revolutionary people's war and the struggling masses in India and in the fight for the release of comrade Ajith.

Long live revolutionary people's war in India!

Long live the revolutionary Indian masses!

Long live Comrade Ajith!

Down with the reactionary Indian state!

Down with the BJP Hindu fascism!

Message from Communist Party of Greece (m-l) on the 10th anniversary of CPI(Maoist)

To the CC of CP of India (Maoist)

The Leading Organ of the Communist Party of Greece (marxist-leninist) sends you our warm comradely greetings for the tenth anniversary of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), the vanguard force of the Indian people in his struggle for national and social liberation.

We believe that the unification of the communist forces in India and the founding of the Party were an important step towards the advancement of the revolutionary movement in India with broader impact on the communist forces all over the world. We watch with interest the struggles of the workers, the peasants and the oppressed masses of India, we take courage from their successes and their resolution.

We stand in solidarity with the struggles of Indian revolutionaries.

We condemn the savage suppression and oppression by the Indian state. The murders, persecutions, and arrests against the revolutionaries will not achieve the aims of the Indian state. The power of the revolutionary forces that is based on the people is unconquerable.

The workers, the youth, and the progressive and revolutionary forces in Greece stand wholeheartedly alongside the revolutionary struggles in India. They organize actions of solidarity to the political prisoners and publicize the state oppression and the violation of democratic and human rights of the struggling masses of India.

The LO of CPG(m-l)

Athens 22/9/2104

*Letter to Communist (Maoist) Party of Afghanistan from CPI(Maoist)
on the successful completion of its Second Congress*



**COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)
CENTRAL COMMITTEE**

International Department

2 January 2015

To
Central Committee,
Communist (Maoist) Party of Afghanistan

Dear Comrades,

We humbly pay homage to the martyrs of the Afghanistan revolutionary movement, in particular to your Central Committee member comrade Aziz. The sacrifices made by these heroic proletarian fighters will forever remain a source of inspiration to the people.

The successful completion of the Second Congress of your party is a joyful and inspiring event. On behalf of our Central Committee, the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army, the Revolutionary People's Committees and the revolutionary masses we greet you with a resounding Lal Salam on your grand achievement.

The Maoist movement of Afghanistan has a long history. You represent that revolutionary tradition and continue to take it forward. Afghanistan is situated at a key point, connecting Central and South Asia. Politically, it is of immense importance as a warfront against imperialism, particularly US imperialism. This is even more so because the red banners of the international proletariat contest for the vanguard role in this war with religious ideologies that pull the people backward. The success of your party in tackling and resolving this complex situation and victoriously advancing the new democratic revolution will play a very important role in unleashing the revolutionary potential of these regions. We look forward to learning from the lessons summed up in your Congress and wish you all success in advancing along the line it has laid down.

In conclusion, we cherish the internationalist views expressed in your statement hailing the recent advance in the unity of Maoists in our country and enthusiastically reciprocate its warm sentiments.

With revolutionary greetings,

Arun
International Department,
Central Committee
Communist Party of India (Maoist)

*Joint Statement of Communist Party of India (Maoist) and
Maoist Communist Party Manipur against Obama's Visit to India*

Unite in struggle against the Indian state!

26 January 2015

Under the signboard of globalisation, structural adjustment and open market economy world imperialism has announced its global agenda to further intensify the domination, exploitation and oppression of the people. The current global crisis of world imperialism has further sharpened its attacks, bringing about the inevitability of even more misery, horror, devastation and war, on a world scale. The proletariat and the oppressed people of the world continue to resist this agenda by raising revolutionary struggles, against imperialism and the subservient reactionary ruling classes of different countries, generating a new wave of people struggles all over the world, particularly in the oppressed countries. As Mao had formulated, the oppressed countries constitute the storm centres of world revolution and revolution is the main trend in the world today.

The region of South Asia continues to provide a concentrated expression of this truth. South Asia, with more than 1/5th of the world population, is a simmering volcano, as recognised by the imperialists themselves. All the major contradictions in the region are intensifying and call for revolutionary solutions.

In India, national liberation movements are continuing in Kashmir, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur. The protracted people's war continues to rage in Central and Eastern India and is now opening up a new front in the South West. Various people's struggles against imperialism and the reactionary ruling classes are also surging forward. India forcibly maintains the oppressed nationalities under its hegemony. Not only does the Indian army of occupation crush their just demands with utmost brutality, they have been pitting one section of the people against the other to drown their just struggles in oceans of blood. This is to be seen in Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, Kashmir and Central and Eastern India. Naga regiments are deployed in the latter against the people's war and Indian Army is deployed in Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya to suppress the national liberation movements.

The Indian state is more and more functioning as the regional gendarme of US imperialism and thus fulfilling its expansionist ambitions, suppressing people's movements in the sub-continent. Indian rulers have been even more crudely intervening in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives. The recent visits of the Indian Prime Minister to various countries in Asia and hobnobbing with US and other imperialists are new steps to preserve and consolidate its political and economic hegemony in South Asia region, contending with China. Barack Obama, the US President, comes as chief guest for the Indian expansionists' show off parade of the 26th to promote this and tighten US control. The Indian expansionist state backed by world imperialism, particularly US imperialism, constitutes the common enemy of the peoples of South Asia.

The Modi regime of the BJP is transforming the state into a fascist apparatus to crush all types of democratic movements in India, surpassing all its predecessors. It is attacking worker's rights and going all out to deepen imperialist penetration of the economy. It is imposing Brahmanic fascist values in all spheres of society. The main thrust of this offensive is a new phase of the 'war on people' (Operation Green Hunt) aimed at destroying the on-going protracted people's

war and intensification of suppression of various national movements. This means more fake encounters (of both revolutionaries and common people), more loot, destruction, mayhem, tortures and atrocities on people, more attacks, political and physical, on any kind of opposition, more trampling of civil rights, and more severe repression in various forms on political prisoners incarcerated in prisons all over the country.

State violence in India is institutionalised through constitutional immunity to the police, the paramilitary and the army. The most notorious form of this is the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (1958). The AFSPA has its roots in British colonial legislation dating back to the mid-19th century. More directly, it was based on a British colonial ordinance, called the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance promulgated in 1942 to assist in suppressing the 'Quit India Movement', part of the struggle against British colonialism. The AFSPA has been operative for years together in large parts of the Northeast region of India and in Jammu Kashmir. The AFSPA empowers security forces to arrest and enter property without warrant, to shoot to kill, even in circumstances where they are not at imminent risk. It's a license to kill and rape when they want. It has facilitated grave human rights abuses, including extrajudicial execution, 'disappearance', rape and torture. Declaring an area a 'disturbed area' and granting the military extensive powers is in practice imposing an undeclared emergency regime. The AFSPA has allowed members of the armed forces to perpetrate abuses with impunity. They have been shielded by clauses in the AFSPA that prohibit prosecutions from being initiated without permission from the Central government. Such permission is rarely granted.

If the AFSPA allows the most heinous suppression to be legitimised by the constitutional standards of the Indian state, all of this and worse is being done as part of 'Operation Green Hunt' in the battle zones of the people's war led by the Communist Party of India (Maoist) in Central and Eastern India, without any pretence of legality and even in open violation of judicial sanctions. Here the victims are mainly the adivasis and dalits at the bottommost layers of society. In a span of ten years nearly two thousand have been killed and countless more brutally tortured, and jailed. This brutal multi-pronged countrywide offensive on people's various resistances, particularly targeting the Maoist movement, has been raging unabated, since its launch in mid-2009 by the UPA-2 government till date. Preparations for its Third Phase are going on at a rapid pace under the fascist NDA Government.

The peoples of Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Jammu Kashmir have been for long victims of the Indian state's counter insurgency operations. Thousands have been killed by the heartless Indian armed forces. In Manipur alone, according to rough estimates, eight thousand nine hundred and eighty three beloved people have been killed, under the AFSPA. The sixteen lakh indigenous population in Manipur live under the jackboots of one lakh Indian armed forces killers equipped with sophisticated weapons.

This is the real face of Indian 'democracy'. This is the reality of the Indian Republic. It is a prison house of nations. It is a sweatshop for imperialism and its comprador lackeys. It is a torture chamber for the oppressed and exploited.

We appeal to the people, to the oppressed nationalities and the exploited, all over India,

Let us all unite to overthrow the Indian state and destroy this monstrosity!

Let us support each other in our struggles!

Let us advance along the path of protracted people's war guided by Marxism-Leninism-Maoism!

Let us fan the flames of new democratic revolution and thus serve the cause of the world socialist revolution!

Communist Party of India (Maoist)

Maoist Communist Party Manipur

Condemn the arrest of the activists of ATIK, New Women and New Democratic Youth by the European Imperialists!

