

Decade Long Achievements and Successes of PLGA

PLGA was born on December 2, 2000 by learning from the positive and negative experiences of Naxalbari, Srikakulam, Debra, Gopivallabhpur, Punjab, Birbhumi, Sonarpur, Kanksa, Gaya-Hazaribagh struggles that were waged to end the feudal and imperialist exploitation from India, by synthesizing and imbibing the progressive experiences of armed agrarian revolution that is ongoing in states such as Bihar-West Bengal (now renamed as Paschim Bang), Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Dandakaranya (DK) and with the inspiration of our beloved martyr comrades Syam, Mahesh and Murali. Since the day of its inception PLGA had been a challenge to the enemy. The mass base of the PLGA posed a great challenge to the enemy. Even while facing many ups and downs and suffering several losses, it gradually overcame all these and has basically fulfilled its role efficiently as a People's Army in People's War (PW). It achieved the anticipated progress in this first decade. There are small, medium and big attacks among the hundreds of military attacks conducted by it on the enemy in this period. While these attacks have supported each other, all of them have together taken the PW to new heights. In these attacks more than two thousand central and state special police, paramilitary and commando forces were wiped out and PLGA had seized nearly 2, 500 weapons and more than one lakh rounds of ammunition. Let us take a look at some of the battle operations where the enemy forces were wiped out and weapons were seized.

2001

Lakshmipuram Night Ambush

On February 1, 2001, at 7.20 p.m. a night ambush was conducted in Lakshmipuram of Gummalakshmipuram mandal of Vizianagaram district (dt) falling under Andhra-Odisha Border (AOB) zone. Our red fighters blasted a mine under the front part of the bus in which APSP forces were traveling. Two APSP constables died and 16 were severely injured.

Yellamanda Raid

On March 5, 2001, a platoon level of PLGA forces successfully raided a Special Task Force (STF) camp at 5 p.m. in Yellamanda village (Pileru mandal, Chittoor district) of AP. The 16 policemen at the camp kept their weapons in the camp and were playing volley ball when the guerillas attacked. So the police had to run away. The camp was occupied by the guerillas. They seized 9 auto, semi-auto and ordinary rifles along with 513 rounds of ammunition and a bullet-proof jacket.

Uppalada Raid – Another blow on the enemy's weakness

On March 12, 2001, PLGA forces raided a Special Armed Police outpost in Uppalada village near Parlakhimidi, the district headquarters (HQ) of Gajapati dt (Odisha, AOB) that was specially established with 11 policemen to contain Naxalite activities. Two policemen died and four were injured. Guerillas seized 8 SLRs, one 9 mm pistol and ten tear gas grenades.

Chintakarrapalem Ambush

On April 19, 2001, a section level of PLGA forces conducted a courageous raid on Greyhounds and district reserve forces numbering 70 that were walking between Chintakarrapalem and Singavaram villages (Y. Ramavaram mandal, East Godavari dt, AOB). A SI and four Greyhounds police men died and an ASI and two constables were injured.

Mavi Raid

On May 29, 2001, PLGA forces conducted a raid on Mavi police station (PS) situated 12 km away from Aurangabad district HQ in Bihar. One policeman died and five were severely injured. Nearly 400 armed red fighters conducted this raid and seized 12 rifles, a sten gun, a carbine and also some ammunition successfully.

Piparwara Ambush

On July 8, 2001, PLGA conducted an ambush at Piparwara (Chatra district, Jharkhand) in which three policemen were injured. Guerillas seized 10 rifles and ammunition.

Eturu Nagaram Raid

On July 28 (Martyrs' Memorial Day), 2001, PLGA forces raided the Eturu Nagaram PS [Warangal dt, North Telangana (NT)] with directional mines and created sensation. Though the aim was missed at hairsbreadth, due to the tremors of the mines four police died and seven were injured. This raid led to heavy changes in enemy fortifications.

Remidicharla Ambush

On August 1, 2001, PLGA forces blasted mines

Kalimela-Motu Twin Raids

On August 9, 2001, PLGA joint forces of DK and AOB conducted twin raids most courageously on Kalimela and Motu police stations (Malkangiri division, AOB). PLGA forces numbering more than a company simultaneously conducted these raids. The raid on Kalimela was successful while that at Motu failed. In Kalimela raid four policemen died and 15 were injured. In this brave raid PLGA guerillas seized 43 guns and 3679 rounds of ammunition. In Motu raid two policemen died and seven were injured. However, martyrdom of comrades Kranti Ranadev [Prakash, Division Committee member (DVCm), South Bastar, DK], Vijay (LGS commander, East Division, AOB) and Mallesh (PLGA member, DK) in this incident is a heavy loss to the PLGA.

aiming at a jeep in which police were traveling at Remidicharla village in Bollapalli mandal (Guntur dt, AP). All the ten police men in the jeep died a dog's death.

Srisailam-Sundipenta Twin Raids

PLGA forces raided at a company level the two adjacent police stations at Srisailam and Sundipenta towns situated at the heart of Nallamala forests in AP during the summer TCOC (Tactical Counter-Offensive Campaign) of 2001. These twin raids were conducted to mark the formation of PLGA. Though information about this three and half hour raid had reached Atmakuru DSP office within one and half hours, police did not dare to come to the place of action. Surprisingly, the enemy had vacated the weapons in these stations situated in tourist places just ten days before, fearing that the guerillas may raid them. This happened in many police stations and camps in AP and NT in those days (for eg, Pagidyala, Nandigama, Duscharti, Bellampalli) and this indicates how much the enemy feared the PLGA. However, PLGA could seize 11 weapons and 175 rounds of ammunition.

Garhwa Ambush

On October 4, 2001, PLGA guerillas blasted mines aiming at a jeep in which CRPF jawans from Barga camp [Garhwa dt, Jharkhand (JH)] were traveling. In this incident, four jawans including Sadar DSP died on the spot. Three jawans were injured.

Jagpura Ambush

When PLGA blasted a police jeep near Jagpura village (Patna dt, Bihar) under Dhanwara PS limits six policemen died. Prior to this PLGA conducted a deceptive attack and lured the police into its trap. Seven rifles were seized.

Belagunj Ambush

On November 22, 2001 PLGA conducted an ambush near Belagunj (Gaya dt, Bihar) in which five Bihar military police men were wiped out. PLGA

red fighters seized seven rifles. In the TCOC conducted from October to December in 2001 in Bihar-Jharkhand (BJ), apart from the above mentioned Garhwa, Jagpura and Belagunj ambushes, two more ambushes were conducted and a total of 25 police had been wiped out by the PLGA.

Raid on NCC camp

In end November 2001, PLGA forces raided the NCC camp in SSN college in Narsaraopet town (Guntur dt, AP). Guerillas successfully seized the thirty rifles that were brought just a few days back for the cadets and also an LMG. This raid was conducted after traveling a long distance from the movement area and this created confusion among the enemy.

2002

Gorkha Ambush

A LGS of PLGA blasted a police jeep that was traveling from Konta to Bhejji near Gorkha village under Bhejji PS limits (South Bastar division, DK). In this ambush conducted as part of TCOC, three police men died and four policemen including a DSP were seriously injured. The police could not withstand the firings of the guerillas and ran for their lives. This ambush is significant because using this opportunity People's Militia members advanced into the killing ground and seized two SLRs and two .303 rifles and handed them over to the PLGA forces.

Adigoppula Ambush

On July 23, 2002, PLGA attacked Greyhounds police near the forests of Adigoppula village in Durgi mandal (Guntur dt, AP). It was a surprise attack conducted with claymore mines. While four Greyhounds policemen died a dog's death, three more were hospitalized with serious injuries. People were happy because this was the first attack on the police after 'Talks' with the government in AP failed and the notorious Greyhounds died.

Saranda-1 Ambush

On December 19, 2002, all the three forces of PLGA at a platoon level conducted one of the bravest ambushes on a joint patrolling party of Jharkhand Armed Police and district police numbering 72, two kilometers away from Digdha village in Manoharpur block (West Singhbhum dt, JH). Three police vehicles were attacked with mines. Later the battle continued for more than two hours. Thirteen police men including two police inspectors, two SIs and a havaldar died there. Amidst firings PLGA command issued orders to the police to surrender and all the rest of the policemen dropped their weapons and surrendered. Our red fighters seized 32 weapons and 2008 rounds of ammunition. This ambush helped the advance of Saranda area movement a lot. The morale of the enemy forces dipped temporarily. Party, PLGA ranks and the people were filled with enthusiasm.

Lohradih Attack

On August 10, 2002, red guerillas shot dead four policemen in Lohradih village (Rohtas dt, Bihar).

Srirampuram Ambush

A mine was blasted by the guerillas near Srirampuram village on the borders of Srikakulam-Odisha border in AP (AOB) and nine CRPF jawans died. Ten jawans were seriously injured. Guerillas killed an informer in that village and lured the police. CRPF jawans came for combing in two jeeps and a truck to trace the guerillas. As soon as one of the jeeps reached a culvert, guerillas blasted the mine.

Anakapalli-Chodavaram Twin Raids

On August 22, 2002, PLGA forces conducted twin raids on Anakapalli and Chodavaram police stations (Visakhapatnam dt, AOB). This raid was conducted to expose the farce enacted by the Chandra Babu government in the name of Peace Talks. These raids had a good political impact in AP. The government had to strengthen the security arrangements of police stations in the plain areas too. Guerillas seized 13 weapons and 242 rounds of ammunition in these raids. Saramanda Chittibabu who worked as an informer, home guard and a constable in the anti-naxal squad was caught as a prisoner in Anakapalli PS. He was a notorious constable who attacked *Sangam* leaders, looted people's properties, tortured people and was involved in forming informer networks. He danced on the dead bodies of martyrs and drew sinister delight. In spite of several warnings from the people he continued his misdeeds and the government felicitated him with an award for this. A people's court put him on trial and pronounced death sentence on him.

Maredmilli Ambush

PLGA forces took a RTC bus into their control and diverted it into the forest to lure the police during the Maredmilli ambush (East Godavari dt, AOB). On

September 9, 2002, CRPF jawans came for combing and the waiting guerillas blasted mines targeting their vehicle. Five CRPF jawans were wiped out while 14 jawans and special, civil policemen including a CI and a SI were seriously injured.

Ambush in Palamau District

Eleven policemen were wiped out in an ambush conducted by PLGA forces in Palamau district. The policemen who lost their mind with this attack killed three villagers and propagated that they had killed naxalites.

Ambush in Hazaribagh District

In an ambush in Hazaribagh dt (JH) eleven policemen died and fifteen were injured.

Raid in Dhanbad District

On October 31, 2002, PLGA forces attacked an armed police outpost in Dhanbad district (JH). Twelve policemen died in this raid where women guerillas participated in great numbers. Red fighters seized 16 SLRs and 2000 rounds of ammunition. This raid was completed in just fifteen minutes.

Lamarnak Ambush

On November 20, 2002, PLGA guerillas blasted mines under a bridge on Daltongunj-Mahuatand road in Latehar district (JH) targeting a police patrolling jeep. A SI, four special police, two *havaldars* and the jeep driver died in this blast.

2003

Bara Raid

On January 24, 2003, all the three forces of PLGA at a company level courageously attacked a police camp at Bara under Naubatpur PS limits (Patna dt, Bihar). The enemy was wiped out using fires. In this three-hour battle one head constable died and three were injured. Guerillas seized 17 weapons and 638 rounds of ammunition.

Alipiri Ambush on AP Chief Minister Chandrababu Naidu

On October 1, 2003, a Special Action Team (SAT) conducted a well-planned and most courageous directional mine attack very nearby the Alipiri entrance under the hill on the Tirupati-Tirumala road in AP. The vehicle in which Chief Minister Chandrababu Naidu was traveling turned turtle, one MLA was seriously injured and one minister, another MLA and the car driver were slightly injured. This incident deeply worried the Indian ruling classes. It was proven that PLGA would be at the back of the people's enemies. SAT has once again proven through this incident that if the guerillas transform their strengths, talents, bravery and courage into guerilla tactics and use them, it is possible to face the enemy however strong he may be. It declared that for each tactic of the enemy there would a counter-tactic, that under the strength of the enemy are hidden many of his weaknesses and that if the PLGA concentrates with determination and attacks, the enemy is bound to lose and the PW is bound to achieve success. The joy of the oppressed masses knew no bounds as people's enemy Chandrababu was taught a fitting lesson.

Murdonda Ambush

On February 2, 2003, PLGA conducted a planned attack on CAF police traveling in a private bus coming from Basagudem (South Bastar Division, DK) near Murdonda village. A CAF commander and three jawans were killed in this ambush. As the police had used a mother and her three children as human shield, they had also died in the cocktail fires thrown by the guerillas. This was totally unexpected and unfortunate. In this action PL-2 section deputy comrade Bhaskar was martyred. Four SLRs and some rounds of ammunition were seized by the guerillas.

Lodipur-Sahugunj Raid

On March 18, 2003, all the three forces of PLGA at a company level attacked the Lodipur-Sahugunj police camp near Mavu Bazar on the Kurdha-Tekari road in Bihar. In this attack our red fighters used fires (cocktails) as weapons. In this one-hour attack four policemen were injured. Fifteen rifles and 809 rounds of ammunition were seized by the PLGA.

Bejjankiwada Ambush

On August 3, 2003, PLGA blasted a mine near Bejjankiwada (Malkangiri dt, AOB). Ten policemen were wiped out and another seven were injured.

Kuneru -1 Attack

On August 27, 2003 PLGA guerillas attacked railway policemen traveling in a passenger train near Kuneru railway station in Komarada mandal (Vizianagaram dt, AOB) and seized four .303 rifles, 200 rounds of ammunition and two walkie-talkies.

Kummariguda Ambush

In Bhamragarh taluq (Gadchiroli dt, DK), people's guerillas razed down road rollers to lure the police. As expected a platoon level of crack commandos from their battalion at Pranahita camp set out for combing from Aheri. On August 29, 2003 PLGA blasted the first of the five jeeps near Kummariguda. Five C-60 commandos died and two were injured.

Dhaba Ambush

On September 8, 2003, PLGA attacked with mines policemen traveling from Chutia PS to Tilautu PS in a private vehicle near Dhaba (Rohtas dt, Bihar). Ten policemen died on the spot. Of these, eight belonged to the district reserve police and two belonged to Bihar Military Police (BMP). Among the dead are a CI and a SI. Later guerillas seized six SLRs, one sten carbine and ammunition.

Kothagora Ambush

When special police forces belonging to

Chandrapura Raid

On April 14, 2003, PLGA attacked the railway PS at Chandrapura railway station (Bokaro dt, JH) in broad daylight at 11 a.m. The raid party members entered the railway station as ordinary passengers. All assault groups became alert after commander combed his hair as per pre-decided signal. The raid started after clapping hands. All the groups conducted surprise attacks on the police and before they could recover, the guerillas brought under their control everything including the sentry post. All the police men were pushed into a room and kept under control. All the weapons in the armory were seized. The action was completed within 8 to 10 minutes and the raiding party retreated safely. Twenty-three .303 rifles, two 9 mm pistols, one .38 revolver and 350 rounds of ammunition were seized by the guerillas.

Geedam Raid

On September 13, 2003, red fighters conducted a brave raid on Geedam PS (Dantewada dt, DK) situated on NH-16 between Jagdalpur and Bijapur. Three policemen died and seven were injured. 13 SLRs, seventeen .303 rifles, one .303 grenade launcher, three grenades and 994 rounds of ammunition were seized by the guerillas. Comrade Ramdas was martyred in this raid.

Bandwan PS (Purulia dt, Paschim Bang) were combing in Kothagora forests, guerillas blasted a mine on October 10, 2003. The operational commander of the enemy forces died on the spot in this blast.

Barda Ambush

On October 28, 2003, the main force of PLGA ambushed the CRPF forces traveling in three gypsy vehicles on the Narayanpur-Anthagarh main road (North Bastar division, DK). The first of the bullet-proof gypsy vehicle was completely damaged in the mine blast and three CRPF jawans died on the spot. The injured deputy commandant succumbed to his injuries in a Delhi hospital. In the firing done by the enemy coming in the vehicles behind, member of North Sub-Zone and Platoon-1 commander comrade Kunjami Aitu (Raju) was martyred.

Modugupal -1 Ambush

On November 29, 2003, PLGA attacked the convoy of Rajendra Pamboi, the SC, ST Commissioner at cabinet level near Modugupal on Bijapur-Bhopalpatnam road. Six policemen and a jeep driver died on the spot. Among the dead is an Assistant Commandant. Within a few seconds of the blast, the seizing group advanced rapidly to the road and seized an AK-47, five SLRs, two grenades and 340 rounds of ammunition. The civil police at the back of the convoy were badly shaken with this guerilla attack and did not fire though they had weapons. They acted as if they were ordinary people and escaped from there.

Japla Ambush

Six policemen were wiped out in an ambush conducted near Japla [Bihar-Jharkhand (BJ) Special Area].

2004

Belpahad Ambush

On February 26, 2004, guerillas lay in ambush and blasted a mine targeting the Eastern Frontier Rifles (EFR) combing in Belpahad forests (Purulia district, Paschim Bang). Four jawans including EFR Commandant and four district reserve policemen died a dog's death.

