

**Revolutionary homage to
Member of the Central Committee of CPI (Maoist)
Comrade Yapa Narayana (Haribhushan, Lakmu)**



**Central Committee
Telangana State Committee
CPI (Maoist)**

**Revolutionary Homage to a Lieutenant of People’s War,
best organizer, Member of the Central Committee,
Secretary of Telangana State Committee Comrade Yapa
Narayana (Haribhushan, Lakmuda)**

Comrade Yapa Narayana (Haribhushan, Lakmuda) made relentless effort in the Indian Revolutionary movement for the past 30 years of his fifty years of life and took his last breath fighting with Corona pandemic at 9 am on 21st June, 2021. He was a member of the Central Committee of CPI (Maoist) and the Secretary of the Telangana State Committee.

He successfully completed the meeting of the Telangana State Committee and was writing the resolutions when he was affected with severe fever. He continued the work guiding the other comrades in it. He had been suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis and Blood Pressure for a long time and had been taking medicines. Along with fever he developed breathing problem and tested Corona positive. He was administered with Corona medicine and was given artificial Oxygen. But he had problem in breathing and finally died out of heart attack. The martyrdom of this young leader with an active role in the revolutionary movement is a severe loss to the countrywide movement, especially the Telangana revolutionary movement. Let us pledge to continue his ideals until the end.

The family background and education of Comrade Yapa Narayana

Comrade Yapa Narayana was born as the eldest son of Rangayya and Punnamma in a tribal family in Madaguda village. He was succeeded by three brothers and three sisters. Comrade Yapa Narayana studied since he was young and encouraged his brothers and sisters to study. They are well

educated. Madaguda is a remote village in the joint Warangal district (present Mehaboobabad district) without road and electricity in spite of which Narayana continued his studies.

His parents brought him up with great love and affection. Although they were poor they sent him to school. He completed BA (graduation) with the help of his parents, friends and teachers. At that time graduates were rare among the tribals. He had primary studies in Madaguda, intermediate in Narsampeta and graduation in Hanamkonda Arts and Science College in 1988. He worked as an agent in LIC when he was in his second year of graduation. After completing graduation he worked as a works inspector in the minor irrigation department in ITDA for some time.

With class consciousness through his revolutionary ideas and service oriented mind, he took up several social development activities. He built houses for the homeless, provided drinking water facility to people facing shortage of water and solved the fundamental problems of the people. The local people never forget Com. Haribhushan. They always remember the moments he was with them.

Comrade Yapa Narayana is a very active person. He is plump with strong muscles. He has a round face, leopard like walk, active eyes and thick hair. He did hard work since childhood. He continued to work constantly in the party and tempered his body. Therefore his body helped him to strive hard in the military or organisational sector. He was keen in hearing and writing anything he came across and thus understood things deeply. He thus developed a deep understanding towards the line and policies of the Party and formulated tactics in its guidance. He comprehensively utilised his knowledge of class struggle and efficiency to implement the tactics and to prepare the cadres for it.

Comrade Yapa Narayana's individuality and political development

Yapa Narayana is very humble. He was humble towards the seniors and members of the upper committee. He keenly listened to what they said and strived to implement them. He was friendly with the cadres of the lower ranks. He realized their problems in time and helped them a lot to overcome the same. Apart from clearing their doubts he provided them the necessary guidance in work. He made timely criticism on the erring cadres. He was good at molding the revolutionary activists in the party and gained their confidence. He molded his entire family and childhood friends as sympathisers of revolution. His class and social background contributed very much to make him a complete revolutionary.

He concentrated on political and theoretical study. Although he had pressure of work he definitely allotted time for political and theoretical study. He thus updated himself with the political developments and strengthened his theoretical foundation. He applied the party line to the concrete conditions of Telangana. He placed the stand of the party on the ongoing political developments in the name of Jagan as the spokesperson of Telangana State Committee. The people of Telangana became popular with the name and waited eagerly for his statement.

