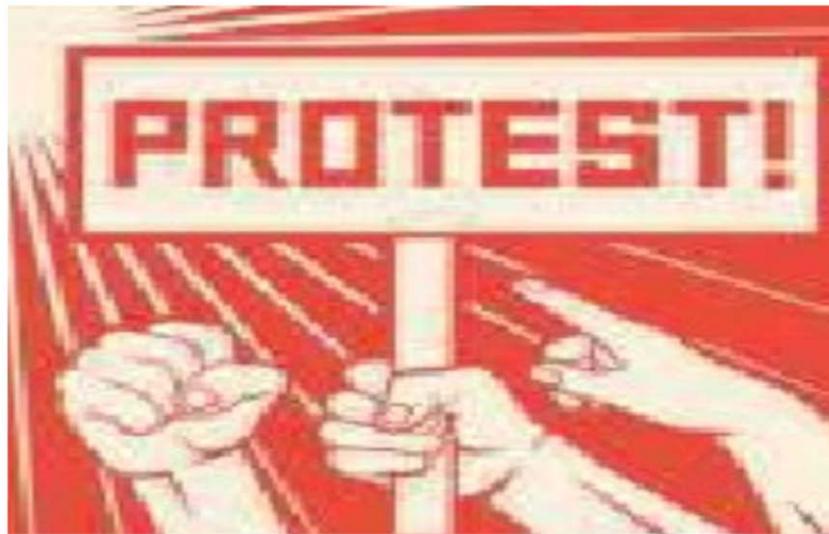


PEOPLE'S MARCH

Voice of the Indian Revolution

Vol. 15, No. 1 February 2020



Protest against CAA NRC in North East



day after: JNU students staging a protest on Monday against the attack on students by a masked mob. • R.V. MOORTHY



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Unfolding the turbulent decade of sixties

Since the BJP government came to power second term with comfortable majority, there has been aggressively working on Hindutva agenda. The government has been passed number of anti-people, anti-national legislations in parliament. Reorganisation of Jammu-Kashmir- 2019 Bill, Citizenship Amendment Bill (CAB), an amendment to the Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), The RTI Bill has been amended virtually nullifying the right to information, the Triple Talaq Bill which criminalises the breakdown of a civil contract of marriage in Muslims, an Amendment to the Parliamentary procedures. Implementation of NRC in Assam, The government has merged public sector banks to create four banking entities reducing the number of public sector banks from 27 to 12. This government has declared that it will replace all the existing labour laws and, in its place, bring in 4 labour codes. Utter failure of the BJP government to defend the Forest Rights Act in ongoing petition against the Act before the Supreme Court. In the name of faith, Supreme Court's judgement on Babri Masjid-Rama Janmabhoomi is Hindu biased and it is very much encouraging to Hindutva forces. The BJP is smooth sailing on making legislations in parliament, but contrary to this, country is lurching under economic recession.

On 4 October, the Reserve Bank of India announced that India's projected growth rate for 2019-20 was 6.1 percent, and admitted that the economy is considerably slowed down. The government data for the April- June quarter showed the growth rate declining to five percent- falling from 5.8 percent in the last quarter of the previous year. The second quarter the growth rate for the July-October was further declined to 4.5 percent. The latest central budget proclaimed that GDP growth rate is 5 percent for FY 2019-2020. The inflation rate is 7.5 percent.

There are several indications of an economic recession, such as the low rate of industrial growth; the negative growth for the core sectors: electricity, steel, refinery products, crude oil, coal, cement, natural gas and fertilizers; the continuing slide in sales of industries such as automobiles, FMCGs and textiles; lower investments. There is lack of demand, in spite of festive season. Sharp decline in transport and railway freight movements are below projections. The reduction in retail sales and transportation is an indication of demand and a sputtering economy.

The annual agricultural GDP growth rate, which averaged at 4.3 percent during 2010-2014, declined to 2.9 percent between 2015 and 2019. The agriculture prices of commodities have been experiencing a decline since 2018-19.

A midst the crises, the latest RBI data from October shows a decrease of 88 percent in commercial lending this fiscal year, as compared to the same period last year. The recession is further reflected in the low growth of government revenue. Tax collections, which were projected to increase by about twelve percent during the year, are only growing at about five percent. Similarly, the collection of the goods- and-service tax shows a sharp decline.

The lack of growth in employment and the loss of jobs in many sectors apart from agriculture and the resulting loss of income have effected domestic demand severely. A 2018 survey by the All India manufacturers' Organisation, which represents over three hundred thousand units- including a large number of micro,

small and medium enterprises- showed job losses across sectors between 24 percent and 43 percent, and profits falling by between 24 percent and 70 percent.

The government has taken certain measures to come out from recession, the removal of corporate tax, funds for the reality sector and recapitalization private sector banks. But these measures only benefit to the corporates. That would not resolve the crises. The help should be the people who have lost wages, lost jobs, have lower incomes, lower producer prices those are unorganised sector and agriculture sector.

At a time when the need is to under- take public investment that would stimulate private investment and help more employment, the government is setting a massive target of Rs. 1 lakh crore for disinvestment across sectors ranging from sound profit-making railway operations to thermal power plants, besides several operations of coal India, and more than 250 items of production under Ordinance Factories and organisations. Government would use the earnings from disinvestment not for create any fresh employment, production or incomes only to fill its growing fiscal deficit. The sharp Jump in consumer price inflation rate 7.35% was reached in December.

The country is passing through the enactment of fascist legislations and economic recession, the large number of people have come forward to fight against the CAA- NRC- NPR draconian acts by protests.

The unabated wave of nationwide protests against the Citizenship (amendment) Act (CAA), The National Register of Citizens (NRC) and the National Population Register was witnessed on the nation horizon. The protests were initially confined to the North East, when the undoubted connection between the CAA and the NRC to begin to unfold. Then protests fallen over from one state to the other states, with widespread participation from all communities, classes and sections. Less than a week after the passage of the bill, students of Jamia Millia Islamia in Delhi took out two processions. On December 15, the police crackdown on peaceful protesters, enter in to campus beaten up students and damaged the library. The JNU was also joined in the protests. Shahi Imam appealed to people that not to be participate in protests, the bill was not against Muslims, but defying these words, on December 20, as thousands of people marched across the streets of Old Delhi against Bill. After the police crackdown in JMI on the same night students from other universities reached the police headquarters in central Delhi and the whole night sit on dharna. Shaahin Bhag protest is historical, because of the nature of the groups that have come together as a coalition here to support one another.

Students, including those from elite universities, Management schools and the Indian Institutes of technology, came out the support the protests. The youth, middle and upper classes joined the protests. Lawyers, teachers, other professionals joined the movement. The protests spread over to all cities of Uttar Pradesh, Mumbai, Kolkata, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Telangana and North East. The protests took place in universities, cities of London, New York and Berlin.

The struggle in JNU is part of a larger struggle against 'Hindu rashtra' agenda of BJP-RSS and to protect public funded education institutions from government interference. This struggle was started with unjust hanging of Afzal guru, and has been continuing against fees hike and CAA-NRC-NPR. The fees hike by authorities of JNU in October that could make the university unaffordable for the poor and the lower middle class. On 5 Jan as over 50 ABVP goons enter the JNU campus and injured three dozen people including students and teachers. This attack carried out in collusion with JNU administration. Its roots lie in the home minister's call for the

“tukde tukde gang” to be taught a lesson in response to the nationwide protests against the CAA.

The BJP government has become more brutal with protesters. The brutality at the AMU, JNU and Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) was unleashed by either police or BJP goons. UP government was declared war on protesters and killed 19 people and ransacked hundreds of houses. Hundreds of people were injured in police firings. But protesters have not deter with repression, bravely participated in protests.

Countrywide people’s upsurge against CAA-NRC-NPR is nemesis of fascist BJP government and unmasked the real face of Hindutva. These protests were crystal clear that country marching towards against BJP government, its Hindu Rashtra Agenda and fascist attacks. These protests against draconian acts, anti- people polices of government, Worsening economic situation and loss of jobs. The ongoing militant struggles of country is witnessing turbulent decade of 60s. Let us march with new generations and raising protests.

The Hindutva forces whose goal is to push the country towards a ‘Hindu Rashtra’ by abandon the secularism and pluralism in our society. Negation of real historical process of our country, Hindu Rashtra is based on unreason, in the sense that it does not accept the role of evidence in establishing its truth-value. We have to fight ideologically against this unreason and madness.

The world has turned a full circle with the temporary dissolution of the communist states that once showed the way forward to humanity for the complete emancipation of the mankind from darkness, oppression, degradation, poverty and exploitation. The times have fallen back on the worst kinds of reactionary ideologies that destroy the human being from within, turn him into a beast who pounces upon fellow human beings only because they are from a different race, a different religion, a different culture and a different national group. Turn this thing upside down and you will see that the race, religion, culture and national groups need equality, respect and no oppression. Only a proletarian led democratic revolution can ensure that. The right to worship without any hindrance but no fanaticism and no communalism and no misuse of the religion in any form. Brotherhood among nations, cultures and races all assured. No force on earth other than a *peoples’ democratic state* can guarantee these things. It is time to put an end to all the madness and the misery arising out of it. The times are crying for that.

(.....Continued Page No 23)

them immediately with the people’s resistance.

In 2012 when Sukma district Collector Alex Paul Menon was kidnapped by the Maoists the government accepted their demand to release the imprisoned revolutionaries and the people. The then BJP government appointed the Buch committee to implement the promise. But the committee is nowhere seen later.

The demands of the demonstration are –

1. The time of release of the prisoners must be confirmed.
2. Nutritional food must be provided to the prisoners.
3. The people must be kept in the jails of their own districts.
4. The prisoners must be taken to the court on stipulated dates without fail.
5. Medical facilities must be improved for the ill prisoners.
6. Lawyer’s fees must be decided.
7. A committee for the release of the prisoners must be formed and it should be made to know the Problems of the prisoners two times a year.

CAA-NRC are hidden Hindutva agenda of RSS-BJP!

Fight against draconian laws CAA-NRC-NPR!