Night Ambush on Telugu Desam Parliamentary leader Erramnaidu

This was an action conducted by the Special Action Team (SAT) of the PLGA on Kolkata-Chennai NH-5 road (Srikakulam dt, AOB). The team planted mines in a complete plain area in the most secret manner and conducted the ambush on April 19, 2004, at 1 am. Our Team blasted mines near Singupuram targeting the convoy of Erramnaidu while he was returning from an election meeting to Srikakulam district headquarters. Erramnaidu's back was broken and he was seriously injured. Police in his security were slightly injured. Police officials were deeply agitated by the manner in which this ambush was conducted.

Bharatpur Ambush

This ambush was conducted under Sankargarh PS limits in Ambikapur area (North CG) on April 21, 2004. PLGA conducted this ambush on the security forces accompanying the election personnel of Lahsunpat and Jokapat villages who were returning after finishing their electing duties the previous day. This ambush was conducted by blasting nine mines near a culvert in Bharatpur forests. CAF 6th battalion platoon commander and two jawans died. An assistant platoon commander and two jawans were injured. Later PLGA seized two SLRs and a .303 rifle from the police.

Lalgarh Ambush

In an ambush conducted by the PLGA in Lalgarh area (Medinipur district, Paschim Bang) six policemen belonging to the EFR died and four were injured.

Magebail Raid

On October 7, 2004, a raid was conducted in Magebail village of Sringeri Taluq (Chikamagalur district, Karnataka). A police outpost was established in Magebail village as part of providing security to the land lords who stood in opposition to the people's struggles in the movement area. The guerillas seized a SLR and a .303.

Rania Ambush

In an ambush conducted by the PLGA at Rania (Ranchi district, Jharkhand), five policemen died and

Koraput Campaign

Koraput Campaign remains a milestone in intensifying PW and developing People's Army. Conducted in an unprecedented manner in the history of the New Democratic Revolution (NDR) in India (with the exception of the First War of Indian Independence), this campaign shook the Indian ruling classes to the core. In 1930, the national revolutionaries under the leadership of Surya Sen conducted a similar raid on the police head quarters at Chittagong in East Bengal against the British imperialists. Seventy-five later, once again the Maoist People's Guerillas conducted a similar raid on the police HQ of Koraput district in Odisha on 6-02-2004 and created history. The reactionary ruling classes had announced that the police district head quarters in 12 twelve states were under threat after this campaign. Though they had seized weapons on a huge scale in the raid on Chittagong police HQ armory, those weapons were once again seized by the enemy in a cruel offensive by the British mercenary forces. But, in Koraput campaign, there was not a single trace of the weapons seized, foot prints of the guerillas nor any trace of the vehicles used by them. Except for an emptied Koraput district armory and other targets (town PS, treasury, district jail, rural PS, Kakirigumma PS, Lakimpur PS, Narayanapatna PS), strong rooms, the dead bodies of six CRPF jawans who died in Dadapadar mine and Dandabati booby trap blasts, the cries of injured jawans, a few drops of blood of an injured guerilla that spilled on the ground and dummy boards that read 'Beware! Mines here', there was no proof of the guerillas' presence there. PLGA forces seized 536 weapons and thousands of rounds of ammunition in this campaign. This daring PLGA striking force attack remained a nightmare to the ruling classes. This was a grand day of festival for the oppressed masses of India.

This was a great leap which helped bring a decisive change in guerilla warfare waged as part of the NDR in India. This campaign was conducted in a manner most unexpected by the enemy, i.e., 'an attack conducted on the West while pointing out to the East'. This was the first mobile warfare battle conducted by a weak People's Liberation Guerilla forces on a mighty enemy displaying the 'superiority of guerilla tactics' and 'excellent power' as taught by our great teacher comrade Mao. This campaign was conducted based on a vast mass base and the conscious support of the masses under the leadership of our Central Military Commission (CMC) that formulated a meticulous plan taking each and every small detail into consideration. After the strategic city of Koraput and all the crucial targets around it were brought to a stand still, the main assault was concentrated on the main targets of district HQ and its armory. Equipped with a proper application of the political-military line, conscious support of the people, people's armed forces that are ready to sacrifice their lives, grip over combat skills, weapon power and a scrupulous plan, our PLGA commanders, commissars and fighters could make the Koraput campaign successful by fighting back the 'pincer' attacks of the enemy while maintaining utmost secrecy, being highly mobile, working with a long term view and possessing determination, self-confidence and decisiveness. This campaign played its role in further strengthening and developing our political-military line that states that even a small force can defeat a bigger force and establish guerilla zones, guerilla bases and liberated areas.

Heenathghat (Chandauli) Ambush

With the aim of ending white terror in south Uttar Pradesh and creating red terror, PLGA forces inflicted a huge blow on the enemy forces near Heenathghat on the Chandra Prabha dam in Chandoli district on November 20, 2004. The plan was hatched with the expectation that the enemy would come to attack us if we conduct any attack on them. In order to lure the enemy, PLGA forces attacked a forest range office at Manjigai under Navgarh PS limits in Chandauli district on November 18 and five .303 rifles were seized. As expected on 20th morning, police reached the ambush site at 6.30 am in a Marshall jeep, a police van and a lorry. As the lorry at the back was blasted, sixteen policemen and the driver died on the spot. Their weapons were seized. Three AK-56 rifles, three SLRs, two .303s, a grenade launcher and 304 rounds of ammunition etc were seized.

Saranda -2 Ambush

The brave Saranda -2 counter offensive battle was a resistance operation conducted against the cruel encirclement-mopping up campaign carried on constantly by the central and state governments as part of 'Joint Operational Command' (JOC). After the planned annihilation of our PLGA squad in Lango village in East Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, the exploiting ruling classes named it as 'Sendra' (meaning hunting wild animals in *Santhali*) and conspired to carry it on as a model all over Jharkhand. In the JOC meeting held in Delhi they decided to conduct campaigns like Sendra and Salwa Judum (meaning collective hunting in the name of 'peace' in *Koya*) all over the revolutionary movement areas. Particularly, they tried to egg on Adivasi people against revolutionaries and make them part of this hunt. They decided to implement Sendra in West Singhbhum district (JH) and handed over the command to SP Praveen Kumar. People's *darbars* were conducted in several villages under his leadership. They issued orders to *Munda* and *Ganjhu* village heads to form village defence squads. They decided to start Sendra campaign in Saranda forest on March 3, 2004. But people including *Mundas* and *Ganjhus* belonging to the three panchayats inside Saranda forest were determined to oppose this. Police could not gather people how much ever they tried on March 3, 2004 for the Sendra campaign and so it failed.

In spite of this, the suppressive campaign was carried on severely. Repression and atrocities were carried on in the form of arrests, sending to jails, inhuman tortures etc. It became difficult to advance the struggle without fighting back this encirclement-suppression campaign. Saranda -2 ambush could be mentioned as a PLGA operation that defeated this enemy offensive.

Our party committees and commands formulated a plan to lure the enemy into the interior part of our area to give a death blow to the enemy in this operation. As part of this, on March 31, 2004, a PLGA unit went into the rear of the enemy and conducted a successful raid on Bada Jamda outpost. It seized all the weapons of the enemy. As the enemy was in a mood to attack, he was expected to come definitely into our area to take revenge. The enemy exactly made all preparations as expected and started the offensive on April 7. As soon as the enemy entered the ambush site, PLGA forces attacked the enemy vehicles with mines. Though the first vehicle was missed, the second vehicle was blasted with precision and eight of them died on the spot. However the main enemy forces were outside the ambush site, so they took positions and began attacking our PLGA forces. Face to face battle with the enemy began. Our comrades were not deterred and firmly resisted the enemy killing several of them and seized their weapons too. As enemy forces were either killed or injured in large numbers, the rest of them turned back and began running away. The guerillas chased them. By then, additional forces arrived and surrounded the guerillas from the rear. More than half the comrades were surrounded. They had to fight for a long time to break this encirclement. Most of the guerillas managed to break the encirclement and escape. But, new comrades were caught up in the encirclement between firings from both the sides. Some comrades advanced again to save them. They fought fiercely putting their lives at stake and saved them. Many of the comrades were injured when the enemy encircled them and during the course of breaking the encirclement. Of them, four comrades – Platoon commander and our beloved comrade Jakiria, members Julius, John and Virendra were martyred.

The ambush was completely successful. PLGA seized 23 weapons including three LMGs. A total of 29 CRPF and JAP jawans were wiped out and 24 were injured. This battle terrorized the enemy forces and their constant offensive campaign was stopped. This ambush had a huge impact on the people. This increased the morale of the party, PLGA ranks and the revolutionary masses in our country.

five weapons were seized from them.

2005

Bhattitola Ambush

During the assembly polls of Bihar and Jharkhand in January 2005, PLGA ambushed the special police forces at Bhattitola village falling under Chattarpur constituency. Seven policemen died and the guerillas

successfully seized their weapons and ammunition.

Indrapur Khorri Ambush

On January 8, 2005, PLGA guerillas blasted a mine on Ramanujgunj-Vadral Nagar road targeting police coming in a jeep to Indrapur Khorri from Ramchadrapur PS in North Chhattisgarh (CG). A police inspector and two havaldars died. Two SLRs

Operation Talash

The enemy tried very seriously to conduct an attack with a company level of forces in the first week of September 2004 near Mespi village in Koyalibeda area (North Bastar, DK). However, none of the people who rowed the boats cooperated with them to cross the Mendki River. The police tried to cross the river on their own at one place but PLGA fired upon them and their attempt failed. A police batch tried to swim across by putting their weapons and material in a boat. Policemen who could not swim sat in the boat. It sank and a policeman drowned. The weapons in the boat also sank. As they were afraid they would become laughing stock if this news spread, they gave false statements that five naxalites had died and a police jawan had also died in an encounter.

Meanwhile a police batch attacked Mespi village and arrested three militia members. While the police were crossing the river in their return journey, a PLGA platoon harassed them. The enemy forces were scattered and they finally somehow managed to cross the river using cover fire and mortar shelling. Utilizing their confusion the three militia members who were arrested gave them a slip. PLGA lay in ambush as they expected the police to come back for their weapons. As expected, fifty policemen arrived under the leadership of the district SP and CRPF commandant. PLGA attacked them while they were crossing a small river. Seven jawans were injured including the SP and the commandant. People did not extend any kind of help to the police who were injured. But two thousand people from 10 to 15 villages participated in the 'Operation Talash' that was conducted by the PLGA to search for the drowned weapons. By then it was fifteen days since the weapons drowned. The PLGA and People's Militia sat in ambush on four paths to defend from enemy attacks. People searched for three days in the river at spate, swimming and searching inside the water at the bottom. Finally they could recover an AK-47, one LMG Insas and two SLRs from the river bottom. This whole campaign brought to the fore the creativity of the people. This indicates the increasing role of the people in PW. This proved one more time that how ever great might be the power of the enemy, the people and the PGLA would emerge victorious if they stand up bravely.

and some ammunition were seized by the PLGA. Later the jeep was razed down.

Venkatammahalli Raid

On February 10, 2005, PLGA conducted a surprise attack on Karnataka state police rifles force camp in Venkatammahalli. The sentry was killed in the first assault. Later they climbed the roof of the camp, removed the tiles and fired upon the jawans inside. A SI, two head constables and four constables died and three head constables and two constables were injured.

Dodraj Two-Person Ambush

In a Two-Person ambush conducted on the banks of the River Naibered near Dodraj village in Bhamargarh *tehsil* (Gadchiroli dt, DK) on February 22, 2005, eight Maharashtra C-60 commandos died and eleven were injured. Pranahita camp commandos came to Medpalli village to conduct an anti-naxal campaign in Bhamargarh area. They came with the purpose of catching any *Sangam* leaders if they come to the hen market in Dodraj village across the River Naibered. In order to prevent their boots from becoming wet while crossing the river, they stopped a Matador (van) they spotted that was going from Alapalli to Laheri and crossed the river in it. This

Bhimbandh Deliberate Ambush

In a big ambush conducted on January 5, 2005, on the mud path between Kundasthan-Bhimbandh villages under Khadagpur PS limits (Munger dt, Bihar) the district SP Surendra Babu and six policemen died. A carbine and a Mauser (pistol) were seized by the guerillas. On January 4, they attacked BMP in Kajra railway station in Lakhisarai district to lure the enemy to the ambush site. As Surendra Babu was an AP cadre and was trained in anti-guerilla warfare in the Special Police Academy in Hyderabad, he was very arrogant. After being appointed as Munger SP, he began giving statements that he would wipe out the Maoists and also intensified atrocities and violence on people. He used to say that white terror must be unleashed among the people to pull them away from the revolutionary path. So it became necessary to put a stop to this arrogance. The PLGA lured him with a trap and annihilated him. The death of this monster was celebrated by the people while people's enemies were terrorized. They sent begging letters to the party offering to surrender.

Navatola Deliberate Ambush

On May 30, 2005 PLGA conducted an ambush near Navatola adjacent to Bevartola in Darekasa area (Gondia dt, Maharashtra) in which nine police men died and one was injured. Guerillas seized six SLRs, two AK-47s, six grenades and other material in this attack. Between 1991 and 1993 this village was like a bastion for the revolutionary movement. So naturally this village became a target of enemy attack. Though the police tortured several people, they could not get any information about the whereabouts of the squad. On February 5, 1993, four minor girls – Pramila (14), Tarabai (13), Jaiwanta (16) and Sukbati (15) were abducted by the police and they went missing. When the police came to the village the enraged women, children and men beat them black and blue with rods and lathis. Sixty-three policemen could not face the fury of the people and ran away. Later police foisted false case on 22 women and men. This case was annulled in 2003 but still there is no trace of the missing girls. Now this village is displaced and a tank is being built in its place. The above ambush that was conducted in this backdrop enthused the people. This put a control over the belligerence of the enemy and increased the morale of the people and the revolutionaries.

helped the success of our ambush. Wiping out the enemy forces in big numbers by guerillas who were unarmed and in civil clothes is the specific feature of this ambush. This incident once again proved that if we can find out the weakness of the enemy, we can wipe him out in large numbers.

PLGA attack on the security personnel of Dantewada helipad

This was a sensational attack conducted by the PLGA for the first time in the district HQ of Dantewada in DK. A helipad was built in Dantewada for the landing of the helicopter carrying the governor of CG. On March 29, 2005, PLGA attacked the CRPF police who were deployed for the security of the helipad. As it was a day of carnival of Adivasis, the crowds were huge. Some PLGA comrades who went to the carnival studied the situation there and understood the weakness of the enemy. They went very close to the security jawans and suddenly

attacked two of them with knives. They seized two SLRs of the jawans and retreated safely in a route unexpected by the enemy. Though one of the injured jawan survived, this incident worried the enemy a lot while it enthused the people a lot.

Batgaon Raid

On 27 April, 2005, PLGA guerillas conducted a surprise raid at 7 pm on the Batgaon police outpost situated 40 kms away from the district HQ of Sarguja in North Chhattisgarh. Guerillas who came in two vehicles jumped from the vehicles and surrounded the outpost from four sides and advanced with rapid firing. The guerillas rushed directly to the armory, broke open the locks and seized the arms and ammunition there. Later they retreated in vehicles. Two policemen died in this raid and three SLRs, four .303s and thirteen other weapons and 350 rounds of ammunition were seized by the PLGA. This was the first successful raid conducted in North CG.

Kotrapal People's Militia initiates Bhumkal Abhiyan against Salwa Judum

The most reactionary Salwa Judum (SJ) campaign was started in the form of Jan Jagran Abhiyan on June 5, 2005. The 'Kotrapal' People's Militia gave it a fitting reply in its first phase itself. On June 18, after SJ meeting in Matwada village under the leadership of Mahendra Karma and local SJ leaders Korsa Suklu, Lekam Jillaram and others, hundreds of Salwa Judum goons pounced like a pack of wolves on Kotrapal village. They were torturing people, committing atrocities and were turning the village into a graveyard. The village *Sangam* leadership alerted the militia immediately. 3,000-strong People's Militia armed with traditional bows and arrows let the SJ goons come inside and conducted a surprise attack. They fought putting their lives at stake. Three SJ goons died and six were injured. People's Militia chased the goons for a distance of about four kilometers. Twelve goonda leaders were arrested and handed over to the party. One of them was annihilated according to people's verdict. This is a real people's rebellion, People's War. They demonstrated to the exploiting feudal and comprador ruling classes what the fighting power of a People's Militia really means. This incident put a check on the SJ campaign. Mahendra Karma and the BJP government were stunned.

Madhuban Surprise Raid Campaign – ‘Operation Dhamaka’

On June 23, 2005, at 1.15 pm, a company level of PLGA forces simultaneously attacked several targets – police station, block office, State Bank, Central Bank, counter-revolutionary and Sheohar MP Sitaram Singh’s house in the block centre of Madhuban (East Champaran dt, North Bihar). A police constable and a bank guard died in this attack. Four rifles and 120 rounds of ammunition were seized from the block office. The PS was burnt. They attacked the house of MP Sitaram Singh and seized 40,000 cash and some gold and silver. Later they hurled bombs and several rooms were destroyed. This whole operation was named ‘Operation Dhamaka’. In fact, this was a big blow to the enemy. This created tremors among the Bihar police and this impact was felt by the ruling classes at the center. The bureaucracy was stunned.

