

Let us celebrate the 25th anniversary of the PLGA – CPI (Maoist)

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By anadmin



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Let us intensify the class struggle against the alliance of imperialist, comprador and bureaucratic capitalist and landlord classes! Let us intensify the struggle against the Brahminical Hindutva fascist RSS-BJP governments at the Centre and in the states!

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the PLGA, the Central Military Commission (CMC) and CPI (Maoist) send this message to the entire Party, to the PLGA, to the people's structures and to the oppressed people.

Central Military Commission
CC, CPI (Maoist)

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Dear comrades and people,

The People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA), which is carrying forward the people's war for the victory of the New Democratic Revolution in the country, completes twenty-five years on December 2. On this occasion, the Central Military Commission (CMC) calls upon all Party committees, all Party ranks, all PLGA commands, all units, all mass organisations and the revolutionary people to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the PLGA from 2 December to 8 December across the country. It must be done in the forests, in the plains and in the urban areas. It must be done with revolutionary fervour. It must be done with firm resolve.

The CMC gives the following call to the entire revolutionary camp.

Let us protect the Party. Let us protect the PLGA. Let us protect the mass organisations. Let us protect the revolutionary movement. All this is necessary in the face of Kagar's revolutionary and defensive war. Let us intensify the class struggle against the alliance of imperialist, comprador, autocratic capitalist and landlord classes. Let us intensify the struggle against the Brahminical Hindutva fascist RSS BJP governments at the Centre and in the states.

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the PLGA, the CMC placed these tasks before the entire Party, the PLGA, the people's organisations, and the revolutionary people. During the past year, all Party committees have worked with enthusiasm. They have worked with determination, courage and discipline. The CMC conveys revolutionary greetings to all Party ranks, to all the PLGA commands and commanders, to all fighters, to all leaders of the mass organisations, to all activists, to all members of the people's militia and to all revolutionary people.

The CMC conveys revolutionary greetings to all comrades who have participated in political, military, organisational, cultural, and tactical efforts over the past year. They have done this while facing the revolutionary and defensive war against the Operation Kagar on their own strength. The CMC also expresses confidence that the comrades who were injured in guerrilla warfare in the various revolutionary regions of the country have recovered quickly with courage. It believes that they have again taken their place and have fulfilled their responsibilities in the guerrilla war.

Over the past year, our comrades confronted the Kagar war single-handedly and resisted it with unwavering determination. Many brave guerrillas became martyrs in these battles. Many lost their lives in encirclement and annihilation operations. Numerous comrades sacrificed their lives in encounters with the enemy. Many were killed in fake encounters. Others attained martyrdom during offensive actions against the enemy. Some lost their lives due to betrayals. A few comrades died in accidents, while others passed away due to ill health. The Central Military Commission (CMC) bows its head and offers humble revolutionary homage to all these martyrs.

From January 2024 onwards, the Kagar war became increasingly severe each day. Our comrades did not fear it. They stood against the enemy. They did not retreat. They fought to the last breath.

The martyrs showed unparalleled courage. They showed defiance that never surrendered to the enemy. They exhibited a style of struggle that did not fear death. They showed perseverance that never tired. They proved their commitment and dedication to the people. They demonstrated unshakable faith in revolutionary victory. They are a great role model for us. They are an eternal example. We shall uphold their ideals. We shall take their heroic resistance and their deeds to the world. We shall praise their principles. We shall follow their footsteps. We shall pledge to fight steadfastly to our last breath for the fulfilment of their ideals.

In the past eleven months, from December 2024 to November 2025, 320 comrades became martyrs across the country in the course of resisting the Kagar war. Of them, 183 were male comrades. One hundred seventeen were female comrades. The identity of 20 persons is yet to be known.

Twenty-two comrades became martyrs in Bihar and Jharkhand. One in Assam. Two hundred and forty-three in Dandakaranya. Thirty-three in Odisha. Seven in MMC. Eight in Telangana. Six in AOB. Among them was our Party's General Secretary, Comrade Basavaraju (BR).

The martyrs included eight members of the Central Committee and fifteen from various State Committees. Twenty-five were District Committee members, and seventy-three were from Area Committees. One hundred and sixteen were Party members. Thirteen belonged to the PLGA. Thirty-three were cadres and activists of various mass organisations. Several revolutionary masses also laid down their lives. In addition, thirty-seven persons whose organisational status could not be conclusively established were killed.