Political commentator

Countrywide militant struggle was erupted against Citizen Amendment Act-2019. People and students have been protesting in all cities and universities from Delhi to Tamilnadu and Assam to Mangalore. Students of Delhi Jamia Milia Islamia university is taking place in center stage, while different section of people of Assam repeating the decade of 80s' agitation. Repression has been let loose on protesters by center and state governments under the BJP rule. The war was declared and brutal reign terror have done on protesters by Uttar Pradesh's Adityanath government. The police have raided the houses of people and they did not show any difference between Men, Women and Children, beaten them mercilessly. Houses were ransacked. Nineteen persons have died in Uttar Pradesh since December 10, in the police firings. The police have also arrested 1,113 persons and detained another 5,558 people under the preventive custody. Chief Minister Adityanath was boasted himself and tweeted in official twitter account "Every rioter is shocked. Every demonstrator is stunned. Everyone has been silenced after seeing Yogi Adityanath government's strict actions" Many households reported that police personnel said their houses were now "ours". Because law will ensure that they leave for Pakistan. It is evident that the police following the RSS agenda that "unfinished tasks" of partition –namely forcing Indian Muslim to exit to Pakistan.

Across the all sections of people, the Muslims, Hindus and other communities, including middle and upper classes, intelligentsia were actively participating in this movement. The

BJP government was scared by ongoing protests. The struggles of People and particularly students have impediment to the unprecedented juggernaut of RSS-BJP Hindutva agenda. The new generation has drawn in to the new movement is becoming Torch bearers of our country by leading these protests. The Hindu fascist's naked avatar will be expose further in coming days.

The BJP government in center was endorsed the CAA through parliament, to facilitates the implementation of NRC in the whole country. As per CAA, all non-Muslim "persecuted minorities" from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh-the Hindu, Christian, Sikh, Buddh, Jain, Parsi minorities, before 31 Dec 2014 or the same date,

who came to our country shall be given Citizenship. BJP government was made this act to defense cover for the implementation of NRC throughout country. Minorities will be degrade as

second Citizens of our country. In the meantime central Cabinet has approved to National Population Register (NPR). These cruel acts are pushing forward one by one to turn our country as the 'Hindu Rashtra' which is the agenda of BJP-RSS. BJP in its second term in office, Hindutva agenda is carry forward with leap and bounds. Opposition parties could not fight against these acts in parliament. But, countrywide militant struggle is carrying by Muslims, people of North East, civil rights organisations and all social sections of society against these cruel acts. Implementation of NRC in Assam was started by Congress in the year of 2013.

How the updated NRC act implementing in Assam? What are intentions of the ruling classes to implement this act in Assam? What type of



geographical, demographical, social changes have taken place in Assam? How it will crush the Minorities and Nationalities. All these issues should be analysed with the ideological, political angle of the proletarian party. Then only, we can expose the ruling class's nefarious designs. We can be pressurize government to abolish draconian laws by drawing the oppressed people, nationalities, minorities in the movement. Let us we shall discuss the NRC aims, which is implementing in Assam and coming days on the whole country.

We have to know about updated NRC before going to discuss the above issues. Indian government was prepared the NRC on the basis of senses of 1951. But, 2016 updated NRC is put the obligation of proving citizenship on the citizen. Minimum 15 documents will be submit in this process. Status of mother and father, address, birth endorsement paper, Marriage endorsement paper, voter identity, private or government job details with witnesses, themselves and their predecessor's documents dated before year of 1971 should have shown... So on. As for this law, lakhs and crores of people of our country would prove their citizenship is hardest and impossible. The working class, poor people, dalits, Adivasi's, minorities have no rights in this country, how could they possessed the official documents. Higher middleclass, rich can be prove by this policy. But this process could be impossible to poor people.

Now, we will see the one by one aims of updated NRC, which BJP government is implementing in Assam since 2016

Aims of the NRC are: Number one is, Indianite the all North East people. With the traditional flare up in society, divide the people on the basis of religion sentiments, widen the gap between groups, sections in North East; To establish the slavery system shall be disable the rights of some people by abrogate the some people citizenship, these people can be turned in to groups of chief labour to imperialists and bureaucratic comprador bourgeois.; BJP will be annulling the citizenship of Muslims and make them immigrants through the CAA-NRC.

Including Assam all the North East states were never be an integral part of India. Assam is Different geographical area from India. It has to be learn from human science and historical process. Mangole and Tibet cultural effect in language and culture have been seen in Assam. It is very different from the Indian cultures. Assam development was took place in different way from Indian soil has clearly shown.

Modern nationalities were formed along with the emergence of capitalism. The capitalist relations that developed from the foetus of feudalism were affected with the arrival of the British. British imperialism that came to power in the country became the main obstruction to the development of all the nationalities, tribes, languages and of the national capitalists of the country. With the transfer of power in 1947 (nominal independence) colonial, semi-feudal India turned to semi-colonial, semi-feudal country. The comprador bourgeois class of our country that served the British imperialists from the beginning became comprador 'bureaucratic' bourgeois class with the transfer of power. The comprador bureaucratic bourgeois class and the feudal class together became the main hurdle of the development of various nationalities. Some nationalities were 'developed' in our country, but some nationalities are still in dormant. Including Assam all the North East states are in backwardness. We should fully support the Assam including all the north East states' people's struggles, and demand of self-determination including secession. We should oppose the Indianite the Assam people.

Assam has always been a collection of minorities jockeying to make alliance in order to manufacture a majority- ethnic as well as linguistic. Anything that altered or threatened the prevailing balance became a potential catalyst for violence. The seeds for just an alteration were sowed in 1937, when the British made Bengali official language of the province.

In 1823, the British discovered that the climate and soil of the Assam region were conducive to tea cultivation. Local people were unwilling to work as serfs in the tea gardens, so a

large population of indigenous tribe's people were transported from central India. Today the plantation workers in Assam make up fifteen to twenty percent in the state's population. These workers are looked down upon by local people, and continue to live on the plantations, at mercy of plantation owners and earning slave wages

By the late 1890s, as the tea industry grew and as the plains of neighboring East Bengal reached the limits of their cultivation potential, the British encouraged Bengali Muslim Peasants--- masters of the art of farming on the rich, silty, riverine plains and shifting islands of the Brahmaputra , known as chars --to migrate to Assam. The migrants came in the thousands, felled forests and turned marshes into farmland, where they cultivated food as well as jute. By 1930s, migration has drastically changed both the economy and the demography of Assam.

Contrary to all of them the Marwari traders propped by the British reached the North East. The British and the comprador bourgeoisie looted the valuable resources of the area. We must remember that the main enemy of the nationality movements of the North East is the central government, the big bourgeois and landlord classes that collaborated with the imperialists and controlling the government, especially now the Brahmanic Hindu fascist RSS and BJP.

Over the years, the borders of Assam were redrawn continuously, almost dizzyingly. When British partitioned Bengal in 1905, the attached the province of Assam to Muslim- majority of East- Bengal. Suddenly, what was a migrant population in Assam was no longer migrant, but part of a majority. Six years later, when Bengal was reunified and Assam became a province of its own, its Bengali population became migrants once again. After the 1947 partition, when East Bengal became part of Pakistan, the Bengal-origin Muslim settlers in Assam choose to stay on. But partition also led massive influx of Bengali refugees in to Assam, Hindus as well as Muslims. This was followed in 1971 by yet another incursion of refugees fleeing from the Pakistan army's genocidal attack on East Pakistan and the

liberation war were that birthed the new nation of Bangladesh. So Assam was a part of East-Bengal, and it wasn't. East Bengal became East Pakistan became Bangladesh. Countries changed, Cities grew, forests were felled, Marshes were reclaimed, tribal commons swallowed by modern "Development" and the fissures between people grew old and hard and intractable.

The demand for a National Register of Citizens in Assam arose out of this unique, vexed and complex history. The demand to update the first NRC, conducted in 1951, grew out of student-led Assamese nationalist movement that peaked between 1979 and 1985. The Assamese nationalist called for a boycott elections unless "foreigners" were deleted from the electoral rolls that is "3D" which stood for Detect, Delete and Deport. The number of so-called foreigners, based on pure speculation, was estimated 5 to 8 million.

In 1985, the student leaders of the Assam agitation signed the Assam accord with the central government. A date was agreed upon: those who had arrived in Assam after midnight of 24th March 1971- the day the Pakistan Army began its attack on civilian in East Pakistan- would be expelled. The updating of the NRC was meant to sift the "genuine citizens" of Assam from post-1971 "infiltrators" Over the next several years, "infiltrators" detected by the border police, or those declared "Doubtful voters" --D voters -- by election officials, were tried under the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) Act , passed in 1983 by a congress government. Since 1997, more than three Hundred thousand D voters and declared Foreigners have been tried Foreigners Tribunals. Several hundred are still locked up in detention centers.

In 2005, the Supreme Court Decided a case that asked for the IMDT act to be struck down on the grounds that it made the "detection and deportation of illegal immigrants nearly impossible. "In its judgment annulling the act, the court noted, "there can be no manner of doubt that the state of Assam is facing 'external aggression and internal and internal disturbance' on account of large scale illegal migration of

Bangladeshi nationals. Now it put onus of proving citizenship on the citizen. This completely changed the paradigm, and set the stage for the new updated NRC.

In 2013, the Supreme Court took up a case filed by an NGO called Assam public works that asked for illegal migrants' names to be struck off electoral rolls. In Dec 2014, a two-Judge bench order that an updated list of the NRC be produced before the Supreme Court within a year. After a series of postponements, the final updated list was published on 31 August 2019. The names of 1.9 million people were missing. All the 1.9 million people whose names are missing will now have to appeal to a Foreigners Tribunal.

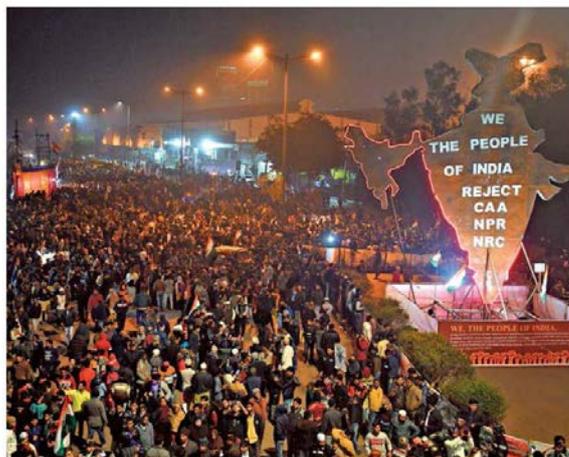
As we have seen, the NRC in Assam grew out of a very particular history to apply it to the rest of India is pure evil. The demand for updated NRC in Assam is more than forty years old. There, people have been collecting and holding on to their documents for forty years. How many people in India can produce "legal documents"?

The real purpose of an all India NRC, coupled with CAA, is to threaten, destabilize, stigmatize the Indian Muslim community, particularly the poorest among them. It is meant to create a tiered citizenship, in which one set of citizens have no rights and lives at the mercy, or the goodwill of another and make them slaves.