As it was market day, the total raiding party mingled with the crowds like ordinary people. Assault groups had completed their final recce of the targets too. Secret methods and camouflage were so proper that though 150 PLGA fighters were going around the market in preparation of such a big raid, none had any doubts. Attacks on all the targets began at the decided time more or less. First the block office was attacked, then the State Bank and then the house of reactionary Sitaram were attacked. The attack on the PS started a bit late. The sentry at the PS was annihilated and three SLRs were seized. Two of our comrades were injured. Though they could not seize cash from State Bank as they did not have the locker keys, they seized a double barrel gun from the bank guard. They seized 8.5 lakhs from the Central Bank. A double barrel gun was seized from Sitaram’s house. Thus with lightning speed the raid campaign was completed within 8 to 10 minutes successfully and the raid party retreated.

As it was daylight, the enemy understood the retreat direction. At an hour’s distance in the direction of retreat, 200 to 250 CRPF and BSF forces surrounded our raiding party at Fenara village where a PS was situated. A huge encounter took place from 2.30 pm to 7 pm. As only small arms were used for this surprise raid, big weapons were present only with the stop party to stop the additional forces. Though they had only 16 weapons (both small and big) our red fighters fought the enemy bravely, killed one CRPF jawan and a BSF jawan and broke through the enemy encirclement. Three comrades including platoon commander Rajender put their lives at stake in order to retreat the unarmed PLGA fighters safely and laid down their lives fighting. They could have retreated safely if they had wanted to. Two more comrades were martyred along with them and the number of martyrs increased to five. The comrade who was injured during the attack on the PS was also martyred. In this total campaign comrades Rajender (23) - platoon commander, Gaurav (31), Saurav (26), Mohammed Shabbir (23), Vaigna (22) and Jitender (22) were martyred.

After they retreated from there, on the third day our raiding party reached Piprahi village in Sheohar district. Nearly 500 CRPF and BMP jawans chased them and attacked by encircling the village. PLGA fighters were undeterred and fought them back. Using guerilla tactics very bravely they surrounded a whole enemy troop and shot dead a *havaladar* and a jawan. They seized a carbine and a .303 from them. So the police who were chasing them now ran for their life. The PLGA fighters chased them for a distance of one kilometer.

Karremaraka Ambush

On May 23, 2005, five policemen died in an ambush conducted by the PLGA on the Jagdalpur-Nizamabad NH-16 in Bhairamgarh area (Bijapur dt, DK). Eight jawans were injured. This ambush was conducted on CRPF forces that were traveling in two vehicles from Bijapur to Bhairamgarh as part of secret operations on Naxalites.

Vinjaram Ambush

On June 1, 2005, a mine was blasted between Vinjaram and Paddiguda villages on Jagdalpur-Bhadrachalam National Highway-221 in Konta

area (Dantewada dt, DK) and six jawans of CRPF including an assistant commandant died. Fourteen jawans were injured. Police started patrolling by walk from Errabore PS and reached the NH after traveling 18 kms. As they were dog tired they got into a jeep and a truck and started traveling towards Konta. This helped the success of the ambush. The truck traveling ahead was destroyed in the blast and the police coming at the back in the jeep took positions and started firing. Guerillas too fired formidably. As the CRPF assistant commandant died in this firing, the aggressiveness of the police came to an end.

Surprise Raid on Giridih Home Guard Armory

This was an unprecedented raid in Jharkhand. This raid was conducted on November 11, 2005, at 5 pm and was completed in just 14 minutes. This raid was conducted by battalion level forces of PLGA and this indicates the qualitative change in PLGA's strength. This gave a big blow to the police machinery. This was possible due to the formation of a true communist party in India – the CPI (Maoist) and the formation of a united PLGA under its leadership.

Under the leadership of Joint Operational Command (JOC), the Indian government is coordinating paramilitary and special commando forces like CRPF, BSF, SSB, STF in operations like LRP, Shikar, Eagle, Aman, Hilltop, Siddharth, Trango etc. and is resorting to atrocities like fake encounters, arrests and rapes on women. Sending informers, dividing people by luring them with money, making revolutionaries surrender, threatening their families, vicious propaganda and psychological warfare through pamphlets, posters and books are being intensified. The Giridih raid plan was formulated as a counter to this.

PLGA used the weekly market that was to be held on that day as a camouflage. PLGA attack was started with lightning speed on the entire police force. The sentry and the police were brought under control. Their weapons were seized. Within a few minutes red fighters transported the weapons from the armory to their vehicles. The aim was fulfilled before the stipulated time and the raiding party retreated. Seven stop parties were deployed in a pre-planned manner to stop the arrival of additional forces - from district HQ, Jamua PS, Mufisil PS, Pirtand PS, Nimiaghat PS, CRPF camps, Dumri PS, Bagodaral PS, Navada PS, Dhanbad, Bokaro and Hazaribagh – and provide protection to the raiding party during retreat. Ambushes were laid by destroying the retreat paths of PLGA. Railway crossing was closed. Thus the raiding party could retreat safely. A total of six policemen died and six were seriously injured. Eight were slightly injured. A reactionary died too. A total of one hundred and eighty .303 rifles, twelve 0.22 rifles, two revolvers and 2639 rounds of ammunition of various kinds, some material and some cash were seized.

Gampakonda Ambush

On June 25, 2005, PLGA forces blasted a mine near Gampakonda village in Kalimela area (Malkangiri dt, AOB) and ten CRPF and OSAP jawans traveling in the vehicle were wiped out. This demolition ambush conducted while the enemy repression was serious enthused the revolutionary masses very much.

Attack on SP Mahesh Ladda

PLGA blasted a mine in a completely plain area on the Kolkata-Chennai National Highway in Ongole

town (district HQ of Prakasam dt, AP) targeting district SP Mahesh Ladda. As the mine was blasted some time after his vehicle passed, the SP escaped narrowly. The movement area is more than 200 kms away from the spot. But the guerillas retreated safely.

Annihilation of 'Sendra' goons

On September 11, 2005, PLGA shot dead in Belvaghathi village (Giridih dt, JH) fifteen 'Sendra' goons who were carrying on massacres against revolutionaries.

Padedda Deliberate Ambush

For the first time, PLGA attacked a mine proof vehicle (MPV) in which the CRPF forces were traveling from Bijapur district HQ to Gangalur. It is significant that this ambush of September 3, 2005, was led by a woman commander. By then it was three months since the counter-revolutionary Salwa Judum campaign was launched. Villages were turning into graveyards. People were being hacked to death. Murders and atrocities were perpetrated on women in an unheard of manner in a civilized society. Incalculable destruction of property was on. Thousands of people were being displaced forcefully from villages. Padedda ambush is a counter-offensive operation taken up to overcome this situation. Two mines were laid in a planned manner with huge amounts of explosives to blast the enemy's MPV. When these mines were blasted the vehicle which was hyped as 'mine proof' by the enemy broke into two and the parts flew and fell at a distance. 24 CRPF jawans traveling in it died a dog's death and three were seriously injured. This incident had a very favorable impact all over the country. This helped sustain the morale of the people.

Jahanabad 'Operation Jail Break'

On November 13, 2005, two company level of PLGA forces conducted 'Operation Jail Break' on the district jail of Jahanabad in Bihar. As the district HQ came under the control of PLGA for two hours, the police and government machinery lost their mind. Though there were two companies of CRPF, BMP, district police and GRP forces in various places in the town (college, town PS, SP and DM office buildings, Circuit house, DSP and BDO buildings, SDO building, district judge building, district jail, police club, outpost, market committee building, GRP railway police outpost) the PLGA forces fought most bravely and literally laid seize on the town. As the attack did not start at the stipulated time and as there was an unexpected blast near police quarters (lines) due to technical reasons, the police got alerted first and opened fire on our team. By then none of our teams had entered the town. The police were gradually getting alerted all over the town. However with the orders of the commander to rush to the targets, our PLGA teams bravely and without wasting time rapidly rushed to their targets to grab the initiative from the hands of the enemy. Within fifteen minutes all of them reached their positions and gained control in all the places. Though the Ranvir Sena goons opened fire near the district judge building and the town police stations, with the resistance of our teams they escaped into houses and hid themselves. Meanwhile our attack on the district jail commenced. There was an exchange of fire. Two policemen died and two were injured. A police constable was injured at another place. The entire jail came under control after some time. Eight weapons and 265 rounds of ammunition were seized. One of the prominent leaders of Ranvir Sena was killed by the guerillas inside the jail itself. As another of them tried to escape, he was killed too. A total of 388 inmates were released from the jail. Meanwhile comrade Ashok (PM) was martyred in the firings at police quarters. Another comrade Indal (Sub-zone member) was seriously injured and died later.



People throng to Jahanabad Jail after 'Operation Jail Break'

(inset) the Raiding Forces of PLGA

‘Operation Akash’ – Raid On NMDC Explosives Godown

An explosives godown belonging to the NMDC (National Mineral Development Corporation) is situated near Eerralu village in Kailash Nagar area (Dantewada dt, DK). PLGA conducted ‘Operation Akash’ on February 9, 2006, with the aim of abating the fascist oppression going on in the name of SJ, of solving the problem of scarcity of explosives to some extent and for seizing the weapons of CISF jawans deployed in security duties at the godown. Eight CISF jawans died and eight were injured in this operation conducted in the most courageous and secret manner with the support of hundreds of People Militia forces. This operation gave us a good experience in killing the sentries at the top of the towers. 19 tonnes of explosives, fourteen SLRs, one 9 mm pistol and 2430 rounds of ammunition etc were seized. This was the first time in the history of PLGA that tonnes of explosives along with modern weapons were seized. As explosives reached the guerillas on a large scale, it helped a lot in intensifying the guerilla warfare. As ‘Bhumkal Militia’ was formed at the same time, explosives became an uncontested weapon in the hands of the thousands of People’s Militia forces. As PLGA brought to the fore the new method of blasting mines with just two batteries without any wire or flash, mine warfare became a people’s war in the real sense. This played a prominent role in creating the necessary confidence to fight the SJ with determination. This helped put a check on the SJ. After this raid, the enemy was terrorized that a blast may occur at any time and at any place. Particularly booby traps, pressure mines and the mines fitted under tar roads by digging tunnels terrorized the enemy to no end. Police officials had to admit before the media that naxalites are fitting mines without an iota of doubt to anybody by digging like mice and that they are posing a big problem for them.

Kuneru -2 Attack

On December 25, 2005, PLGA forces attacked for a second time the railway police near Kuneru railway station in Komarada mandal (Vizianagaram dt, AOB) at a distance of one km from the border of Odisha. Guerillas seized 7.5 lakhs of rupees, seven .303 rifles, a revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition. This attack was conducted while RPF jawans were transporting money (meant for giving wages) in a passenger train traveling from Vijayawada to Raigarh. Guerillas shot dead ASI Panigrahi and three policemen who opened counter fire. Three more policemen surrendered and handed over their weapons and the guerillas left them unhurt.

2006

Attacks on Salwa Judum Sibirs

PLGA attack on the amusement centre of Gangalur SJ leaders

On January 29, 2006, more than 300 People’s Militia and secondary and main forces of PLGA attacked the centre of Gangalur SJ leaders in Gangalur area (Bijapur dt, DK). They blockaded the forces at the adjacent Gangalur PS so that they could not come out. Four SPOs and five SJ leaders were wiped out in this attack. Five SJ goons and four SPOs were injured.

Baniadih Booby-Trap Blast

NDA government under BJP leadership was formed after winning in assembly elections in Jharkhand and it intensified long range patrolling. It was even successful in seizing our dumps using the reactionary Bharat gang. To give a fitting reply to the enemy, the Bihar Regional Military Commission used the tactics of ‘plucking the thorn with a thorn’ and spread misinformation to the enemy that party funds were hidden in village Baniadih (Chhatra dt, Jharkhand). The enemy caught in this trap paid a heavy price. The enemy forces broke open the lock of the house where the supposed funds were hidden and brought into the open a box on which the details of the funds were written. As soon as the lid of the box was opened a powerful blast occurred. Twelve CRPF jawans died on the spot. SDOP Vijaybharati who was seriously injured died after some time on the same spot. Six policemen were seriously injured. The rest of the police escaped while firing indiscriminately. This incident put a check on the enemy’s suppression campaign. It filled the PLGA and the revolutionary masses with great enthusiasm.

Attack on Errabore SJ *Sibir* and Paramilitary Camp

On July 16, 2006, about a thousand People's Militia and PLGA fighters conducted a massive attack on the Errabore SJ *sibir* and police camp. In fact this attack was not expected by the enemy. One detachment of PLGA forces blockaded the Naga, CRPF and local police forces by firing rapidly at the police camp. Another detachment of PLGA and People's Militia together attacked the SJ *sibir*. While some SPOs were selectively annihilated, some more were arrested and taken along by the guerillas. Some of these were put on trial in a people's court and death sentence was pronounced on the culprits. The unimportant persons and innocents were released. In this entire attack, thirty-one SPOs and SJ goons were wiped out. Twenty were injured.

The Massive Ambush On SJ Gangs Near Darbhagudem

On February 28, 2006, a meeting was held under the leadership of SJ leader Mahendra Karma in Dornapal town (Dantewada dt, DK). PLGA forces conducted an ambush between Errabore and Darbhagudem villages on the SJ goons returning from this meeting. One out of the five tippers in which they were traveling was targeted. This tipper was completely destroyed in the mine blast. Twenty eight SPOs and SJ goons were wiped out in this blast. Forty one were injured. Sixty more were arrested by the PLGA and later let off.

Revolutionary Masses Wipe Out SJ Goons in Basagudem *Sibir*

On March 4, 2006, nearly 400 revolutionary masses under the leadership of PLGA attacked the Basagudem *sibir* (Bijapur dt, DK) in the evening. They took a rally giving slogans like 'Salwa Judum Zindabad' like SJ activists to deceive the enemy and entered the *sibir*. Immediately some guerillas took

positions and started firing on the PS. The rest of them annihilated five important SPOs selectively. People took their revenge on the SPOs. The villagers of Basagudem cooperated for this attack. This attack enthused and inspired the people in the area and sent shivers down the spines of the SJ goons.

Manikunta Raid

On April 28, 2006, PLGA and Bhumkal Militia conducted a joint raid on the SJ *sibir* at Manikunta in DK. Ten SPOs and five SJ goons died here.

Attack on Vinjaram SJ *sibir*

On May 13, 2006, PLGA attacked the SJ *sibir* at Vinjaram village located 6 km from Konta town (Dantewada dt, DK). Along with 200 'Bhumkal Militia' members, PLGA surrounded the Vinjaram base camp early in the morning. While another batch was firing on the adjacent Naga police camp, they attacked the SJ *sibir* and killed five SPOs in sentry duty. Another five were severely injured.

Udaigiri Multiple Raid

On March 24, 2006, early morning at 5.40 am, the three forces of PLGA at a company level conducted a multiple raid targeting OSAP camp, treasury-police station, sub-jail and communication towers in R. Udaigiri *tehsil* centre (Gajpati dt, Odisha). The OSAP camp had a platoon level of forces and was established for suppressing the movement of Basadhara division. Guerillas simultaneously attacked all the targets and successfully completed the operation fighting most bravely. This gave us a better experience in successfully raiding a camp with sufficient fortifications and top sentry bunker. Three policemen died and three were injured in this attack. A total of 34 modern weapons including one AK-47, one LMG, twenty-four SLRs, two sten carbines, one 9 mm pistol, one .38 revolver, one signal gun, one grenade launcher, two *bharmars*, 4000 rounds of ammunition, ten grenades, three bullet-proof jackets, some cash from the treasury, gold etc were seized. Seventeen peasant activists and People's Militia members were freed from the jail.

In 1998 the revolutionary masses revolted in Basadhara division and conducted attacks on the PS and the jail. Their wrath against the corruption of the police burst forth and they beat them black and blue and seized their weapons. A notorious goon inside the jail was annihilated by the people. Now PLGA attacked the exactly the same PS and the jail. Thus this attack had a good impact politically in the state and the country.

Murkinar Raid – ‘Operation Maapana Diyya’

On April 16, 2006, at 9.15 am in broad daylight PLGA conducted the ‘Operation Maapana Diyya’ in the most brave manner on the Murkinar camp (30 CAF and 30 SPOs were present) in Bijapur district (DK). ‘Maapana Diyya’ means ‘Day of wiping out’ in Koya. This raid was conducted with the aim of wiping out all the police in the camp and therefore the operation was named so. The central and state governments had established such camps in a planned manner with dozens of central and state paramilitary forces, special forces and SPOs in support of the counter-revolutionary SJ campaign that was launched with the aim of wiping out the revolutionary movement and to strengthen carpet security in movement areas. As part of the TCOC taken up by the PLGA with the aim of defeating SJ, guerillas successfully raided the Murkinar camp. Seven SPOs and four CAF jawans died and four CAF jawans and three SPOs were injured. Two AK-47s, fourteen SLRs, twenty-five .303s, one sten, one two-inch mortar, one 9 mm pistol and one 7.62 LMG were seized.

As the camp was situated nearby the district HQ of Bijapur and the enemy in the camp was always alert, they were over-confident that nothing would happen to them. So this raid sent tremors among the SPOs. The number of SPOs surrendering in the presence of PLGA and people increased. The morale of the DK people who were courageously fighting against SJ increased with this attack. As recruitment increased in hundreds it helped the expansion of PLGA. This once again proved the historical fact that if the people are determined and carry on PW, how much ever severe may be the multi-pronged offensive of the enemy – it is bound to be defeated.