Many revolutionary, progressive and democratic leaders and activists of mass organisations became martyrs across the country during people's struggles. Some intellectuals, revolutionaries, sympathisers and friends also passed away. In the Philippines, some members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of that country, some commanders and members of the New People's Army and some leaders and activists of the National Democratic Front became martyrs. In America, seventy-five thousand Palestinians and fighters were killed in the genocidal war carried out by Israel with the support of the United States government during the past two years in Gaza. The CMC offers revolutionary homage to all these martyrs.

During the Kagar war, we lost Comrade Basavaraju, our Party's General Secretary. We lost eight Central Committee members, and fifteen State Committee members. We lost 320 comrades in total. The movement has suffered severe losses. In this situation, some, like Sonu and Satish, surrendered. They handed over weapons to the enemy and fled. They caused immense damage to the movement. We are celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the PLGA in this background.

At such a time, it is the task of our Party and our PLGA to answer the questions that arise in the revolutionary camp regarding the future of the movement. It is our task to remove fear and anxiety. It is our task to instil courage and build self-confidence. It is our task to lead the entire

revolutionary camp forward with firm resolve and with unparalleled courage. As part of this overall task, we celebrate the PLGA's anniversary.

To fulfil this task, we must identify the causes of the severe losses now occurring in the movement. We must correct them. We must identify the objective conditions. We must examine the subjective conditions. We must identify the factors that favour the movement's advancement. Based on these factors, we must revitalise the Party. We must consolidate the PLGA and the mass organisations.

From the beginning of the Kagar war, our Party, our PLGA forces and the local secret people's organisations suffered heavy losses. They are still suffering. The basic reason is this. Our organisations and forces did not follow the necessary methods of secret work. They did not implement the rules of guerrilla warfare. They did not correctly implement the political tactics instructed by the Central Committee.

According to the tactics formed by the Central Committee and the Politburo, our forces must not confine themselves to smaller areas. They must work in wider areas. They must not remain centralised. They must change to decentralised formations. They must move in small formations. They must coordinate legal and illegal, open and secret forms of struggle and organisation. They should lead the class struggle in this coordinated manner. They have to mobilise workers, peasants, the middle classes, the petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie, oppressed social sections and oppressed nationalities in the towns, plains and forest regions. They must integrate these sections into the revolutionary movement.

We did not follow these tactics properly. As a result, the Party, the PLGA forces, and the leadership suffered heavy losses. They are still suffering. The Party and the PLGA forces suffered severe losses because we did not withdraw some troops from Dandakaranya, the main centre of the Kagar war, to other regions.

Let us identify the mistakes that occurred in our practice over the past 22 months. Let us correct them. Let us correctly implement the strategies formulated by the Central Committee and the Politburo. In this way, let us protect the Party, the PLGA and the mass organisations. Let us protect the revolutionary movement.

The central and state governments have inflicted serious losses on the revolutionary movement in the Kagar war. Even then, the PLGA forces and the revolutionary people under the leadership of our Party are fighting defensive battles. They are resisting. In this resistance, the enemy's armed forces are also suffering significant losses. The enemy is not declaring these losses because it would increase the morale of the revolutionary camp. It is part of psychological warfare. The revolutionary camp must not come under the influence of this psychological war.

During the past year, in Dandakaranya, in Bihar and Jharkhand, in East Bihar and North East Jharkhand, in Odisha, and in MMC, the central and state armed forces and various commando forces suffered losses. One hundred and sixteen police personnel were killed. Two hundred and

eight were injured. Some secret agents, some police informers and some political enemies belonging to the BJP were eliminated by PLGA forces. PLGA forces burned down some government offices and some mobile towers in road communication areas.

Across the country, the PLGA forces resisted the police, the paramilitary forces, the central armed police forces, commando units and Indian military units in seventy-two encirclement and annihilation operations and encounters.

In the past year, to defeat the Kagar war, our PLGA forces mainly used improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and hit the enemy's targets. Valiantly resisted the encirclements and encounters. Conducted ambushes and eliminated police informers. Some leaders of the BJP who were enemies of the people were eliminated, and spike holes were set up as traps. These were some of the methods used to carry out the guerrilla war.

