

**Refugee Review Tribunal
AUSTRALIA**

RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE

Research Response Number: IND33994
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Keywords: India – IND33994 – Naxalites – Tamil Nadu – Communist Party of India – Maoist – CPI-Maoist – Communist Party of India Marxist-Leninist/People’s War – People’s War Group – Maoist Communist Centre of India – People’s Watch

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Questions

- 1. Please provide a brief history of the CPI (Maoist) party, including its antecedents, links with militant activities, and accusations of links to terrorism.**
- 2. Please also provide a brief history of the party’s youth wing, the Radical Youth league.**
- 3. What is the background of the “Peoples Watch” organisation (www.pwtn.org) in Madurai; is it an independent NGO, or a publicity vehicle for a particular party?**
- 4. Deleted.**
- 5. Deleted.**

RESPONSE

- 1. Please provide a brief history of the CPI (Maoist) party, including its antecedents, links with militant activities, and accusations of links to terrorism.**

Information was located to indicate that the Communist Party of India-Maoist, or CPI-Maoist, was formed in September 2004, the product of the merger of the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)/People’s War (also known as the People’s War Group or PWG), and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCC) (‘Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist)’ (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/terrorist_outfits/CPI_M.htm – Accessed 18 November 2008 – Attachment 1).

An article published in *Jane’s Intelligence Review* in 2004 identifies the People’s War Group and MCC as the successors of the original Naxalite movement, which was launched in 1967 in the Naxalbari area of Bengal:

The People’s War Group and the MCC emerged in the late 1970s from the ashes of the Naxalite movement, launched in 1967 by radical leaders from the Communist Party of India

(Marxist) in Naxalbari, eastern Darjeeling district. The Naxalites, rebelling against exploitative land owners, adapted Mao's teachings of building up bases in rural and remote regions and transforming them into 'guerrilla' zones before declaring them 'liberated'. The movement spread rapidly to eastern Bengal state before dispersing to other parts of the country, avidly supported by the Chinese Communist Party in ideological and limited financial terms. By the early 1970s, the movement had largely been stamped out by police and, in Bengal, by the military.

The PWG and MCC, and their many affiliates, share a common belief in the 'annihilation of class enemies', using guerrilla warfare as the means to achieve this goal. Many of their areas of operation are dotted with 'liberated zones' into which the security forces rarely venture. (Bedi, Rahul 2004, 'Cross-border links strengthen India's insurgent groups', *Jane's Intelligence Review*, 1 November 2004 – Attachment 2; for further background on the development of Naxalite groups in India see Curtis, Tim 2004, 'India', in *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements of the World*, 4th edition, ed. B. Szajkowski, John Harper Publishing, London pp. 158-162 – Attachment 3).

Reports were located which indicate that the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)/People's War was formed in April 1980 in Andhra Pradesh by Kondapalli Sittaramaya, and subsequently expanded its operations into other states including Bihar, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. Reports were located which indicate that the *Dakshin Desh* (or Southern Land), formed in 1969 by Amulya Sen and Kanhai Chatterjee, was renamed the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) of India in 1975. The *Dakshin Desh* initially operated primarily in West Bengal, but the MCC has more recently operated in Orissa, Bihar, and Jharkhand (for information on the MCC and PWG see 'Major Naxalite outfits' 2005, *HindustanTimes.com* website, 9 May http://www.hindustantimes.com/news/6253_249858,00160003.htm – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 4; 'People's War Group (PWG)' (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website, <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/terroristoutfits/pwg.htm> – Accessed 10 October 2005 – Attachment 5; and 'Maoist Communist Centre (MCC)' (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/terrorist_outfits/MCC.htm – Accessed 18 November 2008 – Attachment 6).

Information was located to establish that the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)/People's War and the Maoist Communist Centre, and all their "formations and front organizations" were declared as terrorist organizations and banned by the central Indian government under the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance (POTO) in December 2001. When the Prevention of Terrorism Act was repealed in December 2004, the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)/People's War and Maoist Communist Centre were again scheduled as terrorist organizations and banned under the Unlawful Activities Prevention (Amendment) Act (for information on government bans see 'Govt bans PWG and MCC' 2001, Press Trust of India, 5 December – Attachment 7; 'Banks, A.S. & Muller, T.C. & Overstreet, N.R. (eds) 2007, 'India', in *Political Handbook of the World 2007*, CQ Press, Washington D.C. pp. 534 – Attachment 8; and 'The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004' 2004, CommonLII website, 29 December http://www.commonlii.org/in/legis/num_act/uaaa2004438/ – Accessed 25 November 2008 – Attachment 9).

A variety of source material was located regarding the activities of the CPI-Maoist since September 2004. Information was located to indicate that Muppala Lakshman Rao (a.k.a

Ganapathi) was elected to the position of general secretary of the organisation. Reports were located indicating that the group rejects participation in existing democratic institutions, has an armed wing (the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army or PGLA), and aims to effect a revolution via force of arms (for information on the leadership and structure of the CPI (Maoist), see 'Communist Party of India-Maoist' 2008, *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism*, 15 October – Attachment 10; for information on the aims of the CPI (Maoist) see 'Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist)' (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal, http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/india/maoist/terrorist_outfits/CPI_M.htm – Accessed 18 November 2008 – Attachment 1; and Sahni, Ajai 2008, 'The Riot of Red Flags', *Himal South Asian*, September http://www.himalmag.com/The-riot-of-red-flags_nw1941.html – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 11).

A September 2008 paper by *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism* remarks that the CPI-Maoist has:

significantly expanded its activities and area of operations since 2004. The group has increased both its political and military capabilities, and regularly launches well-planned, complex operations against key targets, at times involving hundreds of militants

...Figures indicate that the January-June 2007 period alone saw 310 Maoist-related fatalities ('Communist Party of India-Maoist' 2008, *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism*, 15 October – Attachment 10).

Numerous reports were located of violent incidents attributed to the CPI-Maoist, including attacks on civilians, politicians, police, and infrastructure (for examples of attacks by the CPI-Maoist see 'CPI-Maoist takes responsibility for massacre of 18 people' 2007, *Hindustan Times*, 31 October <http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/StoryPage.aspx?sectionName=&id=11bb6134-c9fa-45fe-b331-916343dcf72f&&Headline=CPI-Maoist+takes+responsibility> – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 12; 'Local leader hacked to death by Maoists in AP' 2006, *Times of India* 27 June <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/1685909.cms> – Accessed on 28 June 2006 – Attachment 13; and 'Red storm rising – India's intractable Maoist insurgency' 2008, *Jane's Intelligence Review*, 15 May – Attachment 14).

Despite the India-wide ban on the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)/People's War and the Maoist Communist Centre of India, and all their "formations and front organizations", no information was located to demonstrate that the CPI-Maoist has been explicitly proscribed under this name by the central Indian government. Information was located to indicate that the CPI-Maoist has been subject to bans in number of Indian states, including Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu ('Major Banned Naxal Outfits' (Undated), Asian Centre for Human Rights http://www.achrweb.org/ncm/major_banned.htm – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 15).

With regard to the operations of the CPI-Maoist and affiliated groups in Tamil Nadu, reports were located of a police raid in the Dharmapuri area of the state in 2002, in which one alleged member of the Radical Youth League (an organization then affiliated with the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)/People's War) was killed, and around 25 others arrested. The Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)/People's War was banned in Tamil Nadu under the state's 1908 Criminal Law (Amendment) Act in September 2004; the CPI-Maoist was subsequently banned under the same legislation in Tamil Nadu on 12 July 2005 (for

information on the 2002 Dharmapuri raid see Viswanathan, S. 2002, 'A crackdown in Tamil Nadu', *Frontline* website, 7 – 20 December <http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl1925/stories/20021220005003800.htm> – Accessed 7 March 2007 – Attachment 16; for information on the ban on the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)/People's War in Tamil Nadu see 'Uncertain Pota fate pushes Jayalalitha to ban PW' 2004, *The Statesman*, 11 September – Attachment 17; for information on the ban on the CPI-Maoist in Tamil Nadu see 'CM bans CPI (Maoist) for seditious activities' 2005, *Trinity Mirror* online edition, 13 July – http://www.trinitymirroronline.com/article.asp?article_no=21005071310&gen_date=7/14/2005 – Accessed 24 November 2005 – Attachment 18).

Subsequent reports were located indicating that authorities had arrested or killed a number of alleged CPI-Maoist cadres in Tamil Nadu in 2007 and 2008, and had uncovered alleged CPI-Maoist training camps, recruitment activities and arms manufacturing in the state (see 'Red storm rising – India's intractable Maoist insurgency' 2008, *Jane's Intelligence Review*, 15 May – Attachment 14; 'Key Naxal leader arrested in Tamil Nadu' 2007, *Rediff News*, 10 July <http://www.rediff.com/news/2007/jul/10naxal2.htm> – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 19; Kumar, S.V & Raju, K. 2008, 'Maoist shot dead in encounter', *The Hindu*, 20 April <http://www.thehindu.com/2008/04/20/stories/2008042059620800.htm> – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 20; and 'Maoists infiltrate TN colleges' 2008, *The Times of India*, 25 November http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/Cities/Chennai/Maoists_infiltrate_TN_colleges/articleshow/3753476.cms – Accessed 28 November 2008 – Attachment 21).