Scenes of Murkinar Operation

Attack On The Dondra SJ camp

On June 19, 2006, two hundred People’s Militia and PLGA forces attacked the SJ camp established at Dondra near Chikwar Gudem (Bijapur dt, DK). Seven SPOs died and three were injured in this attack.

Second Attack on Basagudem SJ sibir

On December 17, 2006, PLGA and Bhumkal Militia attacked the Basagudem SJ sibir (Bijapur dt, DK). A CAF constable and three SPOs died here. PLGA seized an LMG, two SLRs and two .410 Muskets from the sibir.

Raid On Purulia Outpost

PLGA attacked the Purulia outpost in Paschim Bang in January 2006. Six .303 rifles and two Muskets were seized here.

Kotha Cheruvu Ambush

Within a few days of launching the counter-revolutionary SJ campaign by the exploiting ruling classes, Naga police were deployed in DK. During August and September of 2005, the role of Naga police in the massacres carried on in the name of 'Operation Green Hunt' is most brutal. They used to go around with the SPOs and the SJ goons and behead any peasant who crossed their way and threw the bodies away. They used to make the peasants stand in a row and shot them dead. They cut off their testicles, pierced their chests with bayonets and threw the hearts away; then gang raped women and threw the naked, blood-soaked bodies away. They disrobed women and dragged them up to the PS in that naked state. They destroyed houses. Resorting to many more such atrocities, they created terror among the people. They extended SJ from West Bastar to South Bastar. Deep hatred towards them accumulated in people's hearts. In this backdrop, the PLGA forces conducted a massive ambush on the Naga police forces near Kotha Cheruvu in Konta area (Dantewada dt, DK) on February 6, 2006 and took revenge. Twelve Naga police died a dog's death in this attack and nine were severely injured. PLGA blasted the patrol vehicle of the Naga police.

Raid on Aura Outpost

On February 10, 2006, Maoist guerillas attacked the Aura police outpost in Jashpur district (North CG) early in the morning and killed two policemen. Eight policemen were injured. During this attack, guerillas had blasted a communication tower nearby to cut communications. The guerillas seized one AK-47, six SLRs, nine .303s, three bullet proof helmets and some ammunition.

Twin Raids in Bokaro (Damoda CISF camp, Jharia Outpost)

Damoda coal mines are situated under Dugdha PS limits in Bokaro district (JH) on the borders of Dhanbad district. A CISF camp was established for its security. Jharia oupost is situated under Bamghara PS limits at a distance of about 800 meters. There are two dozen policemen in both these camps. There are at a distance of 30 km from the movement area. With the aim of developing guerilla warfare and arming PLGA, twin raids were conducted on both

the camp and the outpost on March 3, 2006 at 2.30 pm. The raiding parties camouflaged themselves like a marriage party and so could go very near the targets. Police began coming forward to take a look at the marriage party. Thus the guerillas could conduct a surprise raid on them. They pounced on them like tigers and successfully completed the raid. Five policemen died and three .303s, one Mauser (pistol), hundred rounds of ammunition and other material were seized. Our beloved comrade Vasudev Tudu, a section commander in the Company who pounced on the police with utmost initiative and helped make the attack successful, was martyred.

DSP annihilated in Rohtas

On April 4, 2006, a PLGA action team attacked DSP Akhileswar Prasad Singh while he was going for a case to Majhavalin village in Rohtas district in Bihar and annihilated him.

Kiriburu Ambush

CRPF police who came for combing along with a bomb defusing squad in Singhbhum district (JH) defused 16 mines fitted in Dhalkobad school under the Manoharpur PS limits. This school was being used by the police for camping. They were returning back in a mini bus with the confidence that there would be no mines on the roads. On June 1, 2006, as soon as the mini bus climbed a bridge near Kiriburu village, PLGA blasted mines. Eleven CRPF jawans including three mine detection squad members and a state police constable died on the spot.

Raid on Khesar Police Station

PLGA raided the Khesar PS in Banka district (Bihar) and seized four .303s and a carbine.

Two-Person Ambush near Bokaro Thermal Plant

On December 2, 2006, during the sixth anniversary of PLGA, a Two-Person ambush was conducted on a paved road near Kotha Basti, about one and half kilometers from Kanjkiro-Bokaro under Navadi PS limits in Bokaro district. They blasted mines targeting a CRPF vehicle that was returning after patrolling. The vehicle was lifted 20 feet into the air and was completely destroyed. There were sixteen policemen in the vehicle and 13 of them died on the spot. Two more died while being treated. The remaining one jawan became mad.

In Navadi, Gomia, Bokaro Thermal Plant and Vishnugarh area in Hazaribagh district enemy encirclement and suppression attacks, arrests, third degree tortures and fake encounters increased. Early

in the morning on December 2, when three vans and a bullet proof vehicle that came into the movement area were returning, PLGA guerillas blasted the vehicle at the back. The police in other vehicles jumped out of their vehicles and ran away. As all the weapons were destroyed due to the blast, seizing was not possible. Due to this action, the belligerence of the police was put in check.

PLGA Attacks on traitor Ravindra Mehta's Gang

Ajay, Ravindra Mehta, Surendra Uraon, Sanulal Uraon, Hemant Uraon, Devan and Deepak Yadav turned traitors in the party and ran away from the party with 21 weapons on December 4, 2006. However they remained in party connections till December 21 and confused our comrades. Party and PLGA ranks understood their conspiracies and stood united. They annihilated Ajay Yadav (Khaparmada) and Hemant Uraon (Bairiyadi) who came to Richuguta area in Lohardagga.

Guerillas annihilated Sonulal Uraon in Hotwar village under Paki PS in Palamau district and seized one .303, one .315 and a double barrel gun. Guerillas annihilated Surendra Mehta in a village under Lesligunj PS limits and Sanjay Paswan in Pahadi village. The crucial leader of this gang Surendra Uraon was annihilated in February 2007. They also seized the properties of those who were cooperating with this gang.

PLGA Attacks on the treacherous Tritiya Prastuti Committee (TPC)

Some counter-revolutionary groups have been formed in Chatra, Latehar, Lohardagga districts (in JH) and in the borders of Gaya district [all coming under the purview of Bihar-Jharkhand Special Area Committee (BJ SAC)]. All of these have only one aim – wiping out CPI (Maoist) and stopping the revolutionary movement under its leadership. Some persons like Bharat, Niranjana, Murari and Amit who left the erstwhile MCCI and our united party turned traitors. Doing foul propaganda on the revolutionary movement and killing local leaders, activists and supporters is their only job. All these atrocities are done in the presence of police and with their support. TPC and JPC gangs were also participating in police attacks on PLGA.

After Bharat turned traitor and left the MCCI, at first he formed Revolutionary Communist Centre (RCC). Later they changed it to Tritiya Sammelan Prastuti Committee (TPC). Due to internal clashes for money in TPC, another gang was formed under

Rampati's leadership and it was called Jharkhand Prastuti Committee (JPC).

PLGA intensified its attacks on these traitors from mid-2006. TPC activist Rajendra Lohar was annihilated in Oldepat village under Balumath PS limits in Latehar district in June. In November, TPC member Niru Ganju was annihilated in Bidir village. In December, TPC member Ramprasad Uraon was annihilated with the help of People's Militia near Khalari coal mines in Bhagiya village.

2007

Jharaghati Ambush

In a brave ambush conducted by the PLGA on January 1, 2007, between Parsagaon and Jhara villages about 23 km from Narayanpur under Chota Dongar PS limits (Narayanpur dt, DK), seven policemen died including a CRPF assistant commandant and an ASI. Five jawans were injured. About 30 Parsagaon camp policemen, who got information that a dead body was found near Jhara, were coming to the spot on motorcycles and by walk when this incident occurred. Later the guerillas successfully seized three AK-47s, two Insas rifles, four bullet proof jackets, 316 rounds of ammunition and other material. Comrade Kummal, member of Company-1 died in this incident while bravely fighting the enemy.

In Daula area (Maad division) four CRPF camps were newly established and attacks were intensified. Fake encounters, arresting people and sending them to jail by foisting false cases, beating ordinary people and raping women became the daily routine of the police. On January 9, 2007, four comrades belonging to the People's Militia platoon were killed in Innar village. CG CM Raman Singh, government advisor KPS Gill and SJ leader Mahendra Karma boasted after taking up a mopping up campaign of Naxalites that June month is the 'dead line' for the Naxalites. This ambush happened in this backdrop.

This ambush gave us good experience in seizing ammunition and weapons by dividing the enemy forces, wiping out the batch at the front and chasing the rest of them. Comrade Kummal was martyred while following commander cautions in fire and movement. Police were wiped out within nine days of the Innar fake encounter and people's revenge was taken.

Raid on Suraj Mandal Checkpost

On February 26, 2007, PLGA attacked the Suraj Mandal check post under Barahchatti PS in Gaya

Pundri Booby Trap Blast

On February 8, 2007, police tried to remove a mine by coming to the conclusion that it was a dummy mine near Pundri village on NH – 16 under Bhairamgarh PS limits (Bijapur dt, DK). As the real mine under it went off, five policemen and a SPO died while twelve were wounded. Among the dead were Assistant Commandant of Naga armed forces, platoon commander of Naga forces and an ASI. Twelve were injured. SJ killer leaders Vikram Mandavi (Bhairamgarh Janpath President), Bablu and Mannu Patel were severely injured. After SJ was launched, paramilitary forces and SJ mobs resorted to indiscriminate attacks on people of Indravati and Bhairamgarh areas. There was no check to their belligerence. Razing down harvest, beating and killing people and atrocities on women became a daily routine. The enemy forces had cut down the forest on both sides all along this highway for a width of 100 meters, with the aim of preventing PLGA attacks. It was the first time that police died in a mine blast on this road after this felling of trees. Now death met them in the form of a booby trap. This blast worried the enemy a lot.

district (Bihar). Four .303s and two 12 bore guns were seized.

Khaira Raid

On February 26, 2007, PLGA conducted 'Operation Clean' on the Bihar Military Police (BMP) camp in Khaira village under Kajra PS limits (Lakhisarai dt, Bihar). The raid conducted with a company level of forces was partially successful. Four policemen died and four were injured. Two weapons were seized.

Darbhaguda-2 Ambush

On March 1, 2007, PLGA blasted mines near Darbhaguda village targeting police traveling in a truck in Konta area (Dantewada dt, DK). Six Naga jawans and two SPOs died. Three were injured. A special batch that came from Vinjaram to Errabore PS the previous day was returning to Vinjaram village. They boarded a truck thinking that they would reach faster. But just a kilometer later PLGA mines blasted at 11 am in broad daylight. The guerillas very rapidly seized three AK-47s, two SLRs and two .303s and retreated safely.

Baghadia Action

On March 4, 2007, PLGA conducted a courageous action in Baghadia village under Ghatsila PS (East Singhbhum dt, Jharkhand) and wiped out Tata Nagar MP Sunil Mahato, two of his body guards and JMM Ghatsila block secretary Prabhakar Mahato. Six were injured including two body guards. Four Insas rifles were seized from the body guards.

On September 7, 2003, as part of the counter-revolutionary 'Sendra' abhiyan (campaign), thirteen revolutionaries were killed in the most brutal manner by giving them poison in Lango village in the same district. The master mind behind this was Sunil

Mahato and the then SP Arun Uraon led this massacre directly. In revenge, PLGA annihilated Sunil Mahato.

Surprise Raid on Khas Mahal CISF camp

On April 7, 2007 PLGA attacked Khas Mahal CISF camp near Bokaro Thermal city in Jharkhand. This raid was conducted with the aim of putting a check on the belligerence of the enemy and seizing weapons. Four policemen died and seven were injured. Comrades Punit Ganju (Pradeep – SAC instructor) and Nirmal (PLGA member) were martyred while bravely fighting the enemy. Adhering to the orders from above, using military techniques and using their strength intelligently, PLGA completely occupied the Khas Mahal camp. This raid went on for three and half hours. Police were seriously worried because this attack took place in Khas Mahal adjacent to Bokaro town and Bokaro Thermal company. On December 2, 2006, a two-person ambush was conducted in which 13 STF jawans were killed and five were injured and this was still fresh in their mind. Police surrounded the camp, fired shots and entered the camp only after three hours.

Khas Mahal police used to harass the workers working in the mines. As it became common place for the police to beat, foist false cases, destroy cycles and commit atrocities on women, people were filled with hatred. So the success of this raid had a good impact on the workers. This action was a step forward in displaying the strength of PLGA and is a hard blow to the police and the government.

Michmod Ambush

On April 21, 2007, police who came for patrolling to Pakhanjur under Durgkondal PS limits (North Bastar division, DK) were returning to Durgkondal in a mini bus when PLGA blasted the bus with mines

Ranibodili Short Surprise Attack

On March 15, 2007, the historic Ranibodili short surprise attack was successfully conducted in Bijapur dt (DK). There were 76 CAF jawans and SPOs (30+46) in Ranibodili police base camp. A company level of PLGA forces attacked it. In this attack, 16 CAF and 39 SPO forces were wiped out. Twelve more were injured. Thirty-three weapons (three AK-47s, 12 SLRs, eight .303s, one Insas, seven .410s, one two-inch mortar and one bharmar), 2107 rounds of ammunition, 18 grenades, 3 bullet-proof jackets, 2 night vision devices and other material were seized by PLGA.

This attack assumed a lot of significance historically as it had annihilated enemy forces on a huge scale unheard of in the revolutionary guerilla warfare or in national liberation movement till then and sent tremors down the corridors of power in Delhi. This would remain another proof that a weaker force can defeat a stronger force. This has once again proved strongly that our political and military line is correct. This enthused the democratic, national liberation forces and the oppressed masses in India a lot.

There is a lot of political and military significance to the success of Ranibodili attack. This was conducted in National Park area in DK. This is a strong center for the anti-people elements, land lords and followers of Karma. SJ was launched in this area with the beating of *Sangam* leaders in Ambeli on June 5, 2005. Since then, PLGA has not conducted any big attacks in this area. The success of this raid is a big blow to SJ. The SPOs who died belonged to this area. This is a political and military victory for us. We know that military actions create a political atmosphere and political agitations give legitimacy to our military actions. With the Ranibodili action a political atmosphere was created where the morale of SJ goons dipped. This is the first point.

The second point is that this is an area where the enemy had established carpet security. Carpet security means that a PS or a camp is established for every 5 to 10 kms. Enemy needs carpet security to suppress rebellions and revolutionary activities and for area domination. The enemy was arrogant that this area was in their hands. Though some of the *Sangam* leaders there had stepped back, people were extending support to us in various forms. Basing on them, we could gather the entire information about the camp. This camp is situated in a girls' ashram. Revolutionary masses gave us very detailed information about the rooms where the police were staying, the rooms where the girls were staying, how to enter it, how to attack it etc. This raid is a living example of the fact that though we cannot do recce directly due to carpet security, if we have mass base we can get information even in unfavorable conditions. Basing on the information given by the people we could formulate a plan that would guarantee success. Our comrades fought very bravely. They could break through the carpet security and turned upside down the assessments of the enemy. After the raid was successfully completed, though there were police stations nearby, with the support of the people and due to our rapid movements we could get out without being caught in the enemy's net. Thus making this raid a success amidst carpet security is our second success.

The third success was that with this raid PLGA took a clear step forward towards developing guerilla warfare into mobile warfare. In practice, this remained a model action of mobile warfare.

The fourth point is that this success had a nationwide significance. This enthused the revolutionary camp all over the country. All the counter-insurgency experts in the country analyzed this attack. This remained an inspiration and model to our PLGA forces all over the country. This sent shivers down the spine of ruling classes all over the country.

Especially the fifth point is that this action helped in sustaining people's political power built in DK.

Particularly, the very important thing is that our comrades fought very bravely to make this action successful. While assaulting, they followed the orders of the commander putting their lives at stake. Though some of the comrades were injured and martyred in front of their eyes, they did not hesitate. All the comrades displayed determination till the end. The families of the local comrades were shattered due to SJ. Their sisters were raped and they lost their parents and brothers. So the hatred was boundless. Due to this hatred, the comrades could fight courageously. Hacking down the Judum goons is an expression of this hatred. The divisional commander-in-chief comrade Mohan, section commander comrade Linganna, Jan Militia commander comrade Bhagat and comrades Kailas, Bhimal and Chaitu were martyred in this attack while bravely fighting the enemy.



SPOs killed in Ranibodili Attack

near Michmod village where they lay in wait. Guerillas surrounded the bus and fired upon it. Five policemen died in this and nineteen were seriously injured.

Kuduru Deliberate Ambush

On May 28, 2007, PLGA conducted a courageous ambush on crack commando group forces near Kuduru hills on Mardapal-Kuduru mud path in Bastar district (DK) in which an ASI, a head constable and seven constables died and three policemen surrendered after being injured. A total of thirteen weapons - three AK-47s, seven SLRs, one Insas, one 9 mm pistol and one two-inch mortar along with 611 rounds of ammunition and other material were seized. This ambush gave us some more experience in wiping out the enemy and seizing weapons by doing various maneuvers using firing, area weapons and petrol bombs with coordination. This helped a bit in diverting the intense enemy offensives in South Region. Our forces could inflict damages on the enemy by deploying our forces beforehand in an area where the movements of the enemy were more.

Pamulavaya-2 Ambush

On October 29, 2007, PLGA attacked a Gangalur road opening party in Bijapur dt (DK) just five kms away from Bijapur. Five SPOs died and three policemen were seriously injured. Five weapons were seized by the PLGA.