The extent and intensity of the guerrilla actions have decreased. As a result, actions aimed at eliminating or injuring police officers have decreased. PLGA could seize only five weapons from the enemy. On the other hand, due to the Kagar war, our PLGA forces and the mass organisations suffered severe losses. The revolutionary movement across the country was hit hard as a consequence.

Although the revolutionary movement in the country has suffered severe losses, the Party, which still exists countrywide, continues political work among the people in various forms. It continues to disseminate revolutionary political propaganda to the masses, mobilising the people and advancing struggles against imperialism, comprador-bureaucratic capitalism (CBB), landlordism, corporatisation, and militarisation. It is organising the people into various forms of mass movements and, relying on the people and the people's militia, the Party and the PLGA continue the protracted, decentralised, self-defensive guerrilla war.

Even though, in the name of Kagar (the final war), the central and state governments have mobilised 8,50,000 police, central armed police forces, commando forces, the Indian Army, and the Air Force into the revolutionary areas- conducting widespread operations- these operations have been bravely resisted and repelled. Ambushes have been countered with courage and firmness. In Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, and Jharkhand, more than 50,000 personnel from all types of armed forces- central armed forces, commando units, the Indian Army, and the Air Force- have been mobilised. Along with this, American and Israeli military officers and technicians have been involved in joint exercises to defeat the revolutionary movement.

Even though, for the last three years, the central and state governments have been carrying out concentrated operations in the West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, these attacks have been resisted, and significant losses have been inflicted on the enemy armed forces. These are our positive aspects. Consolidating these positive aspects, let us overcome temporary setbacks and advance the revolutionary movement.

To defend the Party, the PLGA, the mass organisations, and the revolutionary movement in the course of the revolutionary counter-offensive “Kagar” war, we must make every effort to carry out the following political, organisational, and military tasks:

1. Priority must be given to protecting leadership forces, and losses must be avoided.

During the past year, 320 comrades belonging to the Party, the PLGA, and mass organisations across the country became martyrs. After 53 years, the loss of Comrade Basavaraju, our Party’s General Secretary, following the martyrdom of one of the Party’s founding leaders, Comrade Charu Mazumdar, is a grievous blow to our Party and the revolutionary movement.

In this one year, eight members of the Central Committee and fifteen members of various State Committees have been martyred. Our central and state committees have suffered severe losses. These losses will affect the revolutionary movement for a long period.

Along with these leadership losses, a large number of leaders and cadres of the Party, the PLGA forces, mass-organisation leaders and activists, and revolutionary people have been martyred. Consequently, the Party, the PLGA, the mass organisations, and the revolutionary movement have suffered severe damage.

In this situation, by correctly implementing and adhering to the political and military directives formulated by the Central Committee and the Politburo, we must prevent further losses. Through preventing such losses, we shall safeguard the Party, the PLGA, the mass organisations, and the revolutionary movement and rebuild and strengthen them.

Even after 31 March 2026, the revolutionary counter-offensive war under the name Kagar (and under other related operational names)- will continue. Since the objective of Kagar is to crush the oppressed masses and to establish the “corporate Hindu country,” the RSS-BJP, their affiliate organisations, and the central and state governments functioning under their leadership continue to brand all those who oppose corporatisation, militarisation, and Hindutva as extremists and urban extremists and are carrying out fascist attacks against them.

Keeping this in view, we must protect the leadership forces. Only by waging a struggle against Brahminical Hindutva fascism in every sphere of social life – alongside all individuals, forces, organisations, institutions, and parties that oppose corporatisation, militarisation, and Hindutva- can we safeguard our leadership forces.

2. We must overcome the crisis created by the clique of the renegades, Sonu and Satish.

By becoming renegades, party-splitters, and agents of counter-revolution, Sonu and Satish’s clique surrendered to the enemy on October 14 and 16 and handed over 203 weapons belonging to the Party. As an extension of the impact of this clique, towards the end of October, 21 people in North Bastar of Dandakaranya, along with 18 weapons, surrendered to the enemy; in the first

week of November, seven persons in the Odisha State Committee area- Dhanthari, Gariband, and Nawapada Division- surrendered along with six weapons. In this manner, during October and November, 299 individuals surrendered to the enemy and handed over 227 weapons.

