



Brief Summary of the Armed Struggle of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) in 2025



Compiled by **People's War-Chinese Broadcast**

Translated by **Friends of BannedThought**



Preface

This document is a compilation and summarization of materials related to the armed struggle of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) in 2025 from the People's War—Chinese Broadcast channel. Because our channel contains a large and complex volume of information, this article primarily selects several key events that occurred in 2025, along with some events from early 2026, to help readers gain a better understanding of the main developments of the year. Due to the anti-communist information blockade imposed by the Indian authorities, news about the Communist Party of India (Maoist) comes mainly from bourgeois media and Indian local left-wing mass organizations. Our channel compares and analyzes these two types of sources, extracts useful information from them, and provides links within the channel for readers to learn more about the course of events. It is impossible for our channel to collect and compile all activities of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), and omissions are unavoidable. We ask the reader's indulgence.

Compiled by **People's War—Chinese Broadcast Channel**

(TG@PeoplesWar_zh)

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Translator's Note

The Communist Party of India (Maoist) has been facing extreme difficulties lately due to the extermination campaign of the Indian state, and very little information has been available in English regarding their current status. This document provides valuable journalistic documentations on the armed struggle of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) in 2025. To help English-speaking readers be more aware of the latest development of armed struggle against the fascist government in India, this document is translated from Chinese to English by friends of BannedThought.

Index

Preface	2
Index	1
Counterrevolutionary “Operation Kagar”	3
Great Encirclement Campaign in the Karregutta Hills	12
“Sonu–Satish Group” Armed Defection Incident	23
Anti-Infiltration Operations	51
Military Production by Guerrillas During the Counter-Encirclement Campaign	68
Tunnel Warfare and Mine Warfare	92
Anti-Infrastructure Expansion Operations	117
Key Leaders of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) Martyred in 2025	133

Counterrevolutionary “Operation Kagar”

In early 2024, the Indian authorities launched a new round of counterinsurgency operations. The Communist Party of India (Maoist) calls this campaign “Operation Kagar.” This is also the fifth major counterinsurgency campaign launched by the Indian government since the Communist Party of India (Maoist) was founded in 2004.



Amit Shah ✓
@AmitShah



Show translation

31 मार्च 2026 तक देश को नक्सलमुक्त बनाना मोदी सरकार का संकल्प है। जब तक सारे नक्सली या तो आत्मसमर्पण न कर दें, पकड़े न जाएँ या समाप्त न हो जाएँ, तब तक हम चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे।

इस संकल्प को पूरा करने में हमारे सुरक्षाबलों के त्याग और समर्पण पर पूरे देश को गर्व है।



2:22 PM · Sep 3, 2025 · 235.6K Views

Minister of Home Affairs Amit Shah has repeatedly emphasized on his social media accounts the goal of eliminating the Naxalites by March 31, 2026.

The Indian authorities hope to completely eliminate Maoist forces nationwide through this major offensive.

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों का क्षमता निर्माण

केंद्र सरकार ने प्रमुख सुरक्षा एवं द्वांचागत योजनाओं के तहत वित्तीय सहायता और लक्षित सहायता बढ़ाकर वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों की क्षमता को मजबूत किया है।

- केंद्र सरकार ने पिछले 11 वर्षों में सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (एसआरई) योजना के तहत वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों को **3,331 करोड़ रुपए** जारी किए हैं, जो पिछले 10 वर्षों में जारी की गई धनराशि में 155% की वृद्धि दर्शाता है।
- विशेष द्वांचागत योजना (एसआईएस) के तहत, केंद्र सरकार ने राज्य विशेष बलों (एसएफ) और विशेष खुफिया शाखाओं (एसआईबी) को मजबूत करने के लिए **371 करोड़ रुपए** और मूल चरण में 246 किलेबंद पुलिस स्टेशनों के लिए **620 करोड़ रुपए** स्वीकृत किए। योजना को 2026 तक बढ़ाया गया और विस्तारित अवधि में, एसएफ, एसआईबी और जिला पुलिस को और मजबूत करने के लिए 610 करोड़ रुपए और 56 अतिरिक्त एफपीएस के लिए 140 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए।
- पिछले 8 वर्षों (2017-18 के बाद) में 1,757 करोड़ रुपए की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है और अब तक केंद्र सरकार द्वारा 445 करोड़ रुपए जारी किए जा चुके हैं।
- वर्ष 2014 से अब तक कुल 586 किलेबंद पुलिस स्टेशन निर्मित किए गए हैं।
- विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता (एससीए) योजना के अंतर्गत 3,817.59 करोड़ रुपए उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं।
- केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता योजना (एसआईएलडब्ल्यूईएमएस) के तहत पिछले 10 वर्षों में शिविरों के बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए **125.53 करोड़ रुपए** और अस्पतालों के उन्नयन/स्थापना के लिए 12.56 करोड़ रुपए जारी किए गए हैं।

बुनियादी ढांचा विकास

भारत सरकार ने वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सड़क नेटवर्क और मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी का विस्तार करके बुनियादी ढांचे को काफी मजबूत किया है, जिससे पहुंच, सुरक्षा प्रतिक्रिया और सामाजिक-आर्थिक एकीकरण में सुधार हुआ है।

• वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सड़क संपर्क:

मई 2014 से अगस्त 2025 तक, केंद्र सरकार ने वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में **12,000 किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण** किया है, जबकि कुल 17,589 किलोमीटर की परियोजनाओं को **20,815 करोड़ रुपए** की लागत से स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिससे पहले दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में हर मौसम में संपर्क और आवागमन सुनिश्चित हो सकेगा।

• मोबाइल नेटवर्क विस्तार:

पहले चरण में 4,080 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 2,343 (2G) मोबाइल टावर लगाए गए। दूसरे चरण में 2,210 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश से 2,542 टावरों को मंजूरी दी गई, जिनमें से 1,154 टावर पहले ही लगाए जा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा, आकांक्षी जिलों और 4जी सेचुरेशन योजनाओं के तहत 8,527 (4जी) टावरों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से क्रमशः **2,596 और 2,761** टावर अब चालू हैं, जिससे नक्सल प्रभावित प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में संचार और खुफिया जानकारी की पहुंच में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है।

Press Information Bureau, Government of India,

“From the Red Corridor to a Naxal-Free India: A Decade of Decisive Achievements (2014–2025),”

December 13, 2025, <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2203471®=3&lang=2>

In this official Press Information Bureau document on the “achievements in combating the communist insurgency,” the various means and measures adopted by the Indian authorities to suppress the Maoist movement can be clearly seen.

Main measures taken by the Indian government to suppress the Maoist movement:

1. Counterinsurgency funding:

Security Related Expenditure (SRE): Allocation of ₹33.31 billion.

Special Central Assistance (SCA): Allocation of ₹38.1759 billion.

Assistance to Central Agencies for Left-Wing Extremism Affected Areas (ACALWEMS):

Allocation of ₹12.553 billion, for military camp construction

2. Armed forces development:

Since 2014, 586 Fortified Police Stations (FPS) have been built, along with 361 new security forces camps and 68 helipads. The Bastariya Battalion was formed in 2018, with a total strength of 1,143 personnel, including 400 young people from Maoist-affected areas.

3. Road construction:

A total of 12,000 kilometers of roads have been constructed. The total length of projects approved to date is 17,589 kilometers, with a total investment of ₹20.815 billion.

4. Network base-station construction:

In the first phase, 2,343 2G mobile base stations were installed; in the second phase, 2,542 were approved, of which 1,154 have been built. Subsequently, the Indian government planned two more projects: the “Aspirational Districts” program and the “4G Saturation Scheme.” These two projects together approved the construction of 8,527 base stations, of which 5,357 have now been installed.

5. Financial policy:

Opened 1,804 bank branches and established 5,899 post offices

6. Vocational training:

A planned investment of ₹495 million in Maoist-affected areas to build 48 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) and 61 Skill Development Centres (SDC)

Other References:

Jitendra Choubey, “Environment Ministry Approves Iron Ore Mining in Chhattisgarh’s Bailadila Forest,” *The New Indian Express*, January 8, 2026, <https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2026/Jan/08/environment-ministry-approves-iron-ore-mining-in-chhattisgarh-bailadila-forest>

Ejaz Kaiser, “Rs 52,000 Crore Worth of Development and Investment Projects Outlined in Bastar ‘Investor Connect’ Initiative,” *The New Indian Express*, September 11, 2025, <https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2025/Sep/11/rs-52000-crore-worth-of-development-investment-projects-outlined-in-bastar-investor-connect-initiative>

Santoshi Markam, “Maoism Weakens, Mining Strengthens: Bastar’s Forests at Stake in the Race for Development,” *The Wire*, January 8, 2026, <https://thewire.in/rights/with-maoism-down-and-mining-up-how-long-will-bastar-belong-to-its-people>

From the above materials, it is not difficult to see that the Indian authorities are carrying out large-scale infrastructure development in Maoist-affected areas not because they have had a change of heart, but to make it easier to plunder natural resources in the future and to serve mining conglomerates. Take the Bastar region of southern Chhattisgarh, for example: the government has proposed development projects involving a total investment of ₹520 billion, of which the NMDC Ltd. (National Mineral Development Corporation) alone is leading projects worth approximately ₹430 billion. The government raised more than ₹100 billion in the name of

“suppressing the communists,” built 586 fortified police stations, 361 security-force camps, and 68 helipads—all to protect mining conglomerates and pave the way for the plunder of natural resources.

In other areas of Chhattisgarh that are less affected by Maoism, the plunder of natural resources by mining conglomerates is even more rampant:





IAN24, “The Adani Group is destroying the forest, and villagers who oppose it are being arrested one by one (Adani is destroying the jungle; protesting villagers have been arrested one by one... (Adani जंगल को कर रहा तबाह, विरोध कर रहे ग्रामीणों को एक-एक करके किया गया गिरफ्तार...),” Jun 27, 2025, YouTube, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jQcCwHP7-Xc>



IAN24, “After having Indigenous people arrested, Adani had the entire jungle cut down... (आदिवासियों को गिरफ्तार करवा कर Adani ने पूरा जंगल कटवा दिया...),” Jun. 29, 2025, YouTube, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pW0ae4b1egA>

“Massive Tree Felling Begins in Raigarh for a Pvt Co’s Coal Mine Project,” *The Times of India*, June 27, 2025, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/raipur/massive-tree-felling-begins-in-raigarh-for-a-pvt-cos-coal-mine-project/articleshow/122098304.cms>

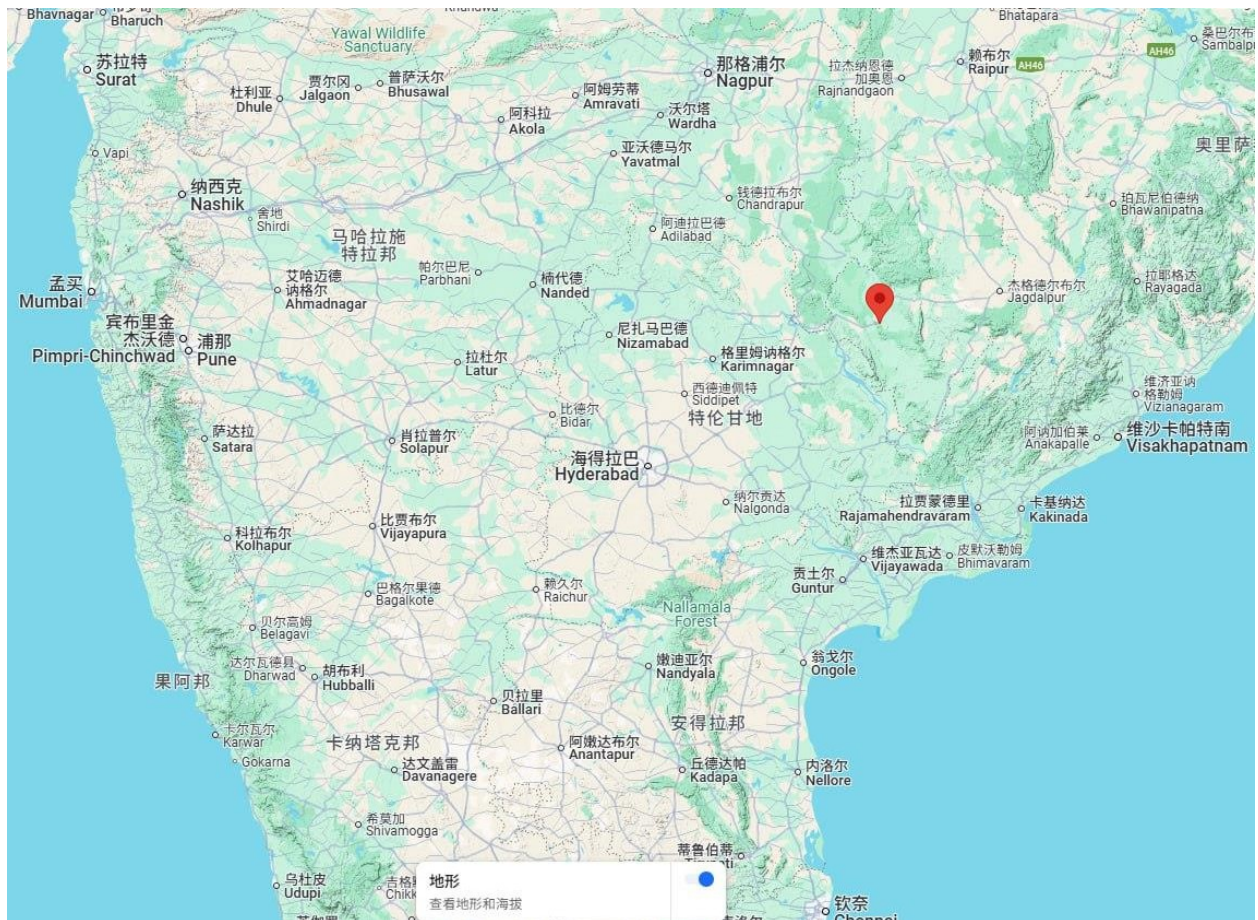


Massive clash between villagers opposing land acquisition in the Amera Opencast Mine and riot police (40 police officers injured), December 3, 2025.
(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2686)

The Raigarh forest-felling incident and the violent clashes between anti-land-acquisition farmers and police in the Amera coal-mine area show that, in regions with less Maoist influence, mining conglomerates are even more brazen in using force to acquire land and exploit resources. High officials of the state government publicly advocate environmental protection and afforestation while tolerating the felling of trees and opencast coal mining by mining conglomerates in the Raigarh area. This is particularly evident in the Amera Opencast Mine in Surguja district. Development of the coal-mine project began in 2001 and continues to this day, yet only 19% of villagers have received land-acquisition compensation. Most villagers are unwilling to surrender their farmland to conglomerates, and the jobs previously promised by the government have not materialized. Coupled with the continuing expansion of coal mines and related land acquisition, the government simply deployed riot police to suppress the villagers, resulting in violent clashes between the villagers and the riot police. **Chhattisgarh's abundant mineral resources have led the Indian authorities to do whatever it takes to "eliminate the Communists" and plunder them. This is also the ultimate purpose of "Operation Kagar".**

Great Encirclement Campaign in the Karregutta Hills

Security forces launched a counterinsurgency operation on April 21, 2025, in the Karregutta Hills on the Telangana-Chhattisgarh border. It was the largest anti-communist military operation of 2025.





Geographical location of the Karregutta Hills. (For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1708)



Aerial footage of the Karregutta hills (For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1639)

This counterinsurgency operation mobilized security forces from four neighboring states, including the District Reserve Guard (DRG), the Special Task Force (STF), the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), the Cobras commando (CoBRA), the Bastar Fighters, the Greyhounds, and Maharashtra's Commando-60, with more than ten thousand troops in total. In 2025, the Indian Air Force participated in a counterinsurgency operation for the first time, using helicopters to airdrop troops into the mountainous area.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1622 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1646)

Comrade Ajith, a Central Committee member of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), mentioned this in a speech delivered on January 24, 2026.

“For example, we know that in the ‘Karregutta incident,’ according to the reports we later collected, the comrades had originally expected the matter to last only a few days at most, but it continued for nearly two months, making it very difficult for them to persevere.”

Ajith, “The Naxalbari Path in the Process of Social Transformation: Its Practice and Achievements,”

Speech at the 30th conference of the Revolutionary Writers' Association of India (Virasam)

(For Chinese translation of his address, see [here](#); For video of the speech, see [here](#))

Before the large-scale counterinsurgency operation in the Karregutta hills, the local police were already making preparations, using various methods—**for example, luring or bribing local villagers (police informants)** and having them probe the base areas in the border region.



భారత కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ (మావోయిస్టు)

వెంకటాపురం -వాజేడు ఏరియా కమిటీ

పత్రికా ప్రకటన

తేది 8 . ఏప్రిల్.2025

వేట పేరుతో కర్తెగట్టపైకి రావద్దని ప్రజలకు విజ్ఞప్తి

కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ అధికారులతో వచ్చి ఒక సువర్తరం అయింది.అధికారులతో రాగానే అరు గ్యూటేలు అమలు చేస్తూనే ఏదవ గ్యూటే ప్రజాస్వామ్యాన్ని ఘనముద్దరిస్తామని మాట్లాడినారు.ప్రజా పోలన అని చెప్పి ప్రజలు సమస్యలపై అనేక దరఖాస్తులు తీసుకుని అవి ఒక్కటి కూడా పరిష్కారం చేయలేదు.ప్రత్యేక తెలంగాణ కోసం అన్ని వర్గాల ప్రజలు పోరాడి ప్రాణత్యాగం చేసి సాధించుకున్నారు.

సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల ,దళాని నిరంకుశ పెట్టుబడిదారుల , భూస్వాముల ప్రయోజనాలను నిరవర్తనానికి తెరచి భూములను, ప్రజల భూములను, పారిస్ భూములను ఆక్రమించి అప్పజెప్పారు.ఆ భూముల కోసం ప్రజలు,ప్రజా సంఘాలు పోరాడుతుంటే వారిపై పోలీసులు లాటి చార్జీలు చేసి, అనిస్థలు చెప్పి బెల్ట్ చేస్తున్నారు.ప్రజల అస్థులకు రక్షణ లేకుండా పోయిందని , ప్రజల సమస్యలను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పరిష్కరించలేదని ఒక సువర్తరం లోపలనే తిరిపోయింది.

బహుళజాతి కంపెనీలతో చేసుకున్న ఒప్పందాలను అమలు చేయడానికి చూహ్యతయ హిందూ పోస్టు టి జి పి కిగార్ పేరుతో ప్రజలపై,ప్రజా సంఘాలపై, మావోయిస్టు పార్టీపై చాడులు కొనసాగుతున్నారు.అందులో భాగంగానే కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ కూడా మా పార్టీపై చాడులు కొనసాగుస్తున్నారు.

కిగార్ ఆపరేషన్ పేరుతో చెస్తున్న చాడులలో అనేక మంది మా పార్టీ నాయకత్వం, పి ఎల్ జి ఎ,లో పాటు, సాదారణ ప్రజల వరకు మూటకప్ప ఎన్ఫోర్సింగ్ లో అమరులు అవుతున్నారు.ఇందులో అదివాస ప్రజలే చాలా మంది ఉన్నారు.

ఈ కిగార్ చాడి నుండి రక్షణ పొందడానికి మేము కర్తెగట్టపై బాబులు అమర్చినాము.ఈ విషయం ప్రజలకు వివిధ రూపాల్లో తెలియజేశాము.అయినప్పటికీ కొద్దిమంది అదివాస, అదివాసితర ప్రజలను పోలీసులు మాయమాటలు చెప్పి నమ్మిస్తూ డబ్బులు ఇస్తూ అతలు కల్పిస్తూ ఇన్ పార్మర్ గా మార్చుకొని పీకారు పేరుతో కర్తెగట్టపైకి పంపిస్తున్నారు . మా రక్షణ కోసం అమర్చిన బాబులలో పది చేసిపోతున్నారు, కొంతమంది గాయపడుతున్నారు.

ప్రజలారా మీకు పోలీసులు డబ్బులు ఇస్తూ, మాయమాటలు చెప్పి నమ్మిస్తూ ఇన్ పార్మర్ గా మార్చుకుంటారు.పోలీసుల మాయమాటలు నమ్మి ఎవరు ఇన్ పార్మర్ గా మారవద్దు. మన కుటుంబాలను కష్టాలపాలు చేయకండి.