Chilkari Attack

On October 28, 2007, PLGA bravely attacked Nunilal Marandi, [brother of ex-Chief Minister of Jharkhand and NASUS (Nagrik Suraksha Samiti) leader] and NASUS goons. In this attack conducted at mid-night Nunilal escaped narrowly while ten goons including the son of Babulal Marandi died.

Banda-1 Ambush

On November 29, 2007, PLGA blasted a police vehicle between Banda and Murliguda villages in Konta area (Dantewada dt, DK). While the Banda camp police were returning in a private jeep after buying daily needs in Konta town, PLGA conducted this ambush achieving utmost surprise. The vehicle was completely damaged due to the impact of the blast and eight cruelest Mizo policemen died a dog's

CPP salutes Indian Maoists for Victorious March raid

The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) recently congratulated and saluted the Communist Party of India-Maoist and the Red fighters of India for carrying out a successful tactical offensive on 15 March against the reactionary and fascist state forces of India. The Indian Maoist revolutionary fighters successfully overran a security outpost of the fascist police in the central Indian state of Chhattisgarh.

Gregorio Rosal, spokesperson of the CPP, congratulated the CPI-Maoist and its Red fighters in behalf of the CPP, the New People's Army, the Philippine revolutionary movement and the Filipino people. He said that the victorious tactical offensive "is truly inspiring... as we wage our own people's war to end imperialist, feudal and fascist rule and oppression in the Philippines".

Scores of Red fighters under the leadership of the CPI-M launched the early morning raid against a police outpost in a forested area of the Rani Bodli village in Raipur town of the Chhattisgarh's Dantewada district. They easily took control of the outpost manned by at least 75 policemen and seized a large cache of rifles and war matériel. More than 50 policemen were killed in the firefight, including 16 state police personnel and 37 special police officers.

Rosal said that the large cache of weapons seized "will help arm many more Indian masses anxious to become Red fighters and join the people's war".

He added that, "the broad masses of the Indian people celebrate these victories as they struggle to smash the prevailing backward and reactionary semifeudal rule, end the centuries-long system of exploitation and oppression of the people, and build a bright, revolutionary future in India".

death. Ten weapons were seized by PLGA.

Four CRPF jawans wiped out in Kadma Encounter

On December 19, 2007, the police came to know through a covert that PLGA was taking shelter in Lakshiniya village in Sheohar dt of North Bihar and brought two CRPF companies from Madhuban and Sheohar district HQ, civil police, SAP and BMP

forces from Patahi PS and surrounded the village. PLGA got information about the arrival of the enemy. On the eastern side of the village is flowing the Bakwa River. Immediately PLGA guerillas retreated in the southern direction for about five to seven kms taking cover behind the river. Police forces went at the back of the guerillas and reached Kadma village. There the PLGA platoon had taken position with good covers and lay in wait for the enemy. 'A' section

'Operation Daman Break'

Rajpur-Baghela Short Surprise Twin Raids

On June 30, 2007, PLGA forces conducted short surprise twin raids on Rajpur outpost under Nasirigunj PS limits and Baghela outpost under Nokha PS limits in Rohtas district (Bihar). Five policemen died and two were injured. In the encounter that took place when raid preparations were on, two CRPF jawans died. A total of 46 weapons – six .303s, three SMGs, three SLRs, two Insas rifles, seven pistols, twenty five .315 rifles, double barrel guns and Muskets – and 333 rounds of ammunition were seized. Zonal committee member comrade Arun was martyred in the Rajpur raid. In the encounter that took place after the raid, 30 weapons (.315 rifles, DBBL and pistols) were again seized by the enemy. Apart from that our forces lost one 30.06, three .303s, one carbine, eight grenades and other material.

Our party has a history of conducting big struggles against land lords (Ranvir Sena) in Rohtas and Aurangabad districts. In the encounter that took place after the raid, PLGA guerillas fought like lions with the enemy forces for about seven hours in broad daylight. Though thousands of police surrounded them, they could not do anything. This news enthused the revolutionary masses and the sympathizers to no end. Success of the PLGA turned into a success of the people. The central and state governments were shaken with this raid and encounter. This had a good impact politically and militarily. This gave a good and improved experience to the PLGA forces.

Urpalmetta Ambush

On July 9, 2007, 24 policemen died in a courageous ambush conducted by a PLGA Company near Urpalmetta in Konta area (Dantewada dt, DK). This is a prominent incident in the PW going on in DK. Our beloved comrade Dulal was martyred in this incident while fighting the enemy bravely.

In fact, PLGA had not formulated any plan beforehand for this incident. They only had a general plan that they must attack the enemy forces if they come into the area. PLGA Company was stationed in another place for this sake. On that morning Errabore camp police attacked Maraiguda village. Houses were razed down. This news reached the PLGA Company stationed at a distance of one and half hours from the village. The police were just returning after completing their loot and burning. At that time PLGA red fighters surrounded them from both sides and attacked them. The police too resisted hard. They shelled with mortars. However some policemen began running away fearing the PLGA firings. But our brave PLGA fighters advanced very near the police through fire and movement without being deterred by police firing. They fired with precision. This caused heavy damage to the enemy. In order to save bullets, some comrades pounced on the police and killed them with traditional weapons. At this time a bullet hit comrade Dulal (Company-3 member) in the head. He was only five meters from the police at that time. He was martyred there. By then the battle was coming to an end. Seeing the martyrdom of comrade Dulal, comrades fought with doubled hatred. After the fierce battle, they seized all the weapons near the dead policemen. Later last rites of comrade Dulal were held grandly amidst people of three villages with revolutionary traditions.

This action was a formidable answer to the counter-revolutionary SJ campaign going on since two years to wipe out the revolutionary movement in DK. PLGA taught a fitting lesson to the police, paramilitary and SPOs who resorted to destruction and attacked the people of Maraiguda. With this, PLGA created an indelible mark in the people's hearts as a people's army that defends the people. This sent a wave of happiness through the revolutionary masses all over the country. This new experience filled the PLGA forces all over the country with enthusiasm. This gave us confidence that we can achieve big successes with proper commanding, fire and movement, art of war, accurate shooting, the indomitable fighting spirit to fight till death and determination. This attack brought to the fore a new ideal.

Eight AK-47s, three LMGs, four Insas rifles, one SLR, four .303s, one two inch mortar, six grenades, three mortar shells, 1206 rounds of ammunitions and other material were seized by the PLGA.

took positions near the bridge on the river so that the police cannot cross the river. 'B' section took positions such that it can hit the police if they cross the river over another bridge made of bamboo. Police understood that we had taken positions and did not cross the river. However, CRPF commandant and three policemen who were chasing us in motor cycles crossed the bamboo bridge and penetrated between 'A' and 'B' sections and started firing. They concentrated on 'A' section. 'A' section gave a formidable reply. There was fierce exchange of fire between the two sides. CRPF commandant and the three jawans died one after another on the spot. As

it got dark by then, guerillas retreated safely. Later the maddened police killed a sympathizer.

This incident terrorized the enemy. Confidence on our party and PLGA increased. It increased the confidence in our PLGA forces that they can defeat the enemy if we fight with correct tactics even if the enemy has modern weapons and upper hand in numbers.

PLGA Attacks In Paschim Bang In 2007 – 24 Weapons Seized

In August third week, Maoist guerillas seized

Tonguda Ambush

On November 2, 2007, eleven policemen were wiped out in a brave attack conducted by the PLGA on policemen coming by walk near Tonguda village in Pamed area (Bijapur dt, DK). Eleven weapons (one AK-47, two SLRs, five Insas rifles, two .303s, one LMG) and 997 rounds of ammunition were seized. Police used to go Charla town in Andhra Pradesh for their daily and other needs. PLGA main forces successfully conducted this ambush in a well planned manner on one such batch.

Tadimetla-1 Ambush

On August 29, 2007, a brave ambush was conducted by the PLGA near Tadimetla village near Chitaguppa PS (Dantewada dt, DK) in which 12 CRPF jawans were wiped out. Four were severely injured. The rest of them ran for their life. Nine weapons (one AK-47, six SLRs, one LMG and one mortar) were seized from the enemy forces.

More than a thousand People's Militia forces and people rallied with the aim of damaging enemy supplies and had dug up the Chintalnar-Chintaguppa and Jegurugonda-Aranpur roads at dozens of places. Police got this information and they forcefully brought the people in the SJ *sibir* at Chintaguppa and started road repairing work. PLGA main forces reached that place with the aim of inflicting losses on the road opening party and to seize weapons if possible. Police saw some People's Militia members who c to get information about the enemy and began chasing them. By the time the Militia comrades reached the place where the PLGA forces were stationed, the police had even opened fire on them. However the police did not know that the PLGA forces are waiting there, ready to attack them. The leg of a woman comrade among the Militia got bogged down in clay. Police came very near to catch hold of her.

PLGA guerillas who were observing all this conducted a surprise attack on the police following the commander's orders. Though the police were firing already, this surprise attack was too unexpected for them. Some policemen died in the first assault of PLGA and the rest of them were surrounded by the PLGA. A fierce encounter ensued between the two sides. As PLGA took initiative into its hands in the beginning itself, the police had to face losses at the hands of the guerillas. However some PLGA comrades were injured in this battle.

two .303 rifles in an attack conducted in Nadia, Murshidabad district. In October they annihilated an intelligence policeman. In October and November months PLGA seized a SLR and three DBBLs in the attacks it conducted. They attacked police traveling in buses and seized two rifles. They seized two DBBLs and two SBBLs in other attacks. Four rifles and a revolver were seized in a carnival. On the whole, in that one year itself, PLGA seized 24 weapons.

2008

Rushikund Ambush

PLGA conducted a surprise attack on Special Auxiliary Police (SAP) near Rushikund, a tourist

place under Bariyapur PS limits in Munger district (Bihar) on January 1, 2008. Four policemen died and four weapons (two AK-47s, one Insas and an SLR) were seized. With this attack, arrogance of SAP who thought they were heroes was given a shattering blow.

Beraveda Ambush

In an ambush conducted by the three forces of PLGA on February 2, 2008, near Beraveda village nearby Kursanar camp (Narayanpur dt, DK) four police jawans including a CRPF SI died. One AK-47, one Insas rifle, two sten carbines, 155 rounds of ammunition and two bullet proof jackets were seized by the PLGA.

Battiguda Ambush

On December 12, 2007, a courageous ambush was conducted by the PLGA near Battiguda village between Kistaram and Gollapalli police stations (Dantewada dt, DK) in which eight CAF jawans and four district reserve police were wiped out. Twelve weapons (one AK-47 and 11 SLRs) and 368 rounds of ammunition were seized. Company-3 section commander comrade Baman, section deputy comrade Sukku and platoon member Ungal were martyred in this attack while bravely fighting the enemy.

Particularly, PLGA gained new experiences from the tactics implemented in Urpalmetta, Tadimetla-1, Tonguda and Gollapalli-Battiguda ambushes. All these four battles conducted with the aim of wiping out the enemy, set a model to emulate for the PLGA forces in surrounding the enemy and attacking, in the maneuvers conducted for attacking, in fire and movement conducted as part of it, in wiping out the enemy with bullets by going closer to the enemy (in following CQB – close quarter battle- tactics) instead of depending on mines, in commanding and in conducting ambushes in all kinds of terrain.

Dantewada Jail Break – Brave Action Inside the Enemy Camp

The revolutionary political prisoners and sympathizers in Dantewada district jail (DK) revolted with the support of entire ordinary prisoners without any kind of help from outside and broke open the jail locks. This brave action happened on December 16, 2007. One of the important comrades in the team that led this was comrade Kirti (Vargesh) who was later martyred in the Nalco raid (AOB) while fighting most bravely with the enemy in the summer of 2009.

This incident did not happen at mid-night. It happened in the evening at 4.10 pm before it was dark. There are police quarters adjacent to the jail and within 2 kms is the CRPF HQ which had a battalion of forces. The compound wall around the jail is about 15 to 20 feet high. There is just one main gate for thoroughfare and it is locked for 24 hours a day. The prisoners are kept in seven barracks and every barrack has a compound wall and a gate. A total of 350 to 400 inmates are present in the jail and 200 of them were booked under Naxalite cases. One team among them worked with initiative maintaining close relations with Naxalite prisoners and united them. This helped to establish the opinion among the inmates that it is not possible to get out of the jail through bails and so they have to escape somehow. The horrible jail food, illnesses, stinking jail conditions and the feeling as to how many days they would have to live away from their families helped to steel their resolve. So the prisoners keenly observed the weaknesses of the enemy, gave a blow on that weakness and successfully conducted the jail break under the leadership of the team. 299 prisoners broke free from the jail after seizing six weapons (one Insas rifle, two .303s and three .310 Muskets). They once again proved that repression leads to resistance.

Two Opportunity Ambushes in Duluadih On A Single Day

150 STF and CRPF police forces under the leadership of SP Murarilal Meena and DSP Amaranjan Kissota started for an attack after knowing about the whereabouts of PLGA forces in Parasnath forests (Giridih dt, Jharkhand) under Pirtand PS limits. PLGA forces took initiative into their hands after knowing information about the enemy forces, lay in wait and attacked them on Jiruabeda-Duluadih road. Two CRPF jawans died in this attack. Four were seriously injured.

PLGA guerillas lay in wait near the Piprahdi-Sitanala road and again attacked the police forces that were returning carrying the dead bodies of the slain policemen. Three CRPF jawans died and eight policemen were severely injured. The enemy forces were deeply terrorized and worried as attacks were conducted during retreat too. As the PLGA forces had surrounded them, they ran away to an adjacent village, changed their dresses and hid in the houses of people keeping them as human shield, shivering all the time. It was only after the PLGA forces retreated and three companies of BSF forces came from Meru camp that they these police returned. Meanwhile another PLGA unit blasted the compound wall of Pirtand PS at 11 pm in the night and the nose of the sentry police was cut off. The police were maddened with these series of incidents and they killed two peasants named Rati Murmu (45) in Karua Ichatand village and Mane Marandi in Pipradih village

and as usual lied that they had killed two Naxalites in an encounter. All these actions of PLGA conducted in a single day had a political impact on the people.

Tadkel Ambush

On February 18, 2008, a brave ambush was conducted by the PLGA on CRPF and SPO forces coming by walk near Tadkel village under Mirtur PS limits in Bhairamgarh area (Bijapur dt, DK) in which six CRPF police died and three were injured. Three AK-47s, one SLR, one Insas rifle, one two-inch mortar and 187 rounds of ammunition were seized by the guerillas. This ambush was conducted with PLGA Company at the core while secondary and base forces also participated. In this ambush Company-2 comrades - commander comrade Madhu, deputy commander comrade Badru, section commander comrade Aitu, section deputy Nandal, member Santi and commander guard comrade Pavan were martyred.

Seizing Mahamaya Explosives

On March 27, 2008, PLGA forces attacked the Mahamaya mines near Dalli-Rajhara town (Durg dt, DK) and seized explosives on a huge scale. After PLGA conducted an attack in 2006 on the NMDC gelatin magazine in Bailadilla, they were not storing explosives near Mahamaya mines and used to bring the needed material in a vehicle everyday and conduct blasts. PLGA guerillas lay in wait and surrounded the vehicle exactly at the time it arrived and seized 20 quintals of gelatin and other explosive material.

Nayagarh Operation – ‘Operation Ropeway’

February 15, 2008 would remain prominently etched in the annals of the Indian revolutionary history. PLGA wrote a new chapter with red letters in the armed agrarian revolutionary guerilla warfare in India by conducting a massive tactical counter offensive on the enemy and seizing more than a thousand weapons and more than one lakh rounds of ammunition. This indicates a step forward in the People’s War going on under the leadership of the CPI (Maoist) in India. This is a milestone in the direction of transforming PLGA into PLA. The brave PLGA main and secondary forces conducted an attack in the most unexpected manner to the enemy on the Nayagarh district HQ and six targets around it (1. District armory, Nayagarh town PS 2. Police training school and its armory 3. Mahipur outpost 4. Nuagaon PS 5. Daspalla PS 6. Galleri PS) and shook the Indian ruling classes to the core. It was possible to conduct this operation only because of the guidance of Central Military Commission (CMC), CPI (Maoist), the joint leadership of the Central Regional Command (CRC) and the Eastern Regional Command (ERC), complete cooperation of AOB SZC and Odisha SOC, participation of BJSAC and the active support of the vast oppressed masses of Odisha. In this operation PLGA forces took control of the Nayagarh district HQ for a few hours. For this sake ambush parties were deployed on all the possible roads from where the additional forces of the enemy may come.

Nayagarh counter-offensive operation is a political, military and logistical challenge to the PLGA. PLGA gathered various units from far off DK, AOB, Bihar and Jharkhand for this attack. This operation had to be conducted like a political-military campaign by strengthening their bonds with the vast masses in the most secret manner while traveling for hundreds of kilometers. PLGA gained grip over the hard terrain consisting of tall mountains, forests and rivers in this vast new and unfamiliar area. It mingled with people speaking different languages and with different culture and food habits. It learnt their language and culture and raised their consciousness by rallying them. It completed its preparations for this operation by depending on the people. It completed its rehearsals in the administrative place. In the most secret manner and in the most unexpected manner to the enemy, it traveled 300 kilometers and conducted this operation.