On 15 April 2015 a coordinated attack was launched by the police of Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France simultaneously targeting the leaders of ATIK – one of the largest associations of Turkish migrant workers in Europe – along with activists of New Women and New Democratic Youth organisations. The special forces forcibly entered the houses of the activists by breaking doors and windows and conducted searches. Seven members of the ATIK General Council were arrested in Germany, while three comrades were arrested in Greece and one each in France and Switzerland. All the twelve comrades have been charged and arrested under draconian ‘Anti-Terror’ laws promulgated by these countries after the 9/11 attacks in the US in 2001. These arrests are in blatant violation of European and international laws.

Three of the arrested comrades have undergone prison terms for tens of years in Turkey after being falsely implicated by the tyrannical Turkish government in TKP/ML-related cases – a *modus-operandi* which is so frequently used also by the Indian state against its political opponents. It was precisely because of the persecution they faced back home that their application for asylum was accepted by

the European countries. Since then they have been living in Germany, France and Switzerland ten to twenty or more years and were actively working in the movement of the Turkish workers. The arrests have shown that even the most ‘advanced’ of the European countries are no less ruthless than the Turkish government when it comes to suppressing revolutionaries.

This suppression campaign is undertaken as per the ‘War on Terror’ carried out globally by the European imperialist governments under the overall leadership of US imperialism and in conjunction with the autocratic Turkish government. The reasons for this violent attack are not difficult to guess. These revolutionary organisations of the Turkish working people of Europe are connected to the revolutionary Maoist movement of Turkey. They extend support to the protracted people’s war carried out by the valiant Turkish comrades, the national liberation struggle of the Kurdish people and the democratic movements against the Turkish state. MIB and Indian revolutionaries join the comrades in Europe in strongly condemning and protesting against the arrests and demand their immediate release.

Release 23 Brazilian political activists immediately!

As was reported in the earlier issues of MIB, Brazilian communist revolutionaries, political activists and democrats have been facing continuous persecution from the Brazilian ruling classes, no matter who is at the helm of the country’s government of the day. As a part of the fascist clampdown of the state on its political adversaries, 23 political activists from the capital city Rio de Janeiro were arrested, put behind bars and prosecuted in court on fabricated charges by using the anti-government protests in June 2013. It is evident that the political activists have been arrested for working among the exploited and oppressed masses of Brazil to organise them against the exploitative ruling classes who are

the props of imperialism. The government wants to present their imprisonment as an example before the masses so that they dare not challenge the status-quo any more.

The arrests, instead of silencing the revolutionary and democratic forces of Brazil, have generated widespread indignation among them against the state. They have undertaken campaigns demanding the release of the 23 political prisoners. It has now been intensified as the hearing in the lower court is in its final phase and it will pronounce its judgment in the coming days. MIB extends its solidarity with this struggle and demands the immediate and unconditional release of the 23 Brazilian comrades.

Statements of CPI(Maoist)



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST) CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Press Release

08-12-2014

Kasalpara Ambush is the result of the Brahmanical Hindu-fascist repressive policies pursued by the National Democratic Alliance government in the leadership of Bharatiya Janata Party!

**Revolutionary greetings to the heroic
fighters and commanders of PLGA!**

On 2 December the glorious People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA) was formed. PLGA was making preparations in Maoist struggle areas all over the country to celebrate its 14th anniversary with the masses. On the other hand, the police commandos and paramilitary forces deployed in their lakhs in the Maoist struggle areas were conducting their 'cordon, search and destroy' operations in order to disrupt the PLGA Week. As per this operation attacks on villages, arrest of the people, subjecting them to cruel torture, violence on women and frisking on roads and highways continued. In such a condition, in a courageous tactical counter-offensive campaign (TCOC) conducted by our valiant PLGA in Kasalpara of Chintagufa area of South Bastar Division (Sukma district), Dandakaranya on 1 December, the jawans of CRPF's 223 Battalion was forced to bite the dust wherein 14 COBRA (commando force of CRPF) personnel were wiped out and 15 injured. The COBRA jawans had to run for their lives. The weapons of the dead jawans were seized by our PLGA. These are as follows – 7 AK-47, 3 UBGL AK-47, 3 LMG (INSAS) and 1 SLR. The guerrillas could also take away ammunition and some other military equipment.

Our Central Committee is extending revolutionary greetings to the PLGA guerrillas and commanders who successfully conducted the Kasalpara ambush in the background of the policies adopted by the central and state governments to intensify the Operation Green Hunt being carried out for the last five years with the aim of crushing the entire revolutionary movement of the country. This ambush, carried out after the NDA government led by BJP's Narendra Modi captured the reigns of political power by winning a majority in the Lok Sabha elections, has a

historic significance. Our party strongly condemns the false propaganda carried out by the media about the alleged dishonouring of the dead jawan's bodies by the fighters of our PLGA. In fact, such degraded culture is being inculcated by the fascist rulers in their own armed forces. This reality can be understood by the people by witnessing the videos captured by them after killing our comrades incidents like Gadchiroli's Medri, Dobur etc.

Rajnath Singh, who became the union home minister immediately after the BJP-led NDA government came to power at the centre, sent ten additional battalions for Bastar Police Division of Chhattisgarh. Most of these forces have been deployed in Sukma, Dantewada, Bijapur, Bastar, Kondagaon, Narayanpur and Kanker – i.e., in all the districts of this police Division. All these enemy forces have arrived here as per the policies pursued by the Narendra Modi government and pegged their tent in the mineral-rich areas. Attempts are going on in full swing to start mining in several mineral-rich areas including Raoghat where a railway line is being laid for this very purpose. The entire Dandakaranya is becoming a boiling cauldron as a result of the brutal repressive policies under the fascist Operation Green Hunt carried out through the police and paramilitary forces in Bastar Police Division as well as Rajnandgaon, Durg, Gariaband, Sarguja and Mahasamund districts along with Maharashtra's Gadchiroli and Gondia districts. Various central paramilitary forces and the police of Chhattisgarh and its neighbouring states are carrying out unrestrained severe attacks in the rural areas of Bijapur, Sukma and Dantewada districts. Along with Chhattisgarh forces, Maharashtra's C-60 and Andhra Pradesh's Greyhound commandos are striking terror among the masses by carrying out joint operations and ruthless repression. With the aim of opening up mines and exploit the natural resources by crushing the Maoist movement, the government armed forces are combing the forests. Men, women, the old and the young are all living in terror as a result of the 'cordon, search and destroy' operations led by the IG of Bastar Division SRP Kalluri. After the Brahmanical Hindu-fascist forces came to power, the amount of booty already declared on the heads of Maoist leaders have been increased many times over. In order to entice the revolutionary forces, they are putting forward many temptations along with many new policies. The common people are being arrested and presented as wanted Maoists. IG Kalluri has left behind even Goebbels in spreading lies and fables about large-scale surrender of Maoists. The intellectuals have widely exposed the hollow and baseless stories of the so-called Maoist surrenders.

On the other hand, the people are being forced to come out onto the streets in their thousands against police atrocities. In October 2014, the people got together to hold protest rallies demanding the punishment of the policemen responsible for the killing of three women Madkam Rambatti, Jamili and Lakshmi near Potegaon in Bhairamgarh area and against the rape and brutal murder of Shambatti from Nemed village of the same area by the police. Thousands of adivasi men and women protested in front of Dantewada jail in March 2014 against the illegal arrest and imprisonment of their fellow villagers. Hidma of Pidmel village and Vetti Hidme of Ramum village of Konta area were arrested and murdered in cold blood in July-August 2014. In the same way, Podium Ganga in Jaggavaram and Doddi Bheema of Kotaguda were arrested and brutally murdered by the police. Karram Aitu was killed in indiscriminate firing by the police on the villagers of Dumri Paralnar in Bijapur district. The police reigned terror in the rural areas of Bijapur, Sukma and Dantewada districts from 30 September to 2 October. Kurse Aitu of Muranga village was caught and killed. In the meantime Biju Kola, a young peasant of Viskasalli village in Gadchiroli district was killed in a fake encounter. The police is propagating the lie that all these unarmed adivasis were Maoists.

The struggling masses of Dandakaranya are exposing the brutality of the police by strongly protesting against these murders. Thousands of people facing the serious problems like mining in their land and exploitation of natural resources took out a 'Chalo Kirandul' rally on 10 October 2014. Our Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee (DKSZC) had called Dandakaranya Bandh on 8 November 2014 against the daily increasing so-called surrenders, against police attacks and

atrocities. It is known to all that the struggling masses made it a success by participating militantly in it on a large scale with great determination. It is becoming inevitable for the masses to wage a rebellious war as their very existence has become a war due to the incessant attacks by the police and paramilitary forces.