The clique of Sonu and Satish attacked our political–military line and created a crisis within the Party by handing over a large quantity of weapons to the enemy. Across the country, honest revolutionary forces and all those forces participating in the Kagar war immediately recognised the hollowness and deceit in the arguments advanced by Sonu and Satish’s clique and identified them as renegades. However, even now, within our Party and the PLGA in some places across the country, and within a section of the revolutionary camp, confusion and ideological disturbance persist due to the arguments of Sonu and Satish. Therefore, we must expose all the fraud, deception, and duplicity in the arguments of Sonu and Satish, remove the confusion among such sections, and firmly establish our political–military line in their consciousness.

Sonu presents three principal reasons to claim that our Party’s political–military line is wrong:

- (1) “We do not have a revolutionary party.”
- (2) “The Central programme formulated by the 2007 Congress is an extremist deviation.”
- (3) “We have rejected legal struggles.”

By putting forward the peculiar argument that “the Party consists only of full-time revolutionaries and the Party committees composed solely of such full-timers,” he denies the legitimacy of the entire structure of part-time Party members and committees existing across the country. He further distorts this by claiming that committees of full-time revolutionaries working clandestinely and in an armed capacity alone constitute the Party, and labels all of them as a form of army. He also denies that the Party structures clandestine area committees, ACM/DVC/DC members, and Party members who, without arms, remain in civil areas to conduct mass work. All these are entirely incorrect and baseless interpretations. In his view, Party committees that exist without carrying weapons, embedded among the people in villages and towns, are the only Party. According to his logic, the revolutionary Party is a part-time structure embedded among the people in villages and towns; by the same reasoning, area committees up to the Central Committee that work in an armed and clandestine manner are not the Party. These are fundamentally incorrect, right-opportunist, revisionist arguments regarding the organisation and functioning of the revolutionary Party.

The claim that the Central Programme formulated by the 2007 Congress is an extremist deviation is also a right-opportunist, revisionist argument. By 2007, after 27 years of work in Dandakaranya, that region had become a guerrilla zone; after 37 years of work in Bihar–Jharkhand, it had also become a guerrilla zone. Both regions possessed extensive and consolidated revolutionary mass bases. While these two regions and several others in the country were in the red resistance phase, some regions were in a temporary phase of retreat. In this context, following the merger of the two revolutionary Parties and the formation of a unified Party, there was tremendous enthusiasm and confidence across the country’s revolutionary camp.

Taking all of this into account, and keeping in mind the international and domestic political situation at the time, the 2007 Congress formulated the Central Programme to develop the Dandakaranya and Bihar–Jharkhand regions into liberated areas. The Congress resolved that, to develop these regions into liberated areas, the red resistance areas must be further consolidated as guerrilla zones; regions in temporary retreat must be pushed forward again; and urban work must be expanded. To fulfil these tasks, the Congress called on the entire Party to correct internal deviations and to work according to a unified method. However, despite intense efforts to rectify internal deviations, due to severe repression by central and state governments, the revolutionary movement across the country reached a defensive position by 2012. In this situation, the Central Committee decided that the plan to develop the People’s Liberation Guerrilla Army into a regular army and to transform guerrilla warfare into mobile warfare could not be implemented immediately and accordingly changed the Central Programme.

Setting aside this reality and calling the central task determined by the Congress “left adventurism” amounts to insisting that, instead of waging the struggle for the seizure of state power based on the strengths and weaknesses of the movement, the revolutionary movement should be confined only to partial struggles and economic struggles. In other words, it means sacrificing the revolutionary movement to economism and reformism. It becomes a legalist position that seeks to keep the movement strictly within the bounds of legality.

The claim that “we rejected legal struggles” is also false and distortive. In 2007, at a time when North Telangana, Andhra, and AOB were in temporary retreat and the organisational strength had declined, numerous legal and open struggles were conducted. As part of this, the Telangana political movement was undertaken. In Telangana and AOB, struggles were waged to implement the Fifth Schedule and PESA in Adivasi regions. Between 2006 and 2011, in West Bengal, the Party coordinated legal and illegal struggles and led the Singur and Nandigram movements. In the same period, in AOB, the movement on land issues was conducted.

