

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1185**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH JULY, 2026/ SHRAVANA 7, 1948 (SAKA)

COMBATING LEFT WING EXTREMISM

1185 # SHRI BABURAM NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the policy adopted to eliminate Left Wing Extremism (LWE);**
- (b) whether any assistance is being provided by the Central Government to the States for strengthening their Special Security Forces and Intelligence Wings to combat Left Wing Extremism;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof during the last five years; and**
- (d) the details of the reduction in the number and percentage of districts affected by Left Wing Extremism-related violence/incidents?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)**

(a):

As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of Police and Public Order are with the State Governments. However, the Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of States that were affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). To address the LWE problem holistically, a “National Policy and Action Plan to address LWE” was approved in 2015. It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures,

development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. The resolute implementation of this policy has led to eradication of Left Wing Extremism from the country.

(b) & (c):

(i) Under Special Infrastructure schemes (SIS), assistance is being provided to states that were affected by the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) for capacity building of State's Police Forces, including Special Forces (SFs) and Special Intelligence Branches (SIBs). The Scheme has been extended till 31st March 2027.

(ii) Since 2017, a total of 306 Fortified Police Stations (FPSs) have been sanctioned under the Special Infrastructure Scheme. During the last five years, ₹ 329.33 crore have been released to the States for strengthening of Special Forces (SFs) & Special Intelligence Branches (SIBs).

(iii) The details of total fund released to States under the Special Infrastructure Scheme during the last five years (from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26) are as under:

Details of Fund Released w.e.f. F.Y. 2021-22 to 2025-26

States	Total (₹ in crore)
AP	22.44
Bihar	36.18
Chhattisgarh	73.70
Jharkhand	63.77
Maharashtra	35.91
Odisha	43.70
Telangana	37.82
MP	6.67
Kerala	6.57
Uttar Pradesh	2.57
Grand Total	329.33

(iv) Apart from above, the Gol assists the erstwhile LWE affected States on security front by providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), strengthening of security camp infrastructure, training, purchase of equipment & arms, sharing of intelligence, helicopter support etc.

- Under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme, the Government of India supports the capacity-building efforts of States by reimbursing security-related expenditures incurred by the State Governments. These include operational and training costs of security forces, ex-gratia payments to families of civilians and security personnel killed in LWE violence, community policing initiatives etc. Since 2014-15, an amount of approx. ₹3,805 crore has been released to erstwhile LWE-affected states under the SRE Scheme.

- **The GoI also supports the States in the rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres under the 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Policy' implemented as part of the SRE Scheme. The rehabilitation package, inter alia, includes financial assistance to surrendered cadres and provision for skill development/training along with a monthly stipend of ₹10,000 for a period of three years. The concerned States have further revised their Surrender cum Rehabilitation policies to make them lucrative and contemporary.**
 - **Under 'Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE Management Scheme' (ACALWEMS), funds are provided for camp infrastructure and for provisioning of helicopters for counter LWE operations. Rs. 1303.68 Crores has been released to Central Agencies through this scheme since 2014-15.**
 - **There has been a special focus on the financial choking of LWEs and unearthing of the nexus between CPI (Maoists) and its financial supporters. Coordinated actions by State Police in cooperation with Central agencies by various means have helped greatly in choking the funds and resources supplied to the Left Wing Extremists in the past.**
- (v) On development front, apart from the flagship schemes of the Government of India (GoI), several LWE specific initiatives have been taken**

with special thrust on expansion of road network, improving telecommunication connectivity, education, skill development and financial inclusion in these areas. A few of these initiatives undertaken on development front are enumerated below:

- For expansion of road network, 15,189 km have been constructed under 02 LWE specific schemes namely Road Requirement Plan (RRP) and Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas (RCPLWEA). In addition to this, GoI has also approved 127.08 km critical roads and 06 critical bridge to be constructed by Border Road Organisation in the erstwhile LWE affected area of Chhattisgarh state.**
- For improving telecom connectivity in LWE affected areas, 9,497 towers have been commissioned.**
- For Skill Development, 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) and 49 Skill Development Centres (SDC) have been opened.**
- For quality education in tribal areas, 179 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) have been made functional.**
- For financial inclusion, Department of Posts has opened 6,025 Post Offices with banking services in areas freed from Left-Wing Extremism. Also, 1804 Bank Branches and 1321 ATMs have been opened in these areas.**