There is a marked increase in the activities of the Hindu fundamentalist forces in Chhattisgarh immediately after the Brahmanical Hindu-fascist forces ascended the throne of Delhi in the form of RSS-dominated NDA. The BJP government which is in power for the last twelve years in the state is openly supporting them. The people are getting quite agitated by the assault going on in Bastar in the name of 'Ghar Waapsi' led by the local BJP MP Dinesh Kashyap. Apart from introducing Hindu prayers in schools, open worship of gods and goddesses throughout the week by the fundamentalist forces, humiliation of Adivasi divinities, etc. and religious conversion is taking place as an extreme measure. All over the country, attacks on Muslims is continually on the rise, Dalits are being killed and labour laws are being changed in favour of the imperialist and big capitalists. The government itself is flouting the constitution of India in the parliament and outside.

The stranglehold of neo-liberalism is getting stronger due to the aggressive implementation and carrying forward of the LPG agenda by the Modi government. Attempts are on to camouflage it with the mask of nationalism. Modi government is aggressively implementing the wholesale country-selling policies under the nationalist garb of the Sangh Parivar. The problem of large-scale displacement has cropped up due to the implementation of the Modi-brand development agenda, as a result of which the very existence of the Adivasis is getting threatened. The third phase of Operation Green Hunt has been started by the fascist ruling classes of India against the masses who are bravely confronting these conditions. The union home ministry has decided to deploy 11,000 additional forces in the forests of Bastar immediately after Kasalpara tactical counter-offensive by the PLGA on the COBRA forces.

PLGA which is on the side of the people is fighting against Operation Green Hunt with great determination and courage. The attacks in Tongpal, Murmuri and the latest ambush at Kasalpara are a part of this struggle. We are appealing to the students, intellectuals, teachers, employees, democrats, journalists, media workers, writers, artists, environmentalists and pro-Adivasi forces to stand in support of the revolutionary masses and their army PLGA under the leadership of our party, the CPI(Maoist) which is resolutely fighting against the threat of Brahmanical Hindu-fascism. At the same time, we appeal to them to teach a lesson to the fascist forces who are talking of suppressing the vast masses of the people, i.e., all oppressed classes and social sections that are fighting for the resolution of their legitimate problems through the intensification of militant mass struggles and the people's war. We will not be able to save our beloved country India if we do not confront the Brahmanical Hindu-fascist forces unitedly and resolutely.


1 Abha

1Spokesperso
1Central Committe
1CPI(Maoist)



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST) CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Press Release

20-01-2015

Boycott the sham Republic Day where the tableau of sovereignty is displayed by keeping the country for sale!

Make successful the 'Bharat Bandh' on 26 January 2015 against the visit of Barack Obama – the kingpin of US imperialism and No.1 enemy of the world people!

The ruling classes of India have been celebrating 26 January as 'Republic Day' and 15 August as 'Independence Day' for the last 65 years. In reality, both these occasions are utter deceptions created by the ruling classes of India. In practice How hollow the fundamental rights and the additionally given Directive Principles of State Policy are can be easily understood by going through the history of the so-called independence. It is meaningless to say that India is the largest democracy and US is the oldest democracy. This notwithstanding, the exploitative and treacherous country selling ruling classes and their successive governments celebrate these occasions with great fanfare. Our party is calling upon the people of the country to boycott the 'Republic Day' celebrations of 26 January 2015 by opposing in one voice the visit of Barack Obama, the big enemy of the world people and kingpin of US imperialism, who is coming to attend these celebrations. Our central committee appeals to the people that they make successful the 'Bharat Bandh' of 26 January.

Our beloved country India is a repository. The natural and human resources of the country were indiscriminately looted by the British imperialists in the past and now is being plundered by all imperialist forces, particularly by US imperialism. After attaining formal independence from British imperialists in 1947, the country got transformed into a semi-colony subjected to the unbridled loot and indirect rule by the imperialist countries. The US encouraged war activities in many countries with the aim of extending its hegemony over the world, pushed West Asia into a never-ending conflagration and massacred lakhs of people by imposing direct wars of invasion in several countries, in recent period in Iraq and Afghanistan. By strongly protesting the invitation extended to the war-monger US president to visit the country who have forced the people to go through innumerable difficulties by imposing sanctions on many countries, we want to declare that the No.1 enemy of the world people do not even have any moral right to participate in the country's 'Republic Day' celebrations.

Modi is hoodwinking the people for the last eight months by drumming up slogans like 'Make in India' and 'Jan-dhan' schemes after controlling the reigns of political power by winning the 16th Lok Sabha elections. Leaving all his predecessors behind, Prime Minister Modi returned after spending one whole month of his eight months of rule in foreign countries in order to create a market for the sell-out the country. The people are being blatantly befooled through the talk of paving the way for the country's development through foreign and private capital. The way for the exploitation of the country's limitless natural and human resources, mainly its youth

power, is being broadened further. 'Jan dhan' is a big conspiracy to hand over the small savings of the country's crores of people to the exploitative classes. Every word and work of Modi is aimed at serving the interests of the imperialists, comprador capitalists and landlords. All the strategic agreements inked by Modi with imperialist countries mired in a deep economic crisis for the last few years are nothing but means of selling out the country. 'Vibrant Gujarat' is a fresh and good example to understand this. The people of the country are being misled by propagating that capital of 21 lakh crore is coming in order to save the country. The role of the masses ends with casting their votes in parliamentary democracy, which goes on to mean a dictatorship. The parliamentary history of the last 65 years is enough to understand this. Today the need for waging militant struggles is more than ever by rejecting each and every policy of prime minister Modi and by declaring that there is no place for the capital of imperialists and comprador bureaucratic capitalists in the country. Modi's message on the occasion of the 'Independence Day' of 15 August that "I am not the Prime Minister of the country but it's prime servant" in fact shows his loyalty to the imperialists. We will have to save our country from becoming a sacrificial lamb to imperialist capital while opposing the red-carpet welcome extended by Modi government to the hawkish US President Obama after playing host to the leaders of China, Japan, Britain, Russia etc.

The role of RSS in the country's politics has increased in an unprecedented manner before and after BJP came to power at the centre. The troika of RSS *sarsanghchalak* Mohan Bhagwat, BJP president Amit Shah and Prime Minister Narendra Modi are further fanning the fire of communalism. The people of the country are being subjected to the feeling of fear and insecurity through the communal statements by some of the leaders of this party in the parliament itself. Attacks on minorities is increasing, while conspiracies are on to scrap Article 370. The attempts to spread right-wing reactionary ideologies such as Hinduism, Hindu nationalism, *Akhand Bharat*, etc. reminds one of the speeches and steps of Hitler to massacre the Jews. Racist attacks have increased in Europe and the US. Obama is Black only by colour. In spite of him being in power, hundreds of Blacks are being killed in the US every year. The non-White US population is denied justice by its hawkish 'democracy'. 20 percent of the world's prisoners belong to the US and the larger number of non-Whites among them demonstrates the existence of racist discrimination and repression in the US. In our country too, the need today is growing for intensifying, expanding and making more militant the people's resistance against massacres in the name of religion.

The beloved people of the country,

The all-round attacks on the people of the country have intensified after Modi came to power. The lives and rights of the workers have come under attack in the name of 'Shrameva Jayate' for safeguarding the interests of the imperialists and comprador bureaucratic capitalists like the Adanis, Ambanis, Tatas, Essars and Jindal, etc., who have catapulted him to power. The land of the peasants and the vast forest lands have been put up for sale in exchange of the capitalist's dollars by leaving behind the predecessor UPA government in making new amendments to the land acquisition act. Conspiracy is being hatched to crush the rights of the Gram Sabhas obtained under the PESA Act in the name of curbing the Maoists. The lives of the people are being tied to the vagaries of the market by withdrawing the public welfare measures in the name of 'Good Governance' and 'More Governance, Less Government'. Defence, insurance, railway, oil and natural gas and many other public sectors are being taken towards complete privatisation. On the one hand, attempts are on to exploit the resources of the country in the name of building infrastructure. On the other hand, the present government has further intensified the 'Operation Green Hunt' which is going on for the last five years to crush the Maoist revolutionary movement and taken it to the third phase. There is full support of the imperialists

behind each of their steps, each of their decisions and each of their amendments of law. All this is being carried out under their supervision, which we all must oppose resolutely. Our country has suffered the bitter experience of Bhopal gas incident. But even after this, agreements have been concluded for several nuclear reactors. In this way the people of the country are being thrust into a deeper abyss through the changes in all spheres of the country. It is as if no meaning has been left to the sovereignty of the country. That is why we will have to fight together to establish a truly independence, self-reliant and democratic country masses by transforming this semi-colonial semi-feudal country, by building up a relation of unity and love among the peoples of independent, equal and sovereign nationalities and uniting them within a voluntary Federation of People's Democratic Republics of India on the basis of equal rights and the right of federated nationalities to establish separate state, if so desired. Our party is appealing to the people of the country to struggle for building this new democratic India and make the boycott of the sham Republic Day a part of this struggle.