In 2008, when the central government formulated the new Forest Act, the Central Committee decided that in the regions of intense revolutionary movement, as well as newly emerging regions, the revolutionary organisations (Janatana Sarkars where they existed) should fight for the pro-people provisions of the Act and that these revolutionary people’s governments should issue land titles to Adivasi people. In 2013, the CRB released a document on the, exploitative class reforms, and the Party’s position. It decided that struggles must be waged using all forms- legal, illegal, open, and underground- depending on objective conditions, while maintaining the primacy of armed struggle. Subsequently, in Gadchiroli district, the movement for PESA and Gram Sabhas was conducted. Since 2021, across Dandakaranya, the movement for PESA and Gram Sabhas has continued.

From the time of the Party’s formation, throughout the country, the Party has consistently led legal, open people’s movements against displacement. Ignoring all these facts and selectively distorting them to argue that “we abandoned legal struggles” is a revisionist position that seeks to confine the movement to legal struggles alone.

Meanwhile, Sonu put forward two major statements: a “Temporary Cessation of Armed Struggle” and two “Appeals”- one to the people and another to the cadres. These demonstrate not merely a rejection of the Party’s revolutionary line but a rejection of armed struggle itself. He offers no alternative strategy. His perspective is essentially the line of surrender. At its core, his argument amounts to carrying out legal struggles, dissolving the underground Party, and turning the Party into an open entity.

These are, in essence, revisionist positions. Rejecting all that the Party has taught, handing over Party weapons to the enemy, and becoming an agent of counter-revolution- that is what Sonu has become. By rallying his followers, he attempted to split the Party. Satish has concurred with all of these positions. He therefore has also become a renegade, a splitter of the Party, and an agent of counter-revolution.

Therefore, the entire revolutionary camp must clearly understand the fraud and deception underlying Sonu and Satish’s arguments. The confusion within the revolutionary camp must be eliminated, clarity established, and confidence restored. There is absolutely no integrity in the arguments of Sonu and Satish; they are motivated purely by fear and the desire to justify their path of surrender. By propagating lies- claiming that the Party’s General Secretary intended to suspend armed struggle temporarily- they misled ideologically and politically weak cadres. They caused them to surrender to the enemy. Hence, their deceit must be exposed within the revolutionary camp.

3. We must intensify class struggle against imperialism, comprador bureaucratic capitalism, the alliance of feudal classes, and against the Brahmanical Hindutva-fascist RSS–BJP central and state governments.

Under the guidance of the documents formulated by our Central Committee- “Changes in the Relations of Production in India and Our Political Programme” (MOP document), “The Caste Question in India and Our Path”, and “The Nationality Question in India and Party’s Position”- we must mobilise the oppressed classes (the working class, peasantry, middle strata [petty bourgeoisie], national bourgeoisie), the oppressed social sections (women, Dalits, Adivasis, religious minorities), and the oppressed nationalities, and conduct class struggle on class issues, social struggle on social problems, and nationality struggle on nationality issues. In accordance with the uneven development prevailing in the country, the MOP document has identified the country into seven categories and formulated region-specific political programmes. Based on this political programme, we must intensify class struggle.

Since 2014, after the Brahmanical Hindutva-fascist RSS–BJP came to power at the Centre, it has further transformed into political fascism. Since then, it has been unleashing continuous attacks on all oppressed classes, oppressed social sections, and oppressed nationalities in economic, political, cultural, and all spheres of social life. As part of this, it is attempting to convert the country into a “majoritarian state” through the liquidation of minorities. By intimidating and manipulating institutions such as the Enforcement Directorate (ED), the CBI, the Election Commission, and

even the judiciary, it is weaponising them for its own interests. It is carrying out relentless attacks on the people and on the opposition parties. As part of this, it is trying to create an “opposition-less India” (Vipaksh-mukt Bharat). Therefore, today, it has emerged as the country’s principal enemy and its people’s enemy.

