

Maoist Movement in India

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Dated: 29-12-2015

The Naxalite movement in the country originated in 1967 from a small village called Naxalbari in Darjeeling district of West Bengal. It started as a peasant uprising which erupted on May 25, 1967. This violent movement was led by Charu Mazumdar and Kanu Sanyal, two radical CPI-M activists, who were influenced by the revolutionary thoughts and teachings of Chinese communist leader Mao Tse Tung. Though the leftist government of West Bengal was able to suppress this movement with brutal force, this violent peasant uprising soon caught the fancy of many leftist intellectuals and young radicals in different parts of the country, leading to the formation of a number of small groups of left-extremists in different states who supported the violent path adopted by Charu Mazumdar in protecting the rights of poor peasants in Naxalbari. All these groups preached and justified violent means to ensure justice to the millions of poor, oppressed and exploited sections of people in India. Since the violent peasant uprising in Naxalbari had given the inspiration for the launch of the different left-extremist groups in India, all these groups came to be known as Naxal groups and their supporters are called Naxalites. With the upsurge of Naxalism, the Naxal groups from different states like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal came under a common platform under the leadership of Charu Mazumdar and set up the All India Coordination Committee of Revolutionaries (AICCR) on November 12, 1967. It was renamed later as the All India Coordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries (AICCCR). The first Naxal party in India called the Communist Party of India-(Marxist-Leninist) was formed at a meeting of the All India Coordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries held at Calcutta on April 22, 1969, coinciding with the birth anniversary of Russian communist leader Vladimir Lenin. Charu Majumdar was elected as the party's General Secretary at this meeting. Later a Central Committee of the party was also elected at the first party congress held at Calcutta in 1970. The factionalism in the Naxalite movement started as early as in 1971 when Satyanarayan Singh, a senior leader, revolted against the leadership accusing Charu Majumdar of sectarianism and formed a parallel outfit. However, a vast majority of the cadres remained loyal to Charu Majumdar who continued to be the most popular and charismatic leader of the movement until he was arrested by the police from Calcutta on July 16, 1972. He died in custody a few days later on July 28, 1972.

Decline of Naxal movement and its takeover by civil society groups.

The death of Charu Majumdar was a big blow to the naxal movement in the country as it led to further divisions and dissensions within the party. Plagued by the never-ending ego clashes among its leaders and with the emergence of so many splinter groups, the Naxal movement in the country had started disintegrating by 1974. It was at this stage i.e. around mid-seventies that the NGO action groups started its militant action group movement in the country and some of their leaders started befriending leaders of various Naxalite groups seeking their cooperation in building up militant people's movements all across the country to oppose the anti-poor policies of the Union government. In due course, the NGO action groups were able to establish a working relationship with some of the leading Naxalite groups in the country. With this mutually beneficial understanding and association between the two movements, the disintegrating Naxal

groups got a fresh lease of life with the support it received from the action groups and the action group movement got an appropriate ally to push forward its anti-national operations in India as desired by its controlling agencies in the imperialist block led by the US. This close cooperation between the NGO action groups and leading Naxalite outfits not only got considerably strengthened in the due course but resulted in a total takeover of the Maoist movement in the country by the NGO action groups with liberal funding from the western agencies and induction of a number of action group volunteers into major Naxalite groups like the outfits led by K.Venu, T.Nagi Reddy, Kanu Sanyal and MCC. Many Christian action group cadres have also been inducted into prominent Naxalite groups under the garb of liberation theology activists.

Formation of CPI-(Maoist).

Two of the most dreaded Naxal outfits, namely the Communist Party of India-(Marxist-Leninist)-People's War Group (CPI-ML-PWG) and the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) of India merged together to form the CPI-(Maoist) on September 1, 2004. The merger was formally announced on October 14, 2004 by PWG Andhra Pradesh state Secretary Ramakrishna at a news conference in Hyderabad. With this merger, the CPI (Maoist) became the most militant and dominant Naxalite outfit in India. It is the CPI-(Maoist) group which is responsible for most of the incidents of Naxal violence in the country today. According to a recent home ministry report, 223 districts in 20 states in India are now considered as Naxal-infested. Most of the NGO action groups and human rights organizations in the country are found to be closely linked with the various Naxal outfits in India. Some prominent NGO and human rights leaders, including a retired judge of Bombay High Court, had reportedly played an active role in the merger of CPI-(ML-PWG) and MCC to form the CPI-(Maoist). The CPI-(Maoist) rejects parliamentary democracy and aims to capture political power through protracted armed struggle based on guerrilla warfare. This strategy envisages setting up of bases in remote and rural areas and transforming them first into guerrilla zones and later as liberated zones. It also entails area-wise seizure and encircling of cities. The People's Liberation Guerrilla Army is the military wing of the CPI-(Maoist). With the formation of the CPI (Maoist) party, a provisional central committee was also constituted with PWG leader Muppala Lakshman Rao @ Ganapati as the General Secretary. The new party led by General Secretary Ganapati also announced the formation of People's Liberation Guerilla Army and also declared its support to the revolutionary struggles in Nepal, Peru, the Philippines, Turkey and about 20 other countries. The CPI-(Maoist) group has a 37-member central committee and a 13-member Politburo. The police have already arrested seven members of the Politburo from different parts of the country who include Kobad Ghandy, Pramod Mishra, Narayan Sanyal, Sushil Roy, Amitabh Bagchi and Shridhar. Those who are still elusive include General Secretary Ganapati and senior P.B member Prashant Bose.

Some major incidents of Maoist violence in the recent past.

June 29, 2008: Maoists attacked a boat carrying 4 police officials and 60 Greyhound commandos on Balimela reservoir in Odisha and killed 38 commandos.

July 16, 2008: 21 policemen were killed when a police van was blown up in a landmine blast in Malkangiri district of Odisha.