పోలీసులు మాయమాటలు చెప్పి నమ్మిస్తారు.చారి వేలలో పది కర్తెగట్టపైకి రావద్దని ప్రజలకు విజ్ఞప్తి చెందున్నాము.

Note: ఫ్రెండ్, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ మీడియా మిత్రులారా ఈ పత్రికా ప్రకటన పూర్తి పారం ఇవ్వగలరు.

విప్లవాభివేదనాలలో

కార్యదర్శి

కొరి

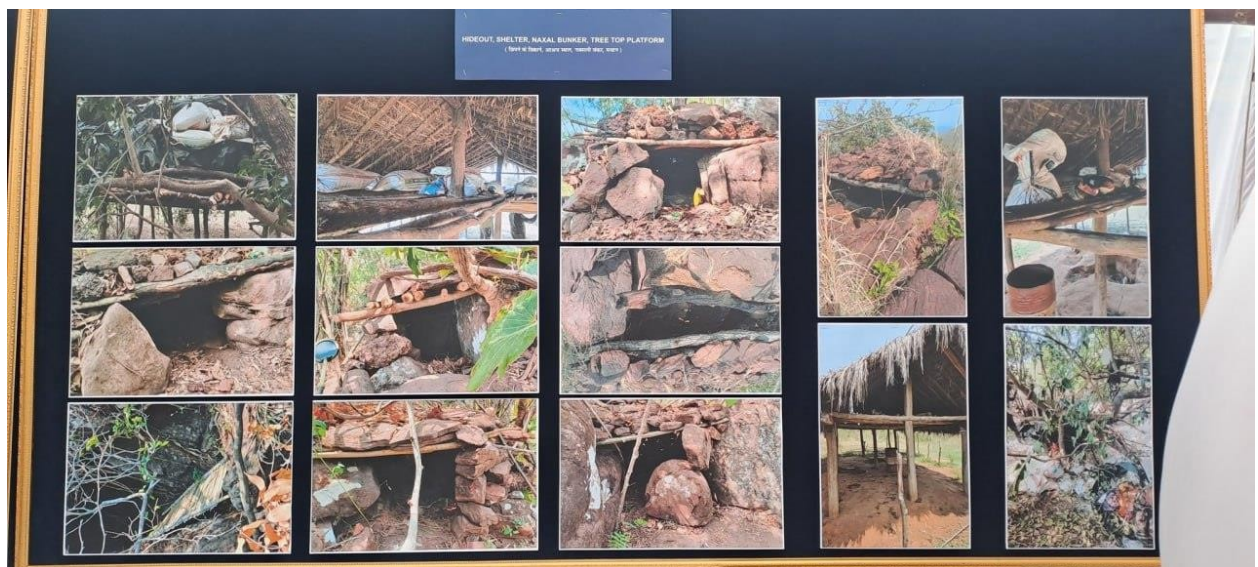
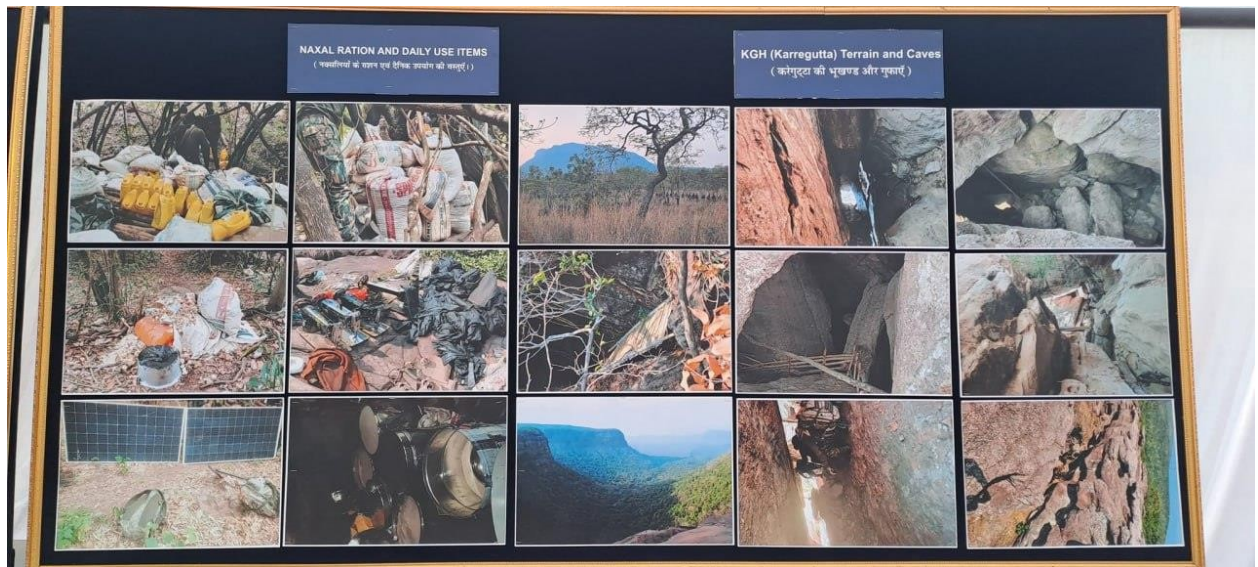
The Press Release issued by the local committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) called on people not to come to Karregutta Hills. Maoists had planted landmines in the mountains and had informed the public of this through various means. Nevertheless, **the police sent villagers (police informants) into the hills under the pretext of hunting, with the aim of monitoring Maoists. As a result, some villagers stepped on landmines and were killed or injured in explosions.**

The police called the large-scale operation conducted in the Karregutta Hills “Operation Black Forest.” During the more than twenty day sweep, more than ten thousands of security forces soldiers extensively searched and ransacked the hills, destroyed bunkers built by Maoist guerrillas, and seized a total of 12 tonnes of various materials, including weapons, supplies, and equipment used to manufacture weapons. The police also claimed to have killed 31 Maoists.

After the police concluded the sweep operation, they held a press conference on May 14, 2025, publicly displaying the large quantity of Maoist materials seized:



(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1714)





(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1714 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1698)

Maoist Supplies Seized by Police:

One SLR rifle; one INSAS rifle; 6 standard-issue military single-shot rifles; 5 old bolt-action rifles; 13 improvised single-barrel shotguns; 2 improvised caplocks; 2 improvised hand grenades; 2 large grenade launchers (including a large sleeve for loading grenades and grip attachments); 14 improvised large-caliber rounds; 2 standard-issue military pistols; one improvised single-shot pistol; 2 walkie-talkies; one charger; 818 improvised rifle grenades (including 6 large improvised grenade launchers); 46 rolls of electrical wire; loose electrical wire; large quantities of explosives; detonating cord; detonators; a printer; smartphones; Maoist clothing and documentary books; daily necessities; and medicines; machine tools and equipment for manufacturing weapons; sewing machines; solar charging panels; a generator; and other items. 12 tonnes of supplies in total.

After the Karregutta incident, the Communist Party of India (Maoist) briefly described the incident in an official document:

“During the Karrigutta operation, we placed thousands of booby traps, preventing enemy forces from advancing for 16 days. Eventually, a man named Mukkal deserted, surrendered to the enemy, betrayed, acted as a police guide in attacking our forces, which is why we suffered losses. The enemy reported our losses, but not their own. During this operation, booby traps exploded in 110 locations, killing 45-50 enemy soldiers and wounding 70-80. Similarly, on May 8, despite enemy forces surrounding and attacking them, our forces bravely repelled that attack. During this resistance, our forces killed five Greyhound commandos, wounded four commandos, and seized an AK, a reflex assault rifle, 150 rounds of ammunition, and other equipment. Hiding this fact, they claimed the Greyhounds had been killed by friendly fire from their forces. On July 8, PLGA forces launched a daring ambush in Muggonda, killing 11 enemies and wounding five, but the

enemy only claimed three CRPF personnel were wounded. Likewise, the enemy does not disclose the losses suffered in our resistance in Jharkhand, Odisha, and other states.”

Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist),
“Celebrating the 21st Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of India (Maoist),”
September 6, 2025, <https://redherald.org/2025/10/04/lets-celebrate-the-21st-anniversary-of-the-foundation-of-the-cpi-maoist/>

Indian police rarely publish casualty figures for security forces during the Karregutta Hills counterinsurgency operation. However, we can make inferences from reports by bourgeois media of India. First, let us look at a report by India TV:

“Bijapur: In the Biggest Operation Against Naxalites, More Than 40 Soldiers Fell Victim to Dehydration in Four Days,” *India TV*, April 26, 2025, <https://www.indiatv.in/chhattisgarh/bijapur-biggest-operation-against-naxalites-more-than-40-soldiers-fell-victim-to-dehydration-in-4-days-2025-04-26-1130544>

This news report mentions that, 72 hours after the large-scale operation began, more than 40 soldiers “suffered heatstroke” and were transported by military helicopters for medical treatment. India TV’s report also included a video of “soldiers receiving treatment in hospital,” but the video did not show any clearly identifiable soldiers wearing camouflage uniforms; instead, it showed women, children, and elderly people. This attempt to cover up the truth does indeed indicate, to some extent, that **the Indian authorities are concealing information.**

On May 8, Communist Party of India (Maoist) guerrillas launched a counterattack against the Greyhounds commandos, killing and wounding several people and seizing some supplies. The incident was also reported in the Indian media, but the accounts differed. The following is the relevant report from All India Radio (AIR) – News Services Division (NSD):

“3 Greyhounds Commandos Killed in Maoist Landmine Blast in Telangana’s Mulugu District,” *News On AIR*, May 8, 2025, <https://www.newsonair.gov.in/3-greyhounds-commandos-killed-in-maoist-landmine-blast-in-telanganas-mulugu-district/>

According to reports in the Indian official media, three Greyhounds were were killed by a “landmine explosion” in the Mulugu–Wazedu Perur forest, which is amidst the Karregutta Hills.

“Sonu–Satish Group” Armed Defection Incident

Since September 17, 2025, Sonu, a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), issued Press Releases and audio files under the name “Abhay,” the spokesperson of the Central Committee. These statements, including an audio file recorded on August 15, were been widely disseminated through the media.



भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी)

केंद्रीय कमिटी

प्रेस विज्ञापन

दि: 15 अगस्त, 2025



हथियारबंद संघर्ष को अस्वास्थ्य रूप से त्याग कर

भारत की उन्नीसवीं जनता के समाजवादी का

निताकाय के लिए जन ताकतों से ग्राम बनने

भारत के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री, गृहमंत्री, माओवादी आंदोलन से प्रभावित राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्री एवं गृहमंत्री, शांति वार्ता के प्रति सानुकूल रवैया अपनाने वाले सत्ता एवं तमाम विपक्ष पार्टियों के नेतागण, शांति कमिटी के सदस्य, पत्रकारों एवं जनता के सामने बंदनी हुई हमारी पार्टी के रुख को इस प्रेस विज्ञापन द्वारा हम स्पष्ट कर रहे हैं।

2025 मार्च आखिरी सप्ताह से हमारी पार्टी सरकार के साथ शांति वार्ता के लिए गंभीर एवं ईमानदारी के साथ प्रयास कर रही है। हमारी पार्टी के कोट्टीय कमिटी का प्रस्ताव कमरेड अमर के नाम पर मई 10 को स्वयं हमारी पार्टी के माननीय महासचिव एक प्रेस बयान जारी किया था। उसमें उन्होंने हमारी पार्टी हथियार छोड़ने के बारे में उल्लेख करते हुए इस अवसर महासचिव विषय पर हमारी पार्टी के सहीब नेतृत्वकारी कामरेडों के साथ सलाह मांशिरा करने के लिए एक माह के समय की मांग करते हुए सरकार के सामने सौज कायम का प्रस्ताव रखा था। लेकिन, दुर्भाग्यवश उस पर केंद्र सरकार अपनी सानुकूल रुख को जाहिर नहीं किया था। बल्कि जनवरी 2024 से जारी अपनी घेराव और उन्मुक्त सैनिक हमलों को और तेज किये हैं।

कलस्वरूप, हजारों की संख्या में सशस्त्र पुलिस बल की तैनात कर धेराव एवं उन्मुक्त हमले को अंजाम दिया गया। माह के मुदेकोट के पास 21 मई को हुई भीषण हमले में साहसिक रूप से प्रतिरोध करते हुए हमारी पार्टी के महा सचिव कमरेड बसवराज, सहीब केन्द्रीय कमिटी के स्टार एवं उनके सुखा माई के 28 साथी शहीद हुए।

उपरोक्त परिप्रेष्य में, उनसे पहले किये गए शांति वार्ता की प्रक्रिया को बीच में अथा अग्रा न छोड़कर उनके विचारों के अनुरूप शांति वार्ता को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हम यह निर्णय लिया और उस पर इस प्रेस बयान को जारी कर रहे हैं।

हमारी पार्टी के माननीय महासचिव के पत्रावकदनी पर शुरू हुए शांति वार्ता के प्रक्रिया को आगे ले जाने के तहत हम यह स्पष्ट कर रहा है कि, बदले हुए विश्व एवं देश के परिस्थितियों के अलावा लगातार देश के क्रांति मंत्री, गृह मंत्री से लेकर अर्ध-पुलिस अधिकारियों तक हम हथियार छोड़कर, मुख्य धारा में शामिल होने के लिए किये जा रहे अनुत्तरी के नदीनजन हम हथियार छोड़ने का निर्णय लिए हैं। हथियारबंद संघर्ष को अस्वास्थ्य रूप से विनाश घोषित करने का निर्णय लिए हैं। हम यह स्पष्ट कर रहे हैं कि, भविष्य में, हम जन समरस्यो पर तमाम राजनीतिक पार्टियां एवं संप्रदाय सत्ताओं से जहां तक संभव हो कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर संपर्क करेंगे।

इस विषय पर केंद्र के गृहमंत्री य उनसे नियुक्त व्यक्तियों से अथवा प्रतिनिधि मण्डल से वार्ता के लिए हम तैयार हैं। लेकिन हमारे इस बदले हुए विचार से पार्टी को अलग करना पड़ेगा। यह हमारी दायित्व बनेंगे। बाद में पार्टी के अंदर इस पर सहमत जतान वाले व विरोध करने वाले स्पष्ट होकर, सहमत जताने वाले साथियों से एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल तैयार कर शांति वार्ता में हम शिरकात करेंगे।

वर्तमान में हमारे संघर्ष में रहे सीमित केंद्र एवं कुछ नेतृत्वकारी साथी इस नयी राह पर अपनी पूरी सहमत जता रहा है। इसलिए केंद्र सरकार से हमारी अनुरोध यह है कि समूचे देश भर के अलग-अलग राज्यों में काम कर रहे और जेल में बंद साथियों से सलाह मांशिरा करने के लिए हमें एक माह की समय देना है।

इस विषय पर प्राथमिक रूप से सरकार के साथ वीडियो कॉल के जरिये विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिए भी हम तैयार हैं। इसलिए और एक बार हम स्पष्ट कर रहे हैं की फौरन एक माह समय के लिए औपचारिक रूप से सीजवायर की घोषणा करें, खांजी अभियानों को रुकवाकर शांति वार्ता प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाना व खुल से बह रने जंगलों को शांति वनी में तब्दील करना आगरे लिए जाने वाली सानुकूल रुख पर ही निर्भर करेगी।

हम देश के तमाम मेहनतकश जनता, दलित, आदिवासी, महिला एवं धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों और बुद्धिजीवी, मानव अधिकार कार्यकर्ता, शांति कमिटी के मित्राण, लेखक, कलाकारों से यह अपील कर रहा है कि बदले हुए परिस्थितियों में पार्टी एवं देश के क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन सामना कर रही बहुत बुरी परिस्थितियों में हम से लिए गए इस निर्णय को समझना है। हम आगरे यह उम्मीद कर रहा है की, तबे दिन से आग इसी समझ कर हमें आगका पूर्ण सहयोग देते हुए इस प्रक्रिया को आगे लेजाओगे। आज हम सब मिलकर, हमारी पार्टी पर एवं समूचे देश के तमाम माओवादी आंदोलनस्थ इलाकों पर जारी भीषण सैनिक हमलों को सरकार से रुकवाकर खुल बह रही जंगलों में शांतिपूर्ण वातावरण को कायम करता है।

बदली हुई हमारी रुख पर समूचे देश भर के अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे पार्टी के नेतृत्व व मित्राण एवं भारत के क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के शिर्षियों और देश के जनवादी, प्रगतिशील ताकतें एवं सामग्री शक्तियों और संस्थाएं अपनी विचारों को कष्ट कर हम तक पहुंचाने से हम तबेदिन से स्वीकार कर उन पर गौर करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

नीचे दिए गये ई-मेल, फेसबुक के आइडी पर आगके विचारों को हम तक पहुंचाईए। हमारी प्रयोजल पर सरकार अपनी सहमति जताने हुए सहयोग करने की आवश्यकता देने के फौरन बाद से ही हम यह दिग् ईमेल और फेसबुक अकाउंट को देख सकते हैं। सरकार से हमारा यह अनुरोध है कि आप अपनी निर्णय को इंटरनेट से दूर रहने वाले हमारी पार्टी के तमाम केंद्री तक पहुंचाने के लिए आकाशवाणी एवं दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से जरूर प्रसार करवाईए।

विशेष सूचना:

- हमारी पार्टी के जो भी साथी सरकार से दिए गए समय सीमा के अंदर यदि अपनी अनमूल विचारों को हम तक पहुंचाने में असमर्थ रहने से आप धिता मत कीजिये। वार्ता प्रक्रिया के दौरान भी आप आपका विचार भेज सकते हैं।
- देश के अलग-अलग जेलों में बंदी साथी भी जेल अधिकारियों के अनुमति से आपके विचारों को कृपया भेजिए।
- राज्य कमिटी, स्थापन एरिया कमिटी, स्थापन जौनल कमिटी, सब जौनल व्योरी सहित पार्टी के अलग-अलग स्तरों में प्रवक्ता के जिम्मेदारी निभा रहे साथीगण एकमत के साथ राय प्रकट होने पर प्रवक्ता के नाम से भी भेज सकते हैं।

— ईमेल [nampet\(2025\)@gmail.com](mailto:nampet(2025)@gmail.com)
— फेसबुक - nampetalk

नोट: कई कारणों से यह बयान जेल से जारी कर रहे हैं।

क्रांतिकारी अभियान के साथ,


(अमर)

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2326)

In the document, Sonu stated: **“Temporarily suspend armed struggle,”** and **“We hereby declare that, in the future, on issues concerning people’s livelihoods, we will, to the greatest extent possible, stand alongside all political parties and organizations that are still engaged in the struggle.”** At the end of the article, he called on the party leadership working throughout the country to contact him by email.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) subsequently issued a Press Release on September 20 in response to the widely circulated rumor that the Maoists would “abandon the armed struggle.”



భారత కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ (మార్క్సిస్టు)

కేంద్ర కమిటీ

పత్రికా ప్రకటన

తేది : 20.9.2025.

శత్రువుకు ఆయుధాలు అప్పగించి జనజీవన ప్రవంతిలో కలిసి ప్రజల ప్రయోజనాలకు ద్రోహం చేయడం మా విధానం కాదు.

మారిన సామాజిక పరిస్థితికి తగినట్లుగా వెనకంజిలోని విప్లవోద్యమాన్ని పురోగమింపచేయడానికి వర్గపోరాటాన్ని - ప్రజాయుద్ధాన్ని కొనసాగించడమే మా కర్తవ్యం.

సెప్టెంబర్ 17 నుండి ఫ్రెండ్, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్, డిజిటల్ మీడియాలో మా పార్టీ పొలిట్ బ్యూరో (పీబీ) సభ్యుడు క్లామేడ్ సోను, అభయ్ పేరుతో విడుదల చేసిన పత్రికా ప్రకటన, దాని ఆడియో ఫైల్, విప్లవ ప్రజలకు విజ్ఞప్తి అనే ప్రకటనలు విస్తృతంగా ప్రచారమవుతున్నాయి. 'మారిన అంతర్జాతీయ, చేతీయ పరిస్థితుల రీత్యా, చేత ప్రధానమంత్రి, హోంమంత్రి నుండి మొదలుకుని పోలీసు ఉన్నతాధికారుల వరకు, అయిదొమ్మిది పీడి జనజీవన ప్రవంతిలో కలవాలని చేస్తున్న విజ్ఞప్తుల రీత్యా మేము అయిదురాలు వదిలిపెట్టాలని నిర్ణయం తీసుకున్నాం' అని ఆయన ఇందులో ప్రకటించాడు. ఇది మా పార్టీ ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి అమరుడు క్లామేడ్ జనవరాజు శాంతిచర్చల కోసం చేసిన ప్రయత్నంలో భాగమని కూడా ఆయన చెప్పాడు.