Here is MS. Golwalker, the ideologue of RSS in 1940, writing in his book 'WE, or Our Nationhood Defined': "Ever since that evil day, when Moslems first landed in Hindustan, right up to the present moment, the Hindu nation has been gallantly fighting to take on these despoilers. The race spirit has been awakening. In Hindustan, land of the Hindus, lives and should live the Hindu nation--- All others are traitors and enemies to the national cause, or, to take a charitable view,

idiots... the foreign races in Hindustan.... May stay in the country, wholly subordinated to the Hindu nation, claiming nothing, deserving no privileges, far less any preferential treatment-not even citizen's rights."

Today BJP-RSS on the footsteps of Golwalker, brought forth the slogan of 'Ek Bharat, sreshth Bharat' (one Bharat, best Bharat) towards the foundation of 'Akhand Bharat'. The 'new India' that the utmost reactionary, outdated Brahmanic Hindu fascist forces hope to achieve by 2022 is nothing but to transform the country into a centralized fascist one with an absolute unitary character that suppresses all the oppressed nationalities and minorities of the country and removes the nominal federal character



mentioned in the Constitution. This is aimed to fulfil the interests of the Indian comprador bureaucratic bourgeois and feudal classes in a more aggressive manner. - Without firm struggle against them and without putting an end to the exploitation of imperialists, comprador

bureaucratic bourgeoisie and landlord classes the genuine demands of the people of the Assam and minorities will not be solved.

India is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country and so the country and the people do not have genuine independence or democracy. The various nationalities, national minorities and primitive nationalities do not have genuine independence and are being oppressed by the Indian ruling class state that collaborated with the imperialists. That is why the country is boiling like a prison of nationalities and minorities. It is possible to achieve national independence by rooting out the imperialist slavery, its exploitation and hegemony and to achieve people's democracy by destroying feudal bureaucracy only through accomplishing New Democratic Revolution in the country.

Let us hail the right to self-determination Of the Kashmir people Let us fight against the suppression of the nationalities by the Indian ruling classes

Jahangir

5th August 2019 stands in history as an example for the cruelty of the Indian ruling classes. The abrogation of Article 370, dissolution of Section 35A is raising the curtain of another new chapter and ignited the flame of the aspirations of the people of Kashmir nationality. The Indian army that stepped in Kashmir on 26th October 1947 went on increasing year by year and is practically ruling the state. The Hindutva fascist forces that gained absolute majority in the 17th Lok Sabha elections are behaving in an uncontrollable manner. On the other hand the Hindutva forces are propagating that they would

annul Article 370 that was their long term policy. They also added it to their election promises. None of the opposition party condemned it in their propaganda. They did not express any

difference regarding Kashmir but only expressed their treacherous attitude. The Indian frenzy nationalists instigated national frenzy and Hindutva vicious hatred and did many such things and finally gained their interest on the 5th of August. They scrapped Article 370 and put the RSS formula in practice. The opposition parties that sit in the Lok Sabha 'akhada' could not raise their dissent. The regional parties shamelessly supported the action. Finally on the 6th, Article 370 of the Indian Constitution became non-existent.



Since the Hindutva forces came to power in Delhi for the first time in 2014 they conspired in all possible ways to seize Kashmir. The General Secretary of the BJP that gained 25 seats out of the total 87 in the Kashmir Assembly, Ram Madhav, went to Kashmir and led a coalition government with PDP that gained 28 seats. But this did not go as they expected and so they withdrew from it and started to demonstrate their strength with the slogan of 'strong centre'. In coalition efforts PDP with 28 seats, Congress with 12 seats and the National conference with 15 seats were prepared to form the government

together. But the centre violated its own bourgeoisie democratic principles and sent Satyapal Malik as the Governor to speed up their conspiracies.

Ultimately it imposed

President Rule in Kashmir and took the lives of the people into its grip.

In fact Article 370 came forth as a part of 'instrument of accession' with King Hari Singh in 1948 but not to fulfill the aspirations of the people of Kashmir. According to it, it was said that except for defense, foreign affairs and communication there shall be self-rule in Jammu and Kashmir. But the Indian rulers made 48 amendments and diluted it leaving only a skeleton. Now the saffron terrorist Hindutva forces annulled this too and came out openly

with their objective of Akhand Bharat. The people of Kashmir have been engaged in the fight for self-determination including the right to secession with the slogan of 'Freedom for Kashmir' for the past seven decades. The rulers created Article 370 to divert their struggle and now bureaucratically annulled it and also Article 35A. Within 100 days of coming to power the second time the Modi government amended many acts that the people achieved through fight. Its attack on Kashmir is a part of it. Few days before the decision on Kashmir Home Minister Amit Shah and National security adviser Ajit Dobal went to Kashmir and prepared ground for the abrogation of Article 370. Additional Indian security forces were deployed in Kashmir that is already burning with the highest level of militarization in the world with ten lakh soldiers of two countries. They returned the Amarnath pilgrims and tourists. On 4th August they put all the leaders of people's struggle including three ex-Chief Ministers under house arrest immediately after the multilateral meeting. Mobile network, landline network and all sorts of communications was stopped. Curfew was imposed in 22 districts, 80 lakh people put under house arrest and the Muslim dominated valley was turned into a jail. Section 144 was imposed in the Hindu dominated Jammu. Schools were closed. The BJP leaders and the central officers lied that all this was an ordinary process. They made all kinds of preparations, nominally held the cabinet meeting and then started the annulment. They divided Jammu and Kashmir into two parts and declared it and Buddhist dominated Ladakh as Union territories. They ended 370 article in Jammu-Kashmir and



constitutionalized their decision through parliament.

Gandhi said that he would never hesitate to say that finally mercy of the Kashmiris should be the permanent rule in Jammu-Kashmir. The 1.5 crore people of Kashmir condemned the present decision of the centre opposing this and the 1964 Tashkent and 1972 Shimla accords trampling the 'Jamuriat, Insaniyat, Kashmiriat' that their beloved leader Vajpayee declared. 60 percent of the territory in Jammu-Kashmir and the 15 percent Ladakh people too said they should have been given the status of Union Territory that they have been demanding since 1988 without dissolution of Article 370. None of the communities of

Jammu-Kashmir supported this dissolution. But the BJP leaders boasted that 'August 5th is a magnificent day' 'a daring decision', 'Great India-One India' and that they 'corrected a historic mistake'.

The President of BJP Amit Shah revealed the motive behind this. He said that 'giant companies shall form their branches' in Kashmir. Reactionary journalists like Burkha Dutt said viciously that 'special flag and special constitution ended'. Another side, the ex-Chief Minister Mehabooba Mufti described it as a 'dark day'. Internal conflicts rose in the Congress. But the Congress leaders of Kashmir Saifuddin Soj and Gulam Nabi Azad said that 'autonomy is the right of Kashmir people'.

The responses of the bureaucrats gained more prominence than the attitudes of the political parties. Retired IAS officer Hindal Hyder Taibji, Amitab Pande, ex Central Home Minister Gopal Pillai, Air Vice-Marshall Kapil Kak and so on filed a case in the Supreme Court that Article 370 is unjust and unconstitutional. Major General Ashok Kumar Mehta resigned to his post. Ex-IAS

officer and the President of the Jammu-Kashmir People's movement Shah Faizal commented that 'Constitution was murdered in the Parliament and absolutely illegal methods were followed'. Ex-JNU student and leader of Kashmir movement Sahala Rashid said that 'the India army is committing atrocities on the people of Jammu-Kashmir, picking away youth from their homes and creating havoc'. Prominent journalist Kuldeep Nair said that unless autonomy is given to Kashmir according to the Nehru-Abdullah accord in 1947, peace cannot be attained. The comments of many others reflect the hooliganism of the Hindutva forces in the Lok Sabha.

The then Prime Minister Nehru who asked for 'independence of India' from British colonialism sent his armies to Kashmir in South Asia and turned it to be his first 'colony'. He trampled the 1952 Delhi accord and appointed a Governor. In 1953 he treacherously arrested the Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah and put him in prison for 17 years. He diminished Kashmir contrary to the 'instrument of accession'. Rest of the job was completed by the present PM Modi. The people of Kashmir suffered from the rule of Moghuls, Afghans, Sikhs and Dogras for many centuries. They tolerated betrayal and deception by Nehru, Jinnah, Sheikh Abdullah and the present leaders. Modi made true the dreams of their leader Shyama Prasad Mukherjee who said 'Ek Pradhan, ek vidhan' in 1950. Starting from 'Rajatarangini' to the Indian Constitution he distorted the history of Kashmir and indulged in another aggressive action in his 'new India' strategy. The present attack of the Hindutva forces is the continuation of the repressive measures of the Indian rulers on the people's movement of Kashmir since 1946. The parties of the big bourgeois, feudal classes that are favorable to the imperialists ultimately only violate the aspirations of the nationalities. They only say 'Indian nation' and 'strong centre'. They have

been hailing this since 'independence' to exploit the country.

The Viceroy of India declared independence to the Indian sub-continent on 3rd June, 1947 and 'Independence Act 1947' came into existence. The act mentioned that all the feudatories of the British period shall be independent states. Due to the conspiracies of the British colonialists, Congress and Muslim League India split into two on the basis of religion. At that time out of the total 565 feudatories in the country, except for 4 including Kashmir all were annexed to India or Pakistan. Then Kashmir did not wish to join any country. It wished to be independent. The people of Kashmir have been fighting against the rule of the wicked Hari Singh's bureaucratic rule since 1946 in the leadership of 'Azadi Fouz'. In order to suppress this, Hari Singh himself committed massacres with goonda gangs. The fighters of Kashmir joined the neighboring Pakistan Muslim brothers for self-defense. According to London Times magazine two and a half lakh Muslims died in the Hindu religious frenzy in the first week of September after the transfer of power in 1947. With the fighters taking shelter from the Pakistan Muslims, Hari Singh sought Nehru's support. The armed attacks of the five thousand Azadi Fouz is distorted and said to be the attack of Pakistan tribes in the neighboring Afridi, Vazir, Mehasoor and other such places.

Nehru-Patel duo that did not at all relish independent Kashmir took chance of the proposal of Hari Singh. They immediately deployed Indian Armies to Kashmir on the 26th October, 1947 and occupied two thirds of it. Hari Singh and the Nehru government entered the 'instrument of accession'. The Governor gave consent on 27th October. Thus 45.1 percent of the territory of Jammu-Kashmir became India Occupied Kashmir and 38.2 percent Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. Kashmir's history was recorded as two parts in the history of the world. The world atlas shows that 28 percent is under

China. As per the agreement as Nehru said, 'self-determined Kashmir' gained the status of Prime Minister. They also wrote a Constitution. While the rulers of Pakistan claim POK as Kashmir Freedom, the Indian rulers say that Kashmir is inseparable from India. None of the rulers are bothered about the wishes of the people of Kashmir.