- ***No. 1 enemy of the world people Obama Go Back!***
- ***Burn effigies of Modi – the prime servant of imperialism and Obama – the kingpin of imperialism and No.1 enemy of the oppressed peoples and countries!***
- ***Boycott the sham Republic Day!***
- ***Unite and struggle for people's democracy!***



Abhay
Spokesperson
Central Committee
CPI(Maoist)

Read and Share

Tenth Anniversary of the Formation of CPI(Maoist) Commemorative Volumes





COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

CENTRAL REGIONAL BUREAU

Press Release

10-02-2015

Make success the Bandh on February 20 against displacement policies of the central and state governments of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra in central India!

Support the struggles of the people for the right to live!

Fight the reactionary, destructive policies of the ruling classes!

Since the exploiting government of the Indian big landlords and the comprador bureaucratic bourgeois (CBB) classes started implementing the pro-imperialist new economic policies in 1991, the multi-national corporations (MNCs) continued looting the riches and the natural resources of our country more rapaciously. The NDA government led by Narendra Modi that came to power after the general elections in 2014 rapidly increased the pace of the economic reforms. Along with privatizing all sectors it agreed to allow 49% FDI into LIC, railways and defence sectors. Public sector units that had developed with people's money and labour and are running well are being handed over to foreign MNCs by giving them red carpet welcomes. Through foreign tours and *Sammelans* in India they are inviting foreign corporations and providing them infrastructure free of cost, amending laws, giving them tax holidays and also taking security measures with arrangements being made in the PMO itself to give them all kinds of permissions without any delay. Following in the footsteps of the central government, the states are also inviting foreign corporations and selling the riches and natural resources in the states for peanuts. Once the entire country is looted with the excuse that investments are necessary for development, what would be left for development, one wonders. Modi took up 'Make in India' campaign to hand over the labour of our people to the foreign corporations asking them to establish manufacturing units in India, produce goods here and take away the profits to their countries. On the one hand he talks about being patriotic and on the other he is serving the foreign corporations. He is trying to rule with Hindu chauvinist policies and fascist suppression. The TDP government in Andhra Pradesh, KCR government in Telangana, Naveen Patnaik's BJD government in Odisha and the BJP governments of Raman Singh in Chhattisgarh and Devendra Fadnavis in Maharashtra are chanting the development mantra and perpetrating suppression on the people while following pro-imperialist policies.

Andhra Pradesh and Odisha have enormous bauxite deposits. Five million tons of bauxite could be extracted every year from the Eastern Ghats alone. The Chandrababu government is violating ecological, forest and Adivasi laws (PESA, 1/70, 5th, 6th Schedules) to extract bauxite. They are making amendments and changes to laws and using suppressive measures to form PESA committees in spite of people's opposition and bringing a divide among the people. Chandrababu is also encouraging real estate business by acquisition of 30,000 acres of fertile agricultural lands to build the capital city for Andhra Pradesh. In Telangana the KCR government is handing over 35,000 acres of government lands around Hyderabad to MNCs and the CBB in the name of building '*Bangaru Telangana*' (Golden Telangana).

There are rich ore deposits in Kuvvemari (Keshkal), Budhiyari and Maad hills in Chhattisgarh. Every year lakhs of tons of iron ore is being extracted from Bailadilla mines in this state and sent to Japan, China and Korea. Now the government has intensified its efforts to extract iron for the Bhilai

Steel Plant from Raoghat and Chargaon hills. The railway line works from Dalli-Rajhara to Raoghat are also being done rapidly for this sake. A multi-purpose project at a height of 467 metres and a hydro-electric project of 500 megawatt capacity are being built at Bodhghat to supply water and electricity to the private steel plants and aluminum plants being built by the Tata and Essar companies.

The central and state governments are hell bent on building the Polavaram project that would submerge 480 villages belonging to Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Chhattisgarh and displace lakhs of people. They had even handed over seven mandals belonging to Khammam district in Telangana to Andhra Pradesh for this purpose. The purpose of this project is to supply water to the corridor being built from Srikakulam to Kakinada and for a third crop in Krishna Delta. The open cast mines in Singareni, dolomite mines in Eturu Nagaram forests and the Tiger Project in Kavvala of Adilabad are all anti-people. The bauxite mining in Niyamgiri and Mali-Deomali hills and the permission to POSCO in Odisha were all done against the will of the people. The permissions to Surjagarh mining in Gadchiroli and the steel plant in Korchi of Gondia district are also anti-people.

The central government that withdrew 10% shares from Coal India recently (for a huge income of 22,500 crores of rupees) has deceived the workers including Singareni workers and made them withdraw their strike. Now in the backdrop of the recent political phenomena, the minister for environment Javdekar is eager to give many more ecological permits.

Due to mining and building of projects in five states, open cast mining in Singareni and Tiger Project hundreds of villages, some tribes, forests, crops, ecology and cattle would get destroyed. The people would lose their livelihood and their very life would be in danger. That is why the people of the five states are rallying on a huge scale since several years and taking up anti-displacement struggles. Though the ruling classes retreated a bit during 2009-10 due to massive outpour of anger of the people, now the anti-people measures have intensified further. Lakhs of paramilitary forces along with police force are being deployed and modernized. All mining and project areas are brought under the control of the police and paramilitary forces through carpet security.

People are fighting for *Jal-Jungle-Zameen-Ijhat-Adhikar* all over the country in various states. Cutting of forests, mining of hills, hydro-projects, 8-lane roads, railway lines, reserved forests, Special Economic Zones, industrial corridors and nuclear projects are all leading to displacement of the people. They are all leading to the destruction of livelihood of the people and the agricultural sector. Only by developing agricultural sector and developing the industrial sector by basing on this and by following a self-reliant policy that would guarantee livelihood, can we attain real development in our country. The development model followed by the ruling classes at present is for facilitating imperialist loot. This would displace the people.

The central government is amending the land acquisition act. This is nothing but a 'lawful' displacement of the poor peasantry from their lands that provide livelihood. We all know how in the name of fake rehabilitation projects the welfare of the people has been left to the winds in the past. The displaced people constitute 80% of the oppressed masses in our country.

The Operation Green Hunt third phase has been intensified and people are being speedily displaced from the forests, villages, their abodes and from their very livelihood. As people are opposing these attacks and suppressive measures, murders of people in the name of encounters, incarcerations and lathi charges have become common place.

We appeal to people of all sections, democrats and ecologists to make success the bandh call given by the Central Regional Bureau to be observed in five states on February 20 against the displacement of people and to extend support to their struggles. Please note that we are exempting emergency services from this 24-hour bandh.

Pratap

Pratap
Spokesperson
Central Regional Bureau
CPI(Maoist)



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST) CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Press Release

08-03-2015

Red homage to people's artiste Comrade Sundar Marandi!

Comrade Sundar Marandi, a prominent leader of the revolutionary cultural movement of the country and a people's artiste, breathed his last in the night of 27 February 2015 in Ranchi's RIMS hospital due to ill health at the age of 50. He was arrested by the police, subjected to cruel torture and thrown behind bars only a few months before his death. This led to the fast deterioration of his health, culminating in his untimely demise. It is the country's reactionary ruling classes conducting the ongoing Operation Green Hunt which are squarely responsible for the death of Sundar Marandi. With his martyrdom, the country's revolutionary cultural movement has lost one of its foremost leaders who worked tirelessly for nearly three decades among the downtrodden masses to build, strengthen and expand the new democratic culture. Nevertheless, the image of this curly haired, short statured and dark complexioned people's artiste will forever remain imprinted in the minds of the comrades and the oppressed peoples amongst whom he lived and worked dedicatedly for several decades. The Central Committee of CPI(Maoist) humbly pays its red homage to comrade Sundar Marandi on behalf of its entire rank and file, PLGA, Revolutionary People's Committees and the revolutionary mass organisations and sends its heartfelt condolences to his bereaved family, friends and comrades as well as the organisations he was associated with.

Comrade Sundar Marandi was born on 8 May 1965 in Chatro village of Pirtand *prakhanda* in Giridih district of undivided Bihar (present Jharkhand) in a poor Santhali adivasi peasant family. Both his parents had to work as labourers to run their family. Sundar Marandi had to leave his studies after finishing tenth class. He grew up in a vibrant adivasi cultural atmosphere and developed a keen interest in singing and playing musical instruments from his childhood. He used to perform in festivals and marriages in his and neighbouring village. This became even more pronounced after he left his studies.