He took classes on political and theoretical aspects to the cadres. He applied the theory to concrete conditions and made illustrations from real life and explained to the cadres. This raised great interest among the students.

Comrade Haribhushan read the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, Party documents and policy papers in a regular method while he worked as the Commander of the protection Platoon of the Central Committee from 2000 to 2005. He thus developed good command on theoretical and political aspects.

The CC made efforts to develop Comrade Haribhushan and the committee in the Platoon.

Comrade Haribhushan possessed great courage and dare, initiative and determination and made any activity of the party successful. He became a nightmare for the enemy. He developed into a daring guerilla commander in his revolutionary life. He had enormous activity, initiative and utmost skills needed for a guerilla. Thus he could escape from many cruel encounters. The government forces announced him dead in a few encounters. They also took up 'Operation Haribhushan' to end him. But he failed their plans. He escaped from many encounters, developed into a powerful leader and challenged the state in a stronger manner. The Telangana government made Haribhushan the main target and conspired to end him through coverts or poison. Haribhushan efficiently broke these attempts. He exposed and wiped out a covert.

Comrade Yapa Narayana not only broke through the enemy encounters but also held successful raids on the government armed forces in Telangana and Dandakarany. He made possible the raids and ambushes that seemed impossible. He is talented in making aggressive attack at the right moment. During the attacks he was good at Command and Control and made everyone participate daringly. He thus achieved several successes in the military sector.

He provided very active leadership to the separate Telangana movement and the democratic Telangana movement after the formation of separate state. He established strong relations with students, workers, youth, journalists and employees who mobilized in the movement. He strongly mobilized these sections into the movement. He built Mass Organisations and encouraged and recruited few of them into the Party and the squads. In the process he gained strength to lead people's movements in the state level. He worked on problems in the tribal areas such as those of indigenous people, mainly for jal-jungle-zameen-ijjat-adhikar, for the implementation of 1/70, the 5th and the

6th schedules and directed the struggles of the tribal people. He worked to solve the contradiction between the tribal and the lambada people. In the whole effort, he strengthened the unity of the oppressed class as a part of the party policy and continued struggle on the feudal forces among the tribal people. He formed the necessary formations to take up the movement in a militant manner and continued a strong effort. Comrade Haribhushan was in the forefront in implementing the central task of the party to develop Dandakarany into a liberated area. He coordinated with the Dandakarany committee and also planned guerilla actions. He provided the necessary material help, medical and organisational help on such occasions.

The CC realized the leadership characteristics in Comrade Haribhushan. It constantly made efforts to explore those and develop him. It realized him as a developing comrade in the military sector and gave him opportunity to participate in several raids and ambushes. It assigned him the responsibility as Central Instructor and provided the necessary training. It helped him in theoretical, political and military study. It imparted education to him on formation of committees and work style. It gave him opportunity to participate in various conferences and plenums. He thus participated in the Dandakarany plenum in 2003 and 2011. He was a delegate from Telangana to the Unity Congress in 2007. In 2005 he was transferred to Telangana in the status of a member of State Committee and was given military and organisational opportunities. It provided him the understanding about the changing political conditions in Telangana and helped him formulate tactics. It constantly helped him to gain command in the Party, PLGA and United Front and develop into the Secretary of Telangana State Committee in a period of ten years.

Given the determination, subjective efforts and qualities of active leadership, he developed as the Secretary of the Telangana State Committee in 2015 and as a Member of the CC in 2018 with the help of the CC. He participated in the

CC meeting for the first time in 2020. This happened to be the last and this is an unfulfillable gap for the CC. In this meeting he presented a comprehensive report on the movement in the Telangana state that he is leading. The CC studied the report and decided that the revolutionary movement is in the path of development.

In addition to the entire party, the entire oppressed tribal peasantry was proud to see Haribhushan develop to this level. His development from a tribal background to a genuine proletarian leader in the proletarian party stands as a milestone in the history of revolutionary movement.