In this situation, our party units across the country must unite all forces resisting these assaults- workers, peasants, organisations, associations, institutions, parties, including even bourgeois parties that can be taken as tactical allies- by establishing united front platforms and programmes, thereby intensifying the class struggle. Further, we must expose with solid evidence the falsehood and deception behind the propaganda blitz of the Brahmanical Hindutva-fascist RSS–BJP central and state governments, claiming that they will transform India into a “developed country (Viksit Bharat)” by 2047.

This year, in April, the Indian state conducted military operations under the name “Operation Sindhur”, projecting the terrorist attack that took place in Poonch, Jammu & Kashmir, as an act of Pakistan. Any dispute with Pakistan- or with any other country in South Asia- must be resolved based on peaceful principles, through dialogue, diplomacy, and negotiations. Instead of adhering to these principles, it resorted to military operations. It attempted to resolve the issue through war, which is incorrect. However, under instructions from the United States, it halted these operations within four days, thereby displaying its subservience. On the one hand, while showing this servility toward the U.S., it has simultaneously been instigating nationalist frenzy, war hysteria, and jingoism among the Indian people for the past seven months.

During the last eleven years of BJP rule at the Centre, it has failed to resolve any of the major problems confronting the country- poverty, unemployment, rising prices, and peasant suicides. Instead of addressing these problems, it has been continuously inflaming Hindu majoritarianism, communal frenzy, and war hysteria to misdirect and suppress the struggling masses. The BJP, Modi, and their protégé, Adani, have been arbitrarily handing over national wealth to corporate capital. To protect Adani, who has been involved in illegal business practices in the United States, they have mortgaged national interests to the U.S. The regime has signed numerous agreements with Israel, the U.S., Afghanistan, and many others for the benefit of domestic and foreign corporate capital.

In the last eleven years of fascist BJP rule, attacks on Dalits and Adivasis have drastically increased. The harassment and humiliation of Dalit and Bahujan officers (IAS, IPS, etc.) by brahmanical administrative authorities have also intensified. Corporate exploitation and oppression in agriculture, industry, and the service sector- by both domestic and foreign corporate capital- have expanded enormously. As a consequence, the broad masses across the country have been continuously waging defensive struggles.

In this situation, we must expand propaganda, agitations, and struggle programmes against all economic, political, and cultural policies of the brahmanical Hindutva-fascist RSS–BJP central and state governments that stand against the people; and against corporate exploitation and

oppression, thereby strengthening mass support. By intensifying class struggle nationwide and expanding mass support on this basis, let us advance the guerrilla war.

Dear Comrades and the masses!

Since 1973, to overcome the fundamental crisis, imperialism has pushed forward imperialist globalisation. However, the global economic crisis of 2008 proved that imperialist globalisation has failed. This crisis has still not been resolved. All the economic, political, military, and cultural policies that the imperialist countries and the backward countries following them, or being made to follow them, implemented to overcome that crisis have failed miserably or are in the process of failing. To implement the policies associated with imperialist globalisation, in many countries across the world, right-wing, racist, and fascist parties have come to power. These right-wing, racist, and fascist parties have trampled even the minimal bourgeois-democratic rights in their respective countries and are enforcing repression and fascism. As part of implementing imperialist globalisation, although imperialist exploitation has intensified severely in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, its burden continues to be borne by the working class and the middle class even in the imperialist countries that export imperialist capital. In the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the comprador bourgeoisie and the landlord class, acting as agents of imperialist exploitation, have intensified oppression and plunder of the people. Against this, people's struggles in these countries continue at varying levels.

The “Arab Spring” uprisings that erupted in African countries around 2012–13 could not overthrow the system of exploitation. During the last 3–4 years, although the immediate triggers behind the popular uprisings in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, the Philippines, and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir appear varied, the fundamental cause behind them is imperialist globalisation and the intensity of exploitation and oppression by the comprador corporate (foreign and domestic) capital and landlord classes in those countries. During this same period, even in Western European countries, the working class and the middle class have been rising against exploitation by finance capital.

The victory of the Democratic Party candidate Zohran Kwame Mamdani, as mayor of New York, in the United States was due to the opposition of workers, employees of the middle class, and immigrant populations in that city to the right-wing, racist, fascist Trump administration. Likewise, in the last 2–3 years, in Europe and other countries, the electoral victories of Social Democratic and Democratic Party candidates over right-wing, racist, and fascist parties have been driven by widespread opposition to the policies of imperialist globalisation and the growth of right-wing and fascist forces. In the coming days, this contradiction will intensify further.