With regard to the activities of the CPI-Maoist since 2004, it should be noted that many reports located refer broadly to "Naxals", "Naxalites", or "Maoists", without explicitly naming the particular party or group in question. Recent reports were located which identify the CPI-Maoist as the most prominent of the Naxalite or Maoist groups currently operating in India. A paper published by *Jane's Intelligence Review* in May 2008 referred to the CPI-Maoist as "the largest group of a wider communist insurgent movement, known as Naxalites", while a September 2008 article from the *Indian Express* reported that although "[a]s many as 39 Left-wing extremist groups are currently operating in the country", attacks conducted by the CPI-Maoist "account for more than 90 per cent of violent incidents" ('Red storm rising – India's intractable Maoist insurgency' 2008, *Jane's Intelligence Review*, 15 May – Attachment 14; 'Naxals Now Active in 22 States: Report' 2008, *Indian Express*, 4 July <http://www.indianexpress.com/story/331135.html> – Accessed 7 July 2008 – Attachment 22).

This Research Response focuses primarily on sources which deal explicitly with the CPI-Maoist; however, in some cases, source material which refers more generally to "Naxalites" or "Maoists" has been used.

A review of source information is presented below under the following subheadings: [*Communist Party of India \(Marxist-Leninist\)/People's War – People's War Group, Maoist Communist Centre of India, Activities and Status of CPI-Maoist in India since 2004, and Recent Activities and Status of CPI-Maoist in Tamil Nadu.*](#)

Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)/People's War – People's War Group

Information was located to indicate that the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)/People's War, or People's War Group (PWG), was founded in Andhra Pradesh in April 1980, and subsequently expanded its theatre of operations into Bihar, Orissa, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala. The chapter on India in the 2004 edition of *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements of the World* provides a brief synopsis of the group, stating that it has focused on building bases in rural areas, with the ultimate aim of creating a “revolutionary workers’ state”:

People’s War Group (PWG)

This organization has as its official name the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (People’s War) (CPI-ML (PW)). The PWG was founded in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh on April 12, 1980, by Kondapalli Sittaramayya, at the time a member of the central organizing committee of the Communist Party of India – Marxists-Leninist (CPI-ML), from which he was subsequently expelled. Sittaramayya died on April 12, 2002.

From the beginning the PWG adopted an ideology based on the Chinese leader Mao Zedong’s theory of organized peasant insurrection based on guerrilla warfare, establishing bases in rural areas and building them up into “liberated zones” encircling cities. The PWG’s aim is to create a revolutionary workers’ state. Its original base was the Karimnagar district of the northern Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, from which it expanded over the years to other parts of the state and other states, including Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh (Curtis, Tim 2004, ‘India’, in *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements of the World*, 4th edition, ed. B. Szajkowski, John Harper Publishing, London pp. 161-62 – Attachment 22).

Previous RRT *Research Response IND30585* of 18 October 2006 refers to source information on the People’s War Group, including a 2005 article from the *Hindustan Times*, which labels it “the most dominant naxalite force in India”, and lists “Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Kerala” as states in which the group has been active (‘Major Naxalite outfits’ 2005, *HindustanTimes.com* website, 9 May http://www.hindustantimes.com/news/6253_249858,00160003.htm – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 4; RRT Country Research 2006, *Research Response IND30585*, 18 October – Attachment 23).

Previous RRT *Research Response IND17541* of 28 October 2005 refers to source information on the People’s War Group, including a paper published on the South Asia Terrorism Portal website which features a list of 21 members of the Central Committee, the “highest policy making body of the group”. The paper names Muppala Lakshman Rao, (a.k.a. Ganapathi) as the General Secretary of the organisation (‘People’s War Group (PWG)’ (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/terroristoutfits/pwg.htm> – Accessed 10 October 2005 – Attachment 5; RRT Country Research 2005, *Research Response IND17541*, 28 October Attachment 24).

An article published in the *Hindustan Times* in May 2005 reports that in the ten years to 2005, the People’s War Group had been responsible for the killing of more than 225 political leaders:

More than 225 political leaders, including those of the ruling Telugu Desam Party, Congress, BJP, CPI and CPM besides rich traders have been killed by PWG in the last 10 years. During the last one year, Naxalites have attacked 19 government buildings (including police stations) and 4,000 RTC buses besides causing extensive damage to railways (‘Major Naxalite outfits’ 2005, *HindustanTimes.com* website, 9 May

http://www.hindustantimes.com/news/6253_249858.00160003.htm – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 4).

A paper published on the South Asia Terrorism Portal website features an extended list of the activities of the group from 1987 to 2004, including incidents of violence against civilians. A brief selection of violent acts attributed to People's War Group cadres in 2003 and 2004 follows below. It should be noted that this list also includes incidents where PWG members were killed by police, security forces, or private militias:

6. Major Incidents

2004

... May 11: Four persons are killed and six others sustain injuries during an attack by the PWG at Chakri village in the East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.

... • April 25: Three villagers are shot dead and 11 others sustain injuries in a PWG attack at Adai village in the Gaya district of Bihar.

• April 24: Naxalites of the PWG kill an independent candidate, Daku Majhi, from Gunpur Assembly constituency and injure his two brothers at Muniguda forests in the Raygada district of Orissa.

... • March 28: Three PWG Naxalites are killed in an exchange of fire with the police at Pullayapallipenta in the Mahabubnagar district.

...2003

... • December 20: Two PWG cadres kill a ruling TDP activist of Chintakuntla village in Andhra Pradesh's Nalgonda district.

... • October 1: Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, N. Chandra Babu Naidu, escapes a PWG assassination attempt when a powerful landmine ripped through his motorcade on a forest road between Tirupati and Tirumala in Chittoor district. Five persons, including the State's Information Technology Minister B. Gopalakrishna Reddy, are injured ('People's War Group (PWG)' (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website, (<http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/terroristoutfits/pwg.htm> – Accessed 10 October 2005 – Attachment 5).

An article published by the *South Asia Intelligence Review* in 2003 stated that the Peoples War Group “has linkages with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), and the Communist Party of Nepal – Maoist (CPN-M)”, and that it has, along with the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), joined the Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organisations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA):

Available evidence suggests that both the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) and the PWG are establishing close linkages with the CPN-M to further expand, consolidate and unify Maoist movements across South Asia. Both are members of the Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organisations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA), whose formation was announced in July 2001. The growing linkages between the MCC, the PWG, and the Nepali Maoists are part of their larger strategy to create a ‘Compact Revolutionary Zone’ (CRZ) stretching across Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar, to Nepal (Nayak, N. 2003, ‘Andhra

Pradesh: Violence Without End', South Asia Intelligence Review, 6 October www.satp.org – Accessed 24 July 2006 – Attachment 25).

An article published by *The Hindu* in 2006 indicates that the People's War Group was banned in Andhra Pradesh in 1992. The ban was relaxed temporarily in 1995, and again in June 2004 to facilitate peace talks between the PWG and the Andhra Pradesh state government. The Andhra Pradesh government subsequently banned the CPI-Maoist in August 2005 ('Ban on Maoists extended by another year' 2006, *The Hindu*, 12 August <http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/2006/08/12/stories/2006081222390100.htm> – Accessed 18 October 2006 – Attachment 26).

A *Press Trust of India* article from 2001 states that the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)-People's War, and "all its formations and front organization[s]" was declared to be a terrorist organization and banned by the central Indian Government in December 2001 under the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance:

Invoking provisions under the controversial Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance (POTO), the federal government Wednesday banned and declared as 'terrorist organisations' People's War Group (PWG) and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) with immediate effect in the wake of stepped up violence in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and some other states.

"The Communist Party of India (Ma[r]xist-Len[i]nist)-People's War and all its formations and front organisations and Maoist Communist Centre and all its formations and front organisation have been declared as terrorist organisations under the provisions of clause (a) sub-section (2) of Section 18 of Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 with immediate effect," an official press note said ('Govt bans PWG and MCC' 2001, Press Trust of India, 5 December – Attachment 7).

The chapter on India in the 2007 *Political Handbook of the World* states that the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) was "repealed in December 2004 and replaced by the Unlawful Activities Prevention (Amendment) Bill" (Banks, A.S. & Muller, T.C. & Overstreet, N.R.(eds) 2007, 'India', in *Political Handbook of the World 2007*, CQ Press, Washington D.C., p. 534 – Attachment 8).

A copy of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act 2004 was located on the CommonLII website. This act includes a Schedule of "Terrorist Organisations" which lists the "Communist Party Of India (Marxist-Leninist)-People's War, All Its Formations And Front Organisations" ('The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004' 2004, CommonLII website, 29 December http://www.commonlii.org/in/legis/num_act/uaaa2004438/ – Accessed 25 November 2008 – Attachment 9).

A list of terrorist organisations banned under the 1967 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, located on the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs website, features a listing for the Communist Party Of India (Marxist-Leninist)-People's War. The list was last modified on 5 May 2008 ('Banned Organisations' 2008, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India website, 5 May http://mha.gov.in/uniquepage.asp?Id_Pk=292 – Accessed 21 November 2008 – Attachment 27).

Maoist Communist Centre of India

Information was located to indicate that the *Dakshin Desh* (Southern Land) group, formed in 1969 by Kanhai Chatterjee and Amulya Sen, was re-named the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCC) in 1975. An article published in the *Hindustan Times* provides a brief summary of the group:

Formed on October 20, 1969 with Kanhai Chatterjee and Amulya Sen as its founding members, it is one of the most dreaded naxalite outfits, mainly active in Bihar and Jharkhand. Having entered Bihar in 1971, it has carried out a string of massacres, particularly targeting upper castes, in the state and is constantly at war with landlords' private army Ranvir Sena besides another ultra-leftist outfit PWG, contractors and traders ('Major Naxalite outfits' 2005, *HindustanTimes.com* website, 9 May http://www.hindustantimes.com/news/6253_249858,00160003.htm – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 4).