క్లామేడ్ సోను చేసిన ఈ ప్రకటన ఆయన వ్యక్తిగత నిర్ణయమే. ఆయన చేసిన ఈ ప్రకటనను మా కేంద్రకమిటీ, పొలిట్ బ్యూరో, దండకారణ్య స్పెషల్ టోనల్ కమిటీ ఘర్షిగా తిరస్కరిస్తున్నాయి, ఖండిస్తున్నాయి.

మారిన అంతర్జాతీయ, చేతీయ పరిస్థితులు సాయుధ పోరాటాన్ని వదిలి పెట్టాలని సూచించడం లేదు. దీనికి భిన్నంగా సాయుధ పోరాటాన్ని కొనసాగించాల్సిన అవసరాన్ని ఎత్తిచూపుతున్నాయి. వెనకబడిన చేతాల పీడిత జాతులపై, ప్రజలపై సామ్రాజ్యవాద దోపిడి, పీడనలు మరింత తీవ్రతరమవుతున్నాయి. పెట్టుబడిదారీ-సామ్రాజ్యవాద చేతాల్లో పెట్టుబడిదారీ వర్గం అక్కడి కార్మికవర్గంపై, మధ్యతరగతి ప్రజానీకంపై 'పొడుపు చర్చల' పేరుతో దోపిడి, పీడనల్ని మరింత తీవ్రతరం చేస్తున్నాయి. అక్కడి దోపిడి వర్గాలు పాసిజాన్ని, రేసిజాన్ని అమలు చేస్తున్నాయి. ఇవన్నీ రోజురోజుకు తీవ్రతరమవుతున్న సామ్రాజ్యవాద అర్థిక, రాజకీయ సంక్షోభ ఫలితమే. మనదేశంలో సామ్రాజ్యవాద, దళారీ నిరంకుశ పెట్టుబడిదార్లకు చెందిన విదేశీ, స్వదేశీ బడా కార్పొరేట్లు వ్యవసాయక, పారిశ్రామిక, సేవారంగాలతో పాటు సామాజిక జీవితానికి చెందిన సకల రంగాల్లో దోపిడి, పీడనల్ని రోజురోజుకు తీవ్రతరం చేస్తున్నాయి. దీంతో చట్టణ, మైదాన, అటవీ ప్రాంతాల్లో విశాల ప్రజానీకం (పీడిత వర్గాలు, పీడిత సామాజిక సమదాయాలు, పీడిత జాతులు) సామ్రాజ్యవాద, దళారీ నిరంకుశ పెట్టుబడిదారీ, భూస్వామ్య వర్గాల కూటమికి వ్యతిరేకంగా వర్గపోరాటాన్ని మరింత విస్తృతం-తీవ్రతరం చేయాల్సిన అవసరాన్ని ఎత్తిచూపుతోంది. జాహ్నవీయ హిందుత్వ పాసిస్టు ఆర్ఎన్ఎస్ఐ-బీజేపీ కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు దేశంలోని విశాల ప్రజానీకంపై సామాజిక జీవితానికి చెందిన అన్ని రంగాల్లో చేస్తున్న పాసిస్టు దాడులను ప్రతిఘటించాల్సిన అవసరాన్ని ఎత్తిచూపుతోంది. ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తంగా, మనదేశంలో అర్థిక, సామాజిక అంతరాలు తీవ్రంగా పెరిగిపోతున్నాయి. మనదేశంలో కానీ, ప్రపంచంలో గానీ ప్రజల దైనందిన సమస్యలు గానీ, మౌలిక సమస్యలు గానీ పరిష్కారం కాలేదు. ఈ స్థితిలో మన దేశంలో గానీ, ప్రపంచంలో గానీ నేటి పరిస్థితులు చట్టబద్ధ-చట్టవ్యతిరేక, రహస్య-ఐహిరంగ పోరాట, నిర్బాణ రూపాలను సమన్వయించుకుంటూనే సాయుధ పోరాటాన్ని కొనసాగించాల్సిన అవసరాన్ని ఎత్తిచూపుతున్నాయి.

మా పార్టీ ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి అమరుడు క్లామేడ్ జనవరాజు (బీఆర్) శాంతిచర్చల కోసం చేసిన ప్రయత్నంలో భాగమే అయిదురాల విరమణ అని క్లామేడ్ సోను ప్రకటించడం వాస్తవాల వ్యతిరేకం. అమరుడు క్లామేడ్ జనవరాజు మే 7 నాటి ప్రకటనలో అయిదొమ్మిది వదిలి పెట్టడం గురించి మా కోర్ గ్రూపుతో చర్చిస్తామని ప్రకటన చేసినప్పటికీ త్వరలోనే అందులోని లోపాన్ని గుర్తించడంతో పాటు, మా పార్టీ చేసిన శాంతిచర్చల ప్రస్థావనను నిర్లక్ష్యం చేస్తూ కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు కగార్ యుద్ధాన్ని కొనసాగిస్తుండడంతో, దాన్ని ఉపసంహరించుకుని 'కగార్' యుద్ధాన్ని ప్రతిఘటించాలని యావత్తు పార్టీకి, పీ.ఎల్.జీ.ఎ.కు, విప్లవ శిబిరానికి ఆయన పిలుపునిచ్చాడు. ఆయన ఇచ్చిన మార్గదర్శకత్వంలోనే నేడు దేశవ్యాప్తంగా పార్టీ, పీ.ఎల్.జీ.ఎ., విప్లవ శిబిరం 'కగార్' యుద్ధాన్ని చట్టబద్ధ-చట్టవ్యతిరేక రూపాల్లో శక్తిమేరకు ప్రతిఘటిస్తున్నాయి. ఈ వాస్తవాన్ని ఉద్దేశ్యపూర్వకంగా క్లామేడ్ సోను పక్షీకరించాడు. ఈ దురుద్దేశ్యపూర్వ వ్యతిరేక కుట్రపై నేటి, ఖండించవలసింది.

(English translation [here](#))

The statement mentioned that, since September 17, Sonu, member of the Politburo of the Party, had privately issued press releases under the name “Abhay” and the spokesperson of the Central Committee, announcing that the party would abandon armed struggle. The statements issued by Sonu were his personal decision. The Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee (DKSZC) completely denied and strongly condemned his statements. As a Politburo member, Sonu not only claimed in his privately issued statements that “the Indian revolutionary movement has already failed,” but also slandered the Central Committee as following a “left-deviationist, sectarian line.” Sonu solicited the opinions of party cadres at all levels on the issue of surrender, which was a conspiratorial scheme to split the party. He no longer had the authority to issue Press Releases under the name “Abhay.” The party demanded that those who wished to accept the amnesty offer surrender their weapons. If they did not surrender them peacefully, the People’s Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA) was instructed to confiscate them.

On October 4, 2025, three divisional committees within the Communist Party of India (Maoist) organization issued statements endorsing the “amnesty offer” decision of Sonu, the former Politburo member who had already defected, thereby openly splitting the party organization. The statements also called on “all leading cadres to abandon the armed struggle.”



भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी)

गड़चिरोली डिवीजन

प्रेस वक्तव्य

दिनांक-27 सितंबर, 2025

भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी माओवादी केन्द्रीय समिति का सदस्य कामरेड सोनु से जारी किये गए हथियारबंदी संधि के अस्थाई रूप से त्यागने की बयान को हमारी डिवीजनल समिति, कम्पनी-10 और टेक्निकल विभाग पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन कर रही है। उन से आंतरिक बर्बाद के लिये जारी किये अघोषित भी हम पढ़े हैं। दुनिया एवं देश के आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों में हो रहे बदलावों के अनुरूप हमारी क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन में बदलाव नहीं कर पाने की वजह से भारत के क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन लंबे समय से भाटा एवं अस्थाई रूप से पीछे हट में चल रही है। देश के किसी प्रांत में भी क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन मजबूत होते हुये आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है। किसी क्षेत्र में भी मजबूत जनताधार को नहीं बना पाई। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में काम कर रहे आभ्यन्तरिक शक्तियों का विश्वास भी दिन ब दिन घट रही है। और पिछले कई वर्षों से पार्टी सामना कर रही विफलताएं एवं नुकसान भी हमारे जैसे निष्ठा से रहित स्तर के पार्टी तत्वों ने हमारी नेतृत्व से अपना रही दायरे एवं नीतियों के प्रति कई संदेह और अविश्वास को बढ़ा रहा है। पिछले कुछ महीनों से हमारी पार्टी के महासचिव कामरेड नंदलाल केशवराव सहित 8 जन केन्द्रीय समिति सदस्य एवं लगभग 20 साथी राज्य समिति स्तर साधियों को पार्टी छोड़ गईं। कई दशकों का क्रांतिकारी अनुभव को हासिल किए नेतृत्व साधियों को छोड़ जाना कैडर एवं जनता के मनोबल पर बड़ा छोट पड़ता रही है। इस प्रकार के परिस्थितियों में कई जन कामरेड्स अपनी कमजोरियों के चलते इन समस्याओं से और भी प्रभावित होकर क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन से वापस जा रहे हैं।

क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के विफलताओं को मात्र आभ्यन्तरिक शक्तियों का कमजोरियों का रूप में ही देखते हुए, बदल रही परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप बदलावों को अपनाने में विफल हो रही नेतृत्व अपनी गलतियों को गहराई से और समग्र रूप से ग्रहण नहीं कर रही है। पार्टी नेतृत्व को तरफ से जारी किये जा रहे परिचित, किये जा रहे आह्वान भी लागू न होने के पीछे मात्र आभ्यन्तरिक शक्तियों का विफलताओं के रूप में ही नेतृत्व देख रही है लेकिन बदल रही परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप हमारी पार्टी से दिये जा रहे आह्वान में न खाने की वजह से को नहीं स्वीकार रही है। हम आज की पीढ़ी को क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन को तरफ नहीं ला पा रहा है। आज की पीढ़ी कई जन संघर्षों में खूद पड़ रही है लेकिन सरसज संघर्ष में भाग होने के लिये तैयार नहीं हो रहा है। इसके लिये हमारी नेतृत्व निम्नलिखित कमेटीयों को ही बाध्य करते हुये मूल समस्याओं की जड़ में जाकर जांच नहीं कर रही है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में हमारी डिवीजनल समिति, कम्पनी-10 और टेक्निकल विभाग के तमाम साथी कामरेड सोनु से पार्टी के सामने रखे प्रस्ताव को हम तर्जुमा से समर्थन कर रहे हैं।

हमारी डिवीजनल विभाग कई वर्षों से लगातार गंभीर नुकसानों का शिकार होते हुये नेतृत्वकारी संकट का सामना कर रही है। हमारी डिवीजन में भी कई सालों से नये ताकतों का प्रति में भाग नहीं बन रहे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में हम अनिवार्य रूप से ऊपरी कमेटी से भेजा जा रहे पैसाओं पर ही हम निर्भर हो रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ हमारी डिवीजन में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन को बढ़ाने के लिये हम से लिये जा रहे जन समस्याओं पर कानूनी संघर्षों में हजारों की तादाद में जनता मुख्य रूप से नवजवान खूद पड़ रही है लेकिन वे लोग गैरलिखाओं के रूप में हथियारबंद होने के लिये तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में हम मजबूत के साथ यह सोच रहा है कि बदल रही परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन भी बदलना चाहिए। उसके लिये हमारी डिवीजनल समिति स्पष्ट रूप से यह अहसास कर रहा है कि फौरन अस्थाई रूप से सरसज संघर्ष को त्यागने के अलावा दूसरा कोई चारा नहीं बचा है। यही पर हम सामना किये नुकसानों के चलते हमारी परिधि सब जोनल स्तरों को भी एसजेडसी उत्तर सब जोन के साथ जोड़ दिये हैं। इतने भारी नुकसानों के मद्देनजर हमने लिये गये हमारी इस निर्णय को डिवीजन के तमाम

उत्पीड़ित जनता तर्जुमा से समझाकर उन्हें हर प्रकार सहयोग देने की अनुरोध हम कर रहे हैं। गड़चिरोली डिवीजन में विगत कम संख्या में आभ्यन्तरिक शक्तियों बचने की वजह से क्रांतिकारी समिति एवं रणनीति, कार्यपद्धति और कार्यशील बदल रही परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप रहने से एक छोटी सी शिगार भी दावानल को उत्पन्न करने की शक्ति एवं समर्थित भावना के साथ काम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उल्टा सापेक्ष रूप से मजबूती से रहा क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन सदैव से आशा के अनुरूप विकास नहीं होते हुए कमजोर हो रही अत्यंत प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों ने हम अनिवार्य रूप से इस निर्णय को लिये हैं। जनता, जनवादी प्रेमी, बुद्धिजीवी, छात्र एवं कर्मचारियों से हमारी अनुरोध यह है कि हम से हुई गलतियों को माफ कर बदल रही परिस्थितियों में हम से लिये गये इस निर्णय को समझ कर सहयोग करें

क्रांतिकारी अभिवादन के साथ	क्रांतिकारी अभिवादन के साथ	क्रांतिकारी अभिवादन के साथ
 (सोनु) प्रभारी टेक्निकल विभाग	 (कलशराव नंदलाल)	 (निर्देशक, कमांडर कम्पनी 10)
प्रवक्ता गड़चिरोली डिवीजन		

भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी)



भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी)

उत्तर बस्ताड डिविजनल कमेटी

प्रेस वक्तव्य

दिनांक-28 सितंबर, 2025

सशस्त्र संघर्ष त्यागने की निर्णय का हम समर्थन कर रहे हैं!

अप्रैल-मई 2025 में हमारी सशस्त्र जेलन झूठे प्रभाती कामरेड सोनू एवं पार्टी महासचिव शहीद कोमरेड नंदलाल कोसलवार द्वारा शुरू किए गये क्रांतिकारी प्रक्रिया को हमारी डिविजन के कामरेडों ने पूर्णरूप से समर्थन दिया, जबरन पकड़े से हथियार छोड़ने के बारे में भी हमारी राय को उन लोगों तक पहुंचाया था, हम पहले यही पर यह स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि उस दिन हम से लिये गये निर्णय से कामरेड सोनू को कोई संका नहीं था। इस बीच केंद्रीय कमेटी के सदस्यों के मार्गदर्शन में कुछ एक्जैजरी सदस्यों को लेकर आतंजित एक्जैजरी विंगर डिविजन ने हमारी राय निर्णय को गलत मानते हुए, इस गलत समझौते को चुनने के बारे में प्रस्ताव पारित किये हैं, यह प्रस्ताव हमारी डिविजन में लगभग सदस्यों तक पहुंचने से पहले ही कामरेड सोनू से हथियार जप्त करने के बारे में पीएलजीए को अपरेस देते हुए कामरेडस अलग एवं विकल्प के नाम से संतुष्ट बढान जारी किया है, वास्तव में अप्रैल-मई महीना में हमने लिये गये निर्णय से कामरेड सोनू को विफल संका नहीं था, आज उनसे हथियार जप्त करने का मासलब यह की होता है कि आज उनसे सहमत जताने वाले सभी साथियों से भी हथियार जप्त करने का बात ही निकल कर आती है, पहले हम इस श्रद्धा की रक्त को कड़ी शर्तों में भरलान कर रहे हैं, वास्तव में हम सब क्यों सशस्त्र संघर्ष को विराम पेशित करने की निर्णय पर सहमत जताए हैं? इसके बारे में कम से कम हम से स्पष्टीकरण लिये बिना इस प्रकार के जबरनजी निर्णय से आज की हथियारों से लेन हमारे सभी साथी, दुनिया के गहन खोजी अभियानों के बीच में अज्ञात समर्पित भागना से काम कर रहे हए एक साथी के मनोभाजन पर ठेस पहुंचाता है।

केंद्रीय कमेटी एवं एक्जैजरी के अधिकारिक प्रस्तावों के नाम से इस प्रकार के बढान जारी करने से यह स्पष्ट होता है की सभी कामरेडों को अप्रैलन में बढा करके रखने की नीतिना से ज्यादा साथियों के जिते दुखनी का रक्त को अफसलते हुये उन लोगों से हथियार जप्त करने की बात ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बन गया, हम इसे स्वीक कर रहे हैं, हमारे दो सीसी कामरेडस अग्रही तरह जताने हैं कि लोग हथियारों को जुटा सकते लेकिन हथियार लोगों को मोतबंद नहीं करते, पार्टी एवं क्रांतिकारी विंगर के लगन साथियों से हमारी सीसी यह अनुरोध कर रही हैं कि उस दो सीसी कामरेडों का गलत रक्त का निपा कर क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन को अप्रै बढाने के लिये हम सब सही रास्ता को जरूर अपनाना है।

हमारे पीसी मेबर कामरेड सोनू ने पार्टी में आंतरिक बहस के लिये लगभग 22 पन्नों का एक अपील पार्टी कीडरों के लिये जारी किया है, पुराने अपील जताना के लिये जारी किये हैं, हम, इन दो अपीलों को महसूस से अज्ञान किये हैं, इससे पहले एप्रैल-मई महीना में ही साक्षिताता व हथियार छोड़ने के बारे में कामरेड कोसलवार को हमारी राय स्पष्ट कर से काता था, इस आलोक में कामरेड सोनू से दिये गये अपीलों से हम हमारी सहमत जता रहे हैं।

पिछले डेड दहाक से हमारी दंडकारण्य में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन कठिन दौर से भात का घिरित बाद में अक्सर पीछेड की स्थिति को सामन कर रहा है, रक्त एवं जीवन सरत के सीमित इलाका को छोड़कर सभी भी आंदोलन में लखतों की नहीं न की बराबर है, अपनी जल जंगल जमीन के लिये पिछले 4 सालों से कानूनी संघर्षों में हजारों की सदद में बूट पड रहे नजबान साथी क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन में शामिल होकर हथियारबंद होने के लिये तैयार नहीं हो रहा है, इसके लेकर हमारी पार्टी के उच्च नेतृत्व कमेटी के साथीलग हुये हमारी कमांडीरो के रूप में ही देख रही है लेकिन जलें तक जकार अखली करलाने को नहीं समझ रहे हैं, जताना क्या चाह रहा है, युवा पीढ़ी क्या उम्मीद कर रही है हुये गले समझ पाने के कडाह से हम उन से दूर हो रहे हैं, जताना हम लोगों को किलान प्यार कर रह है, यह मुद्दा नहीं है बल्कि मुद्दा यह है की उन लोगों को हम कितने सुनुड कर पाये हैं, यह हमारी कमांडीरिया घरण नहीं कर रही है, जमीन पर कानूनी कोमरेडस कोनसी समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं और पारसम रिजला क्या होना है यह हमें सही कर में नहीं मिल रहा है, इस समस्या को पार्टी ने हम लगन साथी सामना कर रहे हैं, पहले हम इसे समझकर सही समाधान खोजने के लिये हम लगन लोगों से अनुरोध कर रहे हैं।

पिछले साल पोरिड झूठे से जारी किये गये परिचय में पार्टी जताना से अलग-बलग होना, पीएलजीए में भाव अविश्वसी सभी भी रहना एवं लतने में और व्यापक मैदान में पार्टी की मौजूदगी नहीं होने जैसे गंभीर गतिताता का रिजल है, लेकिन उसके पीछे की भूत कल्लों को ठीक एवं समझ रूप से सीसी समझ नहीं किया है, इस से पहले आज तक हम उस परिचय को जानू, करने में अक्षम है।

कामरेड सोनू अपनी 22 पन्नों के अपील में पार्टी सामना कर रही किलताओं के पीछे बढान रूप से हुदय की तरह काम करने वाली पुलिस पार्टी नहीं खान, राज जयजय के लावन को कम आंखी हुये सींग क्षेत्र में हमारे लातानों ने बढकर लख को हथियार करने का कार्यभार लेना एवं व्यापक जनता के जीवन-मरण समस्याओं पर खुल एवं कानूनी संघर्षों का विरोध करने जैसे मूल समस्याओं को काबल के रूप में दर्शाया है, और बदल रही दुनिया एवं देश की परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप पार्टी अपनी रणनीति एवं रणनीतल को नहीं बदलना भी कामरेड सोनू ने अपील में समझाया, इन चार समस्याओं के विफलताओं के चलते क्रांतिकारी