- **Further, following the eradication of Left-Wing Extremism (LWE), one-third of the security camps in LWE-free areas are being converted into Jan Suvidha Kendras. These Kendras will provide a range of services, including livelihood promotion, skill development, access to government schemes, digital services, healthcare, and cultural and sports facilities to local communities. The first Jan Suvidha Kendra has been established at Netanar, Bastar, Chhattisgarh, as the Shaheed Veer Gundadhur Seva Dera Kendra.**
- **For further impetus to development, funds are provided for filling critical gaps in public infrastructure in erstwhile LWE affected Districts under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme. Till now, approximately Rs. 4,289.20 crore have been released since the inception of Scheme in 2017.**
- **For ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities, 21,26,268 title deeds have been distributed to beneficiaries (20,20,268 individual titles and 1,06,000 community titles). To further strengthen local self-governance in LWE affected areas, the Ministry of Home Affairs is carrying out a joint planning with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. These measures reflect the Government's commitment towards strengthening community rights and enhancing participatory governance in areas freed from LWE.**

(vi) The Ministry of Home Affairs has also conducted a survey in seven erstwhile LWE affected districts of Chhattisgarh to assess status of the implementation of various government welfare schemes, developmental initiatives and the potential for livelihood generation through an independent agency. The survey has collated details of education levels, health indicators, and the availability of basic services such as primary schools, anganwadi centres, and secondary health facilities etc. This is helping the Union Home Ministry and the State Government in fulfilling the objective of bridging the developmental gaps and livelihood promotion.

(vii) To engage youth and local communities in a constructive manner, the Government of India implements the Tribal Youth Exchange Programme (TYEP), under which tribal youth from erstwhile LWE-affected areas are taken on week-long exposure visits to different parts of the country. The Programme provides them an opportunity to interact with people from diverse regions and backgrounds, thereby promoting national integration, enhancing awareness of India's rich cultural diversity, and providing exposure to the country's industrial and developmental progress. Since 2014 total 37,655 tribal youth have participated in TYEP.

(viii) Further, under the Civic Action Programme, GoI provides funds to CAPFs for undertaking various welfare-oriented activities in their operational

areas, including medical camps, sports competitions and distribution of essential items among local communities. Under this scheme, Rs 221.88 crore have been released since 2014. This has immensely helped in bridging the gap between the security forces and the local population.

(ix) In the post-LWE scenario, the focus is on saturation of government welfare programmes, strengthening local self-governance, facilitating the rehabilitation of surrendered cadres, preservation of tribal identity and culture and expanding the reach of governance and public services in remote areas.

(d) :

After nearly six decades of violence, the country became free from Left Wing Extremism, which was once considered one of the biggest threats to the Internal security of this country. This has been achieved with resolute implementation of the “National Policy and Action Plan to address Left-Wing Extremism” 2015 and the coordinated efforts of Centre and State governments. At present, no district is categorized as LWE affected. The number of Naxal-affected districts reduced from 126 to 90 in April-2018, 70 in July-2021, 38 in April 2024, 08 in December, 2025 and to “zero” in March/April 2026. Presently, 37 districts are categorized as ‘Legacy & Thrust’ district which are no more LWE affected, but continued support in respect of security

and development measures is required for some more time to consolidate the position. One (01) district has been kept under the category of ‘District of Concern’, where LWE violent activities have been contained and their organizational structure has been dismantled. Although these districts are now free from LWE, security surveillance and developmental interventions are to be continued for some time so as to preclude any possibility of their relapse. Overall, Gol is committed for ensuring security and accelerated development of erstwhile LWE affected districts of the country.