Sundar Marandi was still a child when Naxalbari armed agrarian uprising broke out in neighbouring West Bengal's Naxalbari of Darjeeling district in 1967. In the next decades, the armed agrarian revolutionary movement expanded to Hazaribagh, Gaya, Aurangabad and Giridih and Dhanbad districts of Bihar under the leadership of the erstwhile MCC, challenging the exploitation, oppression and authority of the entrenched feudal forces, the forest department and the state. Dedicated communists led by comrades Kanhai Chatterjee and Amulya Sen went to the oppressed masses to spread the flames of armed agrarian revolution. Veteran organisers like comrade Ravan Murmu (Bhakti da) were at the forefront in building the party organisation in Dhanbad, Giridih region. 'Nayi Roshni', a revolutionary cultural organisation was actively mobilising the masses of present Jharkhand's rural areas at that time. This movement greatly influenced the people of the entire state and Sundar Marandi too was inspired by it. He came in contact with Bhakti da and other party workers. With their encouragement, he got involved in the revolutionary movement at an early age and joined 'Nayi Roshni' as an artiste.

Along with the revolutionary movement, the separate Jharkhand statehood movement too became widespread and took a militant form in the entire adivasi-inhabited areas of south Bihar and border districts of West Bengal and Odisha in the 1980s. The aspirations of the people was reflected in the formation of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. Sundar Marandi was deeply involved in it. But by late 1980s, leaders such as Sibn Soren and Binod Behari Mahato etc. colluded with and capitulated to the ruling classes. In this crucial juncture MCC gave a correct direction to this movement and to lead it effectively formed independent mass organisations to carry the movement militantly. Sundar Marandi was deeply involved in this effort too.

The enormous countrywide influence of the great Naxalbari upsurge, the wide propagation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought (now Maoism) and expansion and strengthening of the new democratic revolutionary movement under the leadership of a few genuine Maoist parties in the country influenced intellectuals and cultural workers greatly in late 1970s and early 80s. They started to mobilise and organise themselves in their respective areas of work – revolutionary literature, culture and art – and boldly uphold the Naxalbari path in considerable numbers across the country, particularly in AP, Paschim Banga, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Delhi, Punjab, etc. These activities prepared the ground for the formation of a countrywide revolutionary cultural organisation that upheld the path of Naxalbari. All India League for Revolutionary Culture (AILRC) was formed in Kolkata representing all the prominent revolutionary cultural streams of the country. The first conference of AILRC was held in New Delhi in October 1983. The second conference was held in Sindri of Jharkhand in 1985, in which Sundar Marandi was actively involved.

After this conference, cultural activities spread on a vast scale in the villages of Bihar. This contributed greatly in the expansion of the revolutionary peasant movement. The impact was such that the masses stopped opposing their sons and daughters joining the party, the guerilla army and the revolutionary mass organisations because this itself became a means of winning dignity and self-respect in a society where it was non-existent for the oppressed. *Jal-jangal-Zameen-Izzat-Adhikar* had to be won through struggle and it was won by the masses under the leadership of the revolutionary party.

All this provided the context for the formation of 'Jharkhand Abhen' in October 1989 to build and lead the revolutionary cultural movement in the region. Sundar Marandi was one of its founding leaders and remained associated with it throughout the rest of his life. This organisation played a key role in mobilising the oppressed masses of Jharkhand for revolutionary struggle and in the struggle against decadent feudal and imperialist culture and in promoting people's democratic and socialist culture. Sundar Marandi composed songs for its campaigns extolling the Jharkhand movement, the struggle of the masses for their rights, against feudal and imperialist exploitation and oppression, on boycotting the parliamentary elections, on the martyrs, against superstition and alcoholism, against women's oppression and regressive traditional norms, against the policies of the ruling classes on environmental degradation and displacement etc. He creatively highlighted and widely propagated the plight of the oppressed people of undivided Bihar and mobilised the masses against the reactionary ruling classes, calling upon them to join the protracted people's war. The serious problem of displacement resulting from the forcible takeover of adivasi land by government and private companies also found forceful expression in his songs. All his songs and cultural activities were aimed at highlighting the problems of the vast toiling masses and in presenting the path of Naxalbari as the only way for their solution.

Throughout this period, Comrade Sundar Marandi also actively worked at the all-India level and played a prominent role in all the major events organised by AILRC in different parts of the country. These include the major cultural programmes in Kolkata in 1987, in Thrissur in 1990, in Hyderabad in 1993, in Chennai in 1996 and in Kolkata in 1999. Whether in Bihar-Jharkhand or in other parts of the country, comrade Sundar Marandi was invariably seen with a group of child artistes (between fourteen to sixteen years of age) belonging mostly to Adivasis

and Dalits whom he trained, guided and accompanied for cultural performances. They gave many memorable performances inspiring the spectators. Sundar Marandi and his comrades extensively toured the villages and towns of Jharkhand performing songs and plays, conducting meetings and integrating closely with the toiling masses by depending entirely on them for sustenance. His songs became very popular as they were written and sung with a deep understanding of adivasi culture, the lives of the oppressed people and their aspirations. His songs have become a part of the culture of Jharkhand's toiling masses – mouthed by the workers while going about their job or by the peasants while working in their fields. Moreover, he was also an accomplished actor and dramatist. He could effortlessly play a number of musical instruments including traditional drums and flutes. He could make beautiful sketches, paintings and drawings; he was good in writing banners, posters etc. in an attractive manner. Thus, he was a multifaceted people's artiste with mastery over several art forms. He drew these art forms from the masses along with preserving their traditional progressive content and gave them back to the masses after developing the content of new democratic and socialist culture, thereby enhancing their political consciousness and organising capabilities and earning widespread popularity among the masses.

Due to his outspoken critique of the state and his revolutionary cultural work, Sundar Marandi was once again arrested on 21 May 2014 like many earlier occasions. The police branded him a 'Naxal commander' and a revolver was shown to be recovered from his possession at the time of arrest. He was again beaten up mercilessly by the police in custody like several earlier occasions in his political life. Like before, the brutalities once again failed to silence him or dampen his spirit. He responded the police beating in his own way by composing and singing songs of defiance. He asked in one of his songs, "*What would have happened if I [really] had a revolver? There would have been dead bodies of the policemen and I would have walked free*". He was already suffering from illness before his arrest. Due to torture and imprisonment his condition became even worse as he sustained serious injuries in police beating. Though he was released on bail in August 2014, he never fully recovered from the torture he underwent during his arrest. In this way the ruling classes deliberately pushed him into the clutches of untimely death.

Adivasi and Dalit culture of our country are rooted in the lives of the oppressed people. These cultural forms are an expression of their collective life. As persecuted minority communities whose lives and existence, rights and dignity, culture and language are constantly under attack from feudal and imperialist forces. Political, social, economic and cultural resistance has therefore been a part of their lives for ages. Comrade Sundar Marandi was a son of the soil and a genuine people's artist who emerged from this legacy of struggle. Continuing this great legacy, he was in the frontline of this resistance throughout his life to preserve and defend adivasi culture.

Comrade Sundar Marandi personified great communist qualities. He was a comrade with humility, simplicity and hard work. He was known for his humbleness and exemplary conduct with his comrades and the people. He easily mingled with them and maintained comradely relations with them. He used to be deeply engrossed with his work, thinking all the time how to take the ideology of MLM and message of Maoist party and the revolutionary struggle to the masses and rouse them, how to train up new cultural cadres and how to improve on cultural performances. Day and night he was engaged in creativity and had little time for bothering about personal wellbeing or comfort. He showed eagerness to undertake all kinds of work as per the needs of the revolutionary movement, never confining himself to the cultural field alone. In the three decades of his revolutionary life he did not lose his conviction in the path of Naxalbari and adhered to MLM with steely determination till his last breath. He displayed exemplary courage in facing the enemy and remained ideologically and politically firm even amidst great difficulties. Even severe ill health could not dampen his Bolshevik spirit. He valiantly struggled against his longstanding illness which came in the way of his political and organisational work. In this way he dedicated his life to the service the people, the advancement of the revolution

and the promotion of new democratic culture. With his great proletarian qualities, Sundar Marandi has established a shining example before us. We should learn from the life and practice of Sundar Marandi and strive to imbibe his great proletarian values.