With regard to the aims of the MCC, a paper published on the South Asia Terrorism Portal states that “the purported objective of the MCC is to establish a ‘people’s government’ through ‘people’s war’”, and that the group “traces its ideology to the Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse Tung’s dictum of organised peasant insurrection” ('Maoist Communist Centre (MCC)' (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/terrorist_outfits/MCC.htm – Accessed 18 November 2008 – Attachment 6).

The same source reports that while the *Dakshin Desh* originally operated primarily in West Bengal, the MCC had subsequently moved into Bihar, Orissa, and Jharkhand:

In its early years, *Dakshin Desh* was active mainly in the Jangal Mahal Area of Burdwan district, West Bengal.

...At present the MCC has a presence in Bihar, Orissa (Sundargarh, Keonjhar) and Jharkhand.

...The MCC is also trying to expand its activities in Burdwan, Nadia, and Howrah and North 24-Pargana districts of West Bengal. In Uttar Pradesh, the MCC has been making fervent attempts to gain a foothold in Mirzapur, Chandauli and Sonbhadra districts ('Maoist Communist Centre (MCC)' (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/terrorist_outfits/MCC.htm – Accessed 18 November 2008 – Attachment 6).

The entry on India in the 2004 edition of *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements of the World* names Pramod Mishra as the general secretary of the MCC, and Sanjay Dusadh as another leader of the organisation (Curtis, Tim 2004, 'India', in *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements of the World*, 4th edition, ed. B. Szajkowski, John Harper Publishing, London p. 162 – Attachment 3).

A paper published on the South Asia Terrorism Portal website features a list of the activities of the MCC from 1986 to 2004, including incidents of violence against civilians. A brief selection of violent acts attributed to MCC cadres in 2003 and 2004 follows below. It should be noted that this list also includes incidents where MCC members were killed by police or security forces:

6. Major Incidents

2004

... ● July 29: A group of 60 armed cadres of the MCC kill a civilian at Kaima village in the Latehar district of Jharkhand.

... ● July 12: MCC cadres kill Parmeswar Pathak, a senior Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leader, at Sarhari village in the Sarguja district of Chhattisgarh.

... ● April 20: Naxalites of the outlawed MCC kill a Patrolling Magistrate, identified as Ajay Kumar Sinha, during a landmine blast in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

● April 7: 26 police personnel are killed during a landmine blast triggered by the MCC at Saranda forests in the Chaibasa area of Jharkhand.

...2003

... ● November 18: Six MCC cadres, including a 'sub-zonal commander', are killed during an encounter with the security forces at Banaru forests in the Chatra district of Jharkhand.

... ● April 1: Naxalites of the MCC kill one person and injure another in Tamad near Ranchi on the first day of the 48-hour *bandh* (strike) called by them and the PWG to protest the US-led attack on Iraq and alleged police high-handedness in the State of Bihar and Jharkhand

... ● February 8: Naxalites of the MCC abduct five persons from Dumaria police station-limits, West Singhbhum district in Jharkhand. While three of them are killed, the Naxalites chop off a hand of each of the remaining two before setting them free ('Maoist Communist Centre (MCC)' (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/terrorist_outfits/MCC.htm – Accessed 18 November 2008 – Attachment 6).

An article published by the *South Asia Intelligence Review* in 2003 reports that the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), had established links with the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), and had joined the Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organisations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA) (Nayak, N. 2003, 'Andhra Pradesh: Violence Without End', *South Asia Intelligence Review*, 6 October www.satp.org – Accessed 24 July 2006 – Attachment 25).

Information was located to indicate that the Maoist Communist Centre of India, and "all its formations and front organization[s]" was declared to be a terrorist organization and banned by the central Indian Government in December 2001 under the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance:

Invoking provisions under the controversial Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance (POTO), the federal government Wednesday banned and declared as 'terrorist organisations' People's War Group (PWG) and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) with immediate effect in the wake of stepped up violence in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and some other states.

"The Communist Party of India (Ma[r]xist-Len[i]nist)-People's War and all its formations and front organisations and Maoist Communist Centre and all its formations and front organisation have been declared as terrorist organisations under the provisions of clause (a) sub-section (2) of Section 18 of Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 with immediate effect," an official press note said ('Govt bans PWG and MCC' 2001, Press Trust of India, 5 December – Attachment 7).

The chapter on India in the 2007 *Political Handbook of the World* states that the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) was “repealed in December 2004 and replaced by the Unlawful Activities Prevention (Amendment) Bill” (Banks, A.S. & Muller, T.C. & Overstreet, N.R.(eds) 2007, ‘India’, in *Political Handbook of the World 2007*, CQ Press, Washington D.C., p. 534 – Attachment 8).

A copy of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act 2004 was located on the CommonLII website. This act includes a Schedule of “Terrorist Organisations” which names the “Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All Its Formations And Front Organisations” (‘The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004’ 2004, CommonLII website, 29 December http://www.commonlii.org/in/legis/num_act/uaaa2004438/ – Accessed 25 November 2008 – Attachment 9).

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Activities and Status of CPI-Maoist in India since 2004

Information is provided below under the following subheadings: [*Formation, Structure, and Leadership*](#), [*Area of Operations*](#), [*Aims and Activities*](#), and [*Government Bans*](#).

Formation, Structure, and Leadership

A paper published by the South Asia Terrorism Portal provides a summary of the merger of the Maoist Communist Centre of India and the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)/People’s War – People’s War Group in September 2004 to form the CPI-Maoist:

The Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCC) and the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) People’s War (also known as the People’s War Group or PWG) merged to form a new entity, the Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) on September 21, 2004, somewhere in the projected ‘liberated zone’. Officially, the merger was announced on October 14, 2004, by the PWG Andhra Pradesh ‘state secretary’, Ramakrishna, at a news conference in Hyderabad, on the eve of peace talks between the PWG and the State Government

...The merger is the consequences of initiatives that date back five years, when the PWG approached the MCC with a proposal of merger. In fact, since its inception on April 22, 1980, the PWG had been trying to bring all the Left Wing extremist groups (also called Naxalite) in India (numbering around 40) under its umbrella...

...Despite ideological commonalities and shared objectives, the pathways to the merger have been full of obstacles, with territorial and leadership clashes giving rise to an internecine conflict that lasted through much of the 1990s, as the two groups struggled for supremacy in different parts of then undivided Bihar, resulting in the death of hundreds of cadres and sympathisers (‘Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist)’ (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal,

http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/terrorist_outfits/CPI_M.htm – Accessed 18 November 2008 – Attachment 1).

A paper published by *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism* in October 2008 states that the merger of the MCC and PWG into the CPI-Maoist has strengthened the Naxalite movement in India:

While the merger of the MCC and PWG was initially thought to be fragile, as both sub-groups retained independent profiles and areas of influence, it appears to have given strength to the overall revolutionary movement, and the CPI-M now represents the single most potent threat to the internal security of the Indian Union. It is growing in influence, extending its areas of operations and undertaking larger-scale attacks, at times involving hundreds of armed militants ('Communist Party of India-Maoist' 2008, *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism*, 15 October – Attachment 10).

The same source comments on the leadership and structure of the organisation, noting that Muppala Lakshman Rao (a.k.a. Ganapathi) was named as General-Secretary in 2004, and speculates that the broader leadership structure is likely to replicate that of the PWG and MCC:

The formal leadership of the CPI-M is difficult to classify given the relatively recent amalgamation of the PWG and the MCC. The letter announcing the formation of the group stated that former general secretary of the PWG, Muppala Lakshman Rao (popularly known as Ganapathi, the elephant-faced Hindu deity), was elected as general secretary (the highest position) of the CPI-M. Leading spokespeople for the CPI-M are likely to be G Kalyana Rao, Gaddar and the poet Varavara Rao, who all previously acted as emissaries for the PWG. The PWG's founder, Kondapalli Seetharamaiah, was expelled from the organisation over ideological differences and died in April 2002.

...Leadership structure is likely to mirror the previous organisations within the PWG and the MCC. The PWG's Central Committee (CC) had 21 permanent members and six 'alternates' who took the place of absent permanent members for voting purposes. The MCC was also organised around a Central Committee, with a hierarchy of regional and village-based committees below the highest decision-making body. The composition of the CPI-Maoist's Central Committee is unclear ('Communist Party of India-Maoist' 2008, *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism*, 15 October – Attachment 10).

The US Department of State *Country Reports on Terrorism for 2004* also named "Prمود Mishra, Uma Shankar, and P.N.G. (alias Nathuni Mistry, arrested by Jharkhand police in 2002)" as "important leaders" of the CPI-Maoist (United States Department of State 2005, *Country Reports on Terrorism for 2004*, April, p. 115 – Attachment 28).

A report published in *Himal South Asian* provides information on the recent operational structure of the CPI-Maoist, indicating that the organisation has established regional bureaus which cover around two-thirds of India:

Significantly, the CPI (Maoist) has established regional bureaus that are responsible for nearly two-thirds of the country, further sub-divided into multiple lower-level jurisdictions in which the process of mobilisation has been assigned to local leaders. There are at least five regional bureaus, 13 state committees, two special area committees and three special zonal committees in the country. There is also evidence of preliminary activity for the extension of operations to new areas, including Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Meghalaya (Sahni, Ajai 2008, 'The Riot of Red Flags', *Himal South Asian*, September http://www.himalmag.com/The-riot-of-red-flags_nw1941.html – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 11).

