

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 326**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 5TH DECEMBER, 2023/ AGRAHAYANA 14, 1945
(SAKA)**

DECREASE IN NAXALITE ACTIVITIES

†326. SHRI SANTOSH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is decrease in Naxalite activities as a result of action taken against the said activities in Chhattisgarh during the last five years;**
- (b) if so, the details of the assistance/facilities provided to Chhattisgarh for the purpose and the various works undertaken there; and**
- (c) the details of the schemes implemented and the works being done thereunder at present?**

ANSWER

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

(a to c) :

- (i) 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 affected by left wing extremism (LWE). To address the problem of LWE holistically, a National Policy and Action Plan to address Left Wing Extremism (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. While on security front, the Central Government assists the LWE affected State Governments by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions, training, provision of funds through schemes like Security Related Expenditure (SRE) and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment & arms, sharing of intelligence, construction of Fortified Police Stations etc; on development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including construction of roads, installation of mobile towers, improving network of banks, post offices, health and education facilities in the LWE areas.
- (ii) Under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme funds are provided to LWE affected states for capacity building of the States through provisions of ex-gratia to the family of civilian/security forces killed in LWE violence, training and operational needs of security forces, rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadre, community policing, compensation to security force personnel/civilians for property damage by left wing extremists,

etc. Under the scheme, Rs. 1648.23 crore have been released to the LWE affected states since 2018-19. This includes Rs. 587.96 crore for Chhattisgarh.

- (iii) Strengthening of Special Forces (SFs), Special Intelligence Branches (SIBs) and District police: Under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), works of Rs. 969.80 crore have been sanctioned for Strengthening of the Special Forces (SFs)/ Special Intelligence Branches (SIBs) and District Police, since 2017-18 for LWE affected states, which include works for Rs. 276.20 crore for Chhattisgarh.**
- (iv) Fortified Police Stations (FPS): 704 FPSs, including 148 for Chhattisgarh, have been sanctioned for LWE affected states. Of these, 603 FPSs, including 120 in Chhattisgarh have been constructed. Of the constructed 603 FPSs, 537 FPSs have been constructed after May-2014.**
- (v) To give further impetus for development in the most LWE affected districts, funds are provided to the States under 'Special Central Assistance (SCA)' to fill the critical gaps in public infrastructure**

and services. Rs. 3249.78 crore has been released to the LWE affected states since 2018-19. This include Rs. 921.20 crore released to the state of Chhattisgarh.

(vi) On development front, apart from flagship schemes of Government of India (GoI), several specific initiatives have been taken in LWE affected States, with special thrust on expansion of road network, improving Telecomm connectivity, skill development and financial inclusion:

- For expansion of road network, 17461 km (5081 km for Chhattisgarh) roads have been sanctioned in LWE affected States. Of these 12100 km (3094 km for Chhattisgarh) have been sanctioned since May-2014. Of the sanctioned roads, 13399 km (3761 km for Chhattisgarh) roads been constructed. Of which 10475 km (3070 km for Chhattisgarh) have been constructed since May-2014.**
- To improve telecom connectivity, 2343 mobile towers have been installed in phase-I of the Mobile Tower Project. Of which 525 have been installed in Chhattisgarh.**

Under phase-II of the Mobile Tower Project, work order for installation of 2542 Mobile Towers has been issued. This includes 971 Mobile Towers for Chhattisgarh. Of these, 298 have been commissioned in Chhattisgarh.

- **For financial inclusion of the local populace in these areas 955 Bank Branches (Chhattisgarh 283), 839 ATMs (Chhattisgarh 234) and 30401 Banking Correspondents (Chhattisgarh 5891) in 30 Most LWE Affected Districts since April-2015.**

4903 new Post Offices in 90 districts have been opened during last 08 years. Of these 1131 are opened in Chhattisgarh.

- **For skill development 48 ITIs (Chhattisgarh - 09) and 49 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) (Chhattisgarh - 14) have been made functional in LWE affected districts.**
- **For quality education in tribal blocks of LWE affected districts 130 Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) have been made functional in LWE affected areas, of which 45 are in Chhattisgarh.**

(vii) Steadfast implementation of this policy has resulted in consistent decline in LWE violence across the nation. The number of LWE related

violent incidents have come down by 76% in 2022 in comparison of high of 2010. The number of resultant deaths (Security Forces + Civilians) have also reduced by 90% from all time high of 1005 in 2010 to 98 in 2022. The geographical spread of LWE violence has also been constricted and the districts reporting violence also reduced from 96 (2010) to 45 (2022).

(viii) There has been a substantial decrease of 36% of LWE related violence incidents in 2022 in comparison of the figures on 2018. The number of resultant deaths of Security Force and Civilian in this violence is decreased by 59%. In Chhattisgarh the LWE related violence incidents decreased by 22% while the number of resultant deaths decreased by 60%. Details of LWE violence in LWE affected States during the last five years (year-wise) are as under: -

| Parameter/Year | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Decrease in 2022 in comparison to 2018 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Incidents | (All LWE Affected States) | 833 | 670 | 665 | 361* 148** | 413* 118** | 36% |
| | Chhattisgarh | 392 | 263 | 315 | 188* 67** | 246* 59** | 22% |
| Deaths (Civilians & Security Forces) | (All LWE Affected States) | 240 | 202 | 183 | 147 | 98 | 59% |
| | Chhattisgarh | 153 | 77 | 111 | 101 | 61 | 60% |

* Incidents perpetrated by Left Wing Extremists

** Incidents Initiated by Security Forces

From 2022, the data is maintained separately for number of incidents perpetrated by Left Wing Extremists & Incidents initiated by Security Forces.