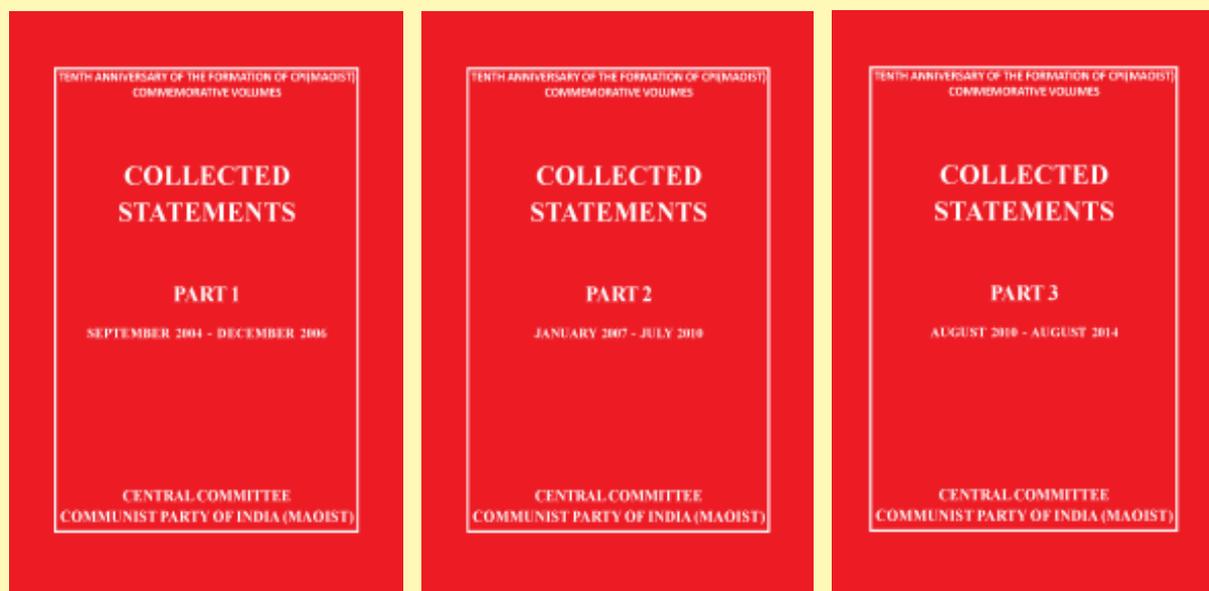
The alliance of feudal and imperialist reactionary cultures in our semi-colonial semi-feudal country is a strong weapon in the hands of the reactionary ruling classes to blunt the consciousness of the oppressed masses and to keep them chained. With it they are constantly engaged in attempts to attack and weaken the revolutionary movement that is breaking these chains of enslavement. Comrade Sundar Marandi consistently worked in the cultural resistance movement in Bihar-Jharkhand for decades against this alliance of decadent reactionary culture as a part of the new democratic revolutionary struggle. As a part of this work, he contributed to the all-India movement of revolutionary culture as well. At a time when the ruling classes under the guidance of the imperialists are undertaking an all-out counter-revolutionary offensive including a serious offensive on the cultural sphere, the absence of Comrade Sundar Marandi will be felt strongly. However, his services in the cultural field, the organisations he helped in building, the comrades he trained up and inspired, and the movement for which he dedicated his life, will certainly hold high the red banner and achieve final victory. Let us take pledge to carry forward the struggle for establishing new democratic and proletarian culture by steadfastly advancing the revolutionary movement to its victory – the great cause for which Comrade Sundar Marandi single-mindedly worked and dedicated his entire life.



Abhay
Spokesperson
Central Committee
CPI(Maoist)

Read and Share

Tenth Anniversary of the Formation of CPI(Maoist) Commemorative Volumes





COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST) CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Press Release

11-03-2015

Against the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2014

The country's ruling Narendra Modi Hindutva-fascist BJP government has passed the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill in the Lok Sabha on 10 March after two days of discussion. However, discussion is still pending in the Rajya Sabha. In spite of an absolute majority in the parliament this was put in force on 31 December 2014 due to the apprehension of a tremendous opposition inside and outside the parliament against it, immediately after which strong opposition against this ordinance is being registered all over the country. This ordinance is against the interests of the country and its people and is particularly anti-Adivasi and anti-peasant in character. This ordinance has been brought to hand over the country's *jal-jangal-zameen* for a pittance to the domestic corporate houses and foreign capitalists according to Modi's 'Make in India' slogan. In fact, 'Make in India' is nothing but a call for 'Loot in India'. The central committee of our party calls upon the people of the country, particularly the peasants and Adivasis, to carry out widespread and organised mass movement through militant struggle forms such as *dharna*, protest rallies, picketing, *gherao*, *chakka jam*, etc. throughout the country with the demand of withdrawing the ordinance amending the 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013'. It appeals to the progressive, democratic intellectuals and human right organisations, workers that they raise their voice against the anti-country ordinance and come forward to foil the conspiracy of the domestic comprador bureaucratic capitalists and imperialists to corner the country's resources.

The land acquisition act made by the British imperialists in 1894 in order to plunder the natural resources of our country remained in force in the country for 66 years since the so-called independence till 2013 and the loot of natural resources by domestic and foreign capitalists continued unhindered. During this period nearly ten crore people, most of whom were mainly Adivasis and peasants, got displaced. All of them were forcefully displaced without compensation or with nominal compensation, without proper rehabilitation and transparency or without consent. Particularly the Adivasi masses were displaced from their *jal-jangal-zameen* on a large scale by flouting with impunity the constitutional rights of the Gram Sabhas (village councils) as guaranteed by the 5th Schedule. As per the attempts to speedily implement the anti-people pro-imperialist policies of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation for snatching away the *jal-jangal-zameen* of the people and handing them over to the domestic and foreign capitalists, the UPA-2 government promulgated the Right to Rehabilitation, Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Act 2013. This act was actually brought in order to make the process of land acquisition easier in the name of development. By expanding the definition of 'public interest', the acquisition of land was made more and more favourable to the domestic and foreign capitalists and their interests. However, a few provisions were added which were made to appear pro-people due to the impact of the anti-displacement movements, peasant and Adivasi movements of the country and the revolutionary people's war going on under the

leadership of our Party. But nowhere have these provisions been implemented properly. The consent of 80 percent of the landowners for land acquisition by private companies and the consent of 70 percent in case of land acquired for public or PPP (public-private partnership) projects were made mandatory. Sidelining the provision for consultation with Gram Sabhas prior to acquisition of Adivasi land as per PESA (Panchayati Raj Extension in Scheduled Areas) Act, 70 percent and 80 percent consent was being talked about. Peasants, particularly the Adivasis, are compelled to suffer police beatings and bullets, pressure and bribes on every step from the organising of Gram Sabhas to the disbursal of compensation. This Act was not in force even for a year and by terming these apparently pro-people provisions as hurdles in the development of the country, Modi's Hindutva-fascist government has enacted the land acquisition (amendment) ordinance 2014 in December 2014 replacing the Act of 2013 by making amendments entirely favourable to the domestic and foreign corporate houses and giving them unhindered and complete freedom for the ruthless plunder of resources. This has become known to the world that the meaning of Modi's development is the development of domestic and foreign corporations. This anti-people ordinance is now being adorned as a lawful enactment by Modi as per his 'Make in India' slogan for the profit of corporate houses in accordance with the conspiracy to make the country's *jal-jangal-zameen* and resources, particularly the land of the peasants and Adivasis easily available at dirt cheap rates in an unrestrained manner for industrial corridors, big mining projects, industries, dams, power plants and nuclear reactors, airports, army cantonments, special economic zones, smart cities etc.

The provision for the consent of the landowners have now been completely removed for projects related to national security, companies connected to the defence sector, development of rural infrastructure, cheap housing, industrial corridors and PPP projects. The provision of the assessment of social impact of land acquisition has also been done away with. It is clear from this that the peasant is no longer the owner of his land. The companies themselves have been given the freedom to decide the timeframe for utilising the acquired land by scrapping the five years time limit to utilise it. From this the corporates have got the freedom to act as they wish and present the amount of land and time required for their projects with exaggeration. It is worth mentioning here that Modi's close companion Adani has already made a fortune of 45 thousand crores of 'jan dhan' by selling the land acquired in the name of industrial projects in Gujarat even before these amendments have come into force. It is not difficult to imagine the situation after the promulgation of these new provisions. The government was given the right in the old act to take any step to ensure the utilisation of the provisions of the act within two years of its enforcement. By extending this timeframe to five years under the new act the capitalists have been given a free reign. Modi government is hell bent on getting this act passed in the parliament with all such anti-peasant and pro-comprador capitalist amendments.

Intense anger against this amendment bill burst forth throughout the country. It was passed by the Lok Sabha with nine minor amendments in order to hoodwink the masses. The point to be given attention to is that the provisions against the interests of the peasants and Adivasis have been left intact in the amended bill. Anti-people and traitorous, treacherous, country-selling BJP government is propagating it as an ordinance that will fulfil the needs of the twenty-first century. Modi made a futile attempt in his 'Maan ki Baat' programme of 22 March not only to mislead the peasants of the country but the entire country. He did not even touch upon the burning issues of the peasants. He utilised white lies about the land acquisition bill, whereas the reality is its opposite. This can easily be guessed from the fact that even some of the RSS-affiliated organisations were forced to oppose and express their displeasure over this ordinance. This is the biggest threat to the existence of the peasants and Adivasis and the country itself. This is a conspiracy to dispossess the Adivasis of their *jal-jangal-zameen*. This is the biggest example of the open flouting of the provisions of the Fifth Schedule, Panchayati Raj Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act and the rights of the Gram Sabhas guaranteed by the constitution of the

ruling classes itself. This is a part of the attempt to put to the burden of the financial and economic crisis of imperialism on to the shoulders of the people of the country and particularly on its peasants and Adivasis.