October 8, 2009: 17 policemen were killed in an ambush staged by the Maoists at Laheri police station in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra.

February 15, 2010: Maoists attacked the Silda camp of Eastern frontier Rifles in Midnapur district of West Bengal and killed 24 security personnel.

April 6, 2010: In a most gruesome attack on the security forces, the Maoists butchered 78 CRPF personnel in a brutal ambush staged by them at Chintalnar-Tarmelta village in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh. The Maoists also took away all the weapons of the killed security personnel.

June 29, 2010: 26 personnel of 39 Battalion of CRPF were killed in an ambush staged by the Maoists in Narayanpur district of Chhattisgarh.

January 21, 2012: 13 state police personnel were killed in a landmine blast triggered by the Maoists in Garhwa district of Jharkhand.

25th May, 2013: About 300 Maoists ambushed and attacked a convoy of Congress leaders in the Darbha valley in Sukma district of Chhattisgarh and killed 27 Congress leaders, including Mahendra Karma, founder of anti-Naxal outfit Salva Judum and Nanda Kumar Patel, Congress chief of Chhattisgarh. Senior Congress leader V.C.Shukla, who was seriously injured in the attack, also succumbed to the injuries on June 11, 2013.

December 1, 2014: Maoists killed 14 CRPF personnel in an ambush staged by them in Sukma district of Chhattisgarh.

Maoist barbarism

An improvised explosive device (IED) made of explosives weighing 2.75 kg, detonators and solar battery were found implanted in the stomach of a CRPF jawan who was killed in the Maoist ambush in the forests of Latehar in Jharkhand on the night of January 10, 2013. The IED which was surgically implanted in a professional manner was wired to trigger an explosion aimed probably to blow up the hospital where the autopsy was to be conducted. Over 20 bomb disposal squad members took more than four hours to defuse the bomb. The deceased constable, Babulal Patel of CRPF's 112 battalion, hailed from Nababganj in Allahabad. In another barbaric incident in the same locality on January 8th, two villagers were blown into pieces while they were removing the body of another CRPF jawan killed in the ambush as the body had been laid on a pressure bomb. The bombs were booby traps laid to target the security forces. The Maoists in a press release had accepted responsibility for planting both the bombs. (http://zeenews.india.com/news/jharkhand/maoists-implant-bomb-inside-dead-crpf-troopers-stomach-in-jharkhand_821973)

IAF copter on rescue mission comes under Maoist fire.

An IAF helicopter, on a rescue mission to evacuate an injured CRPF jawan and the body of another, was forced to make a crash landing in a forest area in Sukma district of Chhattisgarh after it came under heavy ground fire from the Maoists on January 19, 2013. A police wireless

operator on board the chopper was hit by a bullet. This was the fifth time that the IAF helicopter deployed for giving evacuation and logistics support to the paramilitary forces had come under Maoist attack.

Maoists procure night vision gear

The NIA had raided the Delhi and Punjab premises of a Delhi-based firm during the last week of March, 2013 and had seized some highly sophisticated night vision equipments, invoices and import documents. The firm had reportedly forged documents to procure the equipment in bulk from a US-based company, and supplied a large part of the consignment to Maoists in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. In its FIR, the NIA has accused the private firm of waging war against the country. The FIR says that the firm forged the documents to show that the order had been placed by the Jharkhand government. Each piece of the night vision equipment, which can be used to see up to a distance of 4 kilometres, is estimated to cost nearly Rs.20 lakh.

Maoists possess US-made rifles

The Jharkhand police on August 29, 2012, arrested Prafulla Malakar @ Pankaj, an arms supplier, from Silodar forest on Jharkhand-Bihar border and seized a US-made Colt M-16 rifle, 14 cartridges used by the US army and a UK-made bullet-proof jacket which were meant to be delivered to senior Maoist leader Anil Yadav. The police arrested Anil Yadav also shortly afterwards and seized an Italian-made 9 mm pistol and two cartridges from him. The Colt M-16 is said to be the primary service rifle of the US army.

Company executives as carriers of arms and explosives for Maoists

A.Bhupal, the CEO of Hyderabad-based infrastructure company Lekcon Infra Private Ltd and nine other officials were arrested by the Odisha police from Potrel village on Andhra-Odisha border on September 14, 2012, while they were transporting more than 60 kg of explosives meant for Maoists in the state. The police also recovered mobile phones, batteries and Maoist literature from them. The explosives and other material were being brought from Andhra Pradesh in two vehicles. The police had information that employees of Lekcon had supplied explosives to Maoists a few days back and had kept surveillance on the movement of the suspects.

R&D wing of Maoists

The Maoists are reported to have established a dynamic research and development wing which has enabled it to muster their own rocket launcher technology. They have also developed pressure-activated mines and manufacturing units in Bhopal and Rourkela. They have reportedly improvised VHF sets into mine-triggering devices. They can plant booby traps which can go off while removing obstacles. They are also said to have plan to use mobile bunkers and JCBs during their attacks on police stations. One saw a glimpse of the capabilities of the Maoists in India when on September 8, 2006, the Andhra Pradesh police busted a large haul of weapons from the cadres of the CPI (Maoist) and recovered 875 rockets, 27 rocket launchers and 70 gelatin sticks and other explosive materials from Mahabubnagar and Prakasam districts. While 16 rocket launchers and 600 rocket shells packed in 53 bags were recovered from Jangireddypally village in Mahabubnagar district, 275 rocket launchers packed in 27 bags were

recovered from an unclaimed consignment of the Chennai-based Kranti Transport Company in Gudalur town of Prakasam district. Further, the Vijayawada police also recovered 297 rocket shells and 6 rocket launchers from Autonagar on September 11, 2006. Later, it was also revealed that parts of the rockets and other weapons were actually manufactured at local lathe workshops and foundries in and around Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Numerous other raids over the years have confirmed the usage of high grade weapons by the CPI (Maoist) ranging from sophisticated rocket launchers, powerful claymore mines, booster rockets to single-loading rifles (SLR), raising their capabilities manifold.