The agreement was based on the issue that the people of Kashmir shall decide their future by conducting a plebiscite. India and Pakistan agreed for the plebiscite and told the United Nations on 17th January, 1948. But now Modi violated the rule that Article 370 shall be 'temporarily' a part of Indian Constitution until the plebiscite is held and deceived the country

and the world. The plebiscite is to be conducted in the supervision of the Governor

appointed by the UN with the formation of multilateral government. But

the plebiscite itself is a deception. If this is held the people of Kashmir should decide whether they wish to be in Pakistan or in India but should not speak of Independent Kashmir. No Kashmiri wishes such kind of a plebiscite. So now lakhs of people are making freedom marches for the unity of the two Kashmir's.

The Indian rulers never dealt to see that normal conditions prevail in Kashmir. Moreover it brought the AFSPA and deployed the Indian Armies. More than one lakh Kashmir people were killed in the state offensive. The Indian rulers are now clear that conditions will not become normal until Kashmir freedom is attained and so described the movement of the Kashmir people as terrorist actions and annulled Article 370 from the Constitution and ignited the aspirations of



the Kashmir nationality. The All party Hurriyat Conference initiated 'Kashmir Awareness Bureau' on 5th November in 1995 in Delhi and brought forth a constructive political solution. The central government proposed a peaceful solution for the Kashmir question together with all the struggling people in the presence of any world forum or a friendly country. But the centre has been trampling this proposal for the past two decades and invited the opposition of the Kashmir people committing constant repression on them. On this occasion too it implemented its formula bureaucratically without minimum consultations.

The Prime Minister in his address to the people of the country said that while the whole

of India was prospering with his economic policies the Kashmiris were cursed with Article 370 and are deprived of the same. He said that with the dissolution of

Section 35A the 'development magic' shall work. He is only bent on business. His message revealed that the aspirations of the people, right to self-determination and other such political demands are nothing in comparison to money. In fact Modi deliberately hid the fact that Kashmir is better than the rest of the states in the growth index. He does not reveal that land reforms were implemented in Kashmir 70 years back and were not implemented in any other state. The deceptor Modi is not bothered. Like Make in India, Make in Chhattisgarh and Make in Maharashtra he hinted that Make in Kashmir is going to compete in the race of business by the MNCs. His 40 minute address did not touch fundamental issues such as political aspirations of the people, their life and death problem for

decades, democratic freedom, equality, brotherhood and so on. He spoke about the elections to local bodies and made it clear that they would hold elections to the Assembly after the conditions become 'normal'. But local body elections were held under the siege and BJP lost in this elections

Nationalities came into existence in the process of bourgeoisie revolutions as a historic development in the world. The strong national sentiment developed among the people due to the economic interest of the development of capitalism. People with a common language, culture, life style, economy and other such things consider themselves as a nationality. It has been proved that anything against this is only to fulfill vested interests. Therefore whatever Modi says the people shall not believe that India is one nation. Any attempt to impose the one nation sentiment shall be opposed.

Pakistan severely condemned the abrogation of Article 370 by the Indian government. It took up consoling measures like shifting of business transactions and ambassadors. It gave a call to celebrate 'independence' celebrations on 14th August in support of Indian Kashmiris. It said it would take the issue to the UN. But the Kashmir people understand the deception of Pakistan that does not leave Pakistan occupied Kashmir. The historic truth is revealed in the case of Pakistan and India that the exploitive rulers do not apply to themselves but only to the world that any nationality that unleashes oppression on a nationality can never be free.

The Kashmir question is in discussion in some or the other form in all the world forums after 5th August 2019. The Parliamentary team under the leadership of Om Birla, the President of Lok Sabha condemned the issue of deployment of army that the Pakistan MPs raised in the 64th meeting of the UN Parliamentarians. The Asia-Pacific Group meeting on 24th August in Australia put Pakistan in black list. The Financial Action

Task Force that keeps an eye on countries that provide funds to terrorist organisations in the world scale put Pakistan in grey list in 2018 and is now threatening to put it in black list. The G-7 (France, Canada, Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan and the US) meet in Biarritz in France in the third week of September invited India, Australia, Spain, South Africa, Senegal, Rwanda and Iran. The imperialist countries said that problems like eradication of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment must be looked into but finally said that their intervention is not needed since Kashmir is the problem between two countries. Antonio Gutarez initially expressed sorrow for the Kashmir problem but was silent in Biarritz. This shows the character of the UN. The President of the US Donald Trump met the Prime Ministers of the two countries and said 'both the countries are my friends, both are rich in nuclear matter. I am ready to be a mediator if they are willing. I am capable of it' for the fourth time. But he did not condemn India. Five out of the nine Muslim countries including UN awarded Modi the highest honor. Pakistan conveniently discarded the fact and appealed in the International court of justice to Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia, France and Jordan to intervene in the issue. But it did not gain results. No secularists and democrats are allowed into Kashmir because the world should not be aware of the abrogation of Article 370 by Modi-Shah clique with iron heel in Kashmir. The opposition parties of the country too were sent back from the Aerodrome. But the right EU Parliamentarians were allowed. They alleged Pakistan and hailed Modi. The UNHCR has been speaking about the violation of human rights in Kashmir but Modi government is not bothered and moreover condemning it. It is not surprising if Modi becoming 'world famous' with the Gujarat massacre is awarded Nobel Prize. It is a fact that Modi is representing 35 crore middle class market loving people out of the 135 crores and that is why he goes unquestioned in the

world. The rich countries will hail him as long as he shamelessly puts the resources of the country to sale. He made the country a commodity in the world market in his 5 trillion 'new India' economy. It is time all the people of the country unite and fight against this.

In fact the reactionary Sangh clique agenda is not limited to a few special wishes. It is set to create 'New India' in the direction of gaining authority in South Asia apart from Hindu authoritarianism, national frenzy and militarism

Leninism teaches that every nationality must have the power for right to self-determination including right to secession. Mao said that this is the era of the aspirations of nationalities for liberation. The struggles of nationalities including Kashmir reveal that the people will be ready for any amount of sacrifices if they believe that struggle is the only solution. The people of Kashmir are utilizing even a little opportunity to express their protest in spite of the iron heel of the Indian armies and though they are deprived of their Friday prayers. They are not afraid of the fake encounters of the Indian army. The abrogation of Article 370 and 35A and other such ill deeds expose the character of the exploitive classes to the people. They are also creating a

in the country. All their deeds are going in this direction. 'Ek Bharat-Sresht Bharat', 'Ek Desh-Ek Kar', 'One nation-one poll', 'Ek rashtr-ek ration card' and other such slogans are the expressions of their policies. They want to build Muslim free, Maoist free new India. They are implementing Hindutva fascist policies with protracted strategy to ultimately boycott the Muslim people from the country or to make them slaves. The abrogation of Article 370 and dissolution of Section 35A and CAA-NRC-NPR legislations are a part of this.

Strong basis to unite the struggling people. If the conspiracies of the Hindutva forces that are trying to fulfill their agenda by deceiving the world and the people of the country by violating

All the promises they gave through Constitution are not fought back, they shall continue to write dark chapters in the country. This is the occasion for all the struggling forces to unite against the unreasonable Hindutva forces. Let us raise our voice to say that ultimate victory is achieved by the people of Kashmir. The vanguard of the revolution should make vast masses of India realize that they cannot be liberated from the oppression of the three mountains, as long as oppressed nationalities are also not free from clutches of an Indian rulers.

All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality, they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are powerful.

"Talk with the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong"
(August 1946), Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 100

The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.

"Statement Opposing Aggression Against Southern Vietnam and Slaughter of Its People by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem Clique" (August 29, 1963), People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Lackeys, 2nd ed., p. 6

Document

Revolutionary Greetings to the 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of India (Maoist)

The two proletarian revolutionary parties that emerged from the turbulent Sixties and especially from the flame of the great Naxalbari struggle – the CPI (ML) formed on 22nd April 1969 and the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) formed on 20th October 1969 have stood as the inheritors of all the revolutionary aspects of the long history of the Indian Communist movement. Both the parties went ahead overcoming many obstacles as two separate revolutionary streams for 35 years with the single objective of making the Indian revolution successful. There are certain similarities and certain differences in the histories of the two parties. Both the streams merged into one great stream in the later period and that is the emergence of Communist Party of India (Maoist) on the 21st September 2004. In 2013 ending CPI (ML) Naxalbari united with the party. The two parties followed the correct fundamental line and fought against opportunism and wrong theoretical trends and thus mobilized and unified the genuine revolutionary forces/individuals of almost the entire ML groups into these two revolutionary streams. Now it is 50 years for the birth of the two

streams and 15 years for the birth of CPI (Maoist). The CC appeals to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the two erstwhile parties and the 15th Anniversary of the new party together.

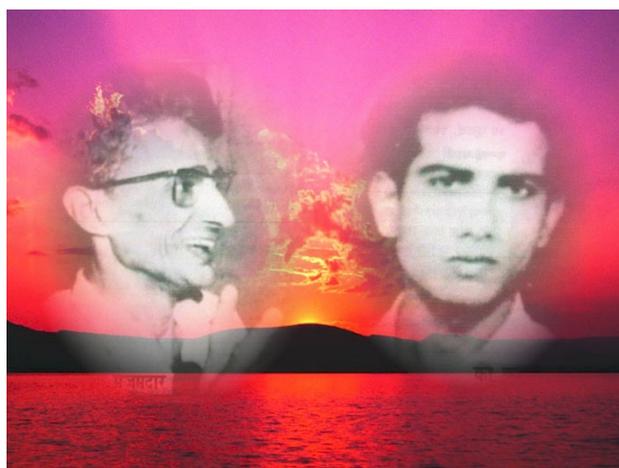
The line of our Party developed and was enriched with the synthesis of the

experiences of the various class struggles; armed struggle; the two line struggles of our party with various kinds of revisionists, right and left alien trends; the ebbs and flows, setbacks, leaps, twists and turns of the movement in the prolonged process of the development of Protracted People's War in various areas of the country in the past 50 years as a part of the World Socialist Revolution in the light of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. This is entwined with the molding of the three magnificent weapons of revolution, the proletarian party, people's army and revolutionary united front.