PLGA forces reached their targets in vans, jeeps and motor cycles wearing civil clothes. PLGA assault batches simultaneously attacked the main targets of Nayagarh district armory and police training schools with lightning speed and brought them under control. At the same time they surrounded the house of Nayagarh SP Kumar and stopped him from coming out. SP who feared for his life could not even give information to his forces. In this entire operation most of the police men surrendered to PLGA with little resistance. Fourteen policemen who opened fire without listening to the warnings of the Maoist guerillas were wiped out. Ten were injured. But as there were more than 1200 weapons and 1 lakh 75 thousand rounds of ammunition beyond expectation, it took lot of time to seize them. This showed its impact on the retreat. As several problems cropped up in retreating according to the stipulated plan, it led to the courageous Gosama battle the next day.

When the PLGA forces were conducting their operation for two hours in the Nayagarh district HQ after the operation was completed, no additional police forces arrived in that area fearing mines and ambushes. It was only in the morning that the Odisha Special Police, AP Greyhounds and CRPF forces conducted massive combing operations jointly with the help of helicopters.

Under the leadership of Central Naxal Task Force Chief Mahendra Kumavat, SOG commandos (once known as Odisha Greyhounds) and OSAP forces attacked the PLGA Forces near Gosama mountains with the aim of seizing back the weapons. On the other hand, AP Greyhounds and OSAP forces together conducted massive combing operations in the name of ‘Operation Flush Out’ from February 18th to March 1st in Basadhara area in Odisha and the entire AOB area. While thousands of forces were combing on the land, the surveillance of military helicopters continued till March 17th.

Due to the undeterred resistance of the valiant red guerilla fighters in the Gosama battle, three police commandos including an assistant commandant of OSAP were killed. Their weapons were seized by the PLGA. This led to intense fear and worry among the mercenary police forces and their advance stopped. In this courageous battle, the Platoon Party Committee member of PL-6 comrade Rambatti and CRC



Emptied Nayagarh Armory - Modern Weapons seized by PLGA



Company member comrade Iqbal were martyred. Inferior weapons and ammunition were burnt along with the transport vehicles so that weapons do not fall into the hands of the enemy. Modern weapons were taken along safely. By implementing guerilla warfare principles – secret travel and always being prepared to fight back the enemy attack – PLGA failed the ‘Operation Flush Out’. During retreat comrade Arjun drowned in the river Sabari and was martyred.

‘Operation Ropeway’ was a counter to the offensive taken up jointly by the central and state governments as a pilot project in eight districts as part of suppressing the revolutionary movement. Nayagarh once again showed what big political impact crucial military actions can have. This Operation gave courage to the Adivasis and peasants who were fighting against their displacement from thousands of acres of lands and forests in the name of SEZs, mining and MNCs. This increased the morale of our party and PLGA hugely all over the country. It filled the entire revolutionary ranks with joy and enthusiasm. The hundreds of weapons and the thousands of rounds of ammunition that were seized from the enemy helped a lot in strengthening the PLGA.

The Nayagarh Operation – ‘Operation Ropeway’ proclaims that it is possible for a weak People’s Army to achieve tactical successes on a enemy who is powerful in every way by adhering strictly to the guerilla warfare principle as taught by comrade Mao. ‘Operation Ropeway’ is the result of all the following positive aspects – concentration of the leadership, concentration of forces, rallying the support of the vast masses through political work though it is a new area and a fighting spirit that can overcome unfavorable conditions. This same thing was proclaimed one more time by the tactical counter-offensives of Koraput, Giridih, R. Udaigiri and Ranibodili that were conducted in this decade.

Jhargram Ambush

On May 27, 2008, a PLGA platoon attacked a small patrolling squad of Eastern Frontier Rifles (EFR) near Jhargram town in West Midnapore district (Paschim Bang). As they tried to seize the weapons of the police by pouncing on them suddenly, the police tried to resist. In the ensuing firing, one EFR jawan died on the spot while another jawan died while being taken to the hospital. The SI died in the hospital. As this attack was conducted while it was getting dark, guerillas could successfully complete it

within a short time and escape into the dark. Guerillas seized one AK-47, one SLR and one .38 revolver.

Adejhari (Mahamaya) Ambush

On June 8, 2008, PLGA conducted an ambush near Adejhari village situated 7 kms away from Dalli-Rajhara town (Durg dt, DK) targeting the CISF squad that is in protection of the vehicle taking gelatin to the Mahamaya mines. This ambush was conducted completely in the outer circle of the DK guerilla zone and this helped in expanding guerilla warfare. This is the specific feature of this ambush the mine was fitted

Jhajha Raid

On April 13, 2008, the three forces of PLGA jointly concentrated and attacked a police station stationing sixty GRP police in Jhajha PS (Jamui dt, Bihar). Though there were several camps with RPF, SAP, CRPF and BMP policemen in Jhajha town, PLGA forces conducted this raid with utmost surprise successfully. In the evening while it was getting dark, PLGA assault teams occupied all the rooms in GRP police station very bravely and with coordination. The sentry was caught. Facing slight resistance they seized all the weapons in the armory. The SAP police forces got information about the attack and were coming to attack our PLGA forces when the stop party blasted a mine as soon as they approached it. One police jawan died and four were injured. One police jawan died in PLGA firing. In this entire attack, four policemen died and 42 weapons (six SLRs, two sten carbines, thirty-three .303s, one single shot .303) and 1231 rounds of ammunition were seized by PLGA.

This attack was conducted as an answer to the suppression campaigns of the enemy in Bihar and Jharkhand since 2006. This attack was conducted under the leadership of the BJ SAC’s Special Area Military Commission (SAMC) and the JB (Jamui, Munger, Banka, Bhagalpur) zonal command to give a blow to the morale of the enemy forces. It had a good political impact. Those who became police agents in movement areas and had shifted to towns could not sleep after this attack. This gave way to new enthusiasm and inspiration among PLGA ranks and revolutionary masses.

Attack on ICICI Bank Vehicle – Seizure of Five Crores of Rupees

In a massive action conducted between Bundu and Tamar police stations on Ranchi-Jamshedpur NH-33 (Ranchi dt, Jharkhand), PLGA seized more than five crores of rupees and one kilo of gold from a ICICI bank vehicle. This attack was conducted when they were transferring money from Bistupur branch in Jamshedpur to Ranchi branch. PLGA forces riding on motor cycles took the vehicle into their control near Supriya dhaba. They attacked the two gunmen in it and seized two double barrel guns and fifty rounds of ammunition. They took the vehicle up to Barigeda village in Arki block in Khunti district, burnt it there and let off the driver and the guards there.

People were enthused with the news that PLGA had seized huge amount of money and gold. This sent tremors in the enemy camp. As this incident proved a challenge to the Jharkhand police, the police came to the place where the vehicle was burnt and madly fired at it the whole night. Rakshak vehicle and MPV arrived at the spot. While the police were advancing in the direction the guerillas had retreated, the PLGA once again ambushed the police near Kanchi River. One JAP police jawan and a driver were injured in this. The police were left with no option but to retreat.

Pundidhiri Ambush : On the same night, three thousand paramilitary forces under the leadership of Jharkhand DGP BD Ram surrounded the border areas of Ranchi, Khunti, Kharsava and West Singhbhum districts and established 25 camps. While they were combing the whole area, on June 30, 2008, People's Militia forces blasted an enemy vehicle with mines near Pundidhiri village under Bundu PS limits in Ranchi district and gave a big blow to them. Three SAP police including DSP Pramod Kumar died and four policemen were severely injured. Two of them died in hospital while being treated.

on a pacca road that leads to the mines area and as soon as the jeep arrived it was blasted and the ambush was successful. Four policemen died and another was seriously injured. Three Insas rifles, one 9 mm pistol and 400 rounds of ammunition were seized.

Banda-2 Ambush

On June 18, 2008, PLGA attacked enemy forces between Banda and Murliguda villages in Konta area (Dantewada dt, DK). In this attack on a SPO squad going by walk under the leadership of a head constable, a head constable and three SPOs died. 2 SLRs and seven .303 rifles were seized.

Battum Ambush

On June 25, 2008, in an ambush conducted by PLGA main and secondary forces near Battum village about 1 km away from Orcha PS (Narayanpur village, DK), one CRPF jawan and two district policemen died. Three Insas rifles were seized. Company-1 commander comrade Tirupati was martyred in this attack while fighting bravely with the enemy.

Ranigunj Bazar Ambush

On August 21, 2008, in a surprise attack of the PLGA on the Special Auxiliary Police patrolling squad near Ranigunj Bazar under Imamgunj PS limits (Gaya dt, Bihar), five SAP jawans died and a SI and the jeep driver were injured. As usual the patrolling squad jeep stopped at the Punjab National Bank and the

PLGA forces in civil clothes attacked it suddenly in 'C' formation. ACM comrade Siblu Yadav was martyred in police firing. Guerillas successfully seized five SLRs and eighty rounds of ammunition and retreated.

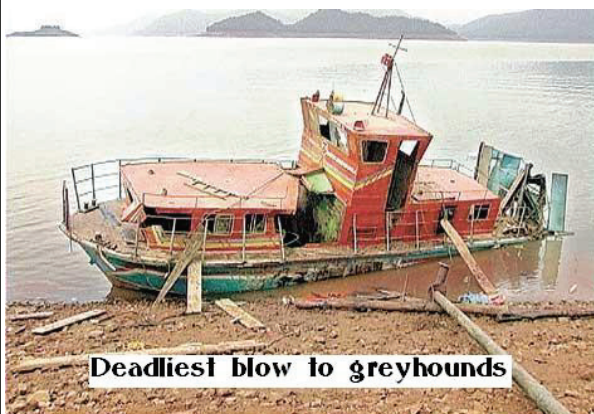
Fascist Viswa Hindu Parishad Gang Leader Laxmananand Saraswati Annihilated

On August 23, 2008, the most cruel Hindu fascist leader in Odisha state Laxmananand Saraswati and four of his goons were annihilated by a PLGA action team in Jalesapet ashram situated on the borders of Kandhamal and Kalahandi districts in Odisha. This hard core Hindu communalist caused the death of several innocent Christians. He was responsible for the razing down of 400 Christian churches in just Kandhamal district in 2007. He along with Sangh Parivar created terror to convert those Adivasis who had taken Christianity again into Hindus. The Adivasis, who refused to do so, women and children were burnt alive. They were murdered and their properties were destroyed. As a revenge for all this, PLGA action team annihilated him as per the demands of the people. It warned that Indian citizens have the right to follow any religion they want and that people would not tolerate if anybody curbs it.

Cheribeda Ambush

On August 28, 2008, in a surprise attack

Balimela Ambush



PLGA forces conducted a lightning attack in Balimela reservoir in Sileru River on Andhra, Odisha border and gave a death blow to the Greyhounds forces of AP. This is a historic incident. This was an unexpected phenomena to the Greyhounds who were arrogant that they had damaged the revolutionary movement in AP. On June 26, 2008, PLGA attacked the Greyhounds forces near Pulusu camp village while they were returning to Spillway from Janabai village in a launch after completing combing in Bodapada area (Malkangiri dt, Odisha). The PLGA assault was launched before the police could lay their hands on their AKs. The police who sat on the deck of the launch could not bear the firing of red PLGA guerillas and ran to the other corner howling with fear. As all of them ran to one side, the weight increased on one side and the launch capsized. All the policemen fell into the water. The

assault teams of PLGA deployed on both sides of the Sileru River continued firing. The police who were outside the launch cabin and fell into the water began escaping with the help of tubes. As the guerillas fired with precision on them, several of them were injured. Most of them later drowned in the water and died. The police inside the launch cabin did not get this opportunity at all. All of them reached the bottom of the river along with the launch and lost their lives. Thus 38 Greyhounds died a dog's death. Among the dead are one OSAP jawan and three home guards. Among the dead Greyhounds are one CI and four SIs. 21 Greyhounds police men were injured.

Balimela incident has one more time proved the Maoist PW principle that it is possible to damage the enemy, how much ever mighty he may be, in a weak place and time. When the Greyhounds police who behaved arrogantly as heroes in AP and were flattered by the exploiting ruling classes as a model for all the mercenary police, paramilitary and commando forces drowned in the Balimela reservoir, the oppressed masses of India were greatly enthused. This incident exposed the 'paper tiger' nature of the enemy. It gave them the confidence that in spite of losses suffered by PW, it would advance firmly and would create many more Balimelas basing itself on masses. It increased their confidence towards PLGA and party.

conducted by the PLGA action team near Cheribeda village on the Narayanpur-Kondagaon state highway (Narayanpur dt, DK), a CRPF jeep broke into pieces. The police forces were coming in three vehicles when an action team targeted one of them. One SI and six policemen died and two policemen injured. The weapons of the police broke into pieces due to the impact of the blast.

Burudi Ambush

On August 29, 2008, in an ambush conducted by the PLGA near Burudi dam, a tourist place, about 7 km from Ghatsila in Jharkhand, a police jeep was completely destroyed. Eleven policemen (a SI, three havaldars, six policemen and police jeep driver) died.

Samaripat Ambush

On September 4, 2008, PLGA forces attacked a CRPF jeep with mines near Samari under Kusmi PS limits (Balrampur dt, North CG). Six CRPF jawans died and six were injured.

Modugupal-2 Ambush

On October 20, 2008, PLGA Company-2 had inflicted a big blow to the CRPF forces near Modugupal village between Bijapur and Bhopalpatnam on NH-16 (Bijapur district, DK). Though there were police camps in both the villages and the distance between the two villages was just 3 kms, the PLGA forces basing themselves on the masses surrounded the patrol squad of CRPF and wiped out 12 jawans. Ten policemen were injured. Nine weapons including an AK-47, one LMG and one mortar were seized. Section deputy commander comrade Deval, Company-2 members comrades Sukram and Reena were martyred fighting the enemy bravely.

Korepalli Ambush

On October 26, 2008, PLGA Company-4 gave a big blow to the commandos that were combing indiscriminately in the name of suppression of

Tellarayi Ambush



Even before the enemy could recover from the Balimela shock, on June 16, 2008, a powerful attack by the PLGA had shaken the enemy again. PLGA forces blasted a MPV in which Odisha SOG commando forces were traveling near Tellarayi on the road leading to Balimela from Motu. Seventeen commandos including CI Saratchandra of SOG forces died.

To lure the police to the site, PLGA attacked the house of a BJP leader and his property was seized. Guerillas fell trees two days back and blocked the road. Odisha SOG commandos reached the ambush site in motor cycles and a MPV to remove the obstacle. As soon as they reached the mines, they were blasted and the MPV was damaged completely. All the while facing the resistance of the police on motor cycles, the guerillas seized six AK-47 rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition.

The propaganda of the police officials that they had improved the MPVs and that they could withstand the mine blast was proven wrong one more time with this incident. SOG CI Sarat Chandra who came forward aggressively to suppress the movement in Odisha died a dog's death and the morale of the police forces dipped temporarily. So the forces in the movement areas were shifted and new batches were brought into the field. This incident increased the confidence of the PLGA forces.

revolutionary movement campaign, near Korepalli village under Perimili PS limits in Aheri area. The specific feature of this ambush is that our forces had chased the commando forces in Gadchiroli and inflicted losses. Four policemen including an SI died and five policemen were injured.

Ambush on Paschim Bang Chief Minister Budhadev Bhattacharya

On November 2, 2008, PLGA conducted a historic ambush near Kalaichandikhal on NH-20 under Salboni PS limits (West Midnapore dt, Paschim Bang) on the convoy in which Chief Minister Budhadev, Jindal and steel and chemicals minister Ram Vilas Paswan were traveling. Budhadev and others escaped narrowly. Six policemen were injured.

Attack On Helicopter in Pidiya



PLGA created another sensation by attacking a helicopter for the first time near Pidiya village in Gangalur area (Bijapur dt, DK). This was a MI-8 Russian made helicopter belonging to the Bareli Air Base. The enemy forces were shocked with this attack. This happened during the first phase of CG assembly polls. With the aim of conducting elections somehow or the other in DK guerilla zone, 250 CRPF jawans had camped in Pidiya village (a centre for revolutionary movement) on November 12, 2008. But they did not move out of the camp for two days fearing attacks of PLGA. On November 14, election personnel were transported by an Air Force helicopter for conducting elections. When it lifted into the air to return, PLGA forces fired on it. The oil tank of the helicopter was broken

and the helicopter was badly damaged too. An Air Force flight engineer died in the firing and three policemen were severely injured.

This attack was conducted while they were returning after laying the foundation stone for a company of Jindal, a comprador bourgeois in India. After this attack, the social fascist CPM Harmad Vahini goons and police forces attacked villages that supported Maoists in Lalgahar-Jungle Mahal area and tortured people on a huge scale. People could no longer tolerate these tortures and so held massive protest rallies. This agitation turned into a deluge and expanded to the vast area on the borders of three districts, bringing the administration to a complete standstill. This developed into the people's revolt of Lalgahar and posed a challenge to the central and state governments.

Golavand Ambush

On November 25, 2008, PLGA blasted a mine near Golavand village on Mardapal road (Narayanpur dt, DK). Seven policemen died and three were severely injured in this blast. Among the dead are five STF police and two district police.

Attack On Explosives Vehicle in Ranchi District

On December 1, 2008, PLGA forces conducted a surprise attack on a heavy vehicle transporting explosives in Ranchi district (JH). PLGA seized more than 20 tonnes of explosives from the vehicle.