Maoists set up training school

The interrogation of a surrendered Maoist has revealed that the CPI (Maoist) has set up a training institute called the Buniyadi Communist Training School (BCTS) in the Dandkaranya forests in Chhattisgarh in 2009 to train and transform the newly recruited tribal cadres into hardened Maoists equipped to undertake any tasks in their fight against the enemy forces, as desired by the central committee, the outfit's highest decision making body. The BCTS is the brain child of the CPI(Maoist) chief Ganapati. Each cadre undergoes a six-month training course at this school where basic military skills, use of weapons, guerilla tactics, etc, are taught. The cadres are also taught some basis knowledge on subjects like social studies, mathematics, science and Hindi language. The BCTS, which trains about 30 to 35 cadres in each batch, has trained four batches so far. The venue of the training school changes with every batch. K.Ramachandra Reddy @ Raju is in charge of the training school.

A front organization to provide legal assistance

The sessions court of Nagpur on 17-12-09 acquitted Naxal leaders Arun Thomas Ferreria, Murali Sattya Reddy and two others in three cases after the police failed to substantiate the charges against them. The four were arrested in May 2007 from Nagpur under various sections of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, Indian Arms Act and the Indian Penal Code. The court found contradictory evidence from the police against the accused. Ferreria, a Bandra resident, who is proficient in computers was in charge of propaganda and communication network of CPI-(Maoist) while Murali was the divisional secretary of North Gadchiroli division of CPI-(Maoist).The Committee for Release of Political Prisoners (CRPP), a front organization, had given the necessary legal help in getting the accused acquitted. While most of the office bearers of the CRPP are Maoist supporters, its president S.A.R.Geelani is an academic and Kashmiri separatist.

Organizational Structure (Civilian)

A Politburo consisting of 13/14 members, elected by the Central Committee.

A Central Committee consisting of 37 members, elected by the party congress

State committee/special Area Committee

Regional committee

District Committee

Area Committee

Cell Committee

Organizational Structure (Military)

Regional Military Commission

Sub Regional Military Commission

District Military Commission

Battalion

Company

Platoon

Squad

CPI-(Maoist)'s links with other militant and secessionist groups

Links with PLA of Manipur

According to a charge sheet filed by the National Investigation Agency before a special NIA court at Guwahati on May 21, 2012, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of Manipur has been training the Maoist cadres and supplying them with arms and ammunition since June 2006. The entire operation was coordinated by top Maoist leaders Laxman Rao @ Ganapati and Prashant Bose @ Krishenda. In the charge sheet, the NIA had also brought out the correspondence between the PLA and top Maoist leaders in which the self-styled PLA President Irengbum Chaoren had expressed gratitude to the comrades of the CPI-(Maoist) who had carried out the military offensive against the Indian security forces on April 6, 2010 and killed 76 CRPF personnel at Dantewada. The charge sheet says that the leaders of the PLA and Maoists first met in June 2006 and subsequently the PLA set up an office in Kolkota in the same year to coordinate its activities with the Maoists. In 2008, the leaders of both the outfits met in a foreign country and had signed a joint declaration for unified action for waging a war against India. PLA leader Chaoren presided over this meeting. Four PLA leaders had visited the Dandakaranya forests in Chhattisgarh in mid-2009 to examine the scope of setting up training camps for Maoists. Later, two training camps for signals and military training were set up inside Saranda forest in Jharkhand during 2010. The first training camp was held from September 11 to November 20, 2010 and the second camp was held from October 7 to November 10, 2010. One PLA cadre by name Arnold Singh @ Becon acted as the Kolkata link- man for the PLA and the

CPI (Maoist). He was arrested by the NIA on April 2, 2012 along with two other accused persons. All the three were booked under various sections of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. (<http://www.indianexpress.com/olympics/news/manipur-rebels-arming-training-maoists-nia/952169>)

Links with LTTE

There had been many reports in the past about Maoist cadres getting trained by LTTE's commanders in bomb making and land mine-laying techniques, etc, which all remained mostly unconfirmed. However, senior Maoist leader Azad, a spokesperson of the central Committee, for the first time on December 15, 2015 admitted that the LTTE had provided them military training over one and half decades ago. He was addressing media persons at a remote village in Bihar's Supaul district bordering Nepal. He stated that the Maoists learnt new warfare tactics from the on-the-run LTTE commanders in 1986-87. He further admitted that LTTE commanders gave them training in mine production and mine laying techniques.

A Washington-based internet magazine, 'South Asia Tribune', had also reported in the past that the Lankan rebels were teaching Nepalese outlaws to form human bomb squads for suicide missions. It had also claimed that LTTE was running training camps in Narkatiaganj and Ghorasahan in Bihar near Nepal border.

<http://www.rediff.com/news/2005/dec/15bihar.htm>

Speaking on the floor of the AP State Legislative assembly on August 20, 1991, the then State Home Minister M.V. Mysoora Reddy had stated that the People's War Group (an earlier avatar of Maoists) had bought 20 SLRs and sixty AK series rifles from the LTTE. A former chief of anti-Naxalite wing of AP had also stated in April, 2004 that the LTTE cadres of Sri Lanka had trained PWG cadres in land mine technology in 1989-90.

Links with Kashmiri separatists

Maoists had never concealed their sympathies for the separatists in Kashmir. In a statement issued in August 2008 by Maoist spokesperson Azad, who was killed in an encounter in July 2009, had stated that the Central Committee of the CPI-Maoist unequivocally supported the Kashmiri people's struggle for azadi and pointed out that one who does not support the people's aspirations for freedom and independence can never be a democrat. The Central Committee also called upon the Maoists to help out outfits fighting for azadi in Kashmir. In September 2010, the Maoists had called for a bandh in six Indian states in support of the freedom struggle of the people in Kashmir. (<https://revolutionaryfrontlines.wordpress.com/2010/09/29/india-cpimaoist-calls-bandh-strike-in-six-states-protesting>)

Church-Maoist links.