Indian revolution has been advancing in a jag path constantly overcoming many kinds of obstacles. The Revolution developed continuously with the hard labor of our party. All through the period there was fierce struggle between the revolutionary forces and counter

revolutionary forces. It is not at all easy for the new aspects to win and take the place of the old. The new aspect will have face strong and severe resistance from the old. The new aspect will develop through fierce struggles

against the old and ultimately become prevalent. The party severely strived to mold itself by continuously shedding the old aspects that are in the way and useless for the revolution and to develop several new aspects in the process of class struggle. It has been



proved in our practice too that in any aspect development is not straight from bottom to top but is spiral.

During this period our party firmly fought against the Soviet revisionism, the modern revisionism of Deng, the modern revisionism of Prachanda-Bhattarai in Nepal and Avakianism (RCP) that came forth in the International Communist

Movement. It made Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and the line of Protracted People's War more popular. Our party is leading Protracted People's War towards accomplishing New Democratic

Revolution with the axle of Armed Agrarian Revolution in the strategy of encircling the towns from the rural areas. the PPW is developing by severely resisting and fighting back the encirclement-wiping out offensive and several repressive campaigns unleashed unceasingly by the reactionary ruling classes with the support of the imperialists. Party gained rich experiences in tactics. The Party developed a practical and conceptual understanding towards Mass Organisations – people's movements, guerilla war, people's army, people's political power, guerilla zones and guerilla bases – liberated areas.

The party has been fighting back many arguments within the party and from others that India has turned capitalist and that the strategy of PPW is no more relevant quoting the international and domestic economic, political and social developments in the past 50 years. It clearly stated that the India is semi-colonial and semi-feudal, that even though there are considerable changes in the country's

economy they are only quantitative but are not qualitative, that accomplishing New Democratic Revolution is yet the immediate political objective and that there shall not be any change in the fundamental political military strategy to make it a success. It analysed the quantitative changes that came and are taking place and amended proper tactics time to time and has

been saying that they need to be amended. It realizes the shortcomings in this regard. Our **13** party strongly states that the fundamental path is correct basing on this

prolonged revolutionary practice. We have to see the summaries of the great revolutionary history of these 50 years in this background.

The new revolutionary line of our party was evolved firstly in the background of the turbulent decade of 1960s when a large number of Maoist forces including the first rank great leaders Comrades Charu Mazumdar and Comrade Kanhai Chatterjee took up a two line struggle, proposed an alternate revolutionary line against the revisionist and neo-revisionist lines of the CPI and CPI (M) and totally broke from the old revisionist line. This led to the great Naxalbari rebellion in the leadership of Comrade CM in 1967. This became a Spring Thunder in the economic scenario of India. A new spate came forth against revisionism. There was an enthusiastic political situation all over the country. Thus Naxalbari struggle is a leap and a great turn in the Indian Revolution. This struggle soon spread to Srikakulam, Mushahari, Debra- GopiVallabhapur, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Birbhum, Sonarpur, Budbud, Kanksa and



other such areas. Thousands of comrades laid down their lives in these struggles.

In 1970 May the Eighth Congress of the CPI (ML) was held. This institutionalized a new revolutionary line in the country. Anyhow by 1972 the Indian revolutionary movement faced a blow and temporarily setback. The movement was temporarily affected due to tactical mistakes, political and organizational weaknesses, lack of experience, severe losses from the severe enemy repression and due to splinters in the party due to disruptive deeds of the right opportunists internally. The Central Committee elected by the 8th Congress disintegrated. After the setback there was no continuation of party leadership for a long time. We had a peculiar situation that never came up in the history of the revolutions in Russia and China.

Our party faced the following main struggles between two lines in the past fifty years:

After Comrade Charu Mazumdar became a martyr in 1972 July there was serious political struggle between two lines in the CPI (ML) camp. Genuine revolutionary forces theoretically fought against the right opportunist disruptive arguments of SNS, Kanu Sanyal, Ashim Chatterjee, Nagabhushan Patnaik and others who targeted their attack on the fundamental line adopted by the 8th Congress and on comrade Charu Mazumdar. The genuine revolutionary forces also theoretically fought against Mahadev Mukherjee and other Lin Piao groups that took up left sectarian line. Vinod Misra (Liberation) group first was left sectarian and by the early years of the 80s it took up parliamentary line and reached a totally opposite situation to the earlier. Revolutionary forces exposed their right opportunist revisionist line. The CPI (ML) AP State Committee prepared a Self-Critical Report, 'Let us review the past, let us go forward successfully in the path of armed struggle', worked with new

tactics for the construction of revolutionary movement and on the other hand took up a serious theoretical struggle against the right opportunist line of the TN-DV and CP groups. In this way party enriched the line by fighting against the right and left trends, especially the right opportunist trends, exposing them to the revolutionary camp and people, rectifying mistakes, learning from practice, adopting correct tactics and striving to develop People's War. Many of these opportunist groups of the CPI (ML) stream fell deep in right opportunism and reformism and degenerated into parliamentary parties.

The erstwhile CPI (ML) (People's War) faced two main internal crises. One is the crisis of 1985-86 and the second is the 1991-92 crisis. On both the occasions all the party ranks including the leadership fought against the left and right opportunism and disruptive cliques in the then topmost leadership amidst severe enemy repression. In 1985 the Satyamurty-Veerawamy clique brought forth an alternate line in the veil of left jargon that was in essence right. In 1991 the KS-Bandayya clique indulged in anarchic, disruptive liquidate methods to impose their subjective assessment and right opportunist tactics on certain issues of the movement and politics. It tried its best to split the party.

The leadership and the activists stuck to the fundamental line of the party and the people stood united and defeated not only these wrong lines but also the enemy offensive. The party and the movement gained more strength than the earlier.

There were two main internal struggles in the history of the erstwhile CPI (ML) Party Unity in 1987 and 1997. The alternate line that came forth in 1987 challenged the fundamental line of CPI (ML). Those who brought forth this line argued that there were fundamental changes in semi-feudal relations due to the development of capitalist relations in the agricultural sector and

that agrarian revolution is outdated. The logical conclusion of this argument would have been general insurrection. This argument was defeated in the 1987 Central Conference of PU. This integrated the party in a much higher basis. In the process of unity with CPI (ML) (People's War) a full-fledged internal struggle came forth at the time of review of 18 years in the Central Conference in 1997. The Conference added certain valuable and correct proposals from the critique document in its Political and Organisational Review. This internal struggle helped to enrich the party line. The Conference formed a strong basis for the unity of CPI (ML) (People's War) and Party Unity.

The two line struggle stood as the

fundamental aspect of the development of the erstwhile MCCI. There were six important struggles. 1. The severe



struggle between two lines against the revisionism of CPI (M) before divorcing from them; 2. The discussion about what is correct and what is wrong in various issues between the Communist Revolutionaries after breaking with the CPI (M); 3. Discussion and argument regarding the process and method of Party formation; 4. The discussion against the wrong line that came forth in the process of facing white terror in 1970-72 that said 'now it is not correct to make armed struggle in the cities, surrounding rural area and interior rural area'; the two line struggle against few leadership comrades who said that the party was following a left line and left the struggle in 24 Paraganas, Kanksa and Hugli of West Bengal; 5. The

discussion between two lines on the issue that we can advance only by making constant armed attacks on the class enemies and government forces brought forth by a leadership comrade in Asom-Tripura in 1971-72; 6. The discussion that the then CCM Badal raised about the party line in various forms in 1977-78. This continued since the martyrdom of Comrade KC until mid-1994-95; the two line struggle was in a severe form in 1999-2001. This struggle shook MCCI and helped to take a qualitative leap in every aspect.

The Second Central Conference of MCC in 1996 rejected the attitude of Badal that said it is politically wrong to consider Mao Thought and Maoism as one. It highlighted Mao Thought as Maoism. Badal and Bharat brought forth the

following aspects also as discussion between two lines. 1. We must not assess Comrade Stalin

according to the great debate but must assess newly; 2. There must not be any relation with RIM; 3. Unilateral ceasefire with PW is wrong. Two line struggle was taken up in the party on all these aspects. Final decision had to be taken in the central plenum or the Central Conference but it was not possible due to the wrong organizational methods of Badal and Bharat.

This two line struggle helped the MCC to shed its weakness and bad. It led it to understand the severe mistakes regarding the black chapter of mutual conflicts between MCC and People's War and to make self-criticism. It helped to shed dogmatic and sectarian trends. It helped to speed up the task

of formation of army and base areas. It also helped for unity with genuine Maoist revolutionaries and for the formation of All India united party.

The two streams stick to a single objective to make the Indian Revolution successful and took up theoretical discussion to solve several theoretical and political differences working separately. They continued fraternal relations and worked for a long time for unity. But due to the strong non-proletarian wrong tendencies in both the parties the differences took the form of physical conflicts and led to the black chapter in the Indian revolutionary movement. It severely worried the Indian revolutionary camp and revolutionary well-wishers. Both the parties rethought and made a deep self-criticism regarding their severe mistake. International and domestic revolutionary forces contributed for this. Both the parties realized that the wrong



attitude they followed to solve the differences between them shall not at all help to accomplish the great task of making the Indian revolution a success and placed their self-criticism before the revolutionary ranks and ended the black chapter. This helped for the unity of two main revolutionary streams of Indian revolution and for the emergence of All India party, the CPI (Maoist) as a single centre of genuine revolutionaries. It also led to a great leap in the revolutionary movement.

After the formation of CPI (Maoist) the vacillating individuals and few forces hidden in

the party afraid of the fierce class struggle developing speedily all over the country brought forth right opportunist discussions in Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Odisha and AOB and indulged in anarchic disruptive organizational methods. Majority comrades in the respective states along with the CC theoretically opposed them and they either left the party or surrendered to the enemy. In Punjab a right opportunist clique caused enormous loss to the movement. Three members of the CC totally failed in the test of fierce class struggle and are making attacks on the party line and the party leadership together with the enemy. The 50 year old history of the party clearly shows us that wrong line exists along with the correct line and causes

loss to the revolution. The internal theoretical struggle in the party exists as long as the party exists. The entire party must always be alert towards the wrong line.

When theoretical differences arise in any form in the party as far as possible all must be convinced according to the correct path, strengthen the unity of the Party and must remove the diehard opportunists from the party. We must relentlessly enhance the theoretical level of the party. After genuine parties/groups/individuals unite the CC, SAC/SZC/SC must make planned efforts to work abiding by democratic centralism, with unity of thought and unity of action as a genuine Maoist party. In view of this the party made efforts to achieve unity in practice also. Even though

efforts were made to solve the problems that arose in the united party, due to shortcomings in this regard the party faced certain problems in working according to democratic centralism in certain areas.