A report published on the South Asia Terrorism Portal states that at the time of the creation of the CPI-Maoist, the respective armed wings of the MCC and PWG merged into the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA). The report names CPI-Maoist general secretary Ganapathi as the likely leader of the PLGA:

The CPI-M formally merged the armed wings of the PWG (known as the People's Guerrilla Army) and the MCC (the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army) on 2 December 2004 into the combined People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA). The geographical distinction between the PWG and the MCC does not appear to have detracted from their ability to co-ordinate military operations. The PWG's military command structure was well organised on classic insurgency warfare lines, with their respective forces organised into platoons and squads at village level. Although there was a military hierarchy there did not appear to be 'generals' and other quasi-military ranks so common in many guerrilla groups operating in India.

The leader of the PLGA is not known, although the PWG's Central Military Commission was previously headed by Ganapathi, and it is likely he retains this position in the CPI-M ('Communist Party of India-Maoist' 2008, *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism*, 15 October – Attachment 10).

An article published by *Jane's Intelligence Review* in May 2008 notes the division of PGLA into three basic forces:

The PLGA consists of a primary force (military and protection platoons), that spearheads the attack, a secondary force (guerrilla squads) and the base force (the people's militia). Unlike the guerrillas, people's militia members are ordinary villagers. As the size of the base force increases, the Maoists hope to convert the PLGA into a People's Liberation Army, an immediate aim for the CPI-Maoist as part of the second (strategic equilibrium) stage of revolutionary warfare as defined by Mao Zedong ('Red storm rising – India's intractable Maoist insurgency' 2008, *Jane's Intelligence Review*, 15 May – Attachment 14)

With respect to media coverage of the activities of the CPI-Maoist and the PGLA, it is worth noting commentary in a October 2008 paper published by *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism*, stating that "reports rarely distinguish between the CPI-M and the PLGA" ('Communist Party of India-Maoist' 2008, *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism*, 15 October – Attachment 10).

A report published by the *South Asia Terrorism Portal* provides estimates of the strength and firepower of the PWG and MCC at the time of their merger into the CPI-Maoist in September 2004:

The PWG is estimated to have 3500 armed cadres and around 3000 firearms, including a large number of rifles of AK variety, light machine guns, self-loading rifles, carbines, .303s, grenades, revolvers, pistols, and landmines technologies. The PWG also has a technical squad, which manufactures 12-bore guns and its ammunitions, repairs all kinds of weapons and assembles grenades. The MCC is estimated to have cadre strength of between 3000-3500, and around 2500 firearms of similar varieties (Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist)' (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal, http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/terrorist_outfits/CPI_M.htm – Accessed 18 November 2008 – Attachment 1).

A paper published by *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism* in October 2008 reports on the existence of varying estimates of the numerical strength of the CPI-Maoist, ranging from 7,200 to 10,000 members:

Estimates as to the number of CPI-M cadres vary according to the sources. In its Annual Report for 2004-05, the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that Naxalites had an “assessed strength of around 9,300 hard-core underground cadres”. On 8 March 2006, the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs informed the Upper House of Parliament that the Maoist strength was 7,200. Observers in New Delhi estimate the group’s current strength at 9,000 to 10,000. Regardless of the exact number however, there is a consensus among analysts and the Indian government that the CPI-M is growing in strength, both in terms of cadre numbers and arms (‘Communist Party of India-Maoist’ 2008, *Jane’s World Insurgency and Terrorism*, 15 October – Attachment 10).

Area of Operations

A paper published in the journal of the New Delhi-based Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies in April 2006 nominated Andhra Pradesh state as the “main base” of the left wing guerrilla movement in India, reporting that “[a]s many as 19 out of the state’s 23 districts have been declared as the naxal infested areas”:

Though left wing extremism in India owes its name to Naxalbari in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh is the red cradle that nurtured the movement and serves as the guerrilla movement’s main base. The Naxal movement in Andhra Pradesh started in the late sixties in the ‘Agency Area’ (tribal inhabited forests) of the Srikakulam district. It was only after the formation of the Peoples’ War Group (PWG), by K. Seetharamaiah on 22 April 1980, that Andhra Pradesh became the Maoist hub of India. The state entered yet another phase of armed rebellion with the merger of the PWG and MCC to form the...Communist Party of India (Maoist) in 2004. As many as 19 out of the state’s 23 districts have been declared as the naxal infested areas (Kujur, Rajat Kumar 2006, ‘Andhra Pradesh: The Naxal Citadel’ *Peace and Conflict*, Vol. 9, No.4, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies website, April, p.30 <http://www.ipcs.org/April2006-Vol9No4.pdf> – Accessed 13 November 2006 – Attachment 29).

A subsequent paper published by *Jane’s World Insurgency and Terrorism* in October 2008 reports that Chhattisgarh has overtaken Andhra Pradesh as the state worst affected by Maoist activities, connecting this development to the government strategy in Chhattisgarh of creating armed village militias, known as Salwa Judum, to confront the Maoists:

The CPI-M currently operates almost at will in vast tracts of at least six of India’s 28 states. Chhattisgarh has emerged as one of the principal centres of co-ordinated Maoist activity, dramatically displacing Andhra Pradesh as the worst affected state. With 361 fatalities in 2006 alone, representing 49 per cent of all Maoist-related incidents, and almost 60 per cent of total casualties, Chhattisgarh is now the most violent Indian state after Jammu and Kashmir. The rise in violence in Chhattisgarh has been linked to the controversial government strategy of arming local villagers in militias, known as Salwa Judum, in order to defend themselves against Maoist militants. However, rather than reducing the violence, this strategy has brought villagers into the line of fire and led to a significant increase in attacks against civilians. Conversely, the decline in violence in Andhra Pradesh is linked to focused police action and a more coherent use of force, embodied in the creation of the dedicated Greyhound counter-insurgency unit (‘Communist Party of India-Maoist’ 2008, *Jane’s World Insurgency and Terrorism*, 15 October – Attachment 10).

An article published in *Jane’s Intelligence Review* in May 2008 states that while Naxalite activities in India have traditionally been rurally based, since 2004, the CPI-Maoist has sought to expand its activities into urban areas:

Prior to the forging of the CPI-Maoist in 2004, the Naxalites' four-decade campaign of violence had been confined largely to rural India, with their support base comprising landless labourers and marginalised tribal and lower-caste people. However, since the formation of the CPI-Maoist, and in particular since 2006, there have been two major shifts in the Maoists' operational strategy, increasing the security risks posed by the insurgency: targeting infrastructure; and the expansion of its geographical focus to include urban areas ('Red storm rising – India's intractable Maoist insurgency' 2008, *Jane's Intelligence Review*, 15 May – Attachment 14).

A paper published by *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism* in October 2008 provides a recent summary of the theatre of activity of the CPI-Maoist, identifying the aspiration of the group to establish effective control over a "Compact Revolutionary Zone", stretching from the Nepalese border to Andhra Pradesh and beyond:

The formation of the CPI-M has greatly increased the extent of the movement's operational area. Previously, the PWG had been the larger of the two Naxalite groups, operating mainly in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

The MCC was concentrated in Bihar but maintained a presence in western Jharkhand and northern West Bengal and Orissa. Since its formation, the CPI-M has extended its area of influence, in particular to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, with recent indications that it has begun infiltrating Kerala.

It is estimated by India's Institute for Conflict Management that in November 2003, the PWG operated in 55 districts in nine out of 28 states. Reliable independent assessments indicate that as of early 2008 at least 165 districts in 14 states, out of a total of 602 districts in the country, are affected by various levels of Maoist mobilisation and violence.

In effect, the merger between the PWG and the MCC has rendered the CPI-M a 'pan-Indian' revolutionary group. The group is aiming to establish a 'Compact Revolutionary Zone' extending from the Nepalese border through Bihar to Andhra Pradesh and beyond in the south. Large parts of this territory are already under effective Maoist control, and were they to succeed in 'liberating' the remaining areas, an enormous wedge would be driven through vital areas of the country ('Communist Party of India-Maoist' 2008, *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism*, 15 October – Attachment 10).

Aims and Activities

A paper published by *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism* in October 2008 summarises the aims of the CPI (Maoist) as follows:

The group's objective is to overthrow perceived repressive state governments and replace them with communist administrations. The group aims to achieve this objective through peasant-based guerrilla warfare based on the Maoist model of people's war ('Communist Party of India-Maoist' 2008, *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism*, 15 October – Attachment 10).

A paper published on the South Asia Terrorism Portal reports that the CPI-Maoist rejects participation in extant political institutions, and notes the opposition of the group to both the Communist Party of India (CPI) and the CPI-Marxist:

The new entity has reaffirmed its commitment to the classical Maoist strategy of 'protracted armed struggle' which defines its objectives not in terms of the seizure of lands, crops, or other immediate goals, but the seizure of power. Within this perspective, participation in elections and engagement with the prevailing 'bourgeois democracy' are rejected, and all

efforts and attention is firmly focused on ‘revolutionary activities’ to undermine the state and seize power.