The close links between the church leaders and the Maoists is an open secret. Now a Christian Bishop in Jharkhand, a state worst-hit by Maoist menace, has openly justified the cause of Maoist movement. In an interview published in the May 6, 2010 edition of 'Sathyadeepam', a

Catholic weekly published from Kochi (Kerala), Bishop Charles Soreng of Hazaribagh, Jharkhand has admitted that the Maoists are sympathetic to the church and are supporting the priests in carrying out their missionary activities. He described the Maoists as honest people who are fighting against our corrupt system which marginalizes and renders the tribals as outcasts in the society. He said that the Maoists do not attack the Christian priests as the missionaries, like the Maoists, are also working for the rights and welfare of the poor.

The Maoists, through an official press release, had claimed responsibility for the brutal murder of VHP leader Swami Laxmanananda Saraswati and four of his disciples on August 23, 2008, for opposing the conversion activities of the Christian missionaries in Kandhamal district of Odisha. Sabyasachi Panda, then a top leader of the CPI-Maoist, had also admitted to the English news channel NDTV about his organization's role in eliminating the VHP leader. Palaru Rama Rao, a prominent Maoist leader, was among the eight convicts sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with the killing of Laxmanananda Saraswati. According to a senior police officer, the VHP leader's murder was a joint operation by the World Vision, a Christian NGO and the Maoists, with the World Vision planning the plot and the Maoists executing the crime. There was an employee of the World vision, by name Pradesh Kumar Das, also among those arrested in connection with the crime.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Naxals-forged-ties-with-ISI-with-SIMIs-help-Bengal-DGP/articleshow/16872024.cms>

Links with anti-development activists

Maoists were found very actively involved in stirring up agitations against various mega-development projects like coal and uranium mining, thermal and nuclear plants, steel and cement plants and dams and ports in their localities along with some NGO activist groups. The Maoists had played a prominent role in sabotaging the proposed small car project at Singur in West Bengal in 2006. Similarly, the Maoists had played a dominant role in the Nandigram violence against the West Bengal government's land acquisition move for the proposed Special Economic Zone to set up a chemical hub at Nandigram by the Salim Group of Indonesia in 2007. In an interview published in Resistance India, a Maoist Blog, CPI-(Maoist) General Secretary Ganapati himself had admitted about the involvement of Maoists in the Nandigram, Singur and Kalinganagar anti-project struggles. (<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/maoists-admit-role-in-nandigram-protests/article1-222914.aspx>)

Speaking to media people at Chennai on January 27, 2012, Dr. Binayak Sen, a human rights activist and Maoist ideologue had not only supported the agitation against the Kudankulam nuclear power plant, but described the said project as a national shame. Confirming the role of Maoists in opposing all mega development projects, Assam Chief Minister Tarun Gogoi had said in Guwahati on July 28, 2012 that his government has got enough evidence about the involvement of Maoists and ULFA faction led by Paresh Barua in the agitation against dams and hydel projects in the state. An anti-development NGO called the Krishak Mukti Sangram Samiti led by its secretary Akhil Gogoi, is spearheading the agitation against various dams and hydel projects in the state, including the 2000-MW Lower Subansiri mega hydel project in Assam.

As part of its anti-development campaign, about 300 armed Maoists, backed by a section of local villagers, had attacked and crippled the operations of Panchpatmali bauxite mine of NALCO at Damanjodi in Koraput district of Orissa on April 12, 2009. In the daring attack, 14 people including 11 CISF jawans were killed and it also resulted in a 30% drop in bauxite production due to scaling down of duration of mining operations. However, one month after the Maoist attack, the NALCO mine resumed full scale operations from May 12 with enhanced security arrangements at the site.

Supreme Court comes to the rescue of Maoists

Some civil society activists had approached the Supreme Court in 2011, seeking a ban on Salva Judum, a people's resistance movement against the Maoist menace. The Maoist movement is supported by only some anti-national elements projecting themselves as civil society activists and a section of misguided rural and tribal supporters. Where as, the Salva Judum was a people's movement, formed in sheer desperation by the villagers of Chhattisgarh to resist the Maoist killers, rapists and extortionists. The Salva Judum had the support of all sections of people irrespective of their political affiliation.

And yet, the Supreme Court by its judgment on July 5th 2011, took the side of Maoists and civil society groups and imposed a ban on Salva Judum and ordered the Chattisgarh government to disband and disarm 6500 special police officers (SPOs) engaged in anti-Maoist operations, stating that the use of such ill-trained and under-qualified tribals as SPOs is against the moral and constitutional mandate of the government. This had put the Chattisgarh government, which has borne the brunt of Maoist violence, in great difficulty as the Supreme Court order has seriously upset all its efforts to neutralize the Maoist threat. Holding the iniquitous policies of the state responsible for the Maoist violence and striking down the centrally funded scheme to arm the tribal youth as counterweight to the extremists, an S.C. bench ordered the Union government to cease and desist forthwith, from using any of its funds in supporting, directly or indirectly, the recruitment of SPOs for the purposes of engaging them in any form of counter-insurgency activities against Maoist/ Naxalite groups. The Chhattisgarh government had recruited the SPOs from mostly amongst the ranks of the Salva Judum, a people's resistance movement by anti-Maoist tribals who enjoyed the support of the state and all political parties. The Salva Judum, meaning 'peace march', was formed by the people of Chhattisgarh as a last resort against the incessant atrocities like extortion, kidnapping and murder by the Maoists. The formation of the Salva Judum had given a big jolt to the Maoist movement and that is the reason why the civil society activists had now come to their rescue. The verdict against the SPOs had come as a big set back to the fight against the Maoists. The judgment will have a crippling effect on anti-Naxal operations in six states where the Centre has financed the recruitment of SPOs who would help the under-staffed local police with their knowledge of the terrain and utility in intelligence collection.