आंदोलन बहा बाले हुये दार की कगार पर पहुंचने का विषय भी स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा है, उनके अपील में दर्शाये गये लगन मुद्रों न केवल हमारी दंडकारण्य बल्कि देश के लगन आंदोलनख क्षेत्रों को लागू होता है, फलस्वरूप हमारी क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन हर क्षेत्र में भार खा रही है, इसे आज कोई भी नहीं नकारेगा, इसके लिये मात्र कगार सीक अभियान को ही पूर्णरूप से डिममेदार लहरना हमारे विफलताओं को पुराना ही होता है, इस लिये कामरेडस हम आप लगन लोगों से यह अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि हमारी पीसी मेबर कामरेड सोनू से लिये गये निर्णय का समर्थन करें।

यदि हम बदल रही परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप हमारी लढान को समुद्र किया होता तो यह क्रांति की विकास में प्रकट होना चाहिए था, देश के कोई एक इलाके में भी क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन सजिवराती जल अकार को निर्मित नहीं कर पाता है, फलस्वरूप हमारी आंदोलन अक्सरई रूप से निपेडर स्थिति का सामना कर रही है, अब दंडकारण्य के आंदोलन भी सही लगन पर सही दिशा में लढान ओ समुद्र नहीं करने क पहले एवं बदलाओं के मुनासिब सही दायरेव नहीं अपनाने की कारण से आंदोलन भार चाने की सख्याओं को पहचानने के लिए हमें मजबूर कर रही है, उपरोक्ता परिस्थितियों में हमारी डिविजन एवं कंपनी 5 सहित लगन विभागीय साथी कामरेड सोनू के विचारों से सहमत जताने हुये अक्सरई रूप से सरल संघर्ष को विराम पेशित करने का समर्थन कर रहे हैं।

क्रांतिकारी अभियादन के साथ

उत्तर-मई

सुखदेव कोडो, प्रबलता,

उत्तर बस्ताड डिविजनल कमेटी, भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी)

~ 2 ~



भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी)

माड डिविजनल कमेटी

प्रेस वक्तव्य

04-10-2025

सशस्त्र संघर्ष को त्यागने का समर्थन में

हमारे पोलिट ब्यूरो सदस्य कामरेड सोनू के नेतृत्व में लिए गये सशस्त्र संघर्ष त्यागने की निर्णय को हमारी माड डिविजनल कमेटी समर्थन कर रही है। हमारे डिविजन में मौजूद कई विभागों के साथी भी इसके पक्ष में हैं, इससे पहले हमारे पार्टी महा सचिव और हमारे ब्यूरो प्रभारों के नेतृत्व में अप्रैल, माई महीनों में सरकार के साथ शांति बार्ता के लिए कोशिशों को भी हम पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन किये थे, सशस्त्र संघर्ष को त्यागने के निर्णय को लेकर भी उस समय सहमत व्यक्त किये थे।

कामरेड सोनू द्वारा उपलब्ध किये कैंडर के लिए अपील और जनता के लिए अपीलों को हमने पड लिये, देश और दुनिया में बदलते परिस्थितियों को सही पहचान कर, उसके मुताबिक क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन में जरूरी बदलाव करने में हमारे सीसी विफल रही, इसके परिणाम स्वरूप आंदोलन लगातार कमजोर होते आया, आंदोलन में जनता का सक्रिय भागीदारी भी कम हुई, आंदोलन को मजबूत करने व आगे बढाने का कई मौके मिले लेकिन हम इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सके, बदली हुई परिस्थितियों से मेल नहीं खाने वाले गलत निर्णयों के कारण हमारे कोशिशें विफल रहा, इस स्थिति में सशस्त्र संघर्ष को त्याग कर सभी मित्र संगठनों से मिलकर जनता के बीच में काम करने का निर्णय हमने लिया है।

गंभीर बनी हुई आज के स्थिति में हमारे द्वारा लिये जा रहे इस निर्णय को समझने व समर्थन करने हम जनता से अपील कर रहें हैं।

कॉड, राज्य सरकारों से हमारे अपील:

हमारे डिविजनल कमेटी द्वारा लिये गये इस निर्णय को डिविजन में मौजूद पार्टी और जन निर्माणों के साथियों को समझाने की जरूरत है, लगातार जारी दमन अभियानों के बीच इस काम को पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे, कम से कम समय में इसे हम पूरा करेंगे, हम जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहे हैं कि माड इलाके में कोई गैर-कानूनी गतिविधिया नहीं रहेंगे, इसके लिए कुछ समय के लिए पुलिस गरत अभियानों को स्थगित करे, इसी महीना 15 तारीख से पहले इस काम को हम पूरा करेंग।

राष्ट्रीय

संघीय

सचिव

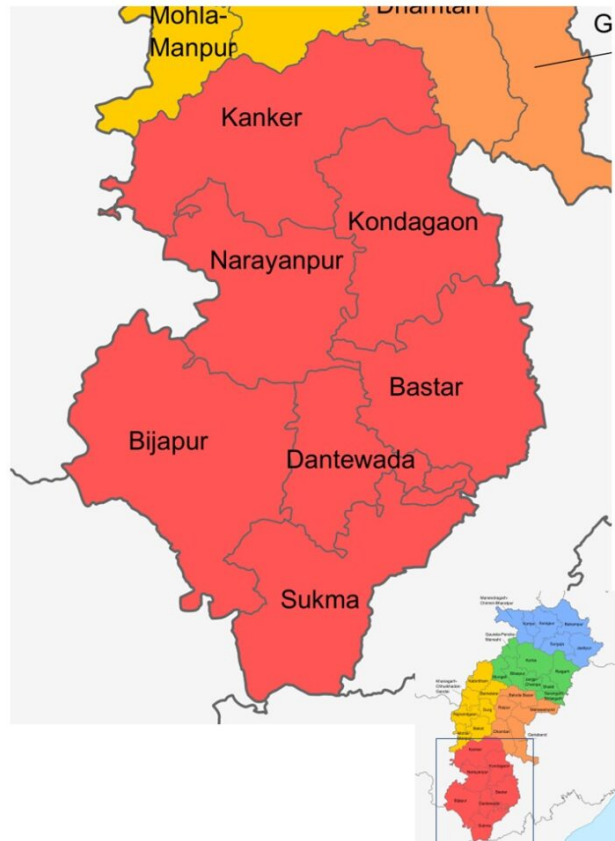
माड डिविजनल कमेटी

भाकपा (माओवादी)

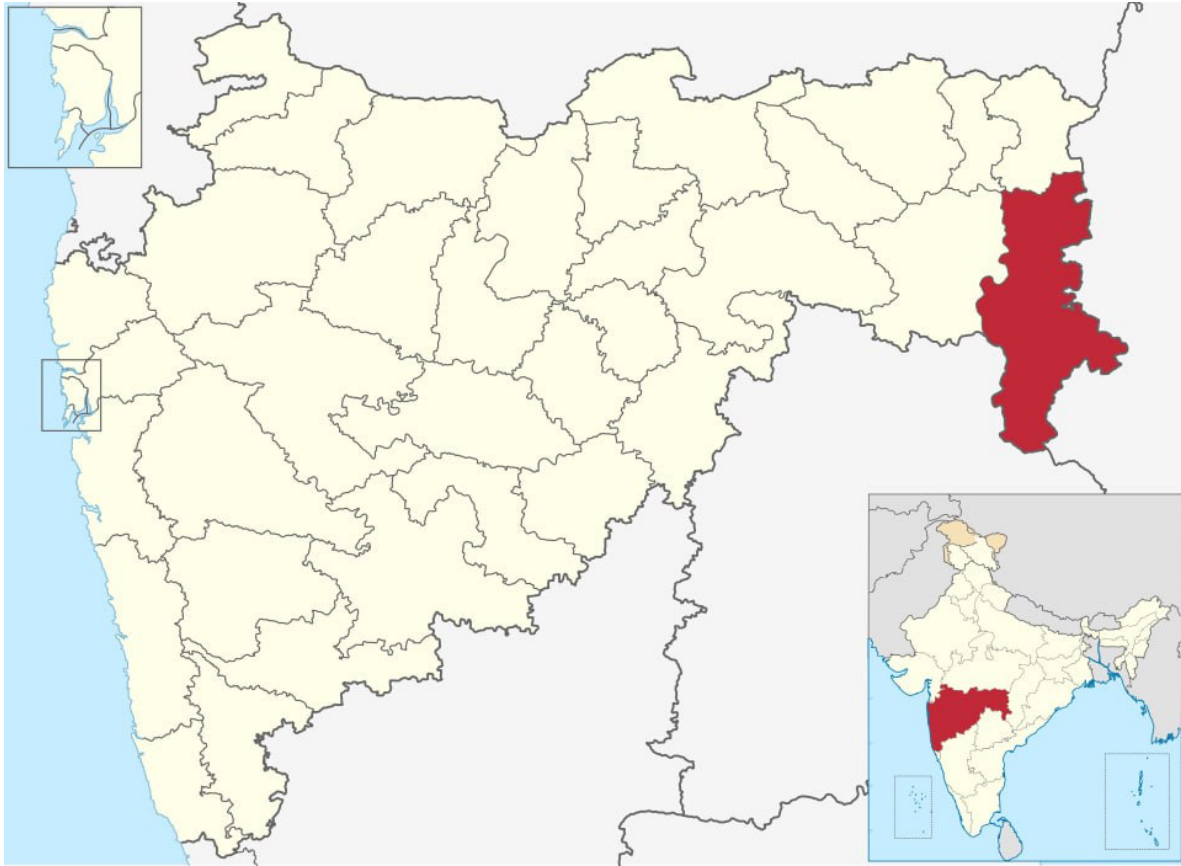
(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2398 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2400 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2403)

PeoplesWar_zh/2403)

The three divisional committees that issued amnesty statements are: North Bastar Divisional Committee (North Bastar DVC), Gadchiroli Divisional Committee (Gadchiroli DVC), and Mad Divisional Committee (Mad DVC). **The areas of activity of these divisional committees are roughly as follows:**



North Bastar Division: namely, Kanker District in the present-day Chhattisgarh Bastar Division



Gadchiroli Division: Gadchiroli District, borders Kanker District, in eastern Maharashtra



Mad Division: commonly known as the “Abujhmadh region,” lies roughly southwest of Narayanpur District, most of this area consists of old-growth forest

On October 15, 2025, liquidationists within Gadchiroli Division, led by Sonu, were the first to surrender to Maharashtra Police. A total of 61 personnel surrendered and, in the presence of Maharashtra Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis, held a “**surrender of weapons in exchange for amnesty**” ceremony.







(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2448 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2456)

The sixty-one people who surrendered included:

1 Central Committee/Politburo member; 2 Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee members (DKSZCM); 10 Divisional Committee members (DVCM); 1 Deputy Commander of Gadchiroli Division; 6 Area Committee members (ACM); 16 Platoon Party Committee members (PPCM); and 25 party members (PM).

The 54 weapons and other items of equipment taken from the party organization by those who surrendered included:

7 AK-47 assault rifles; 9 INSAS assault rifles; 4 SLR rifles; 1 SIG SG rifle; 2 Sterling submachine guns; 2 semi-automatic carbines; 16 improvised single-barrel shotguns/single-shot rifles; 13 old bolt-action rifles; 8 walkie-talkies; and 2 radios.

After Sonu and his associates surrendered, a group of Maoist members in Chhattisgarh (North Bastar Division [Kanker District] and Mad Division) who had followed Sonu left the base area under the leadership of Rupesh, (Central Committee member, also known as Satish; birth name Takkapalli Vasudev) and Bhaskar (Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee member), and surrendered to the local police in batches.



(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2464)

The government transported these surrendered Maoist members by bus to the Jagdalpur region. On October 17, the region held a press conference attended by the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh and a number of other senior officials for this “surrender ceremony”.





(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2478 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2489)

The 208 people who surrendered in Mad Division/North Bastar Division included:

1 Central Committee member; 4 Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee members; 1 Regional Committee member; 21 divisional committee members ; 61 area committee members (ACM); 98 party members; and 22 People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA) or Revolutionary People's Committee (RPC) members.

The 153 weapons and items of equipment taken by those who surrendered included:

19 AK-47 assault rifles; 17 SLR rifles; 23 INSAS assault rifles; 1 INSAS light machine gun; 36 old bolt-action rifles; 4 Sterling submachine guns; 11 improvised single-barrel shotguns (rifle-grenade variants); 41 12-gauge shotguns/single-shot rifles; and 1 pistol.

On October 16, 2025, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) circulated a press release to the public explaining the recent betrayal of the Party and surrender of Sonu and others.



భారత కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ (మార్క్సిస్టు) కేంద్ర కమిటీ

పత్రికా ప్రకటన

తేది : 16.10.2025.

విప్లవ ద్రోహులుగా, పార్టీ విచ్ఛిన్నకులుగా, విప్లవ ప్రతిఘాతకులుగా మారి శత్రువుకు లొంగిపోయిన సోను, సతీష్ లకు,
వారి అనుచరులకు తగిన శిక్ష విధించాల్సిందిగా విప్లవ ప్రజలకు పిలుపునిస్తున్నాం.
సోను, సతీష్ మురాను పార్టీ నుండి బహిష్కరిస్తున్నాం.

మా పార్టీ కేంద్రకమిటీ, పొలిట్ బ్యూరో సభ్యుడు సోను, దండకారణ్య సెషల్ జోసల్ కమిటీ సభ్యుడు వివేక్, డీకే ఎస్.జె.ఎస్. ప్రత్యమ్నాయ సభ్యురాలు దీప, 10 మంది డివిజనల్ కమిటీ/కంపెనీ పార్టీకమిటీ సభ్యులు, పార్టీ సభ్యులు, పీ.ఎల్.జీ.ఎ. సభ్యులు మొత్తం 61 మంది అక్టోబర్ 14 నాడు మహారాష్ట్ర ముఖ్యమంత్రి దేవేంద్ర ఫడ్నెకర్ సమక్షంలో గడ్చిరోలిలో పోలీసులకు లొంగిపోయి, జనజీవన భవంతిలో కలిసారు. మా పార్టీకి, విప్లవ ప్రజలకు చెందిన 50 శుభాకంక్షిత శత్రువులు అప్పగించారు. ఈ లొంగుబాటు విప్లవ ద్రోహం, పార్టీ విచ్ఛిన్నకర చర్య, విప్లవ ప్రతిఘాతకర.

2011 ఏప్రిల్ నుండి గడ్చి స్థితిని ఎదుర్కొంటూ వచ్చిన దండకారణ్య విప్లవోద్యమం, దేశవ్యాప్త విప్లవోద్యమం 2018 నాటికి తాత్కాలిక వెనకంజుకు గురయ్యాయి. అప్పటినుండి సోనులో రాజకీయ బలహీనతలు బయటపడ్డాయి. 2020 డిసెంబర్ లో జరిగిన కేంద్రకమిటీ సమావేశంలో సోను దండకారణ్య విప్లవాచరణలోని కొన్ని లోపాలపై స్వీయాత్మక విశ్లేషణతో కూడిన నిర్ధారణలు చేస్తూ ఒక ప్రత్యాన్ని ప్రవేశపెట్టారు. దాన్ని కేంద్రకమిటీ తిరస్కరించింది. ఆ తర్వాత ఎప్పటికప్పుడు జరుగుతూ వచ్చిన కేంద్రకమిటీ (సీసీ), పొలిట్ బ్యూరో (పీబీ) సమావేశాల్లో ఆయనలోని తప్పుడు రాజకీయ భావాలను విమర్శించి, సరిదిద్దడానికి సీసీ, పీబీలు కృషి చేసాయి. 2011లో జరిగిన దండకారణ్య సెషల్ జోసల్ కమిటీ ప్లీనం సోనులోని వ్యక్తివాదాన్ని, అహంభావాన్ని, తీవ్రమైన పెత్తందారీకవాదాన్ని (బ్యూరాక్రసీని) తీవ్రంగా విమర్శించి, వాటిని సరిదిద్దుకోవాలని కోరింది. ఆ తర్వాత జరుగుతూ వచ్చిన డీకే ఎస్.జె.ఎస్. సమావేశాల్లో ఎస్.జె.ఎస్. సభ్యులు ఆయనలోని అవ్వనర్హతలను సరిదిద్దడానికి విమర్శలు పెడుతూ వచ్చారు. అయితే, 2025 మే నెలలో జరిగిన కగార్ దాడిలో మా పార్టీ ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి కామేడ్ బసవరాజు అమరత్వం తర్వాత సోనులో దీర్ఘకాలంగా పేరుకుపోయిన సైద్ధాంతిక, రాజకీయ, నిర్మాణ బలహీనతలు గుణాత్మక మార్పును సంతరించుకుని శత్రువు ముందు మోకరిస్తేలా చేసాయి.

2024 జనవరి నుండి మొదలయిన విప్లవ ప్రతిఘాతక కగార్ యుద్ధంతో విప్లవకారులందరూ, విప్లవ ప్రజలందరూ ప్రతిరోజూ శత్రు దారులను ఎదుర్కొంటూ పనిచేసే పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది. పార్టీ ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి కామేడ్ బసవరాజు అమరత్వం తర్వాత విప్లవోద్యమానికి నాయకత్వాన్ని అందించడమంటే కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు కొనసాగిస్తున్న కగార్ యుద్ధాన్ని, ప్రాణాంతక చుట్టుముట్టి-చుట్టుబెట్టి దారులను ప్రతిఘటిస్తూ ప్రతిరోజూ ప్రాణ త్యాగానికి సిద్ధపడి నిర్భయంగా నిలబడి స్థితిగా మారింది. సోనులో పెరుగుతూ వచ్చిన సుఖాలన, స్వార్థం ఆ త్యాగానికి సిద్ధపడని స్థితికి, ప్రాణభీతికి దారితీసింది. ఈ విషయాన్ని నిజాయితీతో అంగీకరించడానికి ఆయన సిద్ధపడలేదు. కానీ ఆయన తనలో దీర్ఘకాలంగా ఉన్న అహంభావాన్ని సరిదిద్దుకోని ఫలితంగా తన బలహీనతలకు, ప్రాణభీతికి మునుగు కప్పి పార్టీ అనుసరిస్తున్న తప్పుడు రాజకీయ-సైనిక పంథా (ప్రూహం) ఫలితంగా భారత విప్లవోద్యమం ఓటమి పాలయ్యే స్థితికి దారి తీసిందని, ఈ స్థితిలో అయిదాల్ని శత్రువుకు అప్పగించి, తాత్కాలిక సాయుధ పోరాట విరమణ చేయడం మినహా మరో మార్గం లేదనే మితవాద అవకాశవాద, రివిజనిస్టు వైఖరితో కూడిన లొంగుబాటు పత్రికా ప్రకటనను విడుదల చేసాడు.

నిజాయితీ కలిగిన విప్లవకారులు ఎవరయినా, విప్లవతత్వం ఉన్న వారెవరయినా విప్లవోద్యమం తాత్కాలిక వెనకంజుకు దారితీసిన కారణాలను మార్క్సిస్టు-లెనినిస్టు-మార్క్సిస్టు (మా-లె-మా) విశ్లేషణ పద్ధతిని అనుసరించి విశ్లేషిస్తారు. అందుకోసం గత చరిత్రను, వర్తమాన స్థితిని, భవిష్యత్ అవకాశాలను విశ్లేషిస్తారు. వస్తుగత స్థితిని, స్వీయాత్మక స్థితిని, శత్రు బలాబలాలును, ఉద్యమ బలాబాలను వాస్తవంగా విశ్లేషిస్తారు. అందులో భాగంగా అంతర్జాతీయ, దేశీయ పరిస్థితులను విశ్లేషిస్తారు. కానీ ఆయన ఈ మధ్య రాసిన వ్యాసాల్లో, ప్రజలకు విశ్లేషణ, కార్యక్రమ విశ్లేషణ ప్రకారం, సెప్టెంబర్ 15 నాడు విడుదల చేసిన పత్రికా ప్రకటనలో దీనికి భిన్నమైన పెడేబార్డువా స్వీయాత్మక విశ్లేషణ పద్ధతి ఉంది. పార్టీ అనుసరిస్తున్న మౌలిక పంథా/రాజకీయ-సైనిక పంథా లేదా రాజకీయ-సైనిక ఘోషాలు తప్పు అని నిర్ధారించడానికి ప్రధానంగా మూడు కారణాలను చెప్పాడు. అవి, మనకు విప్లవ పార్టీ లేదు, 2007 నాటి బక్యతా కాంగ్రెస్ రూపొందించిన కేంద్ర కర్తవ్యం ఉద్యమ బలానికి మించిన అతివాద నిర్ణయం, చట్టబద్ధ పోరాటాలను తిరస్కరించడం అని చెప్పాడు. ఈ మూడు తప్పుడు నిర్ధారణలు, దీంతోపాటు దళాని నిరంకుశ బాధ్యవాదానికి దేశ ప్రజానికానికి మధ్యనున్న వైరుధ్యాన్ని ప్రధాన వైరుధ్యంగా గుర్తించి దీర్ఘకాలిక ప్రజాయుద్ధ పంథాను మార్చుకోవాలని ప్రకటించాడు.