Even though our party faced difficult conditions on various occasions in the process of revolution it stick to the basic line of the Party and strived to advance the movement. It studied the special characteristics of the Indian revolutionary war and the similarities and differences between it and the conditions of China before revolution. It studied the caste question, the Dalit question as a part of it, the area and division level and also conducted several guerilla actions with the characteristics of mobile war. With the objective of establishing liberated areas it developed many red resistance areas, guerilla zones and guerilla bases in DK and BJ. It spread the movement to new areas.

In addition to taking up people's movements the party also organized the revolutionary forces that came forth in these movements in the Mass Organisations, people's militia and Revolutionary People's Committees. They recruited the advanced forces among them and spread the party and the PLGA. It developed a strong full time and part time system of the party organisation than the earlier. It formed various bureaus and departments in the central and the state committees. It formed the necessary departments in some strong areas from the regional to the area committee level the party leadership from top to bottom relatively strengthened. It formed Commissions and Commands in the PLGA and developed the three forces in various levels. It held the Committee meetings, special meetings, various levels of Conferences and plenums and also the historic Unity Congress-Ninth Congress successfully that helped to summarize the experiences of the movement

and enrich the party line and tactics. This helped a lot to the advancement of the movement. The efforts to fulfill the central task given by the Unity Congress of the party to develop PLGA into PLA and the guerilla war into mobile war to transform Dandakaranya and Bihar-Jharkhand into liberated areas further advanced the movement.

The CC assessed that the revolutionary movement of the country is facing a difficult situation since 2013. It adopted theoretical, political, military and organizational tactics to overcome this situation and advance the movement. It made efforts basing on our fundamental line as a part of fulfilling the central task adopted by the Unity congress. It synthesized that due to the lack of strong People's Army for the Communist party in our country and a strong, centralized Indian state, it shall take much time to establish liberated areas and that the guerilla zones and people's movements will continue for a long time facing ebbs and flows. The party and the movement faced severe losses due to the severe countrywide enemy offensive and our theoretical, political weaknesses. The party is working to create favorable conditions in the areas where the movement was affected and for reorganization. The party is making efforts to improve the theoretical, political, organizational and military standard of the party through several education campaigns. It took up rectification programs in the respective states and all over the country to rectify the non-proletarian wrong trends that arose in the party and to preserve the proletarian character of the party. The bolshevization program between 2013 and 2018 contributed to the development of the movement.

Thus the party in its long revolutionary practice proved that our line is correct through overcoming several ebbs and flows, setbacks, twists and turns and by advancing the

revolutionary movement in waves. It led the Indian revolution in the past 50 years and gained utmost valuable experiences. It is very much necessary for our committees and various units of the party from top to bottom to study them deeply. These experiences shall contribute a lot to successfully take up the consolidation campaign that the party is taking up on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary and to overcome the difficult situation that the countrywide revolutionary movement has been facing for the past seven years.

A synthesis of the party experience of the past 50 years shows clearly that it is necessary to - correctly implement democratic centralism, collective leadership - individual responsibility to strengthen the party theoretically and organizationally; stick firmly to the fundamental line; enhance theoretical study; improve the methods of the party committee; implement the Maoist work style in its true spirit; improve the style of struggle; rectify mistakes and shortcomings in time; fight against the right and left opportunist trends in time; deeply grasp the relation between the main and central task and other fundamental tasks of the revolution in view of the unequal development of Indian revolution and that between the tasks adopted in various times; improve the work with

coordination of armed- unarmed, legal-illegal, open-secret forms of struggle and organisation; change tactics timely according to the changes in objective condition and in the movement; deeply realize the dialectical relation between consolidation and expansion; achieve improvement in building the movement by firmly fighting in not only favorable conditions but also in unfavorable conditions; stick to the policy in every work; keep politics in the forefront in every work; take up each work by realizing class struggle deeply; and stand in the forefront in shedding selfishness and fighting against selfishness. It shows clearly that the three magnificent weapons must be molded and strengthened according to successfully advancing the People's War. It also shows clearly that we have to work with Bolshevik spirit to mold our party strong and efficient by realizing and implementing the favorable aspects in our long time practice. Let us strengthen the three magnificent weapons, implement our fundamental line in a creative and dynamic manner with firm will in the light of MLM according to the speedily changing objective conditions favorable to revolution and the complex and difficult conditions of class struggle, lead the revolutionary movement successfully and make true the dreams of thousands of martyrs!

**Central Committee
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)**

“We must have faith in the masses and we must have faith in the party. These are two cardinal principles. If we doubt these principles, we accomplish nothing”

-MAO

Revolutionary movement taking shape in the ‘Silpi’ hill area fighting back the ‘SAMADHAN’ offensive

Sahyadri

The people’s movement in Central India extended further in the borders of Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra-Chhattisgarh states adjacent to the Dandakarany Special Zone in the beginning of 2016. The movement in this area started way back in the 1990s and is now taking new shape amidst severe enemy offensive. In a bid to eliminate the revolutionary movement the central and the state governments are keen to contain the extension of the areas of revolutionary movement. With the intense offensive there was a temporary lull in the activities until 2006-07. Now the movement is going forward facing many losses.

There is a wide forest in the border of the three states of M-M-C. It is full of big hills and greenery. Several indigenous tribes are living in this forest. National Highways and Railway lines were built through this forest. Baiga of this area is one of the tribes that is becoming extinct. There are abundant natural resources in this area. The ‘Kanha National Park’ and ‘Bhoramdev protected forests’ attract tourists from the country and abroad but in fact they were established by destroying the lives of the local indigenous people.

There are many problems for the people of this area. Though it comes under PESA it is never implemented. The ‘New Forest rights Act-2006’ did not provide land pattas for their cultivable land. None of the 13 kinds of rights were implemented by the forest officers. The people are deprived of land, stable agricultural methods and are living on forest produce. The people are migrating to the cities and are living a miserable life. So when the revolutionary movement extended to the area there was massive response from the people.

The Brahmanic Hindutva forces in power in the centre added to the problems in the social and cultural sectors apart from economic and political sectors. The central and the state governments are trying to brahmanise the tribal people. They are taking up proselytization. The state is indulging in many conspiracies to brahmanise the tribal people of Kachargarh of

Darrekassa area. The school children are made to pray Brahman goddesses before having food. They are not allowed to have eggs and chicken. Apart from the Brahmanisation the church too is trying to proselytize them. With the Maoist party leading the people in all sectors, the Hindutva organisations are indulging in attacks in a bid to eliminate the party.

The Chhattisgarh government made several agreements with the giant corporate organisations to loot the abundant mineral wealth and water resources of the area. It turned the state into a military hub. Thousands of police and Para-military forces are deployed in this area. Soon after the Congress took the reins of the state it issued license for mining the iron ore resources in Bhaji Dhongri in Chuyekhadan taluk. There are severe preparations to take up mining in Basantpur and Dutagarh. Carpet security is being strengthened to restart mining. For this purpose new police camps were set up in the past six months in Ghagra, Bhave, Gota, Kourav, Darbantola of Rajnandgaon district and in Telitola, Pandri and Mohanpur of Kabirdham (Kavardha) district.

In Madhya Pradesh 13 new camps were set up in Latra of Mandla district, Khairo, Temni and Timkitola in Balaghat bringing the total number of camps in MMC area to 21. There is intense patrolling. They are trying to ambush the guerilla squads in key areas. In the past one year Comrades Suneel and Pratima were martyred in a police ambush. In other attacks woman comrades Sagen and Nandini and Ashok lost their lives. Comrade Azad war martyred in a fake encounter in 2018 May. There were ten attacks basing on information in the past six months on the guerilla squads. Three guerillas injured in these attacks were saved by the people. There is constant check on the passengers. There are regular patrols to find out the dumps and places of camps through information. Modern drones are brought into use. The people are harassed in the weekly market with the suspicion that they are supplying material to the squads.

The police in the Maharashtra-

Chhattisgarh border area took up the most dreadful way of torture. They are beating the people's activists and the people to death. First they beat with sticks and later with stones. There is a special cannibal squad in Rajnandgaon district in the leadership of IPS officer Y.P.Singh. This squad is specializing this kind of killing. Until date none of the martyrs were shot. All of them were killed in this manner followed by the usual story of fake encounter.

In the meeting of the Chief Ministers and higher level police officials of the ten states of the Maoist movement presided by the central Home Minister Amit Shah in August 26th-27th this year, the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh Bhupesh Bhagel said that his government would follow 'Confidence-Protection-Development' to suppress the Maoists in the state. The DGP of

Chhattisgarh Avasthi made a special mention about the extended area of MMC. This shows the keenness of the government on this area.

The people of the area are fighting for their survival like the people of any other forest area. Like the people of many areas of the country the people of this area are up in arms against the exploitive system. All the tribal people of the country must support their co-tribal people. All the patriots must fight against the Brahmanic nationalism that is slaving imperialism. The party in M-M-C appeals to all the democrats, progressive minded people and secularists to join hand in hand with the people's revolutionary forces that are fighting against the 'Hawk force', 'C-60 Commando', 'DRG Commando' and Para-military forces.

Fiftieth Anniversary of CPI (ML) and Fifteenth Anniversary of CPI (Maoist) celebrated with great revolutionary enthusiasm and fervor!

Neelima

The Fiftieth Anniversary of CPI (ML) and Fifteenth Anniversary of CPI (Maoist) together with the Seventieth Anniversary of China Revolution were celebrated all over Dandakaranya with great revolutionary enthusiasm and fervor. This is the report of a meeting on 30th September-1st October, 2019 in an area of the Special Guerilla Zone attended by nearly fifteen thousand people.

The activists of the Revolutionary Mass Organisations and the Revolutionary People's Committees started making arrangements since one week earlier to the dates of the meeting. A part of the forest by the side of a village was leveled and cleared for thousands of people to participate in the program. Teams of Dandakaranya Adivasi Krantikari Mazdoor Sangh (DAKMS), Krantikari Adivasi Mahila Sangh (KAMS) and Chetan Natya Manch (CNM) went as teams all over the area to propagate about the meeting. Hundreds of pamphlets, posters and banners were set up. CNM artists trained the teams in the various RPCs of the area for four days.

The meeting place was decorated with red flags and banners. The portraits of great Marxist teachers and the Founders of the Party were set up in the ground. A wide stage was built on one side of the ground. The stage included big speakers, screen to view visuals provided with

electricity. A martyrs' column was erected on one side.