The Supreme Court judgment against funding and recruitment of SPOs for the purpose of anti-Maoist operations has pleased only the Maoists and their supporters, mainly the NGO and human rights activists who now project themselves as civil society activists. The Maoists were jubilant over the Supreme Court verdict and celebrated their victory. They had also put up posters in many places in Chhattisgarh threatening the SPOs and Salva Judum leaders to be ready to face

the consequences for their sin of opposing the Maoists. It is the civil society activists like Prof. Nandita Sunder, historian Ramachandra Guha, Swami Agnivesh and former bureaucrat E.A.S. Sarma who had approached the Supreme Court seeking a ban on Salva Judum and SPOs.

This is not the first time that a Supreme Court judgment has led to utter disbelief and serious consternation among the people of this country. The Delhi police had arrested Kobad Ghandy, a top Maoist leader and a politburo member of CPI-Maoist from Bhikaji Kama locality in Delhi on September 20, 2009. He is said to have played a leading role in the formation of the Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organisations in South Asia (CCOMPOSA) and was also engaged in liaison work with the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN). The Delhi trial court, as per its order on 31st October, 2009, had allowed the Delhi police to conduct a narco analysis test on Kobad Ghandy, which could have helped the Delhi police to unearth a lot of information from him about the Maoist activities in India and also about their internal and external links. However some civil society activists had immediately moved the Delhi High Court challenging the trial court order allowing the Delhi police to conduct narco analysis test on him, raising the issue of violation of his personal liberty and seeking a stay of the trial court order. The Delhi High Court, delivering its verdict on November 5, 2009, stayed the trial court order allowing the narco test on Kobad Ghandy pointing out that since a verdict on the validity of narco analysis test already pending with the Supreme Court was expected shortly, it will be in the fitness of things for all the parties concerned to wait for the apex court verdict in this matter. The Supreme Court had earlier reserved its verdict on a bunch of petitions moved by some mafia leaders like Santokben Jadeja, Arun Gawli and others challenging the validity of the narco analysis test, brain mapping and polygraphic test. The Supreme Court giving its final verdict on May 5, 2010 termed the narco analysis test as unconstitutional as it amounted to a violation of personal liberty. The court said that a person could not be forced to undergo narco analysis test, brain mapping and polygraphic test as it violates the Article 20 (3) of the Constitution that says that no accused can be compelled to be a witness against himself.

External links

According to some important documents seized by the police from the CPI (Maoist), the party has established links with similar revolutionary outfits in 21 countries, namely New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Iran, Nepal, the Philippines, the US, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Italy, Tunisia, Colombia, the Netherlands, Brazil, Norway, Canada, the UK and Germany. The CPI-(Maoist)-linked revolutionary outfits in these countries include Shining Path of Peru, Revolutionary Communist Party of USA, Maoist Communist Party of Italy, Marxist Leninist Party of Germany, Revolutionary Communist Party of Columbia, TKP-ML of Turkey and Communist Party of Philippines. The Maoists, in their earlier avatar as the PWG, were the co-founders of the International Association of People's Lawyers (IAPL) as well as the International League of People's Struggle (ILPS).

Every May, the Workers Party of Belgium (WPB) hosts an international communist seminar in Brussels. Maoist from India used to participate in such seminars, and in fact they sometimes even used to co-host such seminars in other countries, like Germany and Nepal. The foreign links of the CPI-Maoists were also confirmed by a written reply given by MHA to question No.240 in Rajya Sabha on 14th March, 2011. Replying to the question, Minister of State for

Home Affairs Jitendra Singh had disclosed that the so-called protracted people's war being waged by CPI Maoists in India had drawn support from several organizations located in Germany, France, Holland, Turkey and Italy. According to reply given to question No.217 in the Rajya Sabha in December, 2011, it was also stated that the international support enjoyed by the Indian Maoists had given an added advantage to the Maoist movement in India which has now spread to about 200 districts in the country. Considering the growing revulsion among the general public against the menace of terrorism and fearing the risk of being dubbed as a terrorist outfit, the Maoist leaders in India have been taking extra care in projecting their armed struggle as a people's movement. It was as part of such an effort that Vernon Gonsalves @ Pradeep, a central committee member of the erstwhile CPI-ML-People's War Group (now known as CPI-Maoist) attended the May Day international communist seminar organized in Brussels by the Workers Party of Belgium (WPB) in 1996. Vernon Gonsalves had presented a paper in the said seminar on the topic "Armed Struggle in India". Impressed with his presentation, WPB chief Bertde Belder accepted an invitation from the People's War Group and visited Nizamabad district, part of North Telangana guerilla zone, then a Maoist stronghold, to have a first-hand knowledge of the ongoing armed struggle in the area. On his return, he had written articles in the European media praising the Maoist movement in India as the best people's movement he had seen anywhere in the world. The People's War Group had sent its representative to a meeting of Marxist Leninist Party of Germany (MPLD) in 1998 and also a pro-Maoist lawyers meet in the Netherlands in the same year. By 2001, the PWG became a member of Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties of South Asia (CCOMPOSA) which comprises Marxist, Leninist and Maoist factions and parties of India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The minister also said that the outfit has non-fraternal links with the LTTE of Sri Lanka.