...According to a CPI-Maoist press release issued by Muppala Lakshman Rao alias Ganapathi, the ‘General Secretary’ of the Party, the unity was aimed at furthering the cause of “revolution” in India.

...As part of its strategy, the CPI-Maoist would fiercely oppose the Central Government run by the Congress and its mainstream communist allies, the Communist Party of India (CPI) and the CPI-Marxist (Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist)’ (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal, http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/india/maoist/terrorist_outfits/CPI_M.htm – Accessed 18 November 2008 – Attachment 1).

An article published in September 2008 in *Himal South Asian* emphasizes the focus of the CPI-Maoist on the use of violent struggle to achieve its aims:

In critical need of recognition is the point that extreme violence is an integral element of the Maoist ideology, and not a mere tactical expedient.

...India’s Maoists are explicit in their insistence that violence is the only instrument through which their revolution can be realised. CPI (Maoist) General-Secretary Muppala Laxmana Rao (aka ‘Ganapathy’) argues,

the question of armed struggle...is independent of one’s will. It is a law borne out by all historical experience. It is a fact of history that nowhere in the world, nowhere in historical development of the class society, had the reactionary ruling classes given up power without resorting to violent suppression of the mass protests... until they are thrown out by force (Sahni, Ajai 2008, ‘The Riot of Red Flags’, *Himal South Asian*, September http://www.himalmag.com/The-riot-of-red-flags_nw1941.html – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 11).

Numerous reports of attacks and fatalities attributed specifically to the CPI-Maoist were located. Reports were also located which attributed attacks and fatalities to “Naxalites” or “Maoists” more generally. A 2008 Human Rights Watch report, which primarily focuses on the recent Naxalite conflict in Chhattisgarh, also provides broader background information on the activities of Naxalites in India. The report primarily uses the term “Naxalites”, but identifies the CPI-Maoist as being “chief among” the “different political groups that believe in the Maoist ideology and identify themselves as Naxalites”:

Naxalites wage a “people’s war” not only by using methods such as organizing the poor to protest against exploitation, forcibly redistributing land, and opposing development projects that involve forcible displacement of marginalized communities, but also by attacking police stations to loot arms, destroying state infrastructure like railways, assassinating politicians, and extorting from businessmen. These activities are crimes punishable under security and penal legislation in India (Human Rights Watch 2008, ‘Being Neutral is our Biggest Crime: Government, Vigilante, and naxalite abuses in India’s Chhattisgarh State’, HRW website, July, pp. 19,20 <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/india0708/india0708webwcover.pdf> – Accessed 5 July 2008 – Attachment 30).

Media reports were located of recent attacks on civilians and assassinations of politicians attributed to the CPI-Maoist:

- An article published in the *Hindustan Times* on 31 October 2007 reports that the CPI Maoist “has taken responsibility for the massacre of 18 people, including former chief minister Babulal Marandi’s son, in Chilkhari village of Jharkhand’s Giridih district”. The report indicates that the CPI-Maoists attacked the village dressed in police uniforms in late October 2007 (‘CPI-Maoist takes responsibility for massacre of 18 people’ 2007, *Hindustan Times*, 31 October <http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/StoryPage.aspx?sectionName=&id=11bb6134-c9fa-45fe-b331-916343dcf72f&&Headline=CPI-Maoist+takes+responsibility> – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 12).
- An article published by *Frontline* in August 2007 reports that members of the CPI (Maoist) had “shot dead nine persons, including Congress legislator Chittam Narsi Reddy, in Narayanpet town in Mahabubnagar district on August 15” (Nageshkumar, S 2005, ‘A violent turn’, *Frontline*, 27 August to 9 September <http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl2218/stories/20050909002104400.htm> – Accessed 24 November 2006 – Attachment 31).
- An article published by the *Times of India* on 27 June 2006 states that in late June 2006, CPI-Maoist guerrillas had “hacked to death the chief of a cooperative society to protest the killings of their cadres in ‘stage managed’ gun battles” in Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh (‘Local leader hacked to death by Maoists in AP’ 2006, *Times of India* 27 June <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/1685909.cms> – Accessed on 28 June 2006 – Attachment 13).

A report published by *Jane’s Intelligence Review* in May 2008 comments on developments in the strategic approach of the CPI-Maoist in recent years, identifying an increasing trend toward the use of “massed infantry tactics”, as well as the use of attacks designed to cause economic damage:

...Some of the new tactics currently being used by the CPI-Maoist predate the September 2004 official merging of the two previously distinct Maoist groups. For example, in 2004, the Maoists initiated a new strategy of launching synchronised attacks on multiple targets in a given town and on 6 February that year they laid siege to the district headquarters of Koraput town, in Orissa, overrunning the district offices complex and emptying a district armoury containing around 550 weapons.

However, the formation of the CPI-Maoist has only furthered the impetus for this shift to massed infantry tactics. Similar attacks were carried out in Madhuban district, Bihar, in June 2005; Jehanabad district, Bihar, in November 2005; R Udayagiri, Orissa, in March 2006; Sitamarhi district, Bihar, in March 2007; and most recently in Nayagarh district, Orissa, on 15 February 2008. In the latest raid, rebels reportedly seized all 1,200 weapons in the district armoury, including INSAS and AK assault rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition.

...Since 2006, the Maoists have pursued another new strategy of targeting the economy, particularly infrastructure. For example, in May 2007, the Maoists blew up three 132 KVA high-tension electricity transmission towers in Narayanpur district in the Bastar region. As a result, Rajinder Kumar Vij, then inspector general of police, Bastar zone, told *Jane’s* : “Effectively, six districts in Bastar plunged into darkness for a complete week; normal power distribution in the entire affected area was impaired for 12 days” (‘Red storm rising – India’s intractable Maoist insurgency’ 2008, *Jane’s Intelligence Review*, 15 May – Cisnet India Attachment 14).

A page on the South Asia Terrorism Portal features statistics of deaths related to “left-wing extremism” in India. The page does not provide information on the particular groups responsible. The page features provisional tabulations of fatalities compiled from media reports from 2005 to 2008, in addition to figures for 2002 to 2006 sourced from the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs. The tabulation from media report, current to 24 November 2008, indicates that 567 people have been killed in violence related to left-wing extremism in India in 2008, including 175 civilians, 194 security forces personnel, and 198 Naxalites (‘Fatalities in Left-wing Extremism’ 2008, South Asia Terrorism Portal, 24 November http://satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/data_sheets/fatalitiesnaxal.htm – Accessed 26 November 2008 – Attachment 32).

Reports were located which accuse the CPI-Maoist, and/or Naxalites more generally, of human rights abuses. A paper published by the Asian Centre for Human Rights in January 2007 accuses Naxalites of “gross violations of international humanitarian laws”, and notes allegations of forced recruitment by the CPI-Maoist:

The Naxalites have been responsible for gross violations of international humanitarian laws including abduction, hostage taking, torture, hacking to death, shooting from point blank range, executions after trial by its so called Peoples’ Court, Jana Adalat etc. The Salwa Judum activists, alleged police informers, alleged class enemies among the impoverished Adivasis and those who defy their diktat have been specific targets of the Naxalites. The Naxalites have also reportedly been responsible for forcible recruitment of children. The Communist Party of India (Maoists) allegedly continued the practice of forcible recruitment of at least one person from one family in the Naxalite controlled areas (‘Naxal Conflict in 2006’ 2007, Asian Centre for Human Rights website, 19 January, p.14 <http://www.achrweb.org/reports/india/naxal0107.pdf> – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 33).

A report published by Human Rights Watch in July 2008 states that Naxalites, as well as local militias and police in Chhattisgarh, have recruited children to act in roles that “expose them to risk of injury and death”:

The Naxalites, Salwa Judum members, and the Chhattisgarh police have recruited and used children in different capacities that expose them to risk of injury and death.

...The Naxalites do not deny the recruitment and use of children in hostilities—it is part of their policy and practice (Human Rights Watch 2008, ‘Being Neutral is our Biggest Crime: Government, Vigilante, and naxalite abuses in India’s Chhattisgarh State’, HRW website, July, pp.115-116 <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/india0708/india0708webwcover.pdf> - Accessed 5 July 2008 – Attachment 30).

The same Human Rights Watch report on the conflict in Chhattisgarh also states that the use by Naxalites of landmines and explosive devices (IEDs) has resulted in the deaths of civilians:

Naxalites use landmines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) to attack government security forces

...Human Rights Watch gathered information from news reports, NGOs, and government sources on approximately 30 landmine and IED explosions between June 2005 and December 2007. These explosions largely targeted government security forces, usually using remote trigger mechanisms. However, such explosions have also killed and injured civilians on numerous occasions.

International humanitarian law requires that parties to a conflict never target civilians, only military objectives.

... International humanitarian law prohibits the use of weapons, including landmines and IEDs, in a manner whose effects cannot discriminate between military targets and civilians. When landmines are used, particular care must be taken to minimize the indiscriminate effects. Whether or not a particular Naxalite attack is lawful under international humanitarian law, it still may be prosecuted as a criminal offense under Indian law (Human Rights Watch 2008, 'Being Neutral is our Biggest Crime: Government, Vigilante, and naxalite abuses in India's Chhattisgarh State', HRW website, July, pp. 104-105 <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/india0708/india0708webwcover.pdf> – Accessed 5 July 2008 – Attachment 30).