Revolutionary journey of Comrade Yapa Narayana

The village where Comrade Yapa Narayana was born and the surrounding villages had the experience of the Telangana armed struggle and the people were introduced to Communist politics. Later communist politics continued in the form of ML groups that gave birth to communist ideology in Comrade Yapa Narayana. But he was not much interested in the parties that took up right and opportunist policies having theoretical and political origins in the heredity of CPI.

As a result of internal struggle of genuine Marxist, Leninist revolutionaries opposing revisionism of the CPI party in 1950s and the beginning of 1960 and the modern revisionism that came forth later in the leadership of the CPI (M), the Naxalbari armed struggle broke showing the genuine path of liberation for the oppressed people of the country.

The Naxalbari and Srikakulam movements created revolutionary enthusiasm among the student, youth and toiling masses. The slogan 'Naxalbari is the only path' resounded. However due to few sectarian trends and severe repression on the movement it suffered setback. It drew proper lessons from these movements and brought forth the path of mass line. Especially the Andhra

Pradesh State Committee prepared a 'Self-critical report' stating the need of mass organisations and people's movements in addition to armed struggle in the guidance of which the party at that time gave importance to the formation of mass organisations. Thus several revolutionary organisations were formed from 1970-74. The Radical students Union (RSU) formed before emergency mobilized the students. When the party started to work in the villages after emergency, the Jagityal struggle broke in 1978. In 1980 the Central Committee of the CPI (ML) (People's War) was formed. The party prepared the Guerilla Zone perspective and took up formation of guerilla squads with a comprehensive scheme. It on one hand took up formation of Mass organisations peasant and other struggles in a wide area and on the other it mobilized people in the leadership of the guerilla squads in the rural area and prepared them for guerilla struggles. The struggle that went on from 1980-88 faced severe government repression and North Telangana and Dandakarany developed into guerilla zones by 1988. The spate of agrarian revolution in the two places helped the development of the guerilla zones.

With the temporary relaxation in 1990 the party and mass organisations mobilized the people in a big way. During this period agrarian revolution advanced strongly. As a result the Convention of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Laborers' Organisation (APRCS) was successfully held in 1990 May in Warangal in which nearly 10 lakh people participated. Bourgeois magazines commented that the meeting was 'first in history'. The revolutionary movement advanced strongly facing several hurdles in 1980. After the Warangal meeting new generation recruited into the movement all over Telangana. This generation played an active role in the revolutionary movement. Comrade Haribhushan entered the revolutionary movement as a youth of this generation and continued his life as a great Communist leader and guerilla war expert.

Since the Jagityal jaitra yatra (struggle), anti-feudal struggles arose in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nizamabad joint districts. The spirit of these movements filled revolutionary consciousness among the students. Hundreds of students joined RSU and took up New Democratic Revolutionary programs. They not only took up several struggles on students' problems but also lent support to the peasant movements. Active students who developed from the student movements led the peasant struggles. They joined the squads and guided the armed struggle. Comrade Yapa Narayana drew enthusiasm from the Naxalbari, Srikakulam and Jagityal armed peasant struggles and stepped into revolutionary politics. He joined RSU in 1989 and took part in students' struggles. He became part of revolution during this time.

By the end of 1980s the party had the main task of rising the consciousness of mass organisations and the people to develop guerilla zone facing the enemy forces and build people's army in Telangana. Party sent many students and youth to the forest areas to achieve the task. Yapa Narayana was one of them. He went to Pakala Kottagudem area on the call of the party while he was working actively in RSU.

His life as Professional Revolutionary started together with Comrade Rajam Koti, Comrade Morampalli Venkanna and Comrade Srisailam. He worked with Comrade Rajam Koti in 1+1 team in the area. He organized the people. He mobilized the youth in the villages and formed youth organisations. He organized the people against right opportunism that became a hurdle to the revolutionary movement. He took up anti-feudal struggles. He especially made theoretical struggle against the anti-revolutionary policies of the New Democracy party that backs feudalism. The New Democracy party conspired in many ways to murder Comrade Rajam Koti and Comrade Haribhushan who opposed their policies. They picked up Comrade Rajam Koti and kidnapped him when both of them went to Madaguda. Yapa Narayana escaped. Later

Comrade Srisailam was also murdered. Comrade Morampalli Venkanna became a martyr in police attack. The spirit of martyrdom of these comrades raised determination in Comrade Yapa Narayana.