(English translation [here](#))

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) expelled the “Sonu–Satish group” from the party, and warned Sonu and Satish to immediately stop colluding with the Central and various states’ intelligence agencies and engaging in counterrevolutionary activities aimed at splitting the party. **The Central Committee promised the people of the entire country: even though Sonu and Satish surrendered to the enemy, and even if others surrender tomorrow, our Party will never surrender to the enemy. As long as classes exist, the class struggle and its highest form—the People’s War—will continue; this is an unavoidable historical law.**

Causes and Consequences of the Surrender Incident

In a news statement released on October 16, 2025, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) referred to Sonu’s past political performance:

“Since 2011 the Dandakaranya revolutionary movement has experienced difficulties, and the nationwide revolutionary movement underwent a temporary setback until 2018. Since then political weaknesses began to appear in Sonu. In the Central Committee meeting held in December 2020 Sonu submitted a document containing decisions with self-criticism regarding some shortcomings in Dandakaranya revolutionary practices. The Central Committee rejected this. In subsequent Central Committee and Politburo meetings his incorrect political tendencies were criticized and the Central Committee and Politburo made efforts to correct them. At the Dandakaranya Special Zone Committee plenum held in 2011, individualism, arrogance, and an overly bureaucratic attitude in Sonu were harshly criticized and their correction was demanded. In subsequent Dandakaranya Special Zone Committee meetings committee members raised criticisms to correct his wrong tendencies.”

When the revolutionary movement encountered setbacks, Sonu's political position began to waver, and he was frequently criticized within the Party; this situation continued for a long time.

After Sonu surrendered, he released a surrender appeal (video):



(For Chinese translation, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2532 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2533)

In the video, Sonu greeted the hundreds of Maoist members who had surrendered in recent months, reaffirmed his position, renounced armed struggle, and called for returning to the people and carrying out mass work (legal struggle) within the framework of the law. He denounced the Central Committee for refusing to abandon armed struggle, calling it “dogmatism” detached from the masses. At the end of the statement, Sonu also left a telephone number, claiming that “those who are prepared to lay down their weapons and come forward” could contact him.

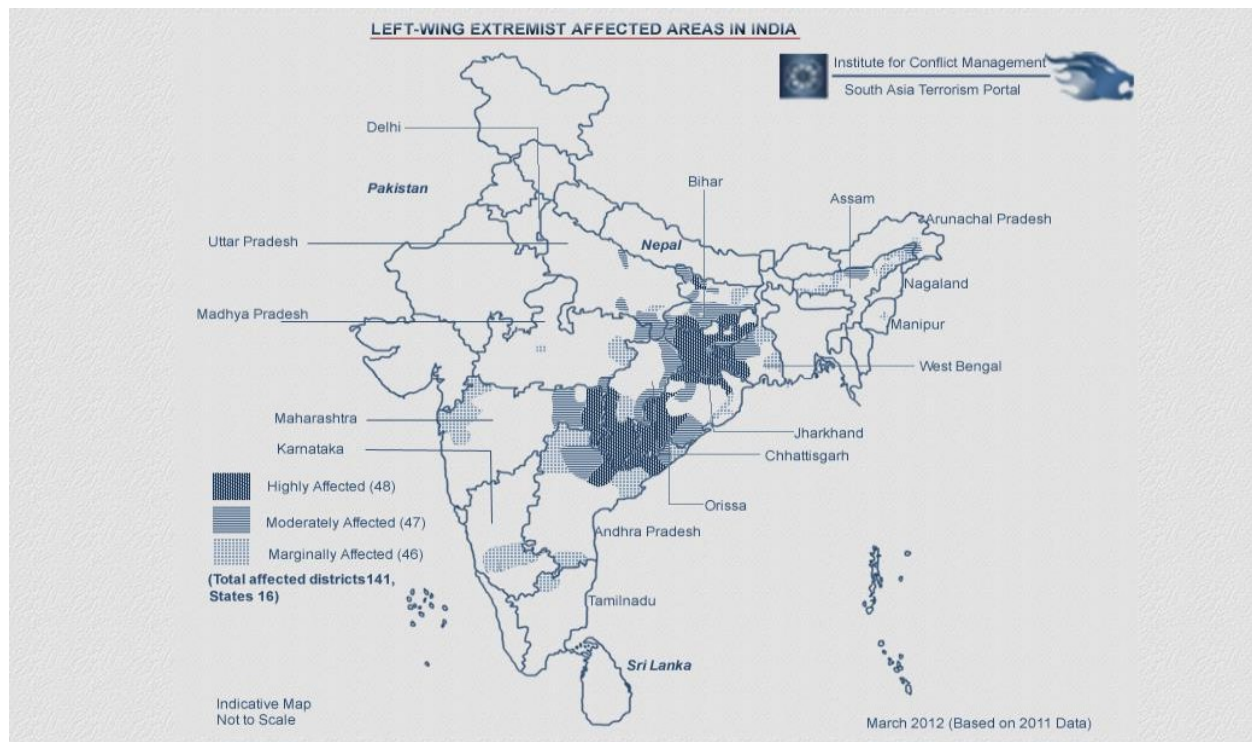
After Rupesh (Satish) and Bhaskar surrendered, the news media outlets “CG KHABAR” and “TV9 Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh” arrived at the temporary camp of the surrendered personnel on October 15–16, 2025, and interviewed the two surrendered leaders, respectively.



(For Chinese translation of interviews, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2477)

In their interviews, Bhaskar and Rupesh both displayed a strong reformist stance, hoping to continue pursuing a “legal struggle line” after leaving the party and surrendering. They were also a group of people who were unwelcome within the party and faced suppression. After General Secretary Basavaraj was killed, these liquidationists elements chose to leave the party and defect.

“Peace Negotiations”



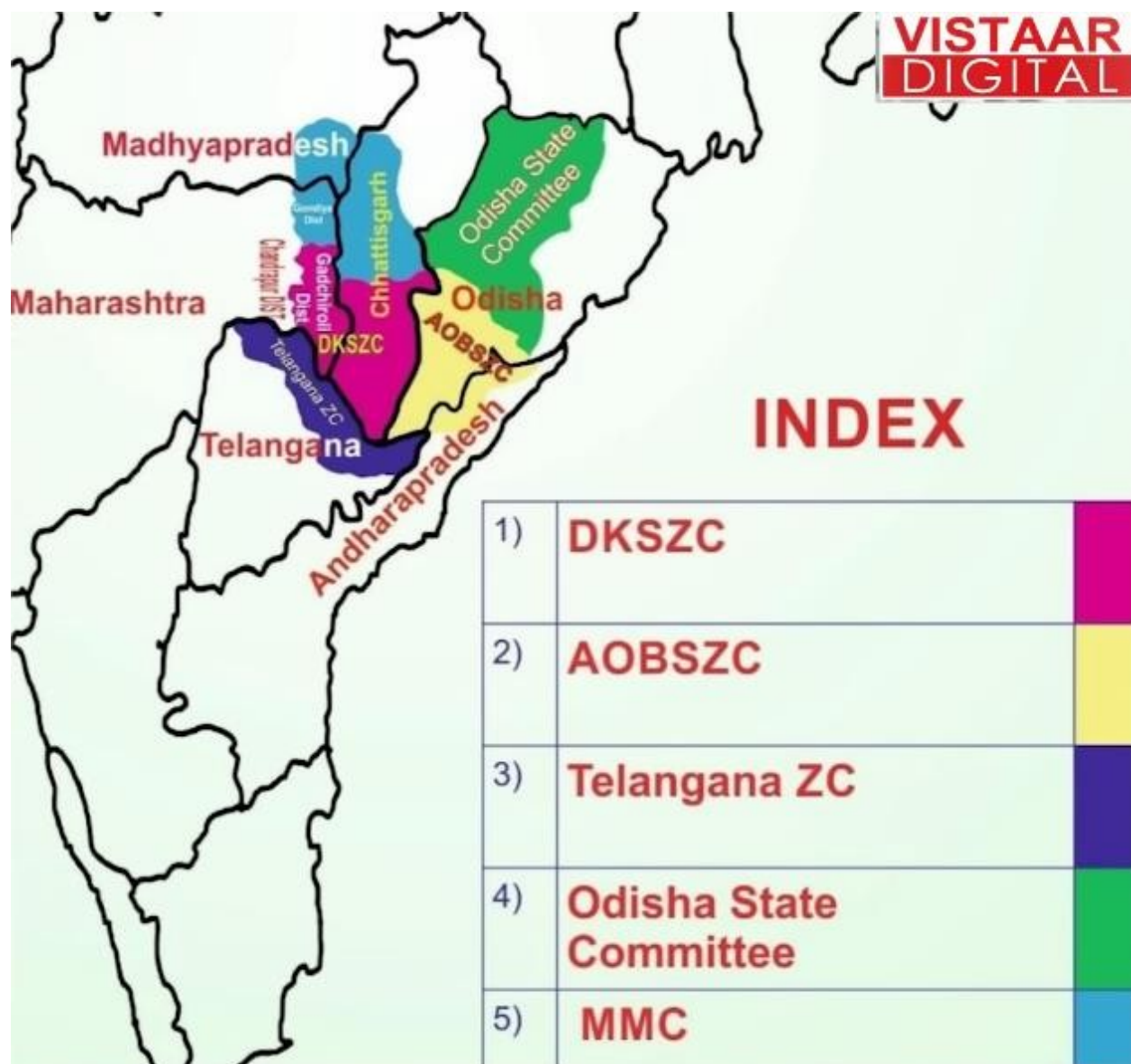
Institute for Conflict Management, South Asia Terrorism Portal,

“Areas Affected by Left-Wing Extremism in India (2012)”

(Note: The Institute for Conflict Management was founded by Kanwar Pal Singh Gill, an Indian police director general. It is the Indian government’s “counterterrorism think tank.”)

Before discussing the “peace negotiations” policy, let us first gain a general understanding of the **two main areas of activity** of the Communist Party of India (Maoist):

1. **The Eastern Regional Bureau (ERB)**, centered on Jharkhand;
2. **The Central Regional Bureau (CRB)**, centered on the Bastar region in southern Chhattisgarh.



Vistaar Digital, October 18, 2025, YouTube

Within the **Central Regional Bureau**, there are 5 regional committees, **namely**:

- I. Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee (DKSZC)
- II. Andhra Pradesh–Odisha Border Special Zonal Committee (AOB-SZC)
- III. Telangana State Committee (TSC)
- IV. Odisha State Committee (OSC)
- V. Maharashtra–Madhya Pradesh–Chhattisgarh Zonal Committee (MMC Zone)

Under the sustained high-pressure campaign by the Indian authorities, the **Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee** of the **Central Regional Bureau (where the Central Committee is based)** and the **Telangana State Committee** proactively called for “peace negotiations” beginning on March 28, 2025, and repeatedly issued Press Releases calling for talks. Based on the information compiled by this channel, the other three district committees of the Central Regional Bureau, as well as the **Eastern Regional Bureau**, have remained silent on the Central Committee’s decision, issuing no Press Releases explicitly supporting talks and not pursuing a peace-negotiations policy in their own areas of activity.

The people who followed Sonu and Rupesh in surrendering to the police mainly came from North Bastar Division, Gadchiroli Division, and Mad Division, whose divisional committees are organizations subordinate to the Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee.

The party leadership was divided over how the peace negotiations should be conducted. The Communist Party of India (Maoist) Central Committee issued the following statements in its press releases published in May, September, and October.

The Central Committee’s Press Release on October 16 stated:

“Not discussing his wrong theses in the Central Committee and the Politburo and violating the centralized democratic procedure by breaking organizational discipline and order, over the last few months he carried on discussions at different levels with Party committee members, Party members, and PLGA members; he prepared a conspiracy to split the Party. He systematically sidelined Party committee members, Party members, and PLGA members who were firmly loyal to the Party’s political-military line. These are anarchistic acts that demean the Party.”

“Since late last year, when he began planning to surrender his life partner and several others to the police in the presence of Maharashtra Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis, recent developments indicate that Sonu has been in contact with Devendra Fadnavis and senior police officials.”

The Central Committee's Press Release on September 20 stated:

“Comrade Sonu's statement that the disarmament was part of the efforts made by our party's General Secretary Amarudu Comrade Basavaraju (BR) for peace talks is a distortion of the facts. Although Amarudu Comrade Basavaraju had announced in his statement of May 7 that he would discuss the disarmament with our core group, he soon realized the error in it and, since the central and state governments were continuing the Kagar war while ignoring the mention of peace talks made by our party, he called on the entire party, PLGA and revolutionary camp to withdraw it and resist the ‘Kagar’ war.”

The Central Committee's Press Release on May 10 stated:

“Now, let us discuss the issue of laying down arms and integrating into ‘mainstream society’—no individual within our party can make such a decision. Our party operates democratically. In ‘Operation Kagar,’ more than 700,000 police, paramilitary forces, and commando units surrounded the areas where our movement operates. Under these circumstances, we had no opportunity to convene a meeting. In this state of war, we need careful consideration before making a decision. Therefore, in the time-bound ceasefire proposal, the Central and state governments have not provided the negotiating party—that is, our party—with any security guarantees. Under these circumstances, laying down arms and negotiating with the government is impossible.”

(For Chinese translation, see https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1733)

The documents cited above show that, because large numbers of anti-communist forces were present in the revolutionary areas, communication among the various base areas of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) had been poor and personnel movements had been restricted, preventing the Central Committee from convening a meeting. Sonu took advantage of precisely this opportunity, colluding with the Indian authorities, recruiting liquidationists, and alienating the revolutionaries. Sonu secretly convened a group of people who had accepted the amnesty

offer in the North Bastar Division, Gadchiroli Division, and Mad Division, and formed a liquidationist clique.

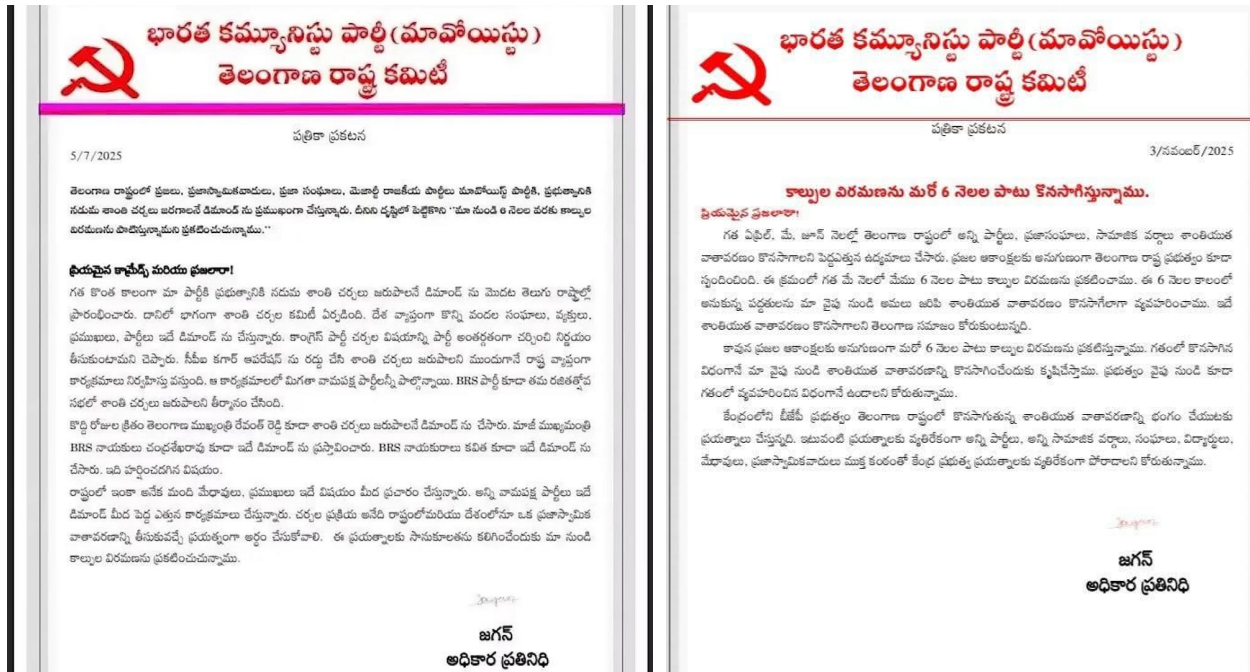
Regarding peace negotiations, Sonu and others hoped to use them to **surrender weapons and capitulate**, while the majority of the leadership, led by General Secretary Comrade Basavraj, disagreed with laying down arms and rejected this proposal. After the General Secretary was killed, the Central Committee realized that there was no hope for peace talks and stopped mentioning the matter. Sonu's political position had collapsed.

After the strategy of using “**peace talks**” to pursue “**amnesty offer**” collapsed, the liquidationist clique led by Sonu no longer had any reason to remain working within the party. In September and October, the liquidationists successively issued statements offering amnesty, and then collectively carried out an armed defection. Although the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) recognized this and ordered the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA) to seize their weapons, the counterrevolutionary troops and police had imposed a siege and blockade, communications among the various base areas were poor, and personnel movement was restricted; ultimately, they were unable to prevent this group from surrendering.

Telangana State Committee's Compromise and Retreat

Apart from the Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee, the situation of the **Telangana State Committee** was equally dire:

(For Chinese translation, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1681 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2559)



The Communist Party of India (Maoist) Telangana State Committee (TSC) issued two Press Releases on “ceasefire,” on May 7 and November 3, 2025, respectively. The first statement announced a “six-month ceasefire,” while the second stated that the “ceasefire period would be extended by another six months.” If the first ceasefire was intended to respond to the Central Committee’s “peace negotiations,” then, after General Secretary Basavaraj’s death and the defections and surrenders of Sonu and others, it is highly suspicious that the Telangana State Committee would continue extending the ceasefire.

After the Telangana State Committee issued the Press Release extending the ceasefire, the **Eastern Regional Bureau**, one of the Communist Party of India (Maoist)’s two major regional bureaus, issued a Press Release on November 5 harshly criticizing a series of recent acts of defection and surrender in the Central Regional Bureau. The statement also questioned and criticized the Telangana State Committee’s decision to declare a ceasefire.

(For Chinese translation, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2567)

The Eastern Regional Bureau’s assessment is as follows:



भारत की कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी) पूर्वी रीजनल ब्यूरो

प्रेस विज्ञप्ति

दिनांक 05 नवम्बर, 2025

**सीआरबी क्षेत्र में चल रहे सशस्त्र और निहत्थे आत्मसमर्पण और सरकारों के साथ अप्रत्याशित
आत्मसमर्पण समझौतों को ईआरबी निंदा करता है !**

तेलंगाना राज्य कमेटी द्वारा एकतरफा युद्धविराम की घोषणा एक अप्रत्याशित आत्मसमर्पण है !!