CCOMPOSA

The Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organizations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA) was originally founded on July 21, 2001. A press release announcing its formation was released on July 21, 2001. Five conferences of CCOMPOSA have been held so far, with the last one held in March, 2011. After the conclusion of the fifth conference, members issued a joint press release on March 23, 2011. It said that the conference was being held at a time when the new democratic revolution in India was facing its toughest challenge in the form of 'Operation Green Hunt' launched by the Indian state. The press release further said that the CCOMPOSA has been formed to unite the Maoist revolutionaries of South Asia and fight Indian expansionist hegemony and imperialism in the region. It asserted that apart from accomplishing its responsibility in the region, the CCOMPOSA, as part and parcel of international communist movement, is committed to discharge its international obligations to further the cause of world proletarian revolution.

World solidarity initiative to support and strengthen people's war in India

The Maoist parties and groups across the world had launched a solidarity initiative to garner international support for the Maoist movement in India with the slogan "Let us sustain the people's war in India". As per a call given by the "International Committee to support People's War in India", a week-long international campaign was held from April 2 to 9, 2011 across the nations. Posters in this regard put up in different languages like French and Spanish announced that the International Committee will conduct the campaign in all forms in support of the

people's war in India in as many countries as possible through a week-long action. The release claimed that the campaign would be an expression of proletarian internationalism and advancement of unity of international proletariat, democratic forces and oppressed people around the world. Various international wings of Maoist movement like World People's Resistance Movement (UK), Communist Party of Philippines, Maoist Communist Party of Italy, Revolutionary Communist Party of Canada and Maoist groups in France, Austria, Sweden, Spain, Nepal, Germany, Mexico, Tunisia and the US were in the forefront in observing the week by conducting workers' meetings and demonstrations.

(<http://democracyandclasstruggle.blogspot.in/2012/11/the-committee-to-support-revolution-in.html>)

Links with Pak ISI and Laskhar-e-Toiba

Maoists may have suffered some reverses in West Bengal after the TMC Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee fell out with them. However they are reported to have forged a deadly alliance with the Pakistani spy agency ISI through some over ground radicals of banned Islamic terror outfit SIMI. This was disclosed by West Bengal police chief Napanarajit Mukherjee while addressing the chief secretaries and DGPs of Naxal-affected states in New Delhi on October 18, 2012. Expressing his anguish over the development, Mukherjee informed the gathering that the Maoist-ISI link up had come to light after the arrest and interrogation of some Maoists from four districts of Murshidabad, West Midnapur, Purulia and Bankura in west Bengal. He further said that this link up was helping the red ultras in getting arms and ammunition through existing network of north-east insurgents. (<http://indiafacts.co.in/isi-hand-maoist-insurgency-subvert-india/>)

There had been several other reports indicating the growing nexus between the Maoist-insurgents and Pakistan's ISI, which the earlier UPA government refused to acknowledge for some mysterious reasons. The well-known strategic think tank Stratfor had also forewarned as early as 2009-2010 that the ISI of Pakistan was trying to forge an alliance with the Maoists in a bid to destabilize the Indian nation from within.

(<http://indiafacts.co.in/isi-hand-maoist-insurgency-subvert-india/>)

Two LeT operatives attended a CPI-(Maoist) central committee meeting held sometime in April-May in 2010, as observers. They met in a jungle inside Odisha, close to Bastar. (<http://www.rediff.com/news/report/lashkar-cadres-attended-naxal-meet-chhatisgarh-dgp/20101111.htm>)

Links with Maoists in Nepal

The fraternal links between the CPI-(Maoist) and Nepal Maoists are quite old. In 1995, a year before the Nepali Maoists launched their people's war, a PWG leader Suresh and Prachanda, the Maoist chief of Nepal had jointly signed a statement condemning the Indian expansionism and hegemonism. In a joint press release issued in the same year, they had resolved to work together. Even in its annual report for 2005-06, the Ministry of Home Affairs had noted about the continued fraternal and logistic links between the Nepali Maoists and Indian Naxalite groups.

Chandra Prasad Gajurel alias Gaurav, Head of the International department of Nepalese Maoists, and Oken of TKP-ML, Turkey, attended the 9th Congress of the then PWG which was held in Abujmaad forests, in the Maoist heartland of Bastar, in the Indian State of Chhattigarh in 2001.

Kobad Ghandy's role in expanding external links

After the merger of PWG and Maoist Coordination Centre of India in 2004 to form the CPI-Maoist, Kobad Ghandy, a politburo member, started playing a prominent role in strengthening its international links. Two trainers from the Communist Party of Philippines were believed to have spent a month on the Bihar-Jharkhand borders in 2005 and trained 35 Maoists in combat skills and sharp shooting.

Khobad Gandy, who was arrested in September, 2009 in New Delhi, had visited Canada and United Kingdom in 2005 to forge linkages with like-minded people and organizations. He visited Toronto, Vancouver and Edmonton in Canada for five weeks, and London, Birmingham and Bradford in the UK for a week. He is said to have distributed 400 CDs containing two Maoist propaganda films "Blazing Trail" and "Bhoomkal" and a few documents of the outfit. Contacts were also established with Revolutionary Communist Party of the US, Proletarian Party of East Bengal and Workers Party of Iran. Khobad Gandy was the head of the Central Propaganda Bureau (CPB) of the CPI-(Maoist) and also the head of its editorial board. All literature of the Maoists is prepared and distributed through the CPB.

http://www.idsa.in/idsacomments/Maoistglobalweboflinkages_pvramana_19052012.html

Support from foreign groups and individuals

According to Jan Myrdal (83), a Swedish leftist intellectual, writer and columnist and son of Nobel Laureates Gunnar and Alva Myrdal, the Naxal movement in India is not a criminal problem but a problem of social structure. He made this comment when he came to India to deliver the second Anuradha Ghandy memorial lecture on the topic "Will the US meet its Waterloo in Iraq and Afghanistan?" at St Xavier's College, Mumbai on 6th. February, 2010. Anuradha Ghandy, a top Maoist leader and wife of arrested Maoist leader Kobad Ghandy, died in 2008.