Comrade Yapa Narayana joined the squad in 1991 and worked in Nekkonda squad for one year. He was later transferred to Pandava squad and worked until the end of 1998. He developed as a Commander, Organiser and member of Divisional Committee and efficiently held his responsibilities.

By 1992 he met the people in a wide area in the joint Khamman district as a commander and organizer of Pandava squad. New Democracy party was built on the basis of village hierarchs, money lenders and landlords in Illendu, Bayyaram, Narsampeta, Pakala Kottagudem and Gundala areas where Com. Haribhushan worked. They control the people, join hands with the state where they are weak and maintain their hegemony. Their whole practice is a hurdle for the development of revolution. Haribhushan broke the citadel of New Democracy rooted in interclass politics and built mass base.

During this period the New Democracy party entered into armed conflicts with our party. They made physical attacks on the people. They gradually degenerated to the extent of murdering the revolutionaries and vanishing them. Comrade Haribhushan worked for issue based unity with them making struggle against their interclass right politics. He exposed the anti-revolutionary policies of the various ML groups especially New Democracy. He took up correspondence with patience and harmony to solve the problems rising with New Democracy.

Comrade Haribhushan developed in the party in phases in his long revolutionary journey and took up responsibility in the highest committee. He took up responsibilities as a Commander, organizer in 1992 and as a member of the Khammam district committee in 1996. In 1998 November he took up

the responsibilities of the first Platoon of North Telangana. In 2000 he was transferred to the protection platoon of the CC and continued up to 2005. He also worked as Central Instructor for some time. In 2005 he was promoted as a member of State Committee rank and transferred to North Telangana Special Zonal Committee. He was elected as the Secretary of Telangana State Committee in 2015 plenum and as a member of the CC in 2018 November.

He was a delegate in the first North Telangana Special Zone Conference that took place in 1995. He was a delegate and led the Conference of North Telangana Special Zone in 2007, plenum in 2011 and the plenums in 2015 and 2019 after the formation of Telangana state in which he played an active role in enriching the Political and Organisational reviews.

Comrade Haribhushan was one of the three delegates from North Telangana to the Unity Congress-Ninth Congress in 2007 January. He actively participated in the Congress and fulfilled his bit of responsibility in all the vital decisions taken. He later not only creatively applied the central, main tasks and tactics formulated in the Congress in Telangana but also implemented them effectively. This led to a little development in the revolutionary movement in Telangana.

Telangana was forcibly annexed in the state of Andhra Pradesh formed in 1956 November without considering the feelings of the people. The capitalists of the south coastal area were dominating Telangana areas for the past decades. In this background the demand for separate state of Telangana came forth against the discrimination, exploitation, self-respect and self-rule. The demand for separate state of Telangana took the form of a movement first in 1969. At that time the movement temporarily came to a halt with the repression unleashed by the central and the state governments and also the betrayal of Chennareddi. The movement took a turn with the Warangal declaration in

2009 December. Comrade Haribhushan contributed a lot in molding this historic background favorable to the revolutionary movement.

The party formulated a program for separate democratic Telangana and went among the people. This once again brought a big spate in the movement in 2009. This made an impact all over the country. Osmania University was the centre for these movements. Joint Action Committees were formed in many places starting from the village level to the state level in ten districts of Telangana. Students, intellectuals, poets, artists, writers, lawyers, doctors, workers, teachers, employees, especially women mobilized in a big manner. Comrade Haribhushan played a prominent role in the creation of this militant people's spate and the formation of separate state.