Attack On The Railway Scout Party At Goghi-Bariyapur

On December 24, 2008, PLGA conducted a surprise attack on railway police near Goghi-Bariyapur under Piri Bazar (Abhaypur) limits (Lakhisarai dt, Bihar). One railway police constable died and three were injured. Four .303 rifles and 200 rounds of ammunition were seized.

Bundu Ambush

On December 5, 2008, five policemen died in an ambush conducted by the PLGA near Bundu (Ranchi dt, JH).

2009

Ambush in Bokaro District

On January 6, 2009, PLGA conducted massive mine blast on national highway in Bokaro district (JH). Six policemen died a dog's death.

Raid on Jamui District Court

On January 16, 2009, PLGA forces conducted a brave raid on the Jamui district court in Bihar and released ten prisoners. Two among them were our

party activists. PLGA fighters threw chilli powder into the eyes of the policemen, hurled bombs and brought the entire court premises under their control. Two activists who were brought to be produced in the court were released and they successfully retreated. This attack inside the enemy camp spread joy and enthusiasm in the revolutionary ranks.

Ambush At Dumuhan River

On January 17, 2009, in a powerful mine blast conducted by the PLGA near the river between Karmahi and Domuhan villages on Ranchi-Daltongunj NH-33 (Latehar dt, JH), a police jeep was completely destroyed. A SI and three policemen died on the spot. One more jawan and jeep driver died in the hospital. Later PLGA guerillas seized three Insas rifles, one SLR and three hundred rounds of ammunition. After the guerillas retreated, the additional police forces that reached the spot severely beat the people who stood on the road and were taking a look at the spot, with butts and lathis and using foul language. People protested saying – 'this is why the Naxalites attacked the police, good that they had killed these dogs'.

Attack On Railway Police Near Buvandi

On February 25, 2009, PLGA forces conducted a surprise attack on railway police near Buvandi railway station in Purulia district in Paschim Bang. Four policemen were injured in this attack and their four rifles were successfully seized by the red fighters.

Minpa Opportunity Ambush

On April 10, 2009, the police forces that were deployed to fail the parliament election boycott call of the party in Jegurugonda area (Dantewada dt, DK) attacked Minpa village. By then a guerilla battalion level of PLGA forces were in preparations near that village to fight back any kind of attacks by the enemy and to make success the election boycott call. When the PLGA forces heard about the attacks of the mercenary police on the village, they immediately surrounded the police and conducted a brave attack. Fierce battle ensued between the two forces. Meanwhile the enemy came to know about the attack and sent Quick Reaction Team (QRT) forces. With this the number of enemy forces increased to a company level. However PLGA forces fought back the additional forces too in a courageous manner. In this fierce battle, eleven CRPF jawans including a CRPF deputy commandant died a dog's death and sixteen were injured. Comrade Chandu (PLGA Company-3 deputy commander, platoon commander comrade Babu, section

Markanar Ambush

On February 1, 2009, in a courageous ambush conducted by the PLGA near Markanar village under Murungaon PS limits (Gadchiroli dt, DK), fifteen policemen in the police patrol were wiped out. PLGA inaugurated a great battle model by displaying its heroism, tradition of sacrifice, fire and movement, taking correct decisions at the correct time, proper maneuvers and excellent coordination between the three forces.

The police tried to use an old peasant and a small boy as human shield and tried to escape by attacking the PLGA. But the guerillas displayed a lot of balance, followed military methods and rescued both the peasant and the boy and then wiped out the policemen. This increased the confidence among the people that PLGA would never harm the people or their properties. In this attack PLGA seized six AK-47s, six SLRs, two Insas rifles, one two-inch mortar, one 9 mm pistol and 761 rounds of ammunition.

In this attack, PLGA fighters, particularly the women comrades set a model by following inspiring maneuvers in a thrilling manner. When a police jawan who had an AK-47 was running for his life, a woman comrade with a twelve bore gun chased him, killed him and seized his AK. While a normally injured jawan was firing with a SLR, a woman comrade ran to him, hit him with her leg and seized the SLR from him. This once again proved that the higher consciousness inside a person would decide the outcome of a battle. The manner in which the People's Militia forces clashed with the police who came in a MPV from Murungaon also set a good model. With inferior weapons they fired at the tyres of the MPV with precision, punctured them and stopped the police from coming out.

commander comrade Dasru and Company member Rinku were martyred. In this courageous battle, PLGA seized three AK-47s, three Insas rifles, six bullet proof jackets (11 bullet proof plates) and two grenades. This battle that was fought not only with the batch that was ambushed but also with the additional forces gave a new experience to the PLGA. The QRT forces that came on aggressively were badly beaten in this battle and this reflected the increased fighting capacity of PLGA. This posed a warning to the additional forces of the enemy. As the enemy was given a big blow before the elections, they had to change their plans. They stopped the

setting up of 70 to 80 polling booths and changed their location to where the police camps were present.

Jorko-Indipidi Opportunity Ambush

On April 4, 2009, the police forces that came to attack the PLGA forces in Jorko forests under Adki PS limits (Khunti dt, JH) were themselves ambushed. Two hundred policemen (SOG, STF, CRPF) who came to know about the location of PLGA forces started for an attack early in the morning. The PLGA command got this information and immediately took a decision with presence of mind. With the orders of the command, guerillas chose a site a little bit further

'Operation Dhamaka' - Mahuliatand Attack

On February 9, 2009, PLGA conducted a surprise attack on the police forces during a carnival near Mahuliatand village under Kovakal PS limits (Navada district, Bihar on the borders of Giridih and Jamui districts). On the borders of Bihar-Jharkhand, the enemy established a camp with CRPF and JAP forces as part of carpet security. The Tisri, Narotand, Sevatand, Khaira and Kovakal PS and outposts are present around this. This area is dominated by the Sendra goons. So PLGA conducted this attack with the aim of teaching the enemy a lesson.

The carnival of Sant Ravidas was to begin in a few moments when nearly twenty policemen under the leadership of Kovakal SI came in a MPV and a jeep. Leaving two policemen in the jeep, the rest of them went into the temple and the stage where celebrations are held. As soon as the SI reached the stage, PLGA assault teams at once pounced on the policemen with the orders of the commander and seized their weapons. The policemen who did not hand over the weapons were killed. The policemen in the MPV started firing and with the information that additional forces were coming, PLGA forces completed the action and retreated safely. In this surprise attack, ten SAP and BMP policemen died and three were injured. A total of fifteen weapons (two AK-47s, five Insas rifles, five SLRs, one carbine and two revolvers) were seized.

Mandagiri Opportunity Ambush

On May 10, 2009, in an opportunity ambush conducted by the PLGA at a battalion level between Mandagiri and Sanbahar villages (Dhamtari dt) inside Mainpur forests in the outer circle of the DK guerilla zone. Twelve STF policemen and the vehicle driver died and eighteen policemen were injured. Three AK-47s, three SLRs, two Insas rifles and seven grenades were seized by the PLGA.

As correct planning, commanding, communication and control were properly achieved, the PLGA could make this ambush successful even in an area of enemy domination by following guerilla warfare principles. Thus it helped the further expansion of the guerilla warfare. As another front was opened in the DK Special Zone, the enemy was forced to decentralize his forces. This helped fail the attempts of the enemy to stop the new expansion.

from their location and took positions. Police started arriving towards our location. As soon as twenty policemen reached our site, PLGA conducted a surprise attack. Face to face battle ensued between the two sides. The guerillas immediately seized the weapons of the dead policemen. First two were killed and later three were wiped out and their weapons were seized. They chased the police but as it was already three hours since the battle started, the PLGA forces retreated. While the guerillas were drinking water in a village, they heard over the wireless set that additional forces were coming. Even while hearing this news they spotted the additional forces and again another battle ensued. The PLGA forces kept the initiative in their hands and resisted. So the additional forces were forced to retreat. In this incident, three policemen died, two AK-47s, one Insas rifle, 146 rounds of ammunition, six grenades, five mortar shells and two bullet proof jackets were seized by PLGA from the enemy.

This incident led to deep worry and fear among the enemy forces. Revolutionary masses were enthused. The confidence and morale of PLGA forces increased.

PLGA Attack On Bank Vehicle

On April 5, 2009, PLGA forces attacked a vehicle of State Bank of India that was coming to the district HQ of Malkangiri (Odisha, AOB) and seized one crore rupees. The PLGA forces that lay in wait near Balimela stopped the vehicle while it was coming from Chitrakonda to Malkangiri and seized the money.

Damanjodi (Nalco) Raid

On April 12, 2009, at midnight PLGA forces conducted a courageous raid with a meticulous plan on the Nalco bauxite mines (the biggest mines in the whole of Asia), gelatin godown and CISF camp near Panchpatmali on the Damanjodi mountains in Koraput district (Odisha, AOB). In this eight hour long incessant battle, ten CISF jawans died and six were injured. Ten Insas rifles, one Insas LMG, 2000 rounds of ammunition of a rubber bullet gun, nine bullet proof jackets, six bullet proof helmets, two and half tonnes of gelatin etc were seized. PLGA pulled down a mobile tower in this area down before the raid started and cut off the communications. PLGA fitted mines and booby traps on all the main paths leading to the camp and stopped the police from reaching. In this raid, four PLGA fighters – CRC Company-2 comrade Vargesh (Kirti-PPCm, section commander), ACM comrade Raju of Srikakulam-Koraput division and Company members comrades Raghu and Sukhram were martyred.

Landup Ambush

On April 16, 2009, PLGA blasted a bus in which BSF police were traveling near Landup village in Hesla forests under Chandwa PS limits (Latehar dt, JH). The policemen accompanied the polling personnel as security and were returning after leaving them near the polling booth early in the morning. As per a plan formulated beforehand, the PLGA blasted the bus at the back. Due to the blast five BSF policemen, bus driver and the cleaner died. Fifteen were injured. Three of the injured died in the hospital.

Tavvetola Ambush

On May 21, 2009, in a brave ambush conducted by the PLGA near Tavvetola village on the Nagpur-Rajnandgaon inter-state highway (Dhanora taluq, Gadchiroli dt, DK), sixteen policemen including a TI and a SI in the C-60 commando police patrol party were wiped out. Three AK-47s, 13 SLRs and nearly thousand rounds of ammunition were seized.

Phusro (Bermo) and Kodvadih Bidwa Ambushes Conducted With Coordination

On June 12, 2009, PLGA attacked a police patrol vehicle near State Bank in Phusro town in Bokaro dt (JH). PLGA formulated the plan based on the information that police did two, three rounds of patrolling in teams consisting of 5 to 8 policemen in a Bolero or a jeep between 11.15 and 3.30 in the morning every day and that they spent about 10 to 15 minutes in the bank, shops and hotels as soon as they reached the State Bank. As expected the patrol vehicle arrived and stopped. As usual the policemen went to the bank, shops and hotels and were chit-chatting. Seeing the opportunity, the assault group consisting of eight teams conducted a surprise attack. Three Insas rifles, ten magazines of the same, 115 rounds of ammunition, a SLR, two magazines of the same and 98 rounds of ammunition were seized.

Demolition Ambush Led By Jan Militia Squad

As part of the plan for the Phusro attack, our base forces, i.e., the Jan Militia squads set up two-person and three-person ambushes on six roads to stop the additional forces of the enemy.

After the Phusro attack, the in-charge of Navadih PS along with 24 policemen started in a MPV with the aim of chasing and attacking us. This vehicle reached Kodvadih Bidwa village at 2.30 pm and the ambush team of Jan Militia squad blasted the pre-fitted mine with precision. The MPV was completely destroyed due to the impact. The policemen inside the vehicle were severely shocked and worried and had to spend hours together till additional police forces could come and rescue them. Nine CRPF policemen died on the spot and six were severely injured in this massive blast and one of the wounded died in the hospital later.

Though the enemy carried on encirclement and suppression offensives on a huge scale, we waited for one month and with proper tactics conducted two attacks one after another successfully. This experience proved that even if the enemy implements suppression policies, struggle cannot be ended and that if we formulate proper plans at the appropriate time following military principles and policies according to the science of war and go into practice, we would be successful without doubt.

Phusro-Beremo is one of the coal mine areas. The coal mafia, particularly the Murari Pandey group dominates this area. His brother and Lok Sabha member Ravindra Pandey's writ runs large there. He dominates the mines. He owns hundreds of vehicles, dozens of tanks and cinema halls. Through this we can easily understand how he is exploiting and oppressing the ordinary people. With these attacks, his arrogance was hit. The morale of the police dipped. On the other hand, this had a favorable impact on the urban people, workers and the surrounding rural areas.

The police who were in the bus at the front did not stop and speeded away while firing from the bus.

Madek Ambush

On April 16, 2009, sixty CRPF and DF forces were coming to the Madek village polling booth accompanying the polling party from Bhusaras CRPF camp (Dantewada dt, DK), when the secondary forces of PLGA lay in wait and attacked them. Trenches were dug in the ambush site and iron rods were fitted in them. Iron nailed wood pieces were fitted to the trees. The ambush site was so prepared that whether the police caught in the firing in the ambush take positions or retreat, they would suffer damages. As soon as the policemen reached the ambush site as expected, the PLGA assault batch blasted a two-inch size country-made cannon and started the ambush. While the shocked police tried

to take positions they fell into the trench and were pierced by iron rods. The nails fitted to wooden pieces injured the backs, heads and legs of the police. As they had been caught in a trap, the police became victims of great fear and worry. As the injured were not even in a position to walk, additional forces had to be called in to transport them. In this attack, two CRPF jawans died and five CRPF jawans and a DF jawan were severely injured. One SLR was seized by the guerillas.

Mohabbatpur Ambush

On April 16, a police patrol jeep that was returning after election duties was blasted by the PLGA guerillas in Dharphari village on the Vaisali canal bridge near Karpur Chowk in Mohabbatpur village panchayat under Devaria PS limits (Muzaffarpur dt, North Bihar). Four policemen

Brave Attack On The Lakhisarai District Court – CMC Member Comrade Sunirmal Released

On June 23, 2009, PLGA forces conducted an attack with utmost surprise in the premises of Lakhisarai district court in Bihar and released our party CC/PB/CMC member and East Regional Command C-in-C comrade Sunirmal. It is really a challenge to conduct this attack on the Lakhisarai district court that is situated very far away from the guerilla zone and completely in enemy camp. Under the direct leadership of CMC a detailed plan was formulated after coming to an assessment on this entire enemy camp and by observing enemy weaknesses. PLGA forces put their lives at stake and conducted this action in a pre-planned manner when the enemy produced comrade Sunirmal in the court. Guerillas pounced on the escort police accompanying comrade Sunirmal and took them into control. Some of their weapons were seized. A police jawan who started firing was chased away with bombs and grenades. Later comrade Sunirmal was successfully released and retreated to a safe place. PLGA could successfully complete this action by setting up a ring of motor cycles and a ring of security around.

This was historically the first incident when one of our Central Committee members in enemy hands was released by attacking court premises. In the back drop of severe losses due to a series of arrests of our party comrades, this action filled our revolutionary ranks with new enthusiasm, joy and strength. It gave them a fillip.

including a SI and a magistrate died while some were wounded. Later the guerillas seized the weapons.

Aasirguda Ambush

On May 6, 2009, PLGA attacked with mines a joint patrol squad of CRPF and district police traveling in a tractor from Bhejji PS to Vinjaram police camp in Konta area (Dantewada dt, DK) in the forests of Kotha Cheruvu village. Two CRPF jawans, five SPOs and four SJ goons died here. The previous

day this batch had supplied food materials to Bhejji PS. With this attack, the mercenary police are even afraid to supply food materials to the police stations, camps and outposts. Five .303 rifles and 240 rounds of ammunition were seized by the PLGA.

Ambush Near Piraligadi Mod

On June 3, 2009, PLGA attacked five policemen who were deployed for security of Piraligadi under Saranga PS limits (Bankura dt, Paschim Bang). This

'Operation Vikas' – Madanveda Deliberate Area Ambush

On July 12, 2009, PLGA forces at a guerilla battalion level conducted two ambushes on the enemy forces in the same ambush site within a time period of four hours on the Gadchiroli-Durg state Highway in the forest near Korkotti village in Manpur block (Rajnandgaon dt, DK). This sent tremors in the enemy camp. PLGA forces conducted another attack near Karekatta on the additional forces arriving on another road from Aundhi PS. The specific feature of this area ambush is that it conducted ambushes at various places on the additional forces that began arriving due to annihilation of two policemen by our forces near Madanveda base camp. The enemy had illusions that he could fight back the PLGA forces by bringing the MPV to the ambush site. But this illusion was shattered with petrol bombs and courageous assault maneuvers by the PLGA. Through fierce battle PLGA forces have successfully conducted the area ambush and gained new experience. In this ambush, thirty policemen including Rajnandgaon district SP Vivek Chowbey and two SIs were wiped out. Twelve policemen were wounded. Twenty-five weapons (seven AK-47s, three SLRs, fourteen Insas rifles, one two-inch mortar), three mortar shells, fifteen grenades, 35 bullet proof jackets, 14 bullet proof helmets, 923 rounds of ammunition etc were seized by the PLGA from the enemy troops.

This ambush was conducted in memory of Central Committee member, People's Security Service (PSS) Intelligence Director comrade Patel Sudhakar (Vikas) and DKSZC member comrade Vikas both of whom were our martyrs, caught and murdered by the police and with the aim of advancing the PW a step forward. PLGA took revenge by annihilating SP Vivek Chowbey who participated in the fake encounter of comrade Vikas in 2006 and is in the forefront in resorting to all kinds of scheming and plotting to damage the revolutionary movement. It is worth noting that PLGA did not suffer any damages in this courageous action.