As 30th September neared, people started from their homes to go to the specified place. The event started at 6 pm on the first day of the program. The whole ground was lighted with colorful bulbs. The people ate early and danced collectively with their traditional 'dolu' (a big drum played with sticks on one side and hand on the other), 'kundud' (a small drum hanged to the neck and played with two small sticks) and other such instruments. There were songs along with dance. The cultural activity went on until 6 am the next morning. The people's songs were not purely folk ones. They were blended with revolutionary content. The DKCNM showed documentaries and video songs prepared by it thorough a projector.

On the second day the 70th Anniversary of China Revolution was celebrated. Nearly 200 artists from CNM performed in the morning session. After lunch the people of various RPCs, CNM artists, employees and students went in a rally with red flags, banners and placards with slogans about the 50th Anniversary of the Party and the 70th Anniversary of China Revolution. The rally was like a wave in the ocean that lasted for one and a half hours.

A protocol was conducted with all the

people standing in nearly 20 rows to pay homage to the martyrs who laid their lives for the New Democratic Revolution in India. The Area Military Command-in-Chief conducted the protocol after which he invited a woman comrade from the Area Committee to preside over the meeting. She took over the dais and continued the proceedings. She invited the people and the activists and called upon the speakers. The in-charge Party Committee member of the area, the President of the ARPC, the area Command-in-Chief, the Presidents of two RPCs spoke. The speakers explained the importance of the Party, the activities of the RPC, the military offensive of the central and the state governments and the people's resistance. They also spoke about the history of China Revolution.

The students of the ARPC School sang songs on Naxalbari and Burkapal attack that greatly inspired the people. CNM artists sang on martyrs and on bolshevization among others. They performed plays on contemporary politics, Brahmanic Hindutwa and other such issues.

Massive demonstration for the release of political prisoners in Chhattisgarh

The people of Sukma, Bijapur and Dantewada districts of South Bastar in the area of people's movement held a massive demonstration in 2019 October from the 5th to the 9th demanding the release of their kith and kin. More than ten thousand people came together in Palnar of Dantewada district to show their dissent to the unlawful arrests and imprisonment of the tribal people. Women turned out in big numbers. The people brought food and utensils from long distances for the occasion. The demonstration went on for three days. The people blocked the road demanding the release of their people in the jails. The government not only did not heed to the people's demands but immediately arrested the social activist Soni Sori and seven Sarpanches who went in support of the demonstrators. The people resisted and the police had to release them by evening. On the last day the people went in a procession for a distance of six kilometers from Palnar to Kuvakonda. The government sent two MLAs of the ruling party as its representatives to meet the demonstrators. The people told them that their demonstration shall continue indefinitely until their demands are accepted. The representatives requested them to send a delegation to meet the Chief Minister on

A medical camp was organized by the Area RPC that provided medical services all through the event. The doctors from various RPCs served the people. Drinking water was supplied on tractors. The students and teachers of the RPC attended the event. Small shops sold the necessary things.

The gathering ended with 70 CNM artists performing on the stage. All the participants in the meeting stood up and gave slogans. The slogans reverberated in the area sounding like war clarion.

Indeed the meeting was a great success amidst the war like situation created by the armed forces deployed by the central and the state governments. The people were so keen on celebrating the two occasions that hundreds of militia members were on 24 hours vigil and did timely patrols. They made preparations for almost one week to stop the enemy from disturbing the event. The Military Command was ready for any kind of attack on the meeting.

the 22nd of October. It also requested that the same delegation must discuss with the Patnaik committee. They appealed to withdraw the demonstration. The people immediately constituted a thirty member delegation. Future course is awaited.

The situation in the Chhattisgarh jails is notorious. The Chhattisgarh jails are known for forcing prisoners in numbers many times than the accommodation, for the high number of remand prisoners and inhuman conditions. Hundreds of tribal people are languishing in the jails in Raipur, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Jagadalpur, Dantewada and other such places. The number of jails and prisoners is increasing day by day. The tribal areas where the people have been living for generations are made into a military hub. The people are unable to engage in cultivation, in gathering food and wood or to get the daily necessities from the weekly market to sustain. The situation has become an obstacle for their survival. The police indiscriminately arrest men and women on patrols to the villages and claim them to be wanted and warranted Maoists. On few occasions the police are forced to release

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**UNITE TO OPPOSE THE SUPREME COURT VERDICT
ON BABRI MASJID – RAM JANMABHOOMI CONTROVERSY!
THIS VERDICT IS BASELESS, ANTI HISTORICAL & UNJUSTIFIED!
THIS VERDICT HAS ONCE AGAIN EXPOSED THE BRAHMANIC-
HINDUTVA BIAS OF THE JUDICIARY AND THE DIEHARD FASCIST
CHARACTER OF ITS RULING CLASSES!**

On November 9th the 5 member constitutional bench of the Supreme Court under the chairmanship of chief Justice Ranjan Gogoi has given its verdict on the 8 decade long controversy about the Babri masjid – Ramjanma Bhoomi and once again exposed the real face of Brahmanic-hindutva fascism. On one hand the court did not agree that the Mosque was built by destructing Ram Mandir due to lack of historical and archaeological evidences. It also rejected the fabricated report of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). It also mentioned that the installation of Ram statues inside the masjid on 22 December in 1949 was against the law. It also admitted that the demolition of Babri masjid on December 6th in 1992 only heckling the court and unlawful. But it also declared contradictorily the disputed place to be Ram Janma Bhoomi basing on the religious sentiment of the people and handed it over to the Modi government to build the Ram Temple. The conspirators and criminals that demolished Babri Masjid are left unpunished even after three decades. Knowing that a lie was instigated with hindutwa frenzy for the past eight decades, expanded and injected into the minds of innocent people and that a wrong sentiment was created, the Supreme Court brushed it aside.

All the political parties of the country have been utilizing this controversy in their political interest. Hence we see that all these parties – from so called anti-brahmanic Mayawati to CPI-CPM; the modern democrat Kejriwal to all shades of pseudo-secularists in Janta Dal proclaimed this to be a historical landmark judgment. Assaduddin Owaisi, Sunni Wakf board and such others, who swear to do justice to the Muslim community in the social framework, had to inevitably accept the verdict. But many secular, democratic and revolutionary forces including the Muslim minorities are expressing severe opposition to the judgment. They took up the responsibility to establish that one who opposes this or raises a question in one or the other way as anti-democratic, unlawful and anti-national. Once again, under the banner of “the greatest democracy in the world” the fascists are dancing. Once again, the oppressed and the labouring people, religious and National minorities will watch their democratic voices stifled. A fearful atmosphere shall grip the country.

Right from beginning the legal system had been the main instrument of fulfilling the interests and the needs of the ruling classes. However, since 2014 it has become the pet dog of the Brahmanic Hindutva fascists. Each and every undemocratic decision of the Modi government was a license for the RSS goons to unleash terror by mob lynching, destruction, threat and loot. This fateful verdict too is going to be a green signal to further terrorise and seize religious lands and properties of all the minorities especially the Muslims.

It is well known that the masjid dispute has been going on for more than 150 years. For 500 years it had been the religious place of the Muslims. There was a temple adjacent to the Masjid and there were certain disputes. In 1859 the British government constructed a fence between the two with its divide and rule policy. Later in 1885 Mahant Raghubar Das filed a petition in the court claiming that the elevated space beside the masjid was the birthplace of Rama and permission should be granted to build a Ram temple in this place. This was rejected by the Faizabad court and the Avadh Judicial commissioner. Though the issue subsided for a while, it took a different turn altogether when on 22 December 1949, hindutwa fascists secretly entered the mosque, put Ram statue and claimed that the God himself came there. Since then the court never took any impartial action to solve the issue. Thus the statues installed illegally were not removed. Though the courts gave directions to close the disputed land, not to do any religious activities and to continue as it is, the hindutwa forces did not bother. Later the court allowed the Hindus to offer prayers. The Supreme Court supported the acquisition of 67 acres of land by the Narsimha Rao led Congress

government for providing amenities for Hindu pilgrims. This encouraged the hindutva fascist forces like VHP. They utilised this opportunity to instigate Hindu religious frenzy. Since then starting from Vajpayee to Modi, all the Sangh Parivar elements including RSS, VHP, BJP and other such had a role in this. But the Indian state lacked the guts to file cases against them. This diehard frenzy spread over entire North India and later to other areas. These hindutwa gangs fuelled religious riots and massacres in several parts of the country and occupied many masjids and churches or destroyed them.

In this process the courts provided validity to everything that the hindutwa forces did, to see that the Babri masjid does not exist. Especially when the hindutva organisations like Nirmohi Akhada filed several cases to seize this land legally the Mohammed Hasim led Sunni Wakf Board had to file a petition in the Faizabad Court on December 8th in 1961 requesting to declare Babri construction as a masjid and a property of the Muslims and to remove the illegally installed statues and stop prayers. Later Babri masjid Action Committee also joined this. While on one hand the Sangh Parivar mobs hindutva forces were instigating Hindu religious chauvinism and are moving dices, on the other, the Congress party tried to please these mobs acting like the Emperor Nero. Such is the history of the Congress. This facilitated the hindutwa forces to demolish the Babri masjid on 6th December 1992. 10 days later the P V Narasimha Rao government formed the Liberhan Commission as a condolence and asked them to give the report as soon as possible. This report came to light only after decades. In this process surprisingly the Allahabad High Court ordered in 2002 December to take up excavation to decide the ownership rights of the land. However the court made it clear that the evidences obtained from the excavations are not standard. The judgment of the Allahabad High Court on 30th September 2010 and the present judgment of the Supreme Court are fundamentally not different.

In the first term the Modi government mercilessly murdered or jailed democratic, secular and revolutionary forces and several prominent intellectuals that stood for them. It bureaucratically suppressed the struggles of the working classes, the peasantry, middle class, small traders and business men. Within three months of the second of Modi government it brought a bill making triple talaq a criminal act, unilaterally revoked Article 370 that provides special status for Kashmir and brought more than 30 draconian laws. And now the Supreme Court gave a judgment permitting the construction of Ram Mandir in the place of Babri Masjid. All these are indications of growing Brahmanic- hindutva Fascism and its dictatorship. The Brahmanic hindutwa forces have the history of seizing many Buddhist and tribal places and turning them into Hindu temples.

In the background of international crisis faced by the imperialist financial capital, they need fascism to suppress people's resistance. In the name of 'One Country – Great Country' the Brahmanic-hindutva fascist mobs are in fact actually constructing Brahmanic hindutwa fascist state. In addition to this Modi boasts that 'this judgment shall break the gap and mistrust between religions and pave the way for harmony and new phase of nation building'. This is nothing but another cheap gimmick from the repertoire of the RSS. With this judgment the Modi government shall bring Uniform Civil Code, NRC and other such pro-hindu acts.