After the setback of the revolutionary movement in Telangana landlords, comprador bureaucratic capitalists and imperialists intensified exploitation. Thus contradictions sharpened. Comrade Haribhushan led and mobilized people in several militant struggles against the Polavaram dam project, Medigadda, Annaram, Kantanpalli, Mallannasagar and other such hydro projects that displace thousands of people, open cast mining, the Kavval Tiger zone in joint Adilabad district, electric plants, mining of Dolomite and Granite in Mamidigundala, Uranium mining in Mehaboobnagar district and Bayyaram Steel Industry. Thus our party developed into a stronger political force. Objective conditions were favorable to revolutionary movement, new forces emerged from these militant struggles and became party activists and sympathisers and became part of People's War.

Comrade Haribhushan's efforts as a daring Military Commander

Party formed the first platoon in 1996 as per the decision of the party to develop special military formations to intensify guerilla war with the objective of making North Telangana a liberated area. In 1998 one more platoon and

other squads were formed in the zone. The commander of the first platoon was transferred owing to the needs of the movement and then Comrade Haribhushan took up the responsibility in 1998 November. Since then he participated in several military operations, led them and made special effort in developing the military sector.

The BJP in the centre and the TDP in the state together unleashed the offensive during this period. The two repressive campaigns in 1985 and 1991 were defeated with the heroic struggle of the party and the people. The enemy concretely implemented the LIC offensive from mid-1996. The party achieved many military victories in several ambushes and raids from 1996 all over North Telangana with the objective to defeat this encirclement and repressive offensive and strengthen the guerilla zone. The enemy was demoralized. These could contain his aggressiveness to an extent. In this background the operations that Com. Haribhushan led made a large impact in fighting back the repression of the enemy.

In 1997 January party conducted a raid on the Karakagudem police station in Khammam district. 16 policemen were wiped out in this raid and arms seized. Comrade Haribhushan was the commander of the stop party in the operation. This successful raid affected the morale of the enemy. In 1999 PLGA attacked the RPF police station in Bellampalli. Police were injured and three 303 rifles and two revolvers were seized. Comrade Haribhushan was the commander of this attack.

He played a vital role as the commander of the raid on Asaravelli police station in Maharashtra in 2000 in which few policemen were injured and made to surrender and 20 SLRs, five 303 rifles and a revolver were seized. Earlier to the raid he personally made recce inside the police station in the disguise of a villager where he established contact with the police men. He thus formulated a solid plan. He crossed the river and made all the arrangements needed to

make the plan successful. He explained the plan to the PLGA forces, remembered their responsibilities and enthused the forces. Later PLGA attacked the Asaravelli police station in this spirit and achieved success.

In 1998 the Central and the state governments formed the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) in the leadership of the Central Home Minister and intensified repression on the revolutionary movement of North Telangana. They formed the Joint Operational Command (JOC) in 2000. During this period the fortification surprise attack, encirclement, elimination and repression attacks that the enemy took up affected our squads. The special Greyhound squads of joint Andhra Pradesh made surprise attack on the guerilla squads of our party and affected losses. It became the immediate task of the revolutionary movement to face these forces.

Comrade Haribhushan was in the responsibility of State Military affairs of North Telangana from 2005 to 2015. During this period he made severe efforts for the development of guerilla war.

Since the Telangana movement setback there was a decrease in guerilla actions after 2002. When compared with the earlier there were more guerilla actions in the end of 2005 in Komararam, Gundala and Settipalli villages. These actions created apprehension among the enemy forces. Comrade Haribhushan created great inspiration among our PLGA forces in war operations.

He made many plans to attack police stations and made complete preparations to implement the same. He efficiently made preparations of big containers, water tank vehicles to blast directional mine. He worked hard to fulfill the needs of war such as arms and ammunition. His contribution helped a lot in the preparation of big area weapons (Improvised Primary Artillery) also that brought revolutionary changes in guerilla war.

The exploitive ruling classes took up several repression campaigns with the objective to totally eliminate the revolutionary movement in North Telangana (Telangana). Comrade Lakmudada was the target for a few operations. The attacks of the enemy in Bottem in 2016 and Pujari Kanker in 2018 are a part of it. When the enemy attacked in Bottem Com. Lakmudada was ill. But he mustered strength to courageously resist the enemy forces and retreat. He escaped from many such attacks with courage and dare.