Government Bans

No information was located in the sources consulted to demonstrate that the CPI-Maoist has been explicitly banned under this name by the central Indian government since its formation in September 2004. As noted above, information was located to indicate that the constituent groups of the CPI-Maoist, the Maoist Communist Centre and the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)/People's War–People's War Group, and their "formations and front organisations", were most recently banned as terrorist organisations by the central government in India in 2004 under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act 2004. A list of banned groups published on the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs website, updated to 5 May 2008, features entries for the Maoist Communist Centre and the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)/People's War, but does not list the CPI-Maoist ('The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004' 2004, CommonLII website, 29 December http://www.commonlii.org/in/legis/num_act/uaaa2004438/ – Accessed 25 November 2008 – Attachment 9; 'Banned Organisations' 2008, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India website, 5 May http://mha.gov.in/uniquepage.asp?Id_Pk=292 – Accessed 21 November 2008 – Attachment 27).

An article published by *Jane's Intelligence Review* in May 2008 observes that "there is no consensus on the issue of whether the CPI-Maoist should be a proscribed organisation", indicating that each affected state has developed its own response to the issue:

While the CPI-Maoist has attempted to expand the geographical and tactical scope of its insurgency, state responses to the violence have been confused.

Each of the affected states has adopted different strategies to deal with the challenge and there has been little co-ordination between the states, and therefore no cohesive policy to combat the spreading violence. Moreover, there is no consensus on the issue of whether the CPI-Maoist should be a proscribed organisation. For example, the Maoists are a banned outfit in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa, but not in West Bengal (where the state legislature has a Marxist majority) and Jharkhand ('Red storm rising – India's intractable Maoist insurgency' 2008, *Jane's Intelligence Review*, 15 May – Attachment 14).

A list of banned Naxalite organisations, published on the website of the Asian Centre for Human Rights, indicates that the CPI-Maoist has been subject to bans in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and Tamil Nadu ('Major Banned Naxal Outfits' (Undated), Asian Centre for Human Rights http://www.achrweb.org/ncm/major_banned.htm – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 15).

It is worth noting that the CPI-Maoist was included in the list of “Other Selected Terrorist Organisations” published in the US Department of State *Country Reports on Terrorism 2004*, and subsequently in a list of “Other Groups of Concern” in the US Department of State *Country Reports on Terrorism for 2006* (United States Department of State 2005, *Country Reports on Terrorism for 2004*, April, pp. 113, 115 – Attachment 28; United States Department of State 2007, ‘Chapter 6 – Terrorist Organizations’, in *Country Reports on Terrorism for 2006*, 30 April <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2006/82738.htm> – Accessed 21 November 2008 – Attachment 34).

Recent Activities and Status of the CPI-Maoist in Tamil Nadu

Previous RRT *Research Response IND31491* of 21 March 2007 refers to source information on the activities of Naxalite groups in Tamil Nadu, including an article published by *Frontline* in December 2002 which reported that the Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu had been “one of the principal centres of naxalite activities for well over two decades”. The article also reports on a raid by the Tamil Nadu police on a Naxalite training camp in the Uthangarai area of Dharmapuri on 24 November 2002, in which “a Radical Youth League (RYL) functionary, Siva alias Parthiban” was killed. The article states that subsequent police operations resulted in the arrest of 25 persons, including “Duraisingavelu of Chennai, described as the “chief” of the P.W. in Tamil Nadu” (Viswanathan, S. 2002, ‘A crackdown in Tamil Nadu’, *Frontline* website, 7 – 20 December <http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl1925/stories/20021220005003800.htm> – Accessed 7 March 2007 – Attachment 16; RRT Country Research 2007, *Research Response IND31491*, 21 March – Attachment 35).

A article published on the *Indian Express* website in November 2005 reports that the Tamil Nadu government had launched development schemes in 2003-2004 in an effort to counter the appeal of Naxalite groups amongst unemployed youth (‘Village Voice: Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu’ 2006, *Indian Express* website, 5 November <http://www.indianexpress.com/iep/sunday/story/16005.html> – Accessed 14 March 2007 – Attachment 36).

An article published by *The Statesman* on 11 September 2004 reports that the Tamil Nadu Government had banned the Communist Party of India Marxist-Leninist, or People’s War Group, in anticipation that the proscription of this group at the federal level would end with the planned repeal of the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA):

The Tamil Nadu government today banned the extremist group, Communist Party of India Marxist-Leninist, also known as the People’s War, and its frontal organisations, under an old legislation, the 1908 Criminal Law (Amendment) Act. The move comes in the wake of reports that the Congress-led UPA government at the Centre would be repealing the controversial Prevention of Terrorism Act (Pota) soon (‘Uncertain Pota fate pushes Jayalalitha to ban PW’ 2004, *The Statesman*, 11 September – Attachment 17).

An article published on the *Trinity Mirror* website reports that on 12 July 2005, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Jayalalitha had issued orders banning the CPI-Maoist under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1908 (‘CM bans CPI (Maoist) for seditious activities’ 2005, *Trinity Mirror* online edition, 13 July – http://www.trinitymirroronline.com/article.asp?article_no=21005071310&gen_date=7/14/2005 – Accessed 24 November 2005 – Attachment 18).

An article published by *Frontline* in October 2005 notes claims by then Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Jayalalitha that “Tamil Nadu had been free from naxalite violence in the past three years” (Viswanathan, S. 2005, ‘Rendered inactive’, *Frontline* website, 8 – 21 October <http://www.flonnet.com/fl2221/stories/20051021005102700.htm> – Accessed 7 March 2007 – Attachment 37).

An article published by *The Hindu* on 6 October 2006 reports on a statement by Tamil Nadu Director-General of Police D. Mukherjee claiming that “naxal activity was absent or minimal in Tamil Nadu”, but notes concerns over the smuggling of arms through the state to Maoist rebels (‘Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh police officers meet Union Home Secretary’ 2006, *The Hindu* website, 6 October <http://www.hindu.com/2006/10/06/stories/2006100606010800.htm> – Accessed 14 March 2007 – Attachment 38).

An article published in *Jane’s Intelligence Review* reports on the discovery in late 2006/early 2007 of a Maoist arms production and smuggling network which produced rocket components in factories in Chennai, Tamil Nadu (‘Red storm rising – India’s intractable Maoist insurgency’ 2008, *Jane’s Intelligence Review*, 15 May – Attachment 14).

An article published in *Frontline* in September 2007 refers to information from anonymous “State-level CPI(Maoist) activists in Jharkhand” indicating that according to plans developed at the organisation’s Congress meeting in early 2007, the CPI-Maoist aims at “extending the war zone to newer areas utilising the cadre from regions under guerrilla control”, and that “[s]tates such as Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are supposed to become the new fronts in this extended war” (Ramakrishnan, Venkitesh 2007, ‘Naxal terror’, *Frontline*, 8 September <http://www.frontlineonnet.com/fl2418/stories/20070921500400400.htm> – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 39).

Numerous reports were located of arrests or police shootings of persons identified as “Maoists” or members of the CPI-Maoist in Tamil Nadu in 2007 and 2008:

- An article published on the *Rediff* website reports that three “Tamil extremists” arrested in late June 2007 Theni district in Tamil Nadu had provided information indicating that a Maoist group had set up a base in the Dharmapuri area (‘Maoist movement unearthed in TN’ 2007, *Rediff News*, 28 June <http://www.rediff.com/news/2007/jun/28tn.htm> – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 40).
- A subsequent article published on the *Rediff* website on 10 July 2007 reports that ongoing police investigations resulting from the arrests in Theni had culminated in the arrest of CPI-Maoist state secretary Sundaramoorthy, and his associates Eswaran and Karthi in June 2007 (‘Key Naxal leader arrested in Tamil Nadu’ 2007, *Rediff News*, 10 July <http://www.rediff.com/news/2007/jul/10naxal2.htm> – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 19).
- An article published in *The Hindustan Times* on 6 December 2007 reports that an Andhra Pradesh-based CPI-Maoist leader, “N Panduranga Reddy alias Sagar” had been arrested in Chennai, Tamil Nadu in early December 2007 (‘Top Naxal leader held in Chennai’ 2007, *Hindustan Times*, 6 December <http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/StoryPage.aspx?sectionName=&id=2007a38e-5212-49dd-8d36->

[0593f59c2047&&Headline=Top+Naxal+leader+held+in+Chennai](#) – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 41).

- An article published by *Indian Express* reports on the December 2007 arrest of 5 Maoists in “remote Pallathur village in Varushanadu area of Theni district”. The article names those arrested as “‘Nondi’ Palani alias Mahalingam, Marudhu and Muruganandam”, and “Yogesh, from Chhattisgarh, and Balamurugan”(‘5 Maoists nabbed in TN’ 2007, *Indian Express*, 20 December <http://www.indianexpress.com/news/5-maoists-nabbed-in-tn/252303/0> – Accessed 28 November 2008 – Attachment 42).
- An article published by *The Hindu* on 20 April 2008 reports that an “important functionary of Maoist cadres in Tamil Nadu” named “Naveen alias Suresh alias Prasad” had been shot and killed by police at Vadakaunji, near Kodaikanal. The article also noted that “[t]hree suspected Maoist cadres, who escaped, had grenades in their possession” (Kumar, S.V & Raju, K. 2008, ‘Maoist shot dead in encounter’, *The Hindu*, 20 April <http://www.thehindu.com/2008/04/20/stories/2008042059620800.htm> – Accessed 24 November 2008 – Attachment 20).
- An article published on the *expressindia* website on 22 April 2008 report on the subsequent seizure by Tamil Nadu police of “huge quantities of pipe bombs and hand grenades belonging to the Maoists at Vadakavunji on the Kodaikanal-Panali road” (‘Large quantities of bombs and grenades seized’ 2008, *expressindia* website, 22 April <http://www.expressindia.com/latest-news/Large-quantities-of-bombs-and-grenades-seized/300115/> – Accessed 21 November 2008 – Attachment 43).
- An article published in *The Times of India* on 25 November 2008 reports that authorities have discovered that the CPI-Maoist “carried out a massive recruitment drive” in two colleges in Madurai over the past two years. The article indicates that discovery had been made after “the probe into the shoot-out in Vadakaunji forests near Kodaikanal in April 2008 revealed that three of the eight who escaped were college students” (‘Maoists infiltrate TN colleges’ 2008, *The Times of India*, 25 November http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/Cities/Chennai/Maoists_infiltrate_TN_colleges/articleshow/3753476.cms – Accessed 28 November 2008 – Attachment 21).