Palachelma Ambush

On September 17, 2009, PLGA conducted a big attack on the Cobra commandos which is an elite force in the CRPF and chased it away under the Chitaguppa PS limits (Dantewada dt, DK). This was the first blow to the Cobra forces that were deployed for 'Operation Green Hunt', a massive military campaign as specially trained to fight the Naxalites got a death blow in its first campaign itself. These forces were first deployed in Bijapur and Dantewada districts in DK. With the aim of gaining a big success in its very first campaign, they formulated a plan to attack a small PLGA camp that manufactures weapons in Kistaram area. The Cobra police began implementing the 'method of encirclement and destruction' of the entire pocket and penetrated into the area from three sides. The first batch walked secretly in the night from Chintaguppa PS for about 16 kms and attacked the weapons manufacturing camp. They caught Maadivi Deval in that village and shot him dead. The second batch walked from the Andhra Pradesh side, attacked Palachelma, Gattapad and Burlanka villages, caught six people and massacred them. The third batch walked for ten kms from Bhejji PS, attacked Gachanapalli, Etrajpad and Endapad villages and killed five villagers. Houses were razed down. Hens and pigs were stolen and eaten. On the whole, people's property worth lakhs of was severely damaged.

Meanwhile PLGA battalion got the information that the enemy attacked the weapon manufacturing camp. Immediately it advanced with the aim of conducting a counter-attack on the enemy. It took two hours for it to run and reach the vicinity of the enemy. The enemy forces began running away after seeing the PLGA forces.

Immediately PLGA battalion rapidly chased the enemy and caught up with the enemy. One batch advanced from the battalion and started firing. But the enemy was running fast so as to get out of there somehow or the other. They did not fire back. And they did not stop anywhere. Again the PLGA forces tried to surround the enemy at another place. But the enemy evaded them there too. With the determination of catching up with the enemy and giving them a blow, the PLGA forces chased them without giving up. Thus they chased the enemy for 4 kms. The policemen inadvertently crowded at one place while running away very fast. Using this opportunity a team of PLGA advanced like lightning, reached the police and fired on them with precision. Six commandos fell down in this firing. Leaving them, the rest of the police ran for some distance. PLGA forces were very much tired and as it was not possible to surround the enemy, they seized the weapons from the dead policemen and retreated. In this entire attack, six commandos including two assistant commandants and an SI died. Three were severely injured. Five weapons (two AK-47s, two SLRs, one Insas), 806 rounds of ammunition, three bullet proof jackets and two mortar shells were seized by the enemy. Due to this attack, some of the villagers who were arrested by the Cobras and were being taken along with them could escape.

Thus PLGA battalion took revenge for the murders and destruction perpetrated by the Cobra forces. Losses were inflicted on the mercenary Cobra forces in their very first campaign and so their morale fell. The morale of the revolutionary masses rose. They celebrated this success. People became confident that any kind of force can be defeated if we fight bravely.

surprise attack was conducted in the afternoon when the police were eating in a hotel nearby. Three policemen died and two were injured. Their weapons and ammunition were seized by the guerillas.

Sarengada-Aruvanga Ambush

On June 10, 2009, PLGA ambushed a joint patrol squad of CRPF and state police near Sarengada Aruvanga village under Goelkera PS limits in Saranda forests (West Singhbhum dt, JH). While the policemen were returning in a truck after patrolling, the PLGA guerillas who lay in wait blasted the vehicle with mines. Ten CRPF jawans including a CRPF

inspector, SI of Goelkera PS and an ASI died a dog's death.

Ambush Near Phulbasi River

On June 16, 2009, PLGA blasted a dumper in which a Chando police patrol squad was traveling in Phulbasi River (no water in it), in Gumla district on the Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh border. The seven jawans traveling in it and the driver died. 25 to 30 armed policemen under the leadership of the SI of Chando PS went patrolling up to Jharkhand borders by walk early in the morning at 4 am. While returning they boarded three dumpers that were transporting bauxite

Courageous Ambush By PLGA Near Mallampodur In Gadchiroli

On October 8, 2009, the main and secondary forces of PLGA conducted a brave ambush on Maharashtra commandos near Mallampodur village very near to the Laheri PS (Gadchiroli district, DK). 17 commandos died a dog's death there. This battle operation helped in giving a big blow to 'Operation Green Hunt' that was launched by the central and state governments for wiping out the revolutionary movement and keeping the initiative in our hands and in making the election boycott call a success. The PLGA forces chased the police forces from morning to afternoon for several kilometers, surrounded the enemy forces, wiped out a portion of the enemy forces and chased the rest of them till Laheri PS. This incident caused severe fear and worry among the C-60 commandos of Maharashtra while it enthused the revolutionary masses. Though our forces were tired, they fought with the enemy for three and half hours in the ambush and fulfilled their aim thus setting a model for the entire PLGA. Later six AK-47s, nine SLRs, one LMG, one mortar and two pistols were seized by the PLGA. The South Gadchiroli C-in-C comrade Mangesh was martyred in this ambush while bravely fighting the enemy.

The battle operations that were conducted in Gadchiroli district of DK with Company-4 at the Core had given several experiences to the entire PLGA forces. The Markanar and Tavvetola actions in this district were wiping out actions on the enemy, while the Laheri ambush divided the enemy forces and half of them were either killed or injured. In all these actions the tactics of surrounding the enemy forces and wiping them out was followed. The Tavvetola ambush was completed in a very short time, while in other actions they fought for several hours with the enemy and gained good experience in fighting with the enemy.

ore. While two dumpers crossed the Phulbasi River near Bargad village, the third dumper in which the police were traveling was blasted with two mines by PLGA.

Behradih Opportunity Ambush

On June 16, 2009, five SOG policemen were wiped out in an opportunity ambush conducted on the combing policemen near Behradih (Palamau dt, JH). Eleven were wounded. PLGA got information about the police through People's Militia forces and formulated the plan of attack then and there. Even before they could implement the plan, the police arrived and exchange of fire began. PLGA fighters took initiative into their hands, advanced forward and attacked without giving any chance to the enemy. The enemy suffered losses. Though the enemy forces numbered a company, PLGA forces at a platoon level inflicted losses on the enemy and this is its specific feature.

Ambush in Latehar District

On June 16, 2009, PLGA attacked the police forces returning after conducting long range patrolling in Latehar district (JH). Four policemen died and more were injured.

Palur Ambush

On June 18, 2009, PLGA blasted a police vehicle near Palur in Narayanapatna block (Koraput dt, Odisha, AOB). Ten policemen died a dog's death. People's Militia forces fell trees and blocked the road to lure the policemen to the ambush site. The ambush was conducted when OSSF forces were going in a jeep to remove the hurdle. Eight Insas rifles and ammunition were seized by the guerillas.

Kokavada Ambush

On June 20, 2009, PLGA secondary forces conducted a massive blast near Kokavada on Puspal road under Tongpal PS limits (Bastar dt, DK) in which eleven CRPF jawans traveling in a truck died a dog's

Sankrail Raid

On October 20, 2009, under the leadership of PLGA, Sidhu-Kanu militia forces attacked the Sankrail PS in West Medinipur district on the Jharkhand-Odisha border. Two ASIs died in this attack and nine rifles and six pistols were seized by the PLGA. The station in-charge and another constable were arrested by the PLGA and taken along. Guerillas had seized 9,23,000 rupees from the State Bank adjacent to the station. Police did not dare to go to the spot due to fear of land mines. Within 15 minutes the raid was completed. 40 to 45 guerillas came on motor cycles and conducted this raid. The PLGA released the prisoners only after 22 innocent Adivasis (21 women and a man) were released from jail.

death. Eight were severely wounded. Two days previously PLGA had razed down two tippers working in Kokavada road construction to lure the police forces to the ambush site. This ambush happened when they were returning after examining these vehicles.

This was the biggest attack conducted on the borders of CG and Odisha in Bastar district of DK. This helped in expanding the guerilla warfare to new areas. The maddened police showed their anger on the innocent Adivasis. They fired indiscriminately on the people returning from a weekly market on the Odisha borders. Seven persons belonging to the Durva Adivasi tribe of Saatnar and Kindarvada villages – Devu, Lakma, Kamlu, Sukkal, Sampath, Waga and Ram Vilas were killed by the police in these firings. People rallied and gheraoed the Tongpal PS and took the dead bodies. They observed a bandh on June 23. On June 29, twelve thousand people once again gheraoed the Tongpal PS and demanded that the police officers who killed innocent Adivasis must be punished.

Ganesh Bahaar Canal Ambush

On June 26, PLGA blasted with mines a truck in which CRPF jawans were traveling near Ganesh Bahaar Canal between Geedam and Barsur in Dantewada district (DK). The vehicle was completely destroyed in the blast and seven CRPF jawans died. Three were injured.

Sono Ambush

On August 23, 2009, PLGA conducted a surprise attack on a patrol party in the Jamui district HQ in Bihar in which five policemen died and one was injured. This ambush was conducted on six policemen who were returning after patrolling. Two SLRs and four Insas rifles were seized by the PLGA.

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Vishnupur Ambush

On January 14, 2010, PLGA blasted a mine targeting a police patrol vehicle while it was returning to Vishnupur PS after patrolling in the Gurdari mines area in Gumla district (Chota Nagpur area, JH). Six policemen including the station in-charge died on the spot and two were severely injured. Nine weapons were successfully seized by our fighters.

On the previous day PLGA had blasted a primary health centre that is being used as a police camp in Vishnupur-Gumla area. The blast occurred in the forest area at 4 pm targeting the CRPF and district

police forces that arrived in a MPV to examine this incident. This happened when Jharkhand assembly polls were due in a few days. Two days before this incident a MPV was blasted by the PLGA in West Singhbhum area. These incidents proved that there was no security for the police even in MPVs.

PLGA Attack on Explosives Vehicle in Tipragarh

On March 10, 2010, PLGA attacked a vehicle carrying explosives on the Dhanora-Murumba road between Dhanora and Erked villages and successfully seized 16 tonnes of ammonium nitrate (this is known commercially as Kelmatrix) and other material. They are worth 2.75 lakh rupees. This vehicle was going to Bailadilla from Chandrapur in Maharashtra when this incident occurred.

Attack on Government Toll Plaza

On March 24, 2010, PLGA blasted the government toll plaza under the Amas PS limits in Gaya district in Bihar. A private security guard and a truck driver died in this attack. Guerillas seized 16 weapons.

Mantriyamba Ambush

On April 4, 2010, a Special Action Team of PLGA conducted an ambush near Mantriyamba village in Govindapalli Ghat on the state highway linking the Koraput and Malkangiri district head quarters in which eleven SOG commandos died. PLGA blasted the second of the two vehicles in which the police were traveling. As a big blow was given to the SOG forces when they were gathering forces as part of preparations for OGH, the morale of the forces temporarily dipped. This ambush helped in expanding the guerilla warfare to new areas in AOB.

Tandwa Bazar Ambush

On May 4, 2010, while BMP and district police were conducting joint patrols, PLGA conducted a surprise attack on them in Tandwa Bazar area in Aurangabad district in Bihar. Four BMP police died and some were injured. Our red fighters seized five rifles in this incident.

Peda Kodepal Ambush

On May 8, 2010, PLGA triggered a massive blast on Bijapur-Bhopalpatnam NH-18 in DK. The MPV in which the CRPF were traveling was completely destroyed. This incident occurred near Peda Kodepal when this vehicle was coming to Bijapur from Avapalli. All the eight CRPF jawans in this vehicle died.

Silda Raid Sends Tremors through the Ruling Classes Camp

On February 15, 2010, PLGA conducted a most courageous raid on the Eastern Frontier Rifles (EFR) forces that camped newly in Silda under Binpur PS limits in West Medinipur district in Paschim Bang. The red fighters came on motor cycles and Matador vans and conducted this brave raid on the police forces at 5.30 pm. The sentry fell in the very first assault and another sentry ran away. The assault team that broke through into the station was resisted for 20 minutes by the police, but the guerillas fought bravely and wiped out fifteen policemen. As petrol bombs were hurled on the tarpaulin tents adjacent to the compound wall they caught fire. Eight policemen who were terrified seeing these fires ran outside. The enemy platoon commander came forward firing and he was shot dead. Meanwhile the guerillas blasted the camp with mines and the policemen were stunned. The camp was completely destroyed. A total of 24 policemen died. Ten AK-47s, sixteen SLRs, fifteen Insas rifles, one sten, one pistol and 2000 rounds of ammunition were successfully seized by the PLGA. In this fierce battle with the enemy, Dharmapur area commander and ACM comrade Susen Mahato, party and PLGA members comrades Vijay (Sidda Hansda), Chandan (Vidya Kisku), PLGA members comrades Surya (Thakurdas Murmu) and Sujeet Soren were martyred. As this is the first time that enemy forces were wiped out in such big numbers in Paschim Bang, this raid had a great impact not only in the state but on the whole country.



Five CRPF Jawans Die in Lalgah Ambush

On May 19, 2010, PLGA guerillas blasted the first vehicle in a police convoy while it was crossing a culvert near Lalgah in West Medinipur district in Paschim Bang. Five CRPF jawans including the deputy commandant Vijayapal Singh died in this blast.

Latehar Ambush

On July 16, 2010, PLGA blasted a police vehicle in Latehar district of Jharkhand in which five policemen died and five were injured.

Syampur Bhatta Ambush

On October 22, while the government officials were claiming that polling for state assembly has been completed peacefully, PLGA conducted a night ambush in Sheohar district (North Bihar) in which six policemen including a SI died. PLGA attacked the first of the two police vehicles that were coming for road opening. A police constable was injured in this attack. The police in the second vehicle were terrified and fled away turning back their vehicle.

The Historic Mukaram-Tadimetla Deliberate Ambush

On April 6, 2010, our brave PLGA forces conducted a historic ambush, unprecedented in the entire revolutionary history of India, on a police party consisting of 83 jawans belonging to the 62nd battalion of the CRPF and district police. This was conducted between Mukaram and Tadimetla villages at a distance of just 4 km from the Chintalnar PS in Dantewada district (DK). The wiping out of an entire company of CRPF forces shook the whole country. By conducting the Tadimetla-Mukaram operation, PLGA proclaimed to the world how deep was the hatred of the people and the democrats towards Operation Green Hunt, towards the policies of the central and state governments that are cruelly murdering the party leadership. 75 CRPF jawans and a district police died in this ambush. Among the dead are CRPF battalion deputy commandant Satyavan, assistant commandant BL Meena and district police head constable Siyaram Dhruv. Seven jawans were injured.



In fact, the ambush started when the enemy forces came into the ambush site and suddenly started firing after seeing the ambush party members. There was an indecisive situation for some time at first among the PLGA forces as the enemy forces had some into the ambush site and started firing without any prior information about their arrival reaching the guerillas. However under leadership of the PLGA command, most efficient command, control, communication and coordination were achieved and PLGA could keep the initiative in its hands in this ambush. The following factors helped each other and led to the success of the historic Mukaram-Tadimetla ambush - the experiences gained by PLGA Company-3 and Company-8 since Urpalmetta in 2007 in DK, the experiences of CRC Company-2 in Nayagarh, Nalco etc attacks, the PLGA battalion formed with these forces at the core having local leadership, the grip this leadership had over the terrain as a result, the strong bonds with the local people and a strong mass base. This is a step forward in the PLGA battle operations. This can be stated to be a mobile warfare battle operation.

In this three hour long battle eight brave daughters and sons of Bastar born and brought up in struggle became martyrs. They were comrades Rukmati (section commander, Mukaram, West Bastar), Vagal (section commander, Regadigatta, South Bastar), Vijjal (section deputy, Pamra, W. Bastar), Ingal (section deputy, Karigudem, S. Bastar), Raju (member, Kondapalli, S. Bastar), Mangu (member, Rengam, S. Bastar), Ramal (member, Murpalli, S. Bastar). Ratan (member, Jadka, Indravati, Maad). PLGA vowed to advance the PW and take it to newer heights in memory of their sacrifices.

PLGA seized 79 weapons (21 AK-47s, 42 Insas rifles, 6 LMGs, 7 SLRs, two 2-inch mortars and one 9 mm sten), 3,122 rounds of ammunition, 39 grenades, one night vision device, 1 bullet proof jacket, 14 various kinds of mortar shells, 9 SLR grenades fire purpose and other material from the enemy.

Mukaram ambush led to great fear and worry among the ruling classes and the mercenary police forces. The families of policemen who died in this attack gave vent to their ire saying 'the governments are forcing the police belonging to oppressed masses to make war on people belonging to their own class'. This brave attack that was conducted as an answer to the brutal 'War on People'- Operation Green Hunt launched by the enemy to wipe out the revolutionary movement, gave great inspiration to the PLGA forces, revolutionary and democratic forces in our country. Right from students in Delhi to the rural areas, revolutionary enthusiasm arose among the people, workers, peasantry, students and intellectuals. This gave the confidence to the revolutionary masses that PLGA can fight back the murderous offensive of the enemy. The politically motivated PLGA forces rushed on the enemy with utmost courage and initiative and wiped out the enemy. Thus it created a new chapter that would live on forever in the Indian revolutionary history.