He led TCOC taken up to fight back the repressive campaigns to eliminate the revolutionary movement and achieved successes. He made remarkable effort in fighting back the enemy attacks through joint TCOC of the Telangana and Dandakarany forces.

He led many military actions as the Commander of protection platoon of the CC in 2001. Whenever the enemy forces entered the strategic area the PLGA forces in the leadership of Comrade Haribhushan speedily went and attacked the enemy forces. PLGA made an attack on Bande police station in Koyilbeda block of Kanker district of Chhattisgarh in 2001 that failed. He was the commander of second assault team in this attack.

In 2006 the Telangana forces retreated and made joint attacks together with the Dandakarany forces on the police forces. In Goddali village of Kunta area SPOs came to attack us on information. PLGA saw them, opened fire and chased them up to a distance of one kilometer. At the same time there was an ambush on CRPF forces in Aranpur in which two policemen were injured. This too was in the leadership of Com. Haribhushan.

In 2004 PLGA ambushed the police in Takilod village of Maad division with specific information. Comrade Haribhusham acted as the commander in this ambush in which two policemen were wiped out and three were injured. The

same year two policemen were injured in an ambush in Dunga village of Orcha block of Narayanpur district. He was the leader of these attacks.

The Koraput multiple raid of Odisha in 2004 February was categorized as the prominent raid in the history of revolutionary movement of the country. The PLGA seized 535 arms in this attack. Only one police died in this attack. The incident created much confusion in the enemy. PLGA demonstrated utmost dare and courage and achieved great success. Comrade Haribhushan was the commander of the assault batch that attacked the headquarters. He instilled courage among the cadres and encouraged them.

In 2007 PLGA raided Ranibodili police station in Bijapur district in which 55 SPO and CAF policemen were wiped out. The people were relieved to see the wiping out these cruel, brutal traitors of revolution who made unceasing attacks on the people. Comrade Haribhushan was part of the attack.

In 2013 police forces came to set up a new camp in Minapa village of Sukma district. PLGA forces encircled the camp for thirteen consecutive days and attacked. Seven police men were wiped out in this attack with the effect of which the camp was withdrawn after 13 days. The forces were attacked on their return in the leadership of Com. Haribhushan.

In 2021 the PLGA encircled 750 enemy forces when two thousand joint forces of the enemy entered the guerilla zone as a part of 'Operation Prahar' near Jeeragudem village in Bijapur. The fierce attack went on for four hours in which PLGA chased the enemy with ultra-modern weapons for a distance of two kilometers. Comrade Lakmuda had a decisive part in the core group and command and also provided all kinds of help and assistance.

Demise of Comrade Yapa Narayana

Comrade Yapa Narayana listens to whatever you say with his head bent. When he speaks he looks straightly into your eyes. He rhythmically moves his hands

according to his words. He always thinks of helping the others. He is always alert in secret method of functioning. To quote him, 'I wish to do some or the other work always'. He was always engaged in work. His whole practice is for revolution. He does not think of anything except revolution. In the process his health was affected. In view of his health he used medicines and also did exercise daily. However his health deteriorated. Finally he was affected with Corona and breathed his last due to heart attack. All the plans of the enemy to murder him were in vain. But Corona did not give him a chance to survive. The pandemic created by the imperialists took the lives of lakhs of people all over the country including the revolutionaries. Few revolutionary activists contracted Corona in the second wave in which Comrade Yapa Narayana also became a martyr. We have to eliminate imperialism from this earth in order to fight back such pandemics that became destructive to the humankind. We must bring down the Comprador Bureaucratic Bourgeois and feudal classes representing the semi-colonial, semi-feudal society serving imperialism. The real homage to Comrade Yapa Narayana is to accomplish New Democratic Revolution through Protracted People's War in India. We must firmly step forward to accomplish the task.