Seizing this moment, communists and revolutionaries across the world must organise themselves as revolutionary parties in their countries, transform small parties into large ones, and strengthen the weak ones.

For the past year, the tariff war arising from the intensified conflict between the U.S. and China resulted in a temporary truce when U.S. President Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping met in Busan, South Korea, in the first week of November. Both countries announced a one-year suspension of the trade war. The U.S. decided to reduce the 10 per cent tariff on Chinese imports. In contrast, China agreed to lift its ban on the export of rare earth minerals. Due to the economic downturn and recession, the U.S. and China were compelled to take these decisions. This temporary agreement does not mean that the U.S.–China conflict has ended. Both countries are competing for world hegemony. According to this trend, the U.S.-China confrontation will sharpen in the coming days across all spheres.

Since the onset of the capitalist system, especially after capitalism transformed into imperialism, imperialism has increasingly become a destroyer of the environment. Today, not only humanity but the entire planet faces grave danger. In this context, the United Nations' climate conferences have produced no meaningful results. Only by destroying the capitalist–imperialist system can environmental protection measures genuinely succeed, thereby saving the environment, the earth, and humanity. In this regard, only communists and revolutionaries worldwide can lead the environmental protection movement.

As part of the sanctions the U.S. imposes worldwide, it imposed a 25 per cent tariff on India in August. Citing India's purchase of oil from Russia, the U.S. raised tariffs from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. It severely affected India's economy. In this situation, India drastically reduced its oil imports from Russia. The U.S. extended the exemption from the 11 per cent tariff it imposes on Indian shrimp imports only until December 31. In the coming days, the U.S. may lift this exemption. This is nothing but capitulation of India before the U.S. Under these conditions, the India–U.S. trade agreement under discussion will be entirely against the interests of the Indian people. Therefore, the Indian people- especially peasants, dairy producers, and fisherfolk- must wage struggles against the subservience of the Indian government. They must expose the deceit behind Prime Minister Modi's "self-reliance" rhetoric. Genuine self-reliance emerges only when unequal economic, trade, and commercial agreements imposed by imperialist countries are annulled. Self-reliance becomes a reality only when the New Democratic Revolution is completed. Country's sovereignty and independence must be to achieve self-reliance. Parties belonging to the exploiting classes cannot achieve this. Therefore, only through the victory of the revolutionary movement led by the proletarian party can this goal be accomplished.

The BJP, having converted the Election Commission into its pocket institution, has been indulging in voter fraud and numerous illegalities and winning assembly and parliamentary elections. Even in the Bihar Assembly elections, it won through widespread irregularities and electoral fraud. This situation has once again exposed the utter falsity of the present parliamentary system. In this situation, to establish genuine democracy, a new democratic system must be put in place. For this, the broad masses of the country must unite, arm themselves, and overthrow this exploitative order.

Dear Comrades and the masses!

In the current situation, with the revolutionary movement having suffered severe losses, we cannot celebrate the PLGA anniversary as we did in the past. Therefore, in the current phase, the party and the PLGA forces must commemorate the anniversary with primary emphasis on security. Across the forests, plains, and urban areas of the country, group meetings and small meetings must be held and the anniversary observed in appropriate forms. Posters and pamphlets must be distributed throughout the region to inform the people about the need to strengthen the PLGA. Eligible persons must be recruited into the PLGA.

- Let us protect the Party, the PLGA, mass organisations, and the revolutionary movement from the counter-revolutionary “Kagar” war.
- Intensify the class struggle against imperialism, comprador corporate capital (foreign and domestic), and the landlord classes.
- Intensify people’s struggles against the Brahmanical Hindutva-fascist RSS–BJP central and state governments.
- Prevent losses. Oppose deviation and betrayal. Firmly defend the interests of oppressed people.
- Long live Marxism–Leninism–Maoism.
- Long live the New Democratic Revolution of India.
- Long live the People’s Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA).
- Long live the Communist Party of India (Maoist).

With revolutionary greetings,
Central Military Commission,
Communist Party of India (Maoist)
14.11.2025