2. Please also provide a brief history of the party’s youth wing, the Radical Youth league.

Information is provided below under the sub-headings [General Background on Radical Youth League](#), and [Radical Youth League in Tamil Nadu](#).

General Background on Radical Youth League

Information was located to indicate that the Radical Youth League (RYL), formed in 1977, has been labelled as a “front” organization on the People’s War Group, and more recently, as an affiliate organization of the CPI-Maoist.

A paper on the People’s War Group published on the South Asia Terrorism Portal website states that “[t]he PWG...has a string of front organisations of students, youth, industrial

workers, miners, farm hands, women, poets, writers and cultural artists”, and named the Radical Youth League amongst a list of PWG front groups operating in Andhra Pradesh (People’s War Group (PWG)’ (Undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website, <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/terroristoutfits/pwg.htm> – Accessed 10 October 2005 – Attachment 5).

Previous RRT *Research Response IND15715* of February 2006 refers to source material on the Radical Youth League (RYL), including a 1997 interview with Dr. Vara Vara Rao, a leader of the People’s War Group. In this interview, Dr. Rao states that:

The Radical Students Union was formed in 1974, and was followed by the Radical Youth League in 1977. The students and youth, along with the JNM, took up ‘Go to Village’ campaigns and formed Raytu Coolie Sanghams (peasant organisations) (Rao, V. V. 1977, ‘Parliamentary politics is not suitable for a country like India’ 1977, *Rediff on the Net Interviews* – <http://www.fabw.org/india/interview.html> – Accessed 23 January 2003 – Attachment 44; RRT Country Research 2003, *Research Response IND15715*, 4 February – Attachment 45).

A 2002 article published by *Rediff* reports that the Andhra Pradesh government “extended the ban on the People’s War and its six frontal organisations for a period of one year with effect from July 23, 2002”; the article names the Radical Youth League among the banned groups (‘Andhra Pradesh extends ban on People’s War’ 2002, *Rediff On the Net*, 26 July <http://www.rediff.com/news/2002/jul/26ap.htm> – Accessed 23 January 2003 – Attachment 46).

An article published in *The Hindu* in October 2004 notes reports that the CPI-Maoist in Andhra Pradesh had “launched a campaign in the rural areas to strengthen its cadre”, and states that “Naxalites have revived its frontal organisations including...RYL (Radical Youth League)” (Dayashankar, K.M. 2004, ‘Naxalites on mass recruitment drive’, *The Hindu*, 21 October <http://www.hindu.com/2004/10/21/stories/2004102108310400.htm> – Accessed 27 November 2008 – Attachment 47).

An article published by *Himal South Asian* lists the Radical Youth League as one of seven groups associated with the CPI-Maoist which had been banned by the Andhra Pradesh government on 17 August 2005. Regarding the operational significance of the CPI-Maoist’s affiliated or “front” organisations, the article speculates that:

[m]ore than the ban on the parent party, it is the outlawing of the mass programmes of these affiliate organisations which will have serious repercussions on the ground. These groups have widespread membership, with regular programmes and publications (Mohanty, M. 2005, ‘The course of Naxalism’, *Himal South Asian* website, September http://www.himalmag.com/2005/september/analysis_1.html – Accessed 8 March 2007 – Attachment 48).

Subsequent media articles were located which report that the ban in Andhra Pradesh on the CPI-Maoist and its “frontal organizations”, including the Radical Youth League, was renewed for one year in August 2006, and again in August 2007 (Jafri, S.A. 2006, ‘Andhra extends ban on Maoists’, *Rediff* website, 11 August <http://www.rediff.com/news/2006/aug/11ap1.htm> – Accessed 24 November 2006 – Attachment 49; ‘Andhra government extends ban on Maoists’ 2007, *Hindustan Times*, 2 August

[b036-aa680151a68f&&Headline=Andhra+Govt+extends+ban+on+Maoists](#) – Accessed 2 August 2007 – Attachment 50).

Radical Youth League in Tamil Nadu

Information was located to indicate that the Radical Youth League has operated in Tamil Nadu since at least 1991, and was the subject of police raids in Dharmapuri district in November 2002. RRT *Research Response IND12829* of 25 February 1998 refers to a 1993 report published by the People's Union for Democratic Rights, which states that seven members of the Radical Youth League had been arrested in Tamil Nadu under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA), including one man who was arrested in October 1991 for “pasting posters which the police claimed would have disturbed ‘peace and public tranquillity’” (People's Union for Democratic Rights, 1993, ‘Lawless Roads: A report on TADA: 1985 – 1993’, Delhi, September, p. 47 – Attachment 51; RRT Country Research 1998, *Research Response IND12829*, 25 February – Attachment 52).

RRT *Research Response IND31491* of 21 March 2007 refers to source material on the Radical Youth League in Tamil Nadu, including an article published in *Frontline* which reported that Tamil Nadu police had killed a “Radical Youth League (RYL) functionary, Siva alias Parthiban, in an ‘encounter’ on November 24” in the Dharmapuri district. The article states that in subsequent operations, police arrested 25 persons (Viswanathan, S. 2002, ‘A crackdown in Tamil Nadu’, *Frontline* website, 7 – 20 December <http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl1925/stories/20021220005003800.htm> – Accessed 7 March 2007 – Attachment 16; RRT Country Research 2007, *Research Response IND31491*, 21 March – Attachment 35).

An article published by *The Statesman* on 11 September 2004 reports that the individuals arrested by police in the Dharmapuri district in Tamil Nadu in November 2002 belonged “to the Radical Youth League, a PW outfit”. The article noted that the persons arrested “were said to be undergoing ‘arms training’ for an armed struggle”, and that “[i]n January 2003, the Tamil Nadu government transferred their cases to be tried under Pota” (‘Uncertain Pota fate pushes Jayalalitha to ban PW’ 2004, *The Statesman*, 11 September – Attachment 17).

An article published by *Frontline* in October 2005 reported that “[t]he activists involved in the Uthangarai incident and their associates are said to be either in prison or rendered inactive because of continued police repression” (Viswanathan, S. 2005, ‘Rendered inactive’, *Frontline* website, 8 – 21 October <http://www.flonnet.com/fl2221/stories/20051021005102700.htm> – Accessed 7 March 2007 – Attachment 37).

3. What is the background of the “Peoples Watch” organisation (www.pwtn.org) in Madurai; is it an independent NGO, or a publicity vehicle for a particular party?

No information was located which would indicate that the People's Watch exists as a front or publicity vehicle for any particular political party or militant group. Information was located to indicate that the People's Watch Organisation is a non-government organization which is active in advocacy around a number of human rights and socio-political issues, including Dalit rights, police abuse, and “encounter” killings. An article located on the Human Rights Working Group website provides a brief background summary of the People's Watch organisation:

People's Watch – Tamil Nadu (PWTN) was founded in 1995 by Mr. Henri Thipagne. Mr. Thipagne, a grassroots human-rights activist since 1977, was inspired by the 1993 Second World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna to formulate a professional response to systematic violations of human rights in Tamil Nadu. The result was PWTN, an organisation devoted to monitoring the state to make it accountable for its human-rights abuses. After more than ten years of success and growth, PWTN “went national,” rebranding itself simply as People's Watch and opening offices in several Indian cities (‘Dorian at People's Watch’ 2008, Human Rights Working Group website, 15 June http://hrwg.mcgill.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=155%3Adorianblog1&catid=22%3Ahuman-rights-bursary-fund&Itemid=94&lang – Accessed 27 November 2008 – Attachment 53).

A summary of the People's Watch located on the website of human rights NGO Witness states that People's Watch has been involved in implementing human rights education programs, advocating for Dalit rights, and monitoring human rights violations:

People's Watch-Tamil Nadu is a human rights network that focuses on monitoring, documenting and education in Tamil Nadu, in the southeast of India. People's Watch works in many districts of Tamil Nadu to monitor custodial and other police abuses, torture cases and other egregious human rights violations. They have frequently and successfully petitioned the country's National Human Rights Commission to intervene in such cases. They have also begun implementing human right curricula in schools across Tamil Nadu and work on a broad range of social justice issues for Dalits (so-called “untouchables”). They have been amongst the foremost NGOs collaborating to put caste discrimination on the international agenda (‘People's Watch-Tamil Nadu, India’ (Undated) Witness website http://www.witness.org/index.php?Itemid=44&id=174&option=com_content&task=view – Accessed 27 November 2008 – Attachment 54).