In April, 2012, India has ordered the deportation of ten French citizens, including six women, for allegedly supporting Maoists in Bihar. They were founding supporting Maoists while working with an NGO called Ekta Parishad of Unity Forum in violation of their tourist visas. The French citizens were detained by the police when they were found attending a meeting in the jungle on April 23d night, held by the Forum in support of Maoist rebels.

<http://islamicterrorism.wordpress.com/category/maoistsnaxalites/>

The Maoist parties of Italy, France, Canada, Malaysia and Philippines in a joint statement had condemned the killing of Maoist leader Mallojula Koteswar Rao @ Kishenji in an encounter with the police on November 24, 2011. The statement described the killing as a custodial death and asserted that their revolutionary movement will continue to forge ahead undeterred by such state terror.

In August 2007, when Maharashtra police had arrested two senior naxalite leaders, Vernom Gonsalves and Sridhar Srinivasan, civil society groups in London had made a big hue and cry about their illegal detention. The London-based Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers also had expressed serious concern over their illegal detention and alleged torture of the said two senior naxalite leaders. In its annual general body meeting held on October 9, 2007, the society had passed a motion dubbing their arrest as 'targeted intimidation' by the police. The lawyers' body had also written to Susan Abraham, Vernon's wife, about the need for a concerted effort to facilitate the early release of the two leaders.

<http://naxalresistance.wordpress.com/page/39/?pages-list> .

Senior police officials of Chattisgarh had in the past had taken strong objection to certain western aid agencies like Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) visiting Maoist camps in Chattisgarh and their prolonged stay there admittedly to attend to the medical needs of the Maoists. The police and local villagers are highly suspicious and annoyed about the mysterious camaraderie existing between the western aid agencies personnel and the Maoists in the backdrop of continued atrocities by the Maoists against the innocent villagers and the security personnel.

http://article.wn.com/view/2011/01/21/Police_officer_warns_ICRC_MSF_on_treating_Maoists/

The Maoists had organized a conference of like-minded organizations in Mumbai in 2004, which was called Mumbai Resistance 2004 (MR 2004). Besides Indian groups, a total of 24 international outfits had participated in MR-2004. Participants in the public rally on the occasion were mobilized from Gondia, Balaghat and Gadchiroli districts in Maharashtra, where the Maoists claimed to have established a guerilla zone of domination. The MR- 2004 show helped the Maoists to get more visibility and propaganda in different parts of the world and to mobilize international political support from fraternal groups.

How some western agencies and Nobel laureates conducted a campaign in support of Dr. Binayak Sen, a civil society leader and pro-Maoist human rights activist, when he was arrested by Chattisgarh police in 2007 in connection with his Maoist links clearly illustrates the support and patronage the Maoists are getting from certain western agencies. Before his arrest in May, 2007, Binayak Sen was hardly known to anybody outside Chattisgarh. But after his arrest, there were protest demonstrations organized by civil society groups in different parts of the country and even in some cities outside India. The declaration of Binayak Sen as the winner of R.R.Keithan Gold Medal by the Indian Academy of Social Sciences in December, 2007 and the Global Health Council's announcement of Jonathan Mann Award for him in 2008, both while he was still held in jail, and the subsequent campaign by 22 Nobel laureates for Sen's release to enable him to go to Washington to receive the Jonathan Mann award, were all well-orchestrated moves by the civil society groups and some government agencies in India to give a big image boost to Binayak Sen. The wide-spread protest programmes by civil society groups in many

West-European cities after Binayak Sen was sentenced to life imprisonment on December 24, 2010 on sedition charges and the on-line protest campaign by 40 Nobel laureates demanding Sen's immediate release were also part of a well-planned strategy by certain western agencies to project him as an international celebrity. The fact that the European Union had sent an eight-member team of observers to watch the proceedings at the Chhattisgarh High Court to see for themselves as to how the Indian court was going to deal with Binayak Sen's bail application shows the unusual interest taken by the western agencies in supporting the cause of a pro Maoist activist.

Comments

All these instances clearly show the strong support that the Maoist movement is getting from various western agencies and organizations. It also indicates that the Maoist movement is not a spontaneous rebellion by the rural poor and the tribals against the oppressive administration and law enforcing agencies or exploitative forest and mining mafia, as being projected by the civil society groups. On the contrary, it is a movement plotted, promoted and financed by some western intelligence agencies, as part of a deep-rooted conspiracy to destabilize India, and it is being totally supported, guided and controlled by the foreign-funded civil society activists, who act as a fifth column in India. It is true that the Maoist movement originally started as a left extremist movement by a group of ultra radical elements within the CPM who wanted to usher in an armed revolution to protect the interests of the landless poor and other oppressed sections of the people in India. Their resolve to assert the rights of the poor peasants in Naxalbari village in Darjeeling district of West Bengal led to a violent peasant uprising in 1967. Though the uprising was subsequently suppressed by the leftist government of west Bengal, Charu Majumdar who led the violent peasant struggle in Naxalbari gained instant fame as the first Naxalite/Maoist leader of India. Ironically however, the larger than life-image acquired by Charu Majumdar after the Naxalbari uprising was partly responsible for the sudden demise of the original Naxal movement in India, as after the death of Charu Majumdar in police custody in 1972, the movement suffered a sudden vacuum in its leadership as there was no other leader who could match the charisma and legacy of Majumdar to carry forward the fledging movement as effectively and authoritatively as Majumdar, thus resulting in the movement plunging into an existential crisis paving the way for more ego clashes and infighting among its leaders. As already explained above, the Naxal movement was on the verge of disintegration when in 1974, prominent leaders of a militant action group movement launched by the activist NGOs, supported and funded by some western intelligence and church agencies, started collaborating with leaders of major Naxal factions in India to build up a stronger and united militant movement of Adivasis, Dalits and all other marginalized sections of people in India to oppose the alleged anti-people policies of the ruling government at the Centre as part of a wider conspiracy of the western agencies to destabilize and balkanize India.