**हमारी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं और क्रांतिकारी लोगों से जनयुद्ध के दीर्घकालिक मार्ग पर चलने के लिए
ईआरबी आह्वान करता है !!!**

प्रिय जनता,

पिछले कुछ महीनों से पतन और पलायनवाद के कारण सीआरबी क्षेत्र (छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, तेलंगाना, ओडिशा, आंध्र प्रदेश) में चल रहे सशस्त्र और निहत्थे आत्मसमर्पण और अप्रत्याशित आत्मसमर्पणों से हमारी माओवादी पार्टी को गंभीर नुकसान पहुँचा रहे हैं। सीआरबी क्षेत्र में पार्टी नेताओं और कार्यकर्ताओं के इस तरह आत्मसमर्पण की ईआरबी निंदा करता है। केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के ऑपरेशन कगार हमलों से हुए गंभीर नुकसान के मद्देनजर, सीआरबी ने शांति वार्ता का आह्वान किया था। वे निराशा और अपने जीवन के भय से ये आत्मसमर्पण कदम उठा रहे हैं क्योंकि उनके शांति वार्ता प्रयासों का कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला है।

क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन में उतार-चढ़ाव बहुत स्वाभाविक हैं। आंदोलन की प्रगति में जीवन का बलिदान, कठिनाइयाँ और बाधाएँ अपरिहार्य हैं। हमारी पार्टी अनेक उतार-चढ़ावों का सामना करते हुए इस स्तर तक पहुँची है। वर्तमान में हो रहे गंभीर नुकसान को देखते हुए, सीआरबी क्षेत्र के कुछ नेता और कार्यकर्ता पलायनवाद का प्रदर्शन करते हुए आत्मसमर्पण कर रहे हैं। ईआरबी स्पष्ट कर रहा है कि महाराष्ट्र के गढ़चिरोली जिले में हमारी पार्टी के पीबीएम सोनू के नेतृत्व में, छत्तीसगढ़ के जगदलपुर और कांकेर जिलों में हमारी पार्टी के सीसीएम सतीश के नेतृत्व में, और तेलंगाना में चंद्रबा सीसीएम, एसजेडसी और राज्य कमेटी स्तर पर नेतृत्व के आत्मसमर्पण, ये सभी पलायनवाद के परिणाम ही हैं।

तेलंगाना राज्य कमेटी पहले ही तेलंगाना सरकार के साथ अप्रत्याशित समझौता कर चुकी है और पिछले छह महीनों से एकतरफा युद्धविराम का पालन कर रही है। तेलंगाना राज्य कमेटी के प्रवक्ता जगन ने एक बयान जारी कर कहा है कि अगले छह महीनों तक एकतरफा युद्धविराम का पालन किया जाएगा। युद्धविराम का

“In recent months, armed and unarmed surrenders and unexpected defections in the Central region (Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh), caused by degeneration and escapism, have inflicted serious losses on our Maoist Party.”

“In view of the serious losses caused by Operation Kagar launched by the central and state governments, the Central Regional Bureau called for peace negotiations. However, out of despair and fear for their own safety, they chose to surrender because their peace-negotiation efforts had failed to produce any results.”

“The Telangana State Committee has reached an unexpected agreement with the Telangana government and has observed a unilateral ceasefire for the past six months. Jagan, spokesperson for the Telangana State Committee, stated that the unilateral ceasefire would continue for another six months. Observing a ceasefire agreement has specific objectives; it is a means by which both sides seek to achieve their desired goals. It is now increasingly clear that, without giving any notice, the Telangana State Committee has informally and covertly surrendered to the Telangana government. Regrettably, they neither informed us of developments on the ground nor sought our opinion.”

Of the five area committees under the **Central Regional Bureau**, the Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee and the Telangana State Committee have been the most active in advancing the “peace negotiations” process. In the Dandakaranya area, three divisions have seen an unusual wave of personnel defections and surrenders, while the Telangana State Committee has engaged in **unconditional compromise and retreat**.

The Maoist leadership of Telangana followed the principle of a **unilateral unconditional ceasefire**, privately issuing a ceasefire notice without informing the higher party organization of local developments or consulting the Central Committee. This amounted to “**an informal, covert surrender to the Telangana government.**” This approach of unconditional compromise and retreat was a manifestation of refusing to wage armed struggle.

Two entirely different **surrender methods** emerged from the Dandakaranya Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee and the Telangana Committee. One was **direct surrender of weapons and capitulation**, represented by Sonu, in the hope of a **reformist**

struggle under legal conditions. The other was the Telangana Committee’s unconditional compromise and retreat, hoping to “**covertly surrender**” **while remaining in an illegal status without surrendering weapons.**

This policy of the provincial committee greatly affected the progress of the party organization’s armed struggle in the province; some provincial-level leaders did not even want to maintain a “**covert surrender**,” but instead openly surrendered to claim the reward.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2517)

On October 28, 2025, Pulluri Prasad Rao, member of the Central Committee of the



Communist Party of India (Maoist) (alias Chandranna), and Bandi Prakash, member of the Telangana State Committee (alias Prabhath), surrendered to the Telangana Police. The Telangana Director General of Police (DGP) presented each of them with an “amnesty reward” (bank checks for ₹2.5 million and ₹2 million, respectively). Both of them also remained committed to the “legal struggle line.”

What is the Meaning of “Sonu–Satish Group” Armed Defection Incident?

From the foregoing, it is not difficult to see that the Communist Party of India (Maoist)’s “peace negotiations” policy, proposed proactively between March and May 2025, not only failed to achieve any results but also weakened the revolutionary movement. Proposing “peace negotiations” when the revolutionary movement was at a disadvantage and the Indian authorities were intensifying their campaign of encirclement and suppression undermined the revolutionary resolve of party members and gave internal liquidationists such as Sonu an opportunity to engage in divisive activities. The Central Committee should never have taken the initiative to conduct peace negotiations in the first place.

The revolutionary areas contained large numbers of anti-communists forces. Communication between the various localities was poor, personnel movement was restricted, and the base areas exhibited a “fragmented” distribution. The Central Committee’s weakened capacity to manage the various base areas meant that when some local leadership groups began to show tendencies toward surrender and compromise, these tendencies were not halted in time, ultimately resulting in serious losses.

Within the Central Regional Bureau, the leadership of the other three local district committees did not initially express clear support for the “peace talks” policy. However, as the “peace talks” were implemented, the leadership and grassroots members of these district committees were nevertheless affected to some extent. Although none of these local district committees experienced mass defections triggered by a faction of liquidationists like Sonu, nor adopted a policy of unconditional compromise like the Telangana State Committee, small-scale defections continued to occur from time to time.

The serious losses caused by the “peace negotiations” are obvious. However, after suffering these serious losses, the Communist Party of India (Maoist) recognized its mistake and took steps to limit the damage, rather than continuing to advance its policy of peace negotiations—this may be considered a case of “better late than never.” But it is a fact that the revolutionary struggle of the Central Regional Bureau suffered setbacks and declined.

In the course of revolutionary struggle, there will be ups and downs, setbacks, mistakes, and so on. In the course of the Indian revolution, the “People’s Government” (Jantana Sarkar) in the Dandakaranya region and the “Revolutionary Peasant Committees” (Krantikari Kisan Samitis) in the Bihar–Jharkhand region were organizations that were later renamed Revolutionary People’s Committees (RPC). All this shows that the masses can seize and establish their own political power at the local level. This has been achieved through arduous struggle, through the blood of the martyrs, the suffering of the people, and repeated struggles and setbacks. Ultimately, in some areas of the country, they succeeded in establishing people’s rule, setting up their own government, constitution, rules, and regulations, and these institutions lasted for at least several decades. Of course, they are now facing setbacks and may well lose everything they previously established. But this is how revolution proceeds.

It is true that some people within the Party surrendered and compromised, but others continue to persevere in the armed struggle, to create favorable conditions again for the revolution.

Anti-Infiltration Operations

While conducting a military campaign to suppress Maoist guerrillas, the Indian authorities also sought to purchase the loyalty of and train local villagers to serve as undercover agents, with the aim of opposing Maoist organizations in rural areas. The following is **an official document issued by the Chhattisgarh government in 2025 [translated version]**:

4. Facilities provided to individuals/families/injured persons affected by the Naxalites or suffering property losses -

4.1 Facilities related to the amount of assistance

4.1.1 If any ordinary citizen is killed, disabled, or seriously injured in Naxalite violence, or if any person's property suffers partial or total loss, relief and assistance amounts shall be provided to them in accordance with the following provisions: -

No.	Damage details	Relief payment payable
1	Death	₹500,000 (For “special police assistants” who died in Naxalite incidents, a total of ₹1 million, rather than the original total of ₹500,000, will be provided) • The assistance amount provided under the Central Scheme will be paid in addition

2	Injured person	
	(a) permanent disability	₹500,000
	(b) serious injury	₹200,000
		(For cases involving “special police assistants” themselves or family members, these amounts will be ₹800,000 and ₹400,000, respectively)
3	For losses of movable property (food, clothing, household items)	₹40,000
4	Losses to immovable property (houses, shops, etc.)	
	A. Simple structures	₹60,000
	B. Permanent buildings	₹150,000
5	Loss of livelihood tools, such as:	
	a. ox carts, boats, and tractor trailers;	₹60,000
	b. tractors and jeeps;	₹600,000
	c. trucks, road rollers, excavators, backhoe loaders, and other equipment used in road construction	₹800,000

Facilities proposed for special police assistants

❖ Relief payment: – Total of ₹1.5 million

✓ Death: – ₹1 million (provided by the state government)

₹500,000 (under the Central Scheme)

✓ Injury: – Permanent disability – ₹800,000

serious injury – ₹400,000

❖ In cases of death and serious injury/permanent disability –

✓ 1 hectare of agricultural land in rural areas

✓ If land cannot be provided in rural areas, compensation of ₹400,000

or

✓ 4 decimals (1,742 square feet) of residential land in urban areas

✓ If land cannot be provided in urban areas, compensation of ₹800,000

❖ When purchasing agricultural land, stamp duty and registration fees are fully waived for up to 2 acres of land.

❖ Government service: –

✓ With the approval of the district collector, appointment may be made in any government department.

✓ Depending on qualifications, appointment may be made as a police officer or in an equivalent position in the police department.

✓ If government employment cannot be obtained, an assistance payment of ₹1.5 million will be provided.

➤ ₹1.2 million in a fixed deposit and ₹300,000 as an immediate assistance payment.

➤ ₹ 500,000 for the parents and ₹1 million for the wife and children.

❖ Priority will be given to benefits under the “Deendayal” livelihood scheme (urban).

❖ Skill development training will be provided according to interests through special centers.

“Naxalite Surrender/Victim Relief and Resettlement Policy - 2025”

(For Chinese translation, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1608)

This document is a guiding document for the Indian authorities and Chhattisgarh state’s systematic suppression of the Maoist movement, issued on March 28, 2025. On the surface, it

appears to be a “relief and resettlement policy,” but in reality it compensates bureaucrats, landlords, capitalists, and military and police personnel for property losses caused by the Maoist movement, while granting preferential treatment and compensation to “special police assistant” (that is, traitors or police informants) and their relatives and children. **The “benefits” of becoming an undercover agent**, with prices clearly marked.

7.1 Facilitation measures related to rewards/compensation/subsidies

7.1.1 (a) If Naxalites surrender while carrying weapons, the government may approve the following rewards as compensation for the weapons handed over:

No.	Name of weapon	Reward amount (in ₹)
1	Light machine gun	500,000
2	AK-47 / Tavor assault rifle	400,000
3	2-inch mortar / 51 mm mortar	250,000
4	SLR / INSAS rifle	200,000
5	X95 assault rifle / MP-9 submachine gun	150,000
6	.303 rifle	100,000
7	5.56 mm rifle	75,000
8	Grenade launcher kit	40,000
9	.315 sporting rifle / 12-gauge gun / single-shot gun (standard equipment)	30,000
10	Glock 9 mm pistol	30,000
11	9 mm carbine/pistol/revolver	25,000
12	Radio set	7,000
13	Launcher 13 /16 / smoothbore gun / grenade launcher ammunition	5,000
14	Remote control device/Improvised explosive devices	3,000
15	Explosive substances	2,000 (per kilogram)

16	Hand grenade/gelatin explosives	500
17	All types of ammunition/Detonators	100 (per kilogram)

(b) For the recovery of 5 kilograms or more of improvised explosive devices, a reward of ₹15,000 will be provided to the surrendered Naxalite insurgents; for the recovery of 10 kilograms or more of improvised explosive devices, a reward of ₹25,000 will be provided.

(c) For the recovery of a large weapons cache belonging to Naxalite insurgents (all equipment related to a weapons manufacturing unit, such as lathes, cutting machines, drilling equipment, generators, etc.; automatic weapons caches; and explosives caches of 20 kilograms or more), a reward of ₹100,000 will be provided to the surrendered Naxalite insurgents.

The government also puts explicit prices on the weapons and equipment of Maoist guerrillas, which is why the Sonu–Satish group took a large quantity of weapons from the party organization; after surrendering and handing over the weapons, they could also receive an additional “**recovery bounty.**”

Regarding the government’s training of undercover agents, the local Indian media have also been outspoken. The Navbharat Times published a related report:

Sanjay Chaturvedi, “Major NIA Action in Chhattisgarh: Agency Files Chargesheet against Four Naxalites,” *Navbharat Times*, January 4, 2026, <https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/state/chhattisgarh/raipur/national-investigation-agency-action-in-chhattisgarh-agency-files-chargesheet-against-four-naxalites-for-killing-confidential-soldier/articleshow/126332907.cms>

When the National Investigation Agency (NIA) brought charges against four Maoist members, it disclosed a case involving the killing of a “**confidential soldier**.” Confidential soldiers are usually recruited by the police from among local youths to collect intelligence and assist anti-Maoist operations in the Bastar region.

The local state government has extensively recruited and trained undercover agents in rural areas. It is inevitable that Maoist guerrillas would impose harsh repression on these personnel. We take the Peddakorma incident, which occurred on June 17, 2025, as an example:

The incident can be traced back to March 14, 2025, when 17 Maoist members defected from the organization and surrendered to the Bijapur district police.



(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1379)

Among these 17 people who surrendered was a married couple: Dinesh Modiyam, member of Divisional Committee (DVCN) and Jyoti Tati, member of Area Committee (ACN). They were publicly denounced by Samta, spokesperson of the CPI (Maoist) Southern Divisional Bureau, who accused them of fleeing and surrendering to the police after taking away the party organization’s money.

Dinesh Modiyam had close ties with the police and engaged in anti-communist activities after accepting an amnesty offer. In his hometown, Peddakorma village, he trained a group of anti-Maoist undercover agents. **In retaliation, Maoist guerrillas violently suppressed the village's undercover agents on June 17.**





(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1940 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1941)

A squad led by Vella, the Maoist local commander, arrived in the village on June 17. They captured a group of undercover agents, and, after convening a “people’s court” public trial, executed three people on the spot; several other villagers involved in undercover activities were publicly denounced and beaten. After the incident, the security forces arrived in the village, and, under military escort, the families transported the bodies out of the village by tractor. From interviews with news reporters, we learned that the village head and some villagers supported Maoists. However, relatives of Dinesh Modiyam, the former Divisional Committee member, who had surrendered to the police, along with some other villagers opposed to the Maoist organization, plotted assassination activities. The Maoist guerrillas and these anti-Maoist individuals in the village had a long-standing feud; previously, Maoist members had come to their homes and accused them of plotting to kill the head of village.

After the incident, the Communist Party of India (Maoist) Gangalur Area Committee issued a Press Release:



भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी)

गंगालूर एरिया कमेटी

प्रेस विज्ञापनी

बीजापूर जिला, पेड्डा कोरमा गांव में गध्दार दिनेश के परिवार को पहाले भी जनआदालत में रख कर उन्हें 5, 6 बार समझाया गया, फीर भी नहीं सुधरे बीजापूर एसपी जितेन्द्र यादव, गध्दार मोडियाम दिनेश के नेतृत्व में कुछ छात्रों व बच्चों को गोपनिक सैनिक, स्माल टीम बनाकर, सूचना देने के लिए तैयारी कर उन्हें गांव में ही रखा गया। उन्हें पहाले ही हम समझकर पकड़े हैं, और पूछताछ करने के बाद जन आदालत में रखा कर मोडियाम जुंगू, मोडियाम सोमाल, माड़वी अनिल को खत्म किया गया। इने पहले भी कहीं बार समझाया गया फिर भी नहीं समझे। हमारे पीएलजीए के ऊपर कहीं बार हमला करने के लिए सूचना पुलिस को दिये हैं। इस लिए उन्हें पकड़कर हत्या किया गया। इनकी हत्या का जिम्मेदारी सरकारी, पुलिस अधिकारी जितेन्द्र यादव, गध्दार दिनेश, मनिष, संतोष ही हैं। इनके जैसे कोई भी व्यक्ति काम करेगा तो उन्हें भी यही सजा मिलेगी।

मोडियाम जुंगू को 25 हजार रूपए दिये कुछ दिन के बाद 25 हजार एसपी देने का था, कुछ रूपये को बैंक में रखने का गध्दार दिनेश, जुंगू से वादा किया था, मोडियाम सोमाल को 2 महिना ट्रेनिंग दे कर 10 हजार रुपये देखकर स्माल टीम में रखा, माड़वी अनिल को भी इसी टीम का सदस्य था, इन्ही के साथ 10 लोग थे उन्हें भी पकड़कर जनआदालत में रखकर समझाये और उन्हें सोड़ दिये हैं। हम सभी तबकों से अपील कर रहे हैं, वैसे इन्टेलीजेन्स गोपनिक

सैनिक व जन विरोधी कामों पर ना जाये अपने अपने जिन्दगी जीने का सोचिए अपना अधिकार को छनने वाले सामंतवाद, दलाल नैकार शाही पूंजीपति साम्राज्यावाद को देश का सम्पति को सौम्प रहें हैं, हिन्दुत्व फासीवादी सरकार के खिलाफ लड़ेंगे।

जनयुध से आपरेशन कगार को हारायेगे।

पीएलजीए जिन्दाबाद।

नवजनवादी क्रान्ति जिन्दाबाद।

माओवादी जिन्दाबाद।

भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी)

गंगालूर एरिया कमेटी

(For Chinese translation, see https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1971)

Summary of the statement:

The police chief of Bijapur district and the traitor Modiyam Dinesh colluded to organize a secret military squad in the village made up of students and children, provide intelligence to the police, and attempt to attack People's Liberation Guerrilla Army fighters stationed in the village. The Maoists had previously brought them before the "people's court" and admonished them five or six times, but they stubbornly refused to repent. The Maoists therefore decided to strike first. On June 17, led by Comrade Vella, a divisional committee (DVC) member, they entered the village in the morning and arrested them. After convening a public trial before the "people's court," they executed three police informants on the spot (all three were relatives of the traitor Modiyam Dinesh), while more than ten other accomplices were released after being denounced and criticized.

Education messengers (Shiksha Doot) in rural areas were also a focus of government attention. As the "intellectuals" of rural areas, members of this group left their villages through various opportunities and received higher education. The government specially appointed them as "education messengers" to carry out grassroots education work. However, during their teaching service, some teachers colluded with the military and police to conduct undercover activities, and consequently faced armed suppression by Maoist guerrillas. **We will illustrate this with the following example:**



Maoists executed a police informant in Sukma district, August 27, 2025
(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2145)



Bastar Talkies, “Maoists and the Government Should Listen to These Educational Messengers (माओवादियों और सरकार को इन शिक्षादूतों की बात सुनना चाहिए),” September 4, 2025, *YouTube*,
<https://youtu.be/jvyBEKGRWf8>

After the Maoists executed the “education messengers,” a New Delhi Television (NDTV) reporter went to the scene to conduct interviews. Upon hearing the news, numerous local village teachers came and disclosed relevant information to the reporter.

The head of the Education Messengers Association told reporters that rural teachers receive extremely low pay, only ₹13,000 a year, and that their wages cannot be paid on time. Because it is difficult for them to obtain permanent status and they are overlooked in regular teacher recruitment, this group essentially consists of “temporary workers.” Their meager incomes have led some to take dangerous risks and earn extra money by colluding with the police.