Along with peasant organisations, social organisations, several NGOs, etc., the opposition parties too are involved in the agitation opposing the amended bill. This cacophony of the political parties is in fact part of the futile attempt to safeguard their sinking acceptability among the masses. The protests of the opposition parliamentary parties is hypocritical. These parties were never against land acquisition from the time of the so-called independence till the present. Even now they are not at all against the land acquisition bill. The point to note is that this amended bill is being introduced only after the support of most of the parliamentary parties and consultation with the state governments. They are now talking about a few minor amendments here and there to the ordinance as part of their drama of pro-people stance witnessing the mass anger against the ordinance. The NGOs involved in the agitations against the ordinance too are demanding only a few pro-people amendments to the bill or are demanding the reinstatement of the Act of 2013. Whereas the masses affected by forcible land acquisition are fighting with heart and soul. They are fighting against displacement for claiming their rights over *jal-jangal-zameen*, for their identity, dignity and existence. On the one side, debate is going on in the parliament over this ordinance, while on the other, struggles are becoming more militant in the country against National Highway projects, mega mining projects, big industries, mega dams etc., i.e., with the demand of scrapping the MoUs signed by central and state governments with comprador capitalists and multinational companies. Our party wholeheartedly supported these struggles and calls upon the people to move ahead on the path of armed struggle for agrarian revolutionary land reforms on the basis of the slogan of 'land to the tiller'. To participate in the revolutionary people's war going on under the leadership of our party to successfully complete the new democratic revolution in this country. This is the only correct and the sole path for the liberation of all the oppressed masses of our country including the peasants, workers and Adivasis.



Abhay
Spokesperson
Central Committee
CPI(Maoist)



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST) CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Press Release

23-03-2015

Ban on cow slaughter is a part of Brahmanical Hindu-chauvinist policies!

Recently the law prohibiting cow slaughter came into force in the two states of Haryana and Maharashtra. With this, the number of states in our country where acts banning cow slaughter have been imposed has gone up to 25. Except Bihar, Kerala, Paschim Banga, Meghalaya and Nagaland, in all states of the country such acts have been enforced. People of many different religions, castes and tribes live in our vast country. This ban on cow slaughter is a part of the policies of Brahmanical Hindu-chauvinist domination. Our party strongly condemns this undemocratic and anti-secular act.

Many religions live together in our country – the adherents of Islam (Muslims) constitute more than 15%. The people have got divided into thousands of castes due to the heinous and retrogressive caste system. Of the entire population of the country, more than 18% are Dalits. The number of labouring castes are much larger than the non-labouring parasitic castes. Similarly, 8.8% of the country's population is constituted by the Adivasis. Adherents of different religions follow different norms, customs, festivals and different cultural lives. But the exploitative ruling classes are against the existence of such differences in life and are imposing the policies of Brahmanical Hindu-chauvinistic domination politically, socially and culturally on all the people. The situation is such that the cultural life of the labouring people has become unbearable. The people of our country have fought many life and death struggles for their socio-economic, political and cultural rights including self-respect, as a result of which some of their rights had to be recognised by the Indian constitution. But because of the daily intensifying neo-liberal economic policies, even these formal rights are now being taken away and diluted.

Although it has been 68 years since the so-called independence, it is a horrible fact that lakhs of people are even today forced to carry human excreta on their heads in our country. Even today, in several parts of our country the labouring castes who produce the country's wealth are not permitted to enter temples, separate utensils are kept for them in hotels, they are forced to have separate source of water, they have to build their settlements outside the village and they are compelled to carry away dead cattle. There is no form of labour that they do not have to perform. Dalits are made to do all those forms of labour which the people from other castes refuse to perform for being 'degrading' or 'polluting'. But their labour has no recognition in the Brahmanical system. The people with a Brahmanical outlook consider the labouring people as 'polluting lower beings' while recognising animals such as cows as 'pure' and 'sacred'. Dalits are not permitted to walk with their heads held high where the Brahmanical feudal values are in dominance. They are not allowed to live with dignity and self-respect. Upper castes subject them to all kinds of violence and oppression and put all kinds of pressures on them. Because of this domination of the Upper castes, the labouring castes felt the necessity to break away from the horrible 'chaturvarna' and caste system and to adopt Christianity, Islam and Buddhism. On the one hand, the Upper castes claim that their culture is advanced. On the other hand, they are imposing the Upper caste dominating policies everywhere from the villages to the cities. Governments are bringing new laws to mislead the masses while the lives of the oppressed people, particularly the Dalit masses, are cruelly pushed into an extremely miserable condition.

Brahmanical Hindu-fascist attacks led by the Sangh Parivar on the people have increased after PM Narendra Modi took the reins of the country into his hands in May 2014 under the leadership of BJP. Muslims, Christian and Dalit masses have been terrorised due to the increasing

attacks on their places of worship and their property. On the one hand, inhuman attacks on Muslims have increased, and on the other the attacks on Churches of the Christians have grown. They are being humiliated regularly and are increasingly subjected to vile verbal attacks. Since the last few months, Sangh Parivar has started a campaign to convert Dalits and Adivasi Christians into Hinduism in the name of 'Ghar Wapasi'. Those opposing this forced conversion are being attacked. Fundamentalist saffron-clad 'leaders' are making regular statements denigrating and maligning the cultural lives of the religious minorities and Dalits.

In Maharashtra where the BJP is in power, the government scrapped Muslim reservation and brought the act to ban cow slaughter. Such a law has been imposed in Haryana too. Earlier, there was a rule prohibiting government employees of Chhattisgarh from taking part in RSS activities. This rule has recently been removed by the Raman Singh government. In this way the activities of the Sangh Parivar has increased resulting in the increased attacks on all sections of oppressed people. Severe punishment is recommended for those who do not conform to the prohibition of cow slaughter. Saffron goons guilty of carrying pogroms, massacres and murders against Muslims, Christians and Dalits of the country are being pronounced innocent by courts and are released from jails. Court judgments of Laxmanpur-Baathe, Chundur and Khairanji are a few examples of this. In Tamil Nadu, there is no formal ban on cow slaughter. But when Nakkiran magazine wrote that CM Jayalalitha was a meat-eater, its office was vandalised by AIADMK goons in 2012. Likewise, when an office staff of The Hindu group of newspapers in Chennai brought meat into the office, that person was prevented by the newspaper's Brahman proprietors. So, though there is no official ban in Tamil Nadu on cow slaughter, Brahmanical values are still dominant in practice. Our party strongly condemns this type of undemocratic, anti-secular and anti-scientific practices.

Cattle meat is one of the very few sources from which the poor people can derive some nutrition. The price of all commodities is touching the skies. Only cattle meat is relatively cheaper and can be afforded by the poor. In addition, some tribes and castes have the custom of eating meat of cattle and many other kinds of animals. The meat of hen, dog, cat, rat, buffalo, cow and ox, goat, pig, etc. and different other types of animals and birds are eaten. To put a ban on their eating such meat is undemocratic and unscientific. Rejecting the food culture of Brahmanical Hindu-chauvinists and in asserting their self-respect, many students belonging to a few universities and several colleges of Telangana have organised beef festivals and in this way brought forward a new tradition. In so many places, the people in various forms are protesting against Brahmanical Hindu-fascist polices and are taking up struggles. In such a situation, Brahmanical Upper caste-dominated exploitative ruling classes are using and instigating religious fundamentalism and fanning up this sentiment among the people for their own political benefit.

Our party calls upon the people to understand the real reasons behind the intensification of Brahmanical Hindu fundamentalist acts on a daily basis. It should be understood that Sangh Parivar is fanning up religious fundamentalism to divert the masses from the path of struggle against the policies of Modi-led BJP government. Our party strongly condemns the governments which are bringing forward the acts banning cow slaughter and appeals to the people to struggle against the state's interference in the religious and cultural lives of the people. Our party appeals to the Dalit masses, the democratic-minded people from non-Dalit castes, religious minorities, oppressed nationalities, intellectuals, writers, journalists, artistes, students, youth and women to strongly condemn and oppose the banning of cow slaughter and to fight everywhere against the Brahmanical, casteist, irrational, unscientific and discriminatory policies of the government.