A brief summary of the background and activities of the People's Watch was located on the organizations website; for details see Attachment 55 (About Us' (Undated), People's Watch website http://www.pwtn.org/about_us.htm – Accessed 28 November 2008 – Attachment 55).

Information was located to indicate that People's Watch organization was critical of the police killing of an alleged Radical Youth League member in Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu in 2002. Information was also located to indicate that People's Watch has been critical of various alleged police abuses of power in Tamil Nadu, including the 2001 arrest of (then former) Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi:

- An article published by *Frontline* in 2002 reports that People's Watch Director Henri Tiphagne had “demanded a judicial inquiry” into the 24 November 2002 shooting by Tamil Nadu police of “Radical Youth League (RYL) functionary, Siva alias Parthiban” in Dharmapuri. The article reports that Tiphagne's demand was “based on the fact that Siva was the only eyewitness to a ‘similar so-called encounter death’” of another naxalite named Ravinder (Viswanathan, S. 2002, ‘A crackdown in Tamil Nadu’, *Frontline* website, 7 – 20 December <http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl1925/stories/20021220005003800.htm> – Accessed 7 March 2007 – Attachment 16).
- An article published in *The Hindu* on 30 November 2002 reports that subsequent to the killing of Siva, People's Watch had expressed “concern over the sudden spurt in ‘encounters’ in the State”, and had “also demanded an SIT enquiry into the deaths of

three alleged criminals at Neelangkarai, near Chennai, in the November 21 police encounter”, which the organization claimed was “stage-managed” (“SIT should probe – Siva killing’ 2002, *The Hindu*, 30 November – Attachment 56).

- An article published in *The Hindu* in July 2001 reports that “[t]he People’s Watch-Tamil Nadu, a Madurai-based human rights organisation, has lodged a formal complaint with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on the “illegal form of arrest, assault and harassment” of then former Chief Minister, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, in Chennai (‘NHRC urged to probe charges against police’ 2001, *The Hindu*, 1 July <http://www.hinduonnet.com/2001/07/01/stories/0401223b.htm> – Accessed 28 November 2008 – Attachment 57).

It may also be of interest to note in this context an article published by *The Times of India* in January 2006, which referred to a legal motion lodged by People’s Watch in Patna, criticizing the failure of the government to mount an adequate military response to a Naxalite attack on a town in Bihar. The article indicates that the legal motion alleged that the government failed to “take timely steps for checking the massive Maoist attack on Jehanabad town, including the local jail, on November 13”, and that “the government could very well have checked the Naxalite attack by rushing paratroopers and paramilitary forces” (‘HC for special cell at Centre on Naxalites’ 2006, *The Times of India*, 31 January – Attachment 58).

Information was located to indicate that People’s Watch has collaborated with a variety of other organisations, ranging from the Dalit Panthers to the United Nations Development Programme:

- An article published by *Frontline* in October 2006 reports that the People’s Watch had collaborated with the Dalit Panthers in campaigning for dalit rights in villages in southern Tamil Nadu. The article also notes that the CPI-Marxist was involved in the campaign (Viswanathan, S. 2006, ‘Change of heart’, *Frontline*, 21 October <http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl2321/stories/20061103003813200.htm> – Accessed 28 November 2008 – Attachment 59).
- A press release published by the World Organisation Against Torture in June 2008 features reports of police intervention in the implementation in West Bengal of the “National Project on Preventing Torture in India (NPPTI), a venture funded, supported, and endorsed by the European Union and the Friedrich Naumann Stiftung”. The press release states that the Project is overseen by People’s Watch, in collaboration with local NGO’s (‘Acts Of Harassment Against Masum And Its Director: New Information’ 2008, World Organisation Against Torture website, 12 June <http://www.omct.org/index.php?id=&lang=eng&actualPageNumber=1&articleId=7862&itemAdmin=article> – Accessed 27 November 2008 – Attachment 60).
- A document published on the United Nations Development Programme India website provides information on the collaboration of the UNDP, Indian Department of Justice, and the People’s Watch in developing the Strengthened Access to Justice in India website, which aims to provide centralised access to information on “a range of formal criminal justice institutions in India. The website is located at <http://www.saji.net.in> (‘Justice Innovation Fund’ (Undated), United Nations

Development Programme India website <http://data.undp.org.in/dg/approach/cpsc.doc>
– Accessed 28 November 2008 – Attachment 61).

Reports were located on incident where members of the People's Watch, including the organization's director Henri Tiphagne, have been arrested by Tamil Nadu authorities in connection with the various activities undertaken by the group which involved criticism or scrutiny of the Tamil Nadu police force:

- A press release published by the World Organisation Against Torture in June 2008 reported that members of People's Watch had assisted in registering cases of abuse against police officers, and that in Madurai, police had subsequently "registered false cases" against several members of People's Watch, including Henri Tiphagne (Acts Of Harassment Against Masum And Its Director: New Information' 2008, World Organisation Against Torture website, 12 June <http://www.omct.org/index.php?id=&lang=eng&actualPageNumber=1&articleId=7862&itemAdmin=article> – Accessed 27 November 2008 – Attachment 60).
- A report published on the Asian Human Rights Commission website reports that 15 people, including People's Watch Director Henri Tiphagne, had been detained for seven hours on 11 October 2004 by Tamil Nadu police "while undertaking a training program on torture" in Cuddalore District ('AHRC voices outrage over illegal detention of Tamil Nadu human rights defenders' 2004, Asian Human Rights Commission website, 11 October <http://www.ahrchk.net/pr/mainfile.php/2004mr/68> – Accessed 20 October 2004 – Attachment 62).

4. Deleted.

5. Deleted.

List of Sources Consulted

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Google Search Engine <http://www.google.com/>

Google News <http://news.google.com/nwshp?hl=en&tab=wn>

Google Scholar search engine <http://scholar.google.com/schhp?hl=en&tab=ws>

Informaworld website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/home~db=all>

Ingenta Connect website <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/>

Hakia search engine <http://www.hakia.com/>

Pipl search engine <http://pipl.com/>

Region Specific Links

Frontline website <http://www.frontlineonnet.com/>

The Hindu website <http://www.hinduonnet.com/>

India Today website <http://indiatoday.digitaltoday.in/>

Himal SouthAsian Magazine website <http://www.himalmag.com/>

Times of India website <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>

Hindustan Times website <http://www.hindustantimes.com/Homepage/Homepage.aspx>

Rediff News India website <http://www.rediff.com/india.html>

Tehelka website <http://www.tehelka.com/>
The Tribune Online Edition website <http://www.tribuneindia.com/>
Naxal Revolution website <http://naxalrevolution.wordpress.com/>
Maoists in South Asia website <http://paulsoren.wordpress.com/>
NaxalWatch website <http://naxalwatch.blogspot.com/>
Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies website <http://www.ipcs.org/>

Government Organisations

Tamil Nadu Government website <http://www.tn.gov.in/>
Tamil Nadu Police website <http://tnpolice.gov.in/>
Madras High Court website <http://www.hcmadras.tn.nic.in/>
Indian Judgements Information System website <http://judis.nic.in/>
India Code website <http://indiacode.nic.in/>
Indian Government Portal <http://india.gov.in/>
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Zonal Integrated Police Network website <http://www.tempweb23.nic.in/>
Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada website http://www.cisr-irb.gc.ca/en/index_e.htm

United Nations

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United Nations Development Programme website <http://www.undp.org/>

International News and Politics

Stratfor website <http://www.stratfor.com/>
Jane's Intelligence Review website <http://www.janes.com/>
The Economist website <http://www.economist.com/>
New York Times website <http://www.nytimes.com/>
BBC World News website <http://news.bbc.co.uk/>
Time magazine website <http://www.time.com/time/>

Non-Government Organisations

South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/>
South Asia Analysis Group website <http://www.southasiaanalysis.org/>
Columbia International Affairs Online website <http://www.ciaonet.org/>
Centre for Strategic and International Studies website <http://www.csis.org/>
Amnesty International website <http://www.amnesty.org/>
Human Rights Watch website <http://www.hrw.org/>
Freedom House website <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=1>
Asian Human Rights Commission website <http://www.ahrchk.net/index.php>
Asian Centre for Human Rights <http://www.achrweb.org/>
Far Eastern Economic Review website <http://www.feer.com/home>
People's Watch website <http://www.pwtn.org/>

Databases:

FACTIVA (news database)
BACIS (DIAC Country Information database)
REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)
ISYS (RRT Research & Information database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State Reports)

List of Attachments

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http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/terrorist_outfits/CPI_M.htm – Accessed 18 November 2008.
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3. Curtis, Tim 2004, 'India', in *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements of the World*, 4th edition, ed. B. Szajkowski, John Harper Publishing, London pp. 154-183. (RRT Library)
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http://www.hindustantimes.com/news/6253_249858,00160003.htm – Accessed 12 October 2006.
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10. 'Communist Party of India-Maoist' 2008, *Jane's World Insurgency and Terrorism*, 15 October. (RRT General Papers 33485)
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14. 'Red storm rising – India's intractable Maoist insurgency' 2008, *Jane's Intelligence Review*, 15 May. (Cisnet India CX200379)
15. 'Major Banned Naxal Outfits' (Undated), Asian Centre for Human Rights http://www.achrweb.org/ncm/major_banned.htm – Accessed 24 November 2008.
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17. Uncertain Pota fate pushes Jayalalitha to ban PW' 2004, *The Statesman*, 11 September. (FACTIVA)
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