The official further revealed that there are quite a few teachers in the association colluding with the police. At present, five or six have received warnings from the Maoists, while another one or two have been taken to a “people’s court” for denunciation. Meanwhile, the government is also implementing the “Niyad Nellanar” (Your Village) scheme, but in areas

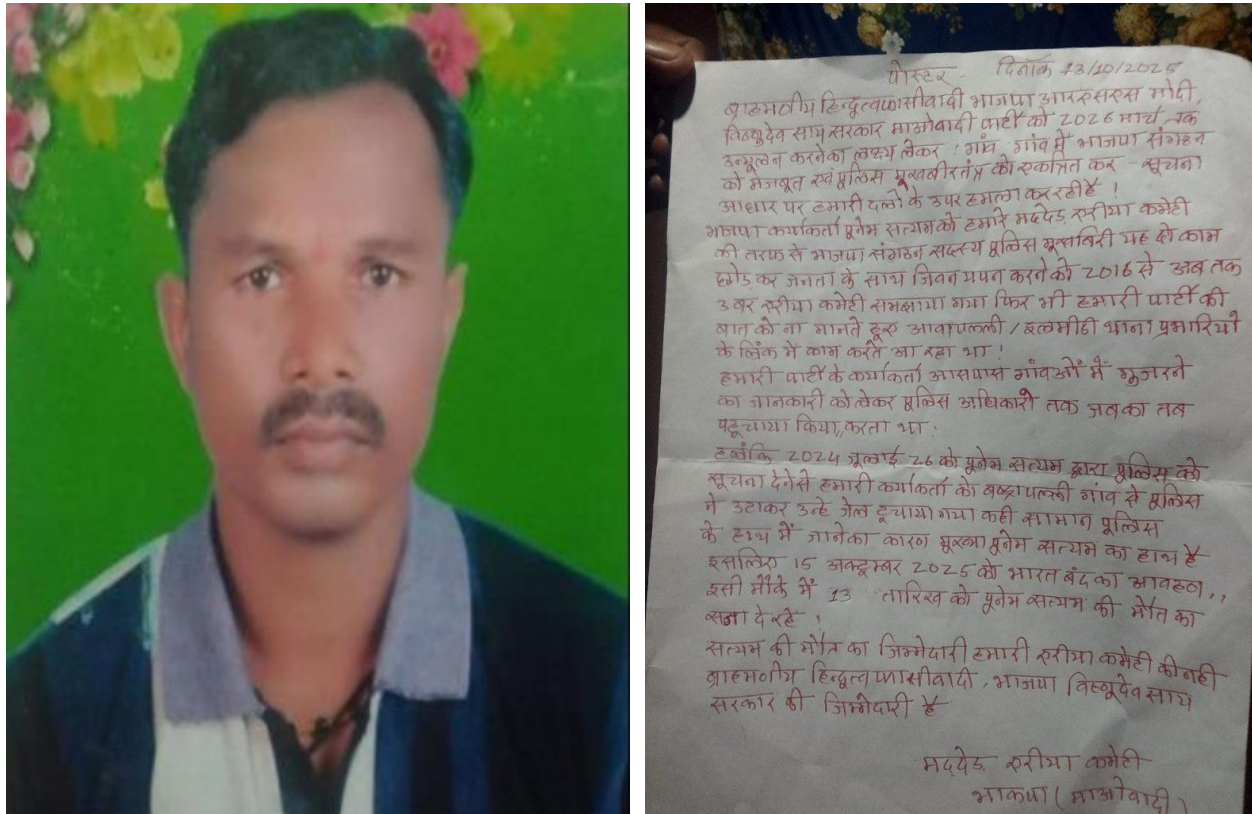
where the Maoists are active, government personnel dare not enter and simply have the “education messengers” carry out field surveys and other work. Some of the interviewed teachers also mentioned that after an “education messenger” was executed, government officials and police turned a blind eye and provided no compensation to the victim’s family. Finally, other interviewed teachers appealed simultaneously to the Maoists and the government through the reporter, urging the government and police not to induce them to act as informers, but to keep their distance from them. They made clear that if any teacher in the association colluded with the police, the association’s president would counsel the teacher or expel them directly; the consequences would be borne by the individual and would not implicate anyone else in the association.

In addition to execution, the Communist Party of India (Maoist) also punishes police informants by expelling them from the village:



Maoists expelled a villager who acted as a police informant in the Tushwal area, March 5, 2025
(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1365)

The Communist Party of India (Maoist) also carried out attacks against government/party members and police; the following are some cases:



Maoist guerrillas executed a Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) member in Bijapur district, October 13, 2025

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2437)

When the Maoist squad departed, it left a pamphlet beside the body accusing the deceased of being a police informant. The Communist Party of India (Maoist)'s Madded Area Committee (Madded ACM) claimed responsibility.

Pamphlet contents:

Poster - Date: 2025.10.13

The Brahmin-Hindu fascist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), Narendra Modi, and the Vishnu Deo Sai government have set the goal of eliminating Maoists by March 2026. They are strengthening Bharatiya Janata Party organizations in various villages and establishing networks of police informants, launching attacks on our forces based on intelligence they obtain.

Bharatiya Janata Party member Punam Satyam has been warned three times since 2016 by our Madded Area Committee to abandon his two roles as a Bharatiya Janata Party member and police informant and to coexist peacefully with the people. However, he ignored our warnings and continued to cooperate with officers from the Awapalli / ilmidi police stations. He often reported to the police in the past on the activities of our party in nearby villages. On July 26, 2024, because Punam Satyam provided information to the police, our comrades were arrested in Baddapalli village, and some supplies fell into police hands. Therefore, we call for a general strike on October 15, 2025, and during this period, on the 13th, sentenced Punam Satyam to death.

Responsibility for Satyam's death lies not with our Area Committee, but with the Brahminical Hindu fascist Bharatiya Janata Party / Vishnu Deo Sai government.

Communist Party of India (Maoist)
Madded Area Committee



Maoists killed a member of Indian National Congress with an axe in Lingapur village, May 12, 2025
(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1684)

Naga Bhandari, member of Indian National Congress and Marudbaka district housing cooperative manager, went to Lingapur village on Sunday May 11 to attend a social gathering. At around 11:30 p.m., Maoists attacked him and hacked him to death with an axe by the roadside. The deceased had served as deputy village head three times.



1 police officer was stabbed and seriously injured by Maoists in Padedda village 2025. 6. 23

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1956)

A police officer from Bijapur district was purchasing supplies at the market in Padedda village. Taking advantage of the crowded market, a Maoist plainclothes squad attacked the officer from behind with a sharp weapon. He was seriously injured and collapsed unconscious on the ground.

Military Production by Guerrillas During the Counter-Encirclement Campaign

The Indian authorities has imposed a military blockade and an economic blockade on the Maoists, and built military camps along key transportation routes in rural areas to enable the army to maintain a long-term presence and rapidly mobilize troops nearby for routine counterinsurgency operations in surrounding areas. In the cities, the National Investigation Agency and local police has intensified their searches for underground party members, and attempted to cut off the Maoists' channels for obtaining supplies from urban areas. Under this dual assault in rural and urban areas, the Communist Party of India (Maoist)'s armed struggle faces an exceptionally difficult environment.

The weapon production of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) require substantial funding. Faced with the enemy's layers of blockade, where did the money come from? We can find the answer in the following documents:

How Does it Work

However, it is one thing to create a political structure but quite another to find out how it actually operates. I was told that elections to RPCs are held every three years. And those RPCs select members for ARPCs. I knew also that on an average up to 15 RPCs constitute ARPC. RPC holds a general body meeting where accounts are shared and reviewed. Similarly ARPC accounts are discussed in extended meetings of all the RPCs which come under it. In both RPC and ARPC members have right to recall any office bearer if he or she is found wanting in any respect. But I wanted to know what an ARPC budget looked like. The area where we were, there were 14 RPCs, each RPC had roughly 160 households thus in the ARPC there were approximately 3000 + households. There were 15 members in the ARPC. Niti a woman comrade was the division committee member in charge of the Janatam Sarkar. Shivnath was the president of the ARPC and Balmati its vice president. Head of the finance department was Naresh, while Sushila was

head of the PR department and member of party area committee. Each ARPC has a standing committee where the president, vice president, finance department head as well as defense department head are members. I asked to see the budget for 2009. This is what it looked like:

On the income side it showed Rs. 10 lakh and one thousand. This was made up of Rs. 3,60,000 tax on contractors, Rs. 500,000 allotted by Jantam Sarkar and Rs 250,000 collected through work days or shram daan by the area households. On the expenditure side the budget showed that they spent Rs 506,935 towards defence, Rs 140,250 for agriculture, Rs 100,000 for health, Rs 10,000 for education, Rs 60,000 for trade and Rs 5000 for public relations. Why the expenditure on defense was high and education pittance, I asked? Niti explained that since 2004 when decision was taken to shift the responsibility for PLGA and people's militia on JS the expenditure incurred for kit (three pair of uniform, oil, soap, toothpaste, washing soap, comb, gunpowder, bows and arrows, and food) was borne by the ARPC. As for low expenditure on education Shivnath said that it was only because they had not been able to find a "guruji" for the schools run by the JS. As party cadres filled in the role they did not have to spend money on paying salary or more than what was needed to run the evening schools. I asked them if I could be shown details of how the money was spent on agriculture. The expenditure comprised money spent on fishery, plants, seeds, papaya, lemon, mango and guava. Some were items purchased from the individual farmers and distributed among those who needed it. However, fishery and seeds and plants were meant for development of pisciculture (this ARPC had four ponds for fishery and 7 wells) and providing seeds to poor peasants who could not afford to buy them or those who for some reason needed help.

...

This was party's policy, I wanted to know what is their revenue income? Is it Rs 1400 cr or more as the government claims? Raju laughed to say that if they had so much they would be able to do so much more. Infact if there was social peace and they were able to carry out their various programs they may be able to reach that revenue figure. Most of the money is collected in form of 'royalty' on tendu patta, bamboo, tamarind,

other forest produce. Revenue accruing from looting of bank or confiscation of wealth are far less. Yes they do tax some of the companies or contractors which operate in what they describe as 'guerilla zone'. Officials call this extortion they call it tax. It really is of no consequence, except that their sources are indigenous and not external, which even government is forced to concede. In this sense it is in the time honoured tradition of patriotic revolutionaries. It is also worth recalling that thirty years of party's intervention has brought about a sea change in wage rates as evident from significant hike in price of picking/cutting tendu leaf, bamboo, tamarind etc. Thus the levy charged by the party from adivasis is not exorbitant or a burden. There is some anecdotal reference made also to how much revenue was generated from fish cultivation. In south Dantewada it was said that a RPC earned Rs 5 lakh in income from fish cultivation! This could mean that other RPCs too must be earning income, less or more? In the ARPC I was in their fish income was less than Rs 1 lakh. It would appear, however, that independent generation of income was unevenly distributed across DK but there was certainly some generation. It could also depend on access to market. Because of war situation and restriction on entry and exit it is likely that many of the goods which otherwise could have been sold in Haats and generated income were being consumed inside. This must impact RPC and ARPC income. Significantly, I was told that JS is contemplating setting up a paper plant to meet its need since purchasing and transporting paper has become a problem. Bamboo is in abundance in the area and so is water. They can do without bleach or at least keep its use to bare minimum and only hurdle is power generation. If they are able to ensure generation of power or generate power through micro hydel project, which are not too difficult to install and technology or rather technical expertise readily available inside they might be able to overcome even this problem. The ingenuity, enterprise and ambition of the JS is quite remarkable.

Gautam Navlakha, "How Does it Work?" and "I Need Some Answers," in *Days and Nights in the Heartland of Rebellion*, online version [here](#).

The author, Gautam Navlakha, conducted field research in the Maoist base area in 2010 and wrote this work after completing his investigation. The article mentions that the Revolutionary People's Committee's main financial revenues came from agricultural production and taxation in the base area; some agricultural products were sold at markets for profit. Some contractor companies in the guerrilla zone were also taxed. These measures enabled the Maoists to accumulate substantial funds to support the revolutionary struggle.

The Maoists deploy underground party members to infiltrate cities in order to develop underground organizations, gather intelligence, or procure supplies. The activities of underground party members are highly confidential and little is known about them externally; we can obtain only limited information about Maoist underground party activities through reports in some media outlets.

Pawan Tiwari, "Two Naxalites Were Living in a Rented House Under False Identities; Police Were Shocked When They Reached the House, and the Man Had Worked at an Official's Residence," *Navbharat Times*, September 26, 2025, <https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/state/chhattisgarh/raipur/two-naxalites-arrested-from-raipur-for-hiding-their-identities-and-living-in-a-rented-house/articleshow/124146105.cms>

Rashmi Drolia, "Maoist Couple Working as Urban Network Arrested in Raipur," *The Times of India*, September 26, 2025, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/raipur/maoist-couple-working-as-urban-network-arrested-in-raipur/articleshow/124165006.cms>

In September 2025, the police disclosed an incident involving Maoist "urban network activities." A couple were arrested by police in Raipur, the capital of Chhattisgarh. The two had been renting using fake identity documents. The man had also worked as a driver and security guard in the homes of several senior officials. Police seized two mobile phones, several hundred grams of gold, and more than ₹100,000 in cash from them.

The image contains two separate mugshot-style photographs. On the left is a man with dark, short hair, wearing a light-colored collared shirt. On the right is a woman with dark hair pulled back, wearing a yellow top with a patterned border. Both individuals are looking directly at the camera against a plain, light-colored background.

A photograph showing a collection of items laid out on a blue tarp in an outdoor setting. The items include several mobile phones (some flip phones, some smartphones), stacks of cash, a bag of snacks, a box of instant noodles, and other miscellaneous items. Two large blue barrels are visible in the background. The items are arranged in a way that suggests they are being displayed or inventoried.



Supply list:

Explosives; bullets; radio walkie-talkies; feature phones and smartphones; USB drives; memory cards; analgesic injections; oral rehydration salts; vitamin supplements; medicines; food and daily necessities; and large quantities of medical products.

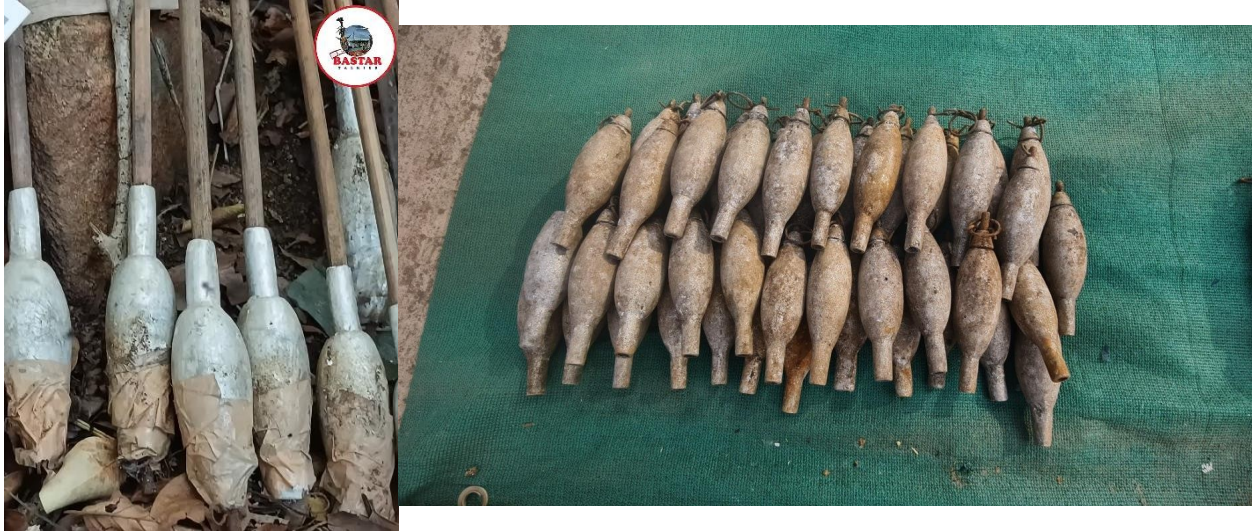
11 laptop computers; ₹600,000 in cash; 8 walkie-talkies/feature phones; PSP handheld console; radio; printer; chargers; rechargeable batteries; discs; bullets; USB drives; electrical wire; multimeters; explosives; Maoist revolutionary literature and propaganda banners.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2852 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1585)

The Communist Party of India (Maoist) guerrillas rely primarily on improvised weapons, supplemented by captured weapons. Weapons are typically distributed by combining a small number of captured military rifles with large quantities of improvised weapons to augment firepower. Based on the information compiled by the channel, we will survey the guerrillas' arms-manufacturing capabilities, proceeding from light to heavy weapons.

Light weapons:

Explosive arrows: the arrowhead is a small bomb equipped with an impact fuze and a safety pin



(For details, see: <https://youtu.be/sSCe7nYPmI8> https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2941)

Improvised single-shot rifles (air-rifle conversions):



(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1795)

Improvised single-shot rifles/pistols (metal-part assembly):





(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1351 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2592
https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1468)

Improvised single-barrel shotguns/caplocks:



(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1289)

Improvised single-barrel shotgun (rifle-grenade variant [far left]):



(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2135)

Heavy weapons:

Improvised large rifle-grenade launchers:







(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1698 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2055
https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1724 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1393)

Improvised rocket launchers/mortars:



(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2180 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2193)

Weapons-manufacturing equipment/raw materials:



(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1563)



Welding machines; detonators; detonating cord; generators; welding rods; bench vises; grinding discs; and other raw materials and equipment used for weapons manufacturing.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2462)





1 vertical milling machine; 2 improvised mortars; 94 improvised rifle-grenade warheads; 12 complete improvised rifle grenades; 3 bench vises; 1 manual grinder; 6 wooden rifle stocks; 4 solar panels; 80 steel pipes; scrap iron material; 1 iron pipe for a directional improvised explosive device; a gas-cutting nozzle; a metal mold pot; a drilling bit; trigger components; and explosives.

During a sweep in Sukma district, security forces seized a small Maoist weapons factory, September 26, 2025.

(For details see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2375)



15 improvised single-barrel shotguns/rifles; 1 improvised single-shot pistol; 1 large grenade launcher; 1 large hand-operated drill; 1 small hand-operated drill; 2 welding protective masks; 20 meters of electrical wire; gun barrel (steel pipe); hammer; 4 grinding discs; screw drill; gasoline blowtorch; 17 bench vises; chisel; axe; and machined components.

Security forces seized a batch of hidden Maoist weapons and equipment during a sweep in Sukma district, November 4, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2546)





Maoist weapons-factory supplies include:

584 steel pipes (0.5 inches); 588 steel pipes (1 inch); 70 steel pipes (1.5 inches); 30 steel pipes (2 inches); 11 short iron pipes (1.5 inches); and 3 steel pipes (2.5 inches).

140 solid aluminum rods (0.5 inches); 32 solid aluminum rods (2 inches, weighing 8 kilograms each); and 30 solid aluminum rods (3 inches, weighing 22.5 kilograms each). 1 ton in total.

61 large improvised rifle grenades; 21 small improvised rifle grenades; 46 improvised arrow bombs; 14 empty SLR rifle magazines; and 1 empty pistol magazine.

2 electric drills; 1 electric water pump; 5 kerosene blowtorches; 310 cutting wheels; 4 packs of large screws; 1 pack of small screws; 6 three-prong power sockets; 1 single-button light-switch component; wooden spikes; and iron nails.

1 pair of welding pliers; 1 electronic balance scale; 44 motorcycle wheel spokes (steel rods); 5 sheets of sandpaper; 2 angle grinders; 1 grinding tool kit; 40 kerosene-stove cleaning needles; 11 packs of stove gaskets; 5 grinding wheels; 5 motor belts; and other machinery components.

Security forces seized a hidden Maoist weapons-factory warehouse during a sweep in Narayanpur district.
(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2941)

Materials left by Maoists:

6 large batteries; a solar inverter; lithium batteries; improvised howitzers (muzzle-loading type); detonating cord; RDX explosives; electrically initiated detonators; fire detonators; firecrackers; improvised hand grenades; crystalline sugar; improvised gun barrels; iron

rods; improvised arrow bombs; rifle bayonets; iron pliers; iron rods; steel pipes; rebar cutters; electrical wire; copper wire; angle-grinder discs; iron buckets/plastic buckets; cooking utensils; files; steel wire; steel plates; textiles; hook-and-loop fasteners; and backpacks.

Security forces seized a batch of Maoist supplies for weapons manufacturing during a sweep in Bijapur district, October 1, 2025

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2389)





Supplies left behind by Maoists:

51 improvised muzzle-launched grenades; 100 bundles of high-voltage aluminum wire; ordinary electrical wire; 50 steel pipes; 20 pieces of sheet iron; 40 iron plates; and 5



improvised landmines.

Security forces seized a batch of weapons-manufacturing materials buried by Maoists during a sweep in Bijapur district, October 14, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2435)

The content above is merely the tip of the iceberg of the military-industrial manufacturing carried out by the Communist Party of India (Maoist). More detailed information can be found on the People's War—Chinese Broadcast channel.