In the background of this bureaucratic judgment and the growing offensive of the Brahmanic hindutva fascism, our party ensures to support all those forces fighting against the offensive. We appeal to all the people, secular, democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces including the oppressed people of all religions of the country to unite; to the oppressed worker-peasant classes, women, tribal, Dalit, Muslim, Christian and other religious minorities and other such oppressed sections of the society; to the oppressed nationalities of the Kashmir, North East etc., to unite and give a determined fight against fascism; and to resist the attacks of the fascist mobs on the oppressed people by building people's movements and resistance movements on a broad basis. If all the people unite against the severe offensive of the imperialist, fascist and reactionaries of all hues determinedly we can ultimately achieve liberation from the exploitation and oppression and establish a genuine, secular Indian democratic federal republic where there shall be no exploitation and oppression, caste, religious, nationality, gender and regional inequalities and unjust judgments.

Abhay
Spokesperson
Central Committee
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

in 1992. Accordingly gave direct leadership to various mass struggles against the forest and revenue department's exploitation, torture and oppression, by organising the adivasi masses of Konta, Sukma, Gorllapalli, Dornapaland Kishtaram area. He led the land agitations from the front. Comrade Ramanna was a brave fighter who bravely led the squad in facing the mercenary Police of the enemy and in annihilating cruel Landlords like Kalmu Deval, Burda Wadde. He married his comrade in arms in 1993 and has a son.

After being promoted as Divisional Committee Member (DVC) in 1993, he also became the commander of the first military squad formed in that area. In Mar 1995, as per the needs of the movement he was transferred to North Bastar where he worked under a new name Narendra and led people's struggles in Keshkal, Kondagaon, Koilibeda and Maad area. He advanced the revolutionary movement facing the enemy's onslaught. In Sept 1998 he was again transferred to South Bastar. In Sept 2000, 3rd Divisional Conference, the Division was divided into two divisions -South Bastar Division and West Bastar Division and he was elected as the Secretary of the South Bastar Division. In the same year December, in the Dandakaranya Special Zonal Conference he was elected as a SZC member. He took up



the responsibility associated with his promotion to SZC Secretariat and also as the member of the State Military Commission in 2003. In 2005 he became the Party Committee Secretary of Company – 2 (CyPC). Later again he was elected as member of the DKSZC in the 4th Special Zonal Conference 2006 and continued as its Secretariat member. He was elected as the Secretary of the South Bastar Sub Zonal Bureau in Dec 2007. He became the Party Committee Secretary of the First Battalion of DK PLGA in Aug 2009 and led many a military actions. This process in the campaign against Jan Jagaran Abhiyan in 1990, resisting and defeating the attacks of Salva Judum (2005-2009) and Operation Green Hunt (2009-2017) Com. Ramanna played an important role. In Oct 2011 first plenum of the 4th Conference of DKSpecial Zone he was elected as the Secretary of the SZC. In Mar 2013 he took up the responsibility of developing revolutionary movement in India, after being co-opted in the Central Committee. He had been severely suffering from diabetes for last 20 years and with heart stroke thus breath his last on Dec 7th 2019 amongst his cadres and PLGA fighters. Enemy by creating serious obstacles to bring necessary foods, medicines and arranging treatment to the sick and the injured in the Party and the PLGA forces is violating the internationally accepted law in war effected zones. Hence the death due to non-availability of medical help amounts to murder by the state.

Since he first stepped in Dandakaranya in 1983 till his last breath, comrade Ramanna made his utmost effort as a leader and as a fighter to develop Dandakaranya as the base area as part of the process to successfully complete the New Democratic Revolution of India. In the process to understand the class composition and to identify the class enemy in the adivasi society and get a grip on the social, economical, political and cultural aspects of Bastar he not only played a role in its social investigation but also developed a skill in organising the masses by educating them right from the beginning on the revolutionary politics that 'only through armed struggle people can win political power' and succeeded in organising the masses in anti-feudal class struggle. He showed his creative skills in developing the mass organisations and the peoples' war by organising the masses in anti-feudal, anti-imperialist struggles and struggles against state violence. He developed; basing on class hatred the militant people's resistance movement by incorporating the organised masses in militia i.e. Gram Raksha Dal (GRD) then in Bhoomkal Militia, Militia Platoons and Militia Companies. He organised the women in

class struggles against patriarchy and state violence and in various organisations in large numbers. He faced many a difficulties and ups & downs in guerrilla life with determination. With a strong conviction in the party line and the masses – he played an important role in organising the masses from the village level for class struggle in social, economical, political and cultural fields and simultaneously forming mass organisations, militia, party cells, village party committees and branch committees; and as units of people’s political power – first, a gram rajya committee and then panchayat, area and division level Revolutionary People’s Committee (RPC) and also Coordination Committee of the People’s Revolutionary Jantana Sarkar of Dandakaranya. He exposed the ruling classes and organised the adivasi people of Dandakaranya and led militant movements against false development model proposed by the imperialist-corporate combine; and the Mining Projects like – Bailadilla, Nandraj Range, Raoghat, Hahladi, Kuvvemaari, Surjagarh and Steel Plants like Lohadiguda and Dhurli as well as Bodhghat Dam etc., that aimed to uproot lakhs of people. He motivated hundreds of young boys and girls organised in various fronts to join the PLGA and hence developed and strengthen the PLGA formations. He led in forming and developing the secret people’s intelligence network to counter enemy forces and the informer network of the enemy. He played a key role in facing the continued all round repression along with the LIC policy under which reforms, psychological warfare, pseudo-surrender policy were brought out in order to smash the revolutionary movements by the exploiter ruling classes of India. Right from 1987 Kurnapalli, 1992 Lingampalli ambush; Uppermetilla, Tadmetilla, Tongguda, Battiguda, Singanmadagu, Mukram, Kassalpad; in 2018 Yelladmadgu, Kasaram; in 2019 Kondasavli, Keshkutul ambush and upto Kalimela and Bailadilla Raids; comrade Ramanna has played a direct and important role and thereby intensify the guerrilla war; especially planning and implementing Mukram ambush and Ranibodhelli raid which had characteristics of Mobile warfare; in arming and developing the striking power of the PLGA by carrying out arms seizure raids in large numbers; he had played an important role. The DK Plenum in 2011 evaluated that the Dandakaranya revolutionary Movement was going through a difficult times. In this situation also without least hesitation, to advance the movement he carried out the task of leading the DKSZC as its secretary boldly.

Comrade Ramanna’s revolutionary spirit, daring, simplicity and hardships lifestyle, has become ideals for communist revolutionaries and guerrillas. In every twists and turns we have seen him gelling with the masses and cadres. His farsighted efforts to develop people’s resistance movement and guerrilla war by raising political consciousness and class hatred in the people to develop Party, PLGA and United Front; is an example in front of all comrades. He hated surrender and escapist tendencies within the party and developed the consciousness necessary in facing such tendencies in the cadres and masses like any good communist revolutionary and a real son of the proletariat. The revolutionary ideals established by him will continue to inspire the revolutionaries in future.

Dear comrades and oppressed masses! Come let us pay homage to the beloved revolutionary leader of India, warrior and immortal martyr Com Ravula Srinivas! Let us raise his spirited ideals in the masses! Come forward with determination to fill up the wide gap created by his loss! Let us commemorate immortal martyr Com Ramanna by carrying out Memorial meetings all over India, especially in all the divisions and all the villages of Dandakaranya! Let the slogan to “Advance the Protracted Peoples’ War to defeat the counter revolutionary Samadhan war tactics of the central and the state government launched against the Revolutionary Movement” reverberate the skies! Hold steadfastly to the promise to take the task of completing the New Democratic Revolution leading to Socialism and Communism, to fulfil the dreams of thousands of revolutionary martyrs!

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

CPI (MAOIST) – Central Committee Member, DKSZC Secretary and People`s Beloved Leader Comrade Ramanna (Ravula Srinivas) – Red Salute!

Fight to Realize the Dreams of Immortal Martyrs to the Last Breath!

On 7th December at 10 pm, 55 year old, Comrade Ravula Srinivas (Ramanna, Narender) has fell victim to serious illness and died. Since Oct 2011 he had taken the responsibilities of the Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee (DKSZC) as its Secretary. He was also co-opted as Central Committee Member in Mar 2013. His long 36 year revolutionary life had been linked to all the twists and turns of the Dandakaranya Revolutionary Movement. He was one who had gained lot of respect and confidence of the masses and the cadres alike and was their beloved leader and fighter. In memory of Ravula Srinivas`s dedicated contribution and highest service to the revolutionary movement of India and especially that of Dandakaranya, the Central Committee humbly, with bowed heads pays revolutionary homage and pledges to march forward to realise his dreams. It joins in the mourning of the bereaved family, friends, comrades in arms and the oppressed masses. Our Central Committee appeals the rank and file and the oppressed of the country to make the New Democratic success and fulfil the immortal martyrs.

Comrade July 1965, as a sixth Varamma and father the village of Bekkal panchayat, Cheriyal then undivided of Telangana state. him Srinivas. The



Revolution a dreams of the

Ramanna born in child to mother Ramalingam in of Byranpalli mandal of the Warangal district Parents called Jangama area of

Telangana had been popularly known for the great revolutionary heritage due to the historic armed struggles by the heroic peasants there against the Razakars of the Nizam rule at first and later the Nehru-Patel mercenary army, under the leadership of the undivided CPI. On this land hundreds of fighters had laid their lives fighting with immense courage and valour. In these historic struggles Srinivas`s grandfather and father were actively involved. Born in this legendary village Srinivas was sent to nearby Dulmetta high school, where he got acquainted to revolutionary student politics. The revolutionary heritage of his area and that of his family was a great help for him. He joined the Radical Students Union (RSU) in 1981-82. As an active member of his school unit he participated in various struggles of the students. He participated in the 1982 and 83 campaign – “Students and Youth! Go to Village”. In this process he advanced his revolutionary spirits. Understanding the needs of the movement he was sent to Dandakaranya by the Warangal District Committee as a professional revolutionary (PR), as soon as he got his party membership in April 1983. With a new name Ramanna he joined the Dandakaranya-Bhadrachalam Guerrilla Squad in June 1983 as a member and thereby started his guerrilla warrior life. In Dec that year he was transferred to Konta Squad. In 1985 he became the deputy commander and later in 1987 he became the commander of the same squad. He was promoted to as the secretary of the Konta squad AC (SAC)