The NGO-Human Rights action group leaders had played a key role in facilitating the merger of two major Naxal/Maoist groups, namely the People's War Group (PWG) and the Maoist Coordination Committee (MCC) in 2004 to form the present CPI-(Maoist) group. With the liberal financial help from the western agencies and induction of several NGO and Liberation Theology activists into its fold, the CPI-(Maoist) has now become the most formidable Naxal movement in the country with its presence in more than 20 states and 200 districts in India. This

was possible only due to total support and liberal funding from different western intelligence and church agencies through various NGO and human rights organizations operating both within and outside the country. Thus, the Maoist movement in India today is totally controlled by the certain western intelligence and church agencies through their proxy organizations called civil society groups in India. That is how, many prominent civil society leaders from different fields like academics such as Prof. Nandini Sunder and Prof. G.N.Saibaba, Supreme Court advocates like Prashant Bhushan and Nandini Aksar, historians like Ramachandra Guha and K.N.Panikkar, doctors like Binayak Sen, writers like Arundhati Roy and Siddarth Varadarajan and retired bureaucrats like Aruna Roy and Harsh Mander have become mentors of the Maoist movement. Why should there be Maoist parties in countries like Germany, Italy, France, Canada, Australia, the US, the UK, Philippines, Turkey and Norway which are all allies of the US? These are all fake Maoist parties created by the CIA and other western intelligence agencies to encourage and help the Maoist parties in India and Nepal. While India's break up is their ultimate goal, in Nepal their main objective was to end the monarchy and clear all hurdles in their path in promoting Christianity in that country.

The establishment of Maoist parties in 21 western countries (all allies of the US), a solidarity initiative launched by these parties under the caption "Let us sustain the people's war in India" to garner international support for the Maoist movement in India and a week-long international campaign held by them from April 2 to 9, 2011 as part of their solidarity initiative are all indicative of the direct role of the western intelligence agencies in helping and promoting the growth of Maoist movement in India. Several other instances like the strong condemnation by them of the killing of Maoist leader Mallojula Koteswar Rao @ Kishenji in an encounter with the police in November, 2011, The protest programmes carried out by the London-based Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers over the arrest of Maoist leaders Vernom Gonsalves and Sridhar Srinivasan by the Maharashtra police in August 2007, reported closeness of Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with Maoists in Chhattisgarh and the protest programmes organized by scores of Nobel laureates in many West-European cities over the arrest and conviction of Dr. Binayak Sen of India for his links with Maoists, further confirm the involvement of western agencies in aiding the growth of Maoist movement in India.

In Nepal, they have already achieved their main objective of ending the monarchy through the brutal assassination of the King Birendra and his family members through a suspected CIA coup in June, 2001, and Nepal becoming a democratic republic. Their second objective is also getting accomplished with Nepal already becoming a country with fastest growth-rate of Christianity in the world. Bob Avakian, Chairman of Revolutionary Communist Party of USA is the chief of the so-called World Maoist Movement. At one time, Pushpa Kamal Dahal @ Prachanda, Chairman of the United Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) was considered as the deputy chief of the World Maoist Movement. However, after he disbanded his army and decided to join the electoral politics in Nepal, the World Maoist Movement distanced itself from Prachanda calling him a revisionist. The truth is that since the Maoists had achieved their main goal in Nepal, they had no problem in joining the mainstream politics. The Maoists could not have taken such a U-turn in such a short period and renounced the revolutionary path, had it been a genuine Maoist movement.

In India, the western strategy of destabilizing India was smoothly in progress during the UPA rule with Sonia Gandhi-led National Advisory Council (NAC) extending all possible support and help to various anti-national movements like anti-development activities and various secessionist movements including the Maoist movement in the country. The UPA government treated the Maoist movement as a humanitarian problem and prevented the security forces from taking any stern action against the Maoists even if faced with gravest provocations, like the massacre of security personnel and looting of arms and ammunition. The air force officers undertaking evacuation sorties in Naxal-infested areas were given strict instructions not to counter attack the Maoists even in self defence. No wonder that because of such a deliberate soft stance on Maoist movement, the Maoists were able to extend their influence to a large part of interior India during the ten-year long rule of the UPA government.

Thus, the Maoist movement is not a genuine Maoist movement at all. It is a much more complex and complicated problem because of the active but clandestine involvement of the church and many other western intelligence agencies in promoting it as part of their wider conspiracy to destabilize and break up India, so as to prevent India from emerging as a potential future super power. With the end of the UPA rule, the Maoist movement has lost its main promoting agency and its further growth has already been stalled. However, it is necessary to crush all other west-sponsored supporting agencies like the activist NGOs, human rights organizations and the so-called secular intellectuals masquerading as civil society activists to find a permanent cure to this deadly menace.

CPI-ML (New Democracy)

CPI-ML (Jan Shakti)

CPI-ML (Liberation)

CPI-ML (Red Flag)

<http://indiafacts.co.in/isi-hand-maoist-insurgency-subvert-india/>

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Naxals-forged-ties-with-ISI-with-SIMIs-help-Bengal-DGP/articleshow/16872024.cms>

http://www.isidelhi.org.in/hrnews/HR_THEMATIC_ISSUES/Naxals/Naxals-12.pdf

Bob Avakian

Robert Bruce Avakian (71) was born in Washinton DC and grew up in California. He was a leading member of the bay area Revolutionary Union, Free Speech Movement and the Black Panthers before he founded the Revolutionary Communist Party of the USA in 1975 and became its founded chairman. In 1979, Avakian was arrested while taking part in a demonstration against

Chinese leader Deng Xioping's visit to the White House and was charged with assault on a police officer. On being released on bail, he fled to Paris and remains underground since then.