Abhay

**Spokesperson
Central Committee
CPI(Maoist)**

(continued from p.173)

After the all-India movement suffered setbacks and splits in the 1970s, Comrade Murali and other comrades of Keralam had put relentless efforts to unite the fragmented genuine revolutionary forces. As a part of this effort, CPI(ML)[Reorganising Committee] was formed with the merger of Andhra Pradesh Reorganising Committee (APROC) led by Comrade Rawoof and revolutionaries of Keralam led by K Venu and K N Ramachandran. Subsequently, CRC CPI(ML) was formed in 1979. Murali was a leading member of both RC and CRC. Sharp ideological struggles continued against the right deviation and capitulationism of K N Ramachandran and later against the anti-Marxist line of K Venu to uphold and defend the ideological-political-military line of Charu Majumdar and the CPI(ML). Comrade Murali played an important role in this struggle and was among the leading comrades who formed Maoist Unity Centre (MUC) CPI(ML) in the 1990s by rejecting the liquidationist line of Ramachandran and Venu. Soon after the formation of CPI(ML)Naxalbari under the leadership of Comrade Rawoof in 1998, MUC and CPI(ML)Naxalbari merged and Murali became one of its CC members. He took over as the secretary of CPI(ML)Naxalbari after its founding secretary Rawoof retired in 2006 due to age-related illness. Unity efforts between CPI(Maoist) and CPI(ML) Naxalbari which had already started was continued in the period, finally culminating in the merger of the two parties in May 2014. Comrade Murali played a significant role on behalf of CPI(ML)Naxalbari to realise this unity. Since then, he has been performing his responsibilities as a CC member of CPI(Maoist).

In this way, throughout his decades of revolutionary life Comrade Murali contributed to the struggles to defend MLM against revisionists of various hues both in the country and the International Communist Movement. Since the time of the formation of CRC CPI(ML), Comrade Murali had been working in the international sphere for many decades. He always held that the people's war has to be built in every state to advance India's New Democratic Revolution and made continuous efforts in this direction. He was part of the efforts to develop the revolutionary movement in Keralam and some other states. He continuously worked for the political education of the cadre and untiringly carried out revolutionary propaganda. He has authored books like *Bhoomi, Jathi, Bandhanam* (Land, Caste, Bondage) an analysis of the social relations of Keralam from a Marxist perspective published in 2002. He was in the midst of working on a new edition of the book and was completing its English translation at the time of his arrest. He was an editor of a number of magazines including *A World to Win*, *Mass Line* and *Naxalbari* and wrote many articles on various themes over the decades. Since the merger of CPI(Maoist) and CPI(ML)Naxalbari, he has been an editor of the revolutionary online magazine *People's March*.

Since Comrade Murali had undergone a heart surgery a few years back, he needed continuous assistance for his recuperation. Comrade Ismail Hamza Chiragpalli, inspired by the Murali's lifelong dedication in the service of the people, offered his help and has been providing him the much-needed help. Our CC congratulates Comrade Ismail for his selfless service to a senior leader of the country's revolutionary movement and sends him our revolutionary greetings. The fact that the Indian government decided to arrest a patient and his aide from the hospital and thrust them into the prison speaks volumes about the utter ruthlessness of the rulers when it comes to suppressing the Maoist revolutionaries and their supporters.

The arrest of Comrade Murali is a part of the countrywide counter-revolutionary war carried out by the Indian ruling classes against the revolutionary movement. In order to crush CPI(Maoist) and to deprive the revolutionary masses of leadership, the reactionary governments are using all means to decimating the party's leading comrades at all levels and particularly its strategic central leadership. Since the formation of CPI(Maoist), a number of CC comrades have been arrested on false cases and left to languish behind bars in horrific conditions for years at end. A few CC comrades have been killed by the state in fake encounters in a planned manner.

Such attacks have intensified after the Brahmanical Hindu-fascist BJP came to power last year, which lost no time in launching the more cruel, deceptive and deceitful third phase of Operation Green Hunt to damage the Maoist movement. Comrade Murali's arrest is a result of this.

The enemy was alarmed by the merger of CPI(Maoist) and CPI(ML)Naxalbari and the strengthening of the Maoist movement as a result. Worried that the unity would bolster the movement in the Western Ghats in particular, the central and state governments have been carrying out an intense counter-revolutionary armed campaign in the Keralam-Karnataka-Tamil Nadu tri-junction since the announcement of the merger. Arrests of revolutionaries and democrats in the three states have seen an unprecedented leap in the last one year in the region, mostly in Keralam. Moreover, democratic organisations, civil rights activists and progressive individuals of Keralam who take the side of the oppressed masses have been targeted by the government with arrests, illegal detention, interrogation, surveillance, slapping of false cases, threats, misinformation campaign, etc. Particularly after the Politico-Military Campaign was initiated by the Western Ghats Special Zonal Committee of the Party in November 2014, tens of persons have been picked up on the mere suspicion of being Maoists and imprisoned. Just a couple of weeks before the arrest of comrades Murali and Ismail, the police had arrested our Party's senior cadres and leading comrades Roopesh, Shyna, Kannan, Anup and Veeramani from Coimbatore and put a plethora of false cases on them.

After these arrests, and particularly with the arrest of Comrade Murali, the ruling classes have claimed that they have "broken the backbone" of the Maoist movement in South India. Some persons who do not wish the unity of Maoist revolutionaries have tried to portray the arrest as a result of the 'failed' merger between CPI(Maoist) and CPI(ML)Naxalbari. Many others have gone even further to claim that the line of protracted people's war itself is not applicable to the present Keralam. With such arguments they try to sow doubts in the minds of the oppressed masses about the possibility of the Maoist movement taking firm roots in Keralam and in the Western Ghats generally. Such claims, however, have no semblance of truth in them, nor have such opinions anything in common with the interests of the vast oppressed masses. It is true that the movement in the Western Ghats have suffered serious losses due to the recent arrests. Comrade Murali's arrest in particular is one of the biggest losses suffered by our Party and the CC. But to consider these losses as a reflection of the failure of the Maoist movement or the failure of the merger between CPI(Maoist) and CPI(ML) Naxalbari is to demonstrate one's own failure to understand the real source of strength of a revolutionary movement and the real essence of a revolutionary unity. At the basis of the unity of revolutionary forces is the ideological-political line, which gets strengthened and enriched through every genuine merger. CPI(Maoist) got strengthened, the movement in the South West Region got a new boost and the new battlefield in the Western Ghats was further reinforced as a result of the merger with CPI(ML) Naxalbari. Guided by the correct revolutionary line our Party and following correct policies and tactics, the movement in the WG zone will no doubt advance through ups and downs by boldly overcoming the temporary losses and reversals in its onward march.

The CC, CPI(Maoist) appeals to the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces of Keralam and the country – political and civil rights organisations and activists, democratic intellectuals, artistes, writers, lawyers, students and the working people to strongly condemn the illegal arrest of comrades Murali and Ismail and demand their early release so that he can avail the urgently needed medical attention. We also call upon them to intensify the efforts to release all the aged and ailing senior Maoist political prisoners detained by the Indian state in various jails of the country.



Abhay
Spokesperson
Central Committee
CPI(Maoist)



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST) CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Press Release

16-05-2015

Strongly condemn the arrest of Comrades Murali and Ismail! Struggle for the release of all the ailing and aged senior Maoist political prisoners!

The notorious and lawless special branch of Maharashtra Police – the Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS) – arrested Central Committee Member of our Party Comrade Murali Kannamballi (Ajith) from a hospital in Talegaon Dabhade near Pune on 8 May 2015. Comrade Ismail Hamza Chiragpalli, who was attending him in the hospital, was also arrested. They were interrogated for many hours and the next day produced in the court with hoods on their heads and handcuffs on their hands. Speaking to the media while being taken to the court, Comrade Murali, who never denied that he was a member of the CPI(Maoist), protested against the blatantly illegal and inhuman manner in which he was arrested from the hospital while undergoing treatment. They were also denied the right to an advocate at the time of arrest. Taking at face value the allegations made by the ATS, the judge in a prejudiced manner concluded that the accused were “prima facie involved in anti-national activities” and sent them to ATS custody. The custody was extended several times subsequently, during which the various central and state special intelligence agencies including those from Delhi, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh subjected comrades Murali and Ismail to intense interrogation. Various sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the draconian Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) have been invoked against them by implicating them in a number of fabricated cases. The Central Committee of the CPI(Maoist) strongly condemns the Indian government for illegally arresting comrades Murali and Ismail and demands that Murali be given all medical facilities, all the cases framed against them be withdrawn and they be released unconditionally.

Comrade Murali had joined the revolutionary movement while studying in the Regional Engineering College (REC), Kozhikode in the mid-1970s. In February 1976, revolutionaries armed only with rods, wooden staffs and household weapons attacked Kayanna police station near Perambra of Kozhikode and seized arms. Murali and 18 others were accused by the police of involvement in the case. One of the accused P Rajan, a fellow student and a close associate of Murali, was detained by the police, taken to a police camp near Kozhikode, tortured and killed in custody, an incident which led to a massive protest and the resignation of the then Keralam Chief Minister K Karunakaran. Murali too was detained and questioned by the police. The courts later acquitted all of them in the case as the police failed to substantiate their charges. But Murali had already left his studies in 1976 to join the revolutionary movement as a professional revolutionary.

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