Tunnel Warfare and Mine Warfare

Tunnel Warfare:

During the counter-encirclement campaign, Communist Party of India (Maoist) guerrillas dug and constructed numerous **foxholes, bunkers, and tunnels** in base areas/guerrilla zones to evade encirclement campaigns by the military and police and to store supplies. **The following are examples:**







(For details, see https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1563 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1513
https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1531)

The guerrillas usually place supplies in containers and bury them underground, install wooden supports, cover them with tarpaulin, cover them with soil, and scatter leaves and weeds over them for camouflage. **The following are examples:**



(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1989 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2201
https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1374)

The guerrillas once dug a trench tunnel facility several hundred meters long; the following is a reporter's **on-site account**:





(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1520)

To prevent the security forces from conducting sweeps, Maoists would also construct additional **spiked foxholes**:



The security forces had previously seized some iron nails, wooden boards, and wooden spikes during a sweep operation.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1368)

Mine Warfare:

In the current armed struggle of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), landmines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) have become the primary weapons for inflicting casualties on enemy forces. The research, development, and production of various types of bombs occupy a central position in its military-industrial system. Given the objective reality that the enemy is stronger while we are weaker, the guerrillas lack the ability to engage in conventional positional warfare against the military and police. In most cases, when faced with large-scale enemy sweeps and mountain searches, the guerrillas can only retreat. Under such circumstances, landmines and improvised explosive devices become important weapons for blocking military and police advances and carrying out mountain ambushes.

The guerrillas obtain raw materials for explosives mainly in two ways: **first, through capture; and second, by using civilian products to manufacture them through crude methods. The following are examples:**



In the lower-left corner are large firecrackers purchased by the guerrillas, from which gunpowder and ignition fuses can be obtained.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2221)



Bagged black toner(can be used as a combustion enhancer)

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2960)



Maoist guerrillas also use fertilizer to make explosives.

During a sweep in Sikramba village, security forces seized 125 kilograms of explosives (ammonium nitrate powder) from Maoists, August 2, 2025

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2076)

Maoist guerrillas also attacked mining companies, seized controlled items such as detonators, detonating cord, and plastic explosives, accumulated large quantities of supplies and greatly increased the explosive power of landmines. The following are relevant news reports:

Anupam Mishra, “Suspected Naxals Loot 1.5 Tonne of Explosives in Odisha, Police on High Alert,” *India Today*, May 28, 2025, <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/odisha-naxals-loot-explosives-truck-sundergarh-central-reserve-police-force-2731886-2025-05-28>

“Criminals Hijack Truck Carrying Explosives in Sundargarh Dist,” *Times of India*, May 27, 2025, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhubaneswar/criminals-hijack-truck-carrying-explosives-in-sundargarh-dist/articleshow/121446834.cms>

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1825)

May 27, 2025, a truck departed from an explosives warehouse near Itma in the Badagaon police station jurisdiction, transporting several tons of explosives to a quarry in the Langalkata area. On the way to the Banko quarry, it was intercepted by eight Maoist fighters at around 10 a.m. near the Langalkata area. The hijacked vehicle then headed toward Saranda Forest on the Jharkhand border. After the vehicle entered the forest, more than a dozen Maoist fighters arrived to help unload the cargo. The 150 packages of “stick gel explosives” (plastic explosives) on the truck were seized, and the driver was subsequently released.

After the incident, the security forces conducted large-scale search-and-sweep operations in the mountains, and recovered some of the explosives that had been buried underground and concealed because they could not be transported away in time. **The following are examples:**



(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1834 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1842)



In Chaibasa area, security forces seized 18,000 detonators that the Maoists had previously seized from a mining company, July 1, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1989)



During a sweep in Giridih district, security forces seized detonating cords buried by Maoists, September 26, 2025

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2372)

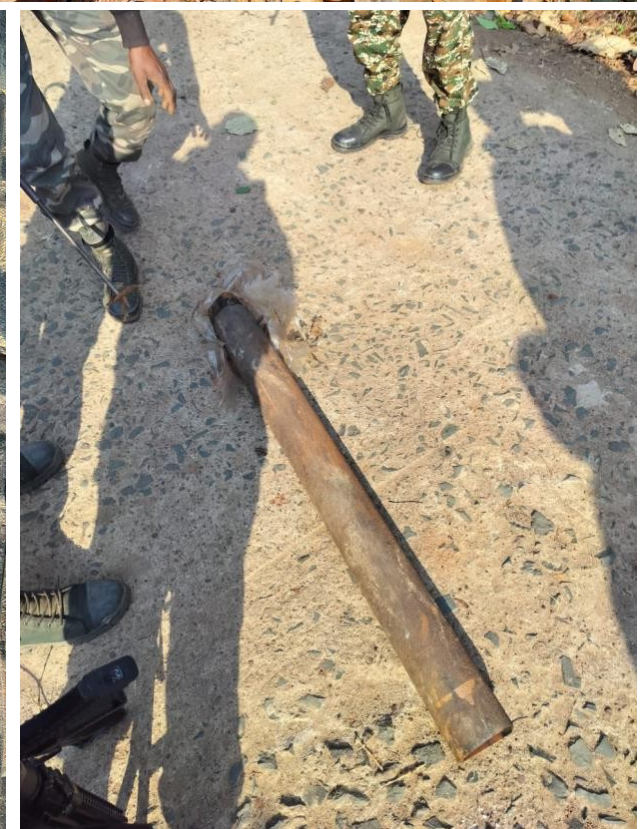


During a sweep in Gaya area, security forces seized detonators and detonating cords buried by Maoists.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/3030)

Maoist guerrillas are adept at using various civilian products to manufacture various improvised explosive devices. **The following are examples:**





“Rice-bin bombs” and “Pipe bombs” manufactured by Maoists, which could be remotely detonated via wires.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1985 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2038
https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1658 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1577)



Remote bomb detonator manufactured by the Maoists (modified car key [bottom right])

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1374)



“Pressure-cooker bomb” manufactured by Maoists, sealed with tape and buried underground (wire-detonated).

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2960)



“Glass-bottle cluster bombs” manufactured by Maoists. Bottles are filled with flammable and explosive liquids such as gasoline or alcohol; detonators, explosives, or improvised grenades are inserted; the bottle mouths are sealed with tape; and detonating cord are used for remote detonation.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2983 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/3018
https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/3043)





Maoists also manufactured extra-large improvised explosive devices, weighing several dozen or even more than one hundred kilograms. Using large plastic barrels as containers, these large IEDs are filled with explosives, and generally buried near roads. The guerrillas can even dig channels from the muddy ground on both sides of the road to beneath the road surface, without damaging the concrete pavement, and bury the explosive device in the middle of the road.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2972 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2513)

The Maoists use large mines to ambush military and police vehicles. **The following are examples:**





Nine security forces soldiers were killed by a Maoist-planted landmine in Bijapur district on January 6, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1220 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1227)

Examples of injuries caused to military and police personnel by small landmines:





(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1382 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1690
https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2083 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2417)

Anti-Infrastructure Expansion Operations

In order to suppress Maoist guerrillas and pave the way for mining conglomerates to plunder natural resources in the future, the Indian authorities has carried out large-scale infrastructure construction in Maoist-affected areas—including building roads and installing internet base stations. At the same time, benefiting from this, the anti-communist forces have also been implementing “fortress tactics” in rural areas. They have built numerous military camps in the rural areas where the Maoists are active, controlled key transportation routes, ensured the long-term stationing of security forces, and facilitated the rapid mobilization of nearby troops for routine sweeps of surrounding areas. **The following is footage filmed by reporters visiting the military camps:**







(For details, see: https://youtu.be/ZUR5FJ_iQ18 <https://youtu.be/calkiXVyl4o>)

These military camps are essentially rudimentary fortresses, with barbed wire installed around the perimeter, trenches dug, and earthen walls built. The camps are also equipped with mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles (MRAP) to counter Maoist land-mine ambushes.

As can already be seen from the content of Chapter One, the Indian authorities are carrying out large-scale infrastructure development in areas influenced by the Maoists not because they have had a change of heart, but to facilitate the future plunder of natural resources and serve mining conglomerates. Under the dual pressure of capitalist expansion and military encirclement and suppression, the Communist Party of India (Maoist) was forced to respond, as reflected in the guerrillas' acts of sabotage against government infrastructure and mining projects.

Maoist sabotage at mining sites:





Maoist organization in Latehar district burned eight vehicles and pieces of equipment belonging to a mining company (including two drilling machines, four cars, and two water tankers). The worksite belonged to the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI), which is under the Ministry of Coal of India and is responsible for coal-mining projects, March 3, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1670)

Maoist sabotage of road construction projects:

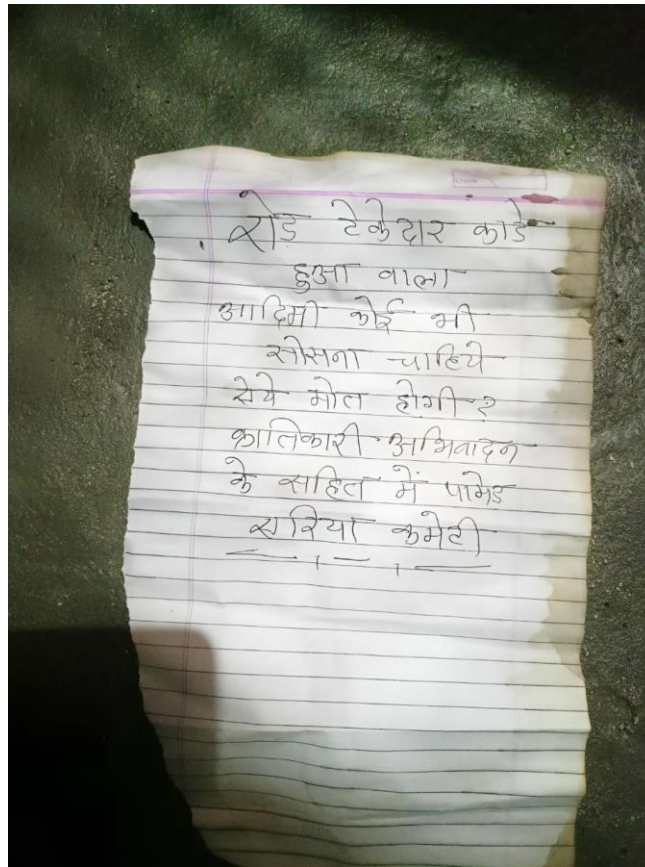






Maoists burned two construction vehicles in Orsapath village and killed a foreman responsible for road construction. The project belonged to the “Prime Minister’s Village Roads Scheme” (PMGSY), April 30, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1652)



Maoists executed a road contractor in Bijapur district. Beside the body was a note left by the Communist Party of India (Maoist)'s Pamed Area Committee (Pamed AC), warning other contractors not to continue construction in the area, December 8, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2694)



Maoists used explosives to destroy the piers of a small bridge in Saranda district, causing cracks in the bridge deck and roadway, October 10, 2025.

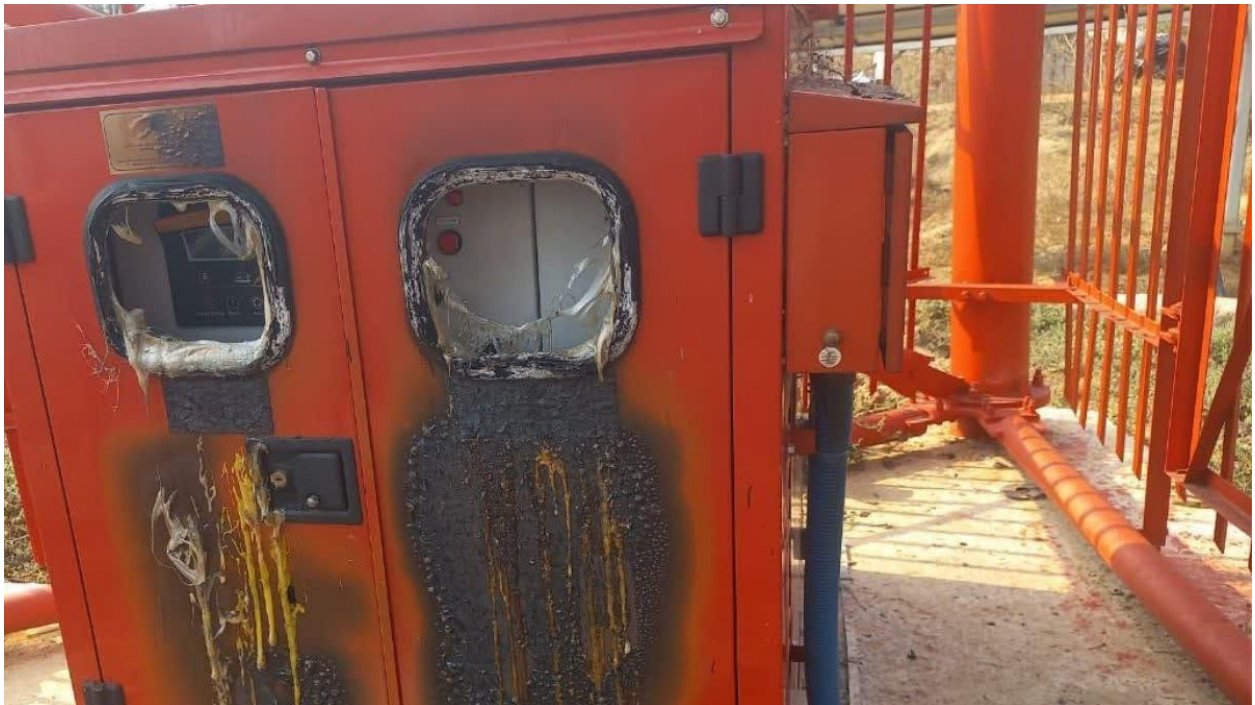
(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2412)



Maoist guerrillas felled trees to block the road in Saranda area and hung a banner at the site, March 15, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2461)

Maoist sabotage of telecommunications base stations:



(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1509)





(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2422)





Maoist guerrillas burned down a cellular tower in Bahada village, October 13, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2439)

On the night of Monday, October 13, more than a dozen Maoists arrived in Bahada village, doused the cellular tower equipment with gasoline and set it ablaze, then put up posters at the scene protesting Operation Kagar.

Poster content:

Resist the brutal fascist repression campaign and state terrorism continuing under “Operation Kagar”; call for “Resistance Week” activities from October 8 to 14, 2025, to ensure the success of the one-day general strike to be held on October 15, 2025, in Bihar-Jharkhand, northern Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, and Assam!

— Communist Party of India (Maoist), Eastern Regional Bureau

Stop arresting and killing our plainclothes and unarmed Party workers and fighters; otherwise, we will retaliate against police and paramilitary forces personnel in the same manner!

— Communist Party of India (Maoist), Eastern Regional Bureau

Key Leaders of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) Martyred in 2025

In November 2025, the Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) issued a Press Release, which was published on its website by the left-wing media outlet Avani News. The statement summarized the people who martyred in the armed struggle in 2025.

Central Military Commission, Communist Party of India (Maoist), “Let Us Celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the PLGA,” *Avani News*, 2025, https://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/Statements-2025/2025-11-14_CMC_Eng.pdf

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

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

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

This article was published in early November 2025 and recorded the deaths of eight Central Committee members. By December, however, two more Central Committee members had martyred, bringing the total to ten.

Information on Ten Martyred Central Committee Members of the Communist Party of India (Maoist):



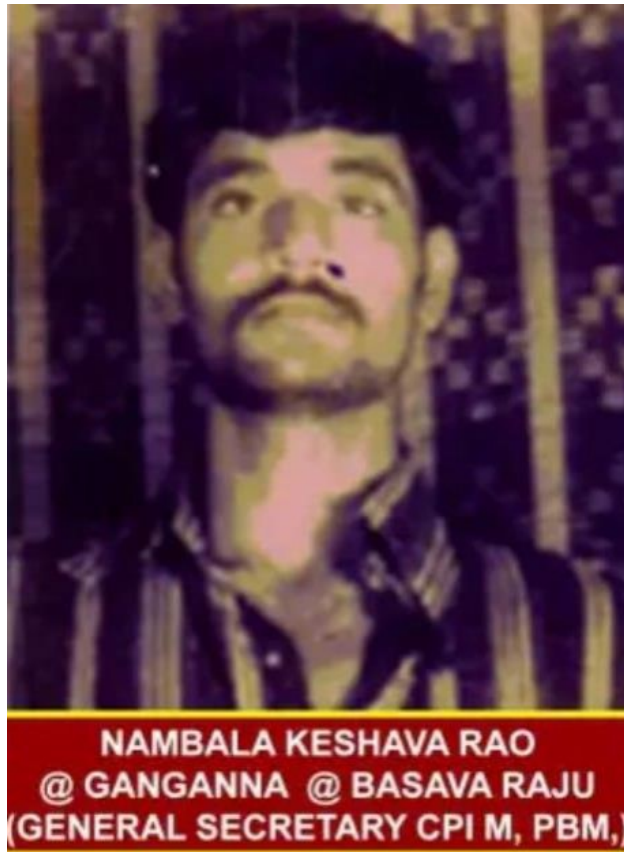
Comrade Chalapathi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), also known as Jairam. He was martyred on January 20, 2025, along with 13 Maoist members in the Gariyaband district.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1263 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1256)



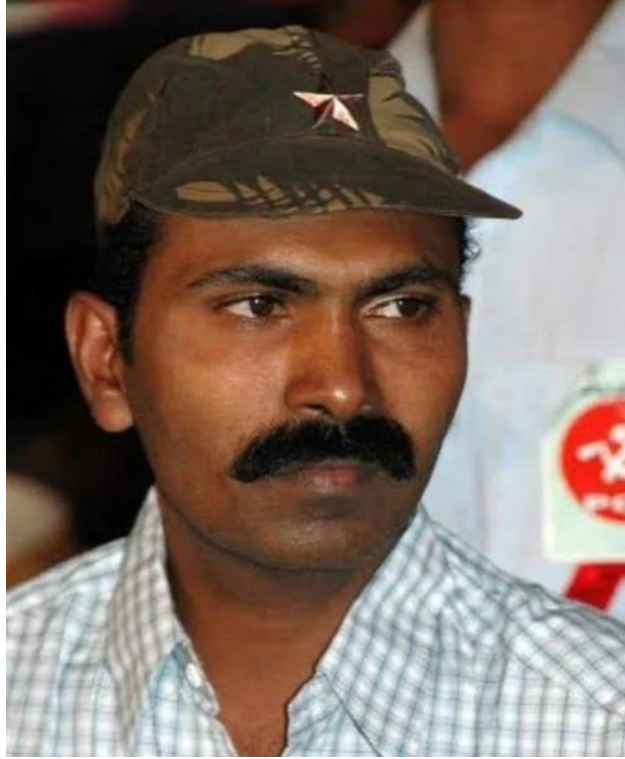
Comrade Prayag Manjhi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), also known as Vivek. He was martyred along with seven Maoist members in Bokaro district on April 21, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1594)



Comrade Basavaraju, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), originally named Nambala Keshav Rao. He was martyred along with 27 Maoist members in the Abujhmad region on May 21, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1750 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1763)



Comrade Gajarla Ravi Gajarla Ravi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) and secretary of the Andhra-Odisha Border Special Zone Committee (AOBSZC Secretary). He was martyred in action in East Godavari district on June 18, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1934 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/1964)



Comrade Manoj, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), also known as Modem Balkrishna. He was martyred along with 9 Maoists in Gariyaband district on September 12, 2025

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2265)



Comrade Sahdev Soren, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist). He was martyred in Hazaribagh district on September 15, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2302)



KOSA @ Kadari Satyanarayan Reddy
Central Committee Member (CCM)
CPI (Maoist)



RAJU @ Katta Ramachandra Reddy
Central Committee Member (CCM)
CPI (Maoist)

Comrade Kosa, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), previously known as Kadari Satyanarayan Reddy; Comrade Raju, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), previously known as Katta Ramachandra Reddy. They were martyred in Narayanpur district on September 22, 2025

(For detail, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2349 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2370)



Comrade Madvi Hidma, member of Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist). He was martyred in Andhra Pradesh on November 18, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2621 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2668)



Comrade Ganesh Uikey, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) and secretary of the Odisha State Committee, previously known as Pakka Hanumantu. He was martyred in Odisha on December 25, 2025.

(For details, see: https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2730 https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2738
https://t.me/PeoplesWar_zh/2763)