

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2682**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 16<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 25, 1947  
(SAKA)**

**REDUCTION IN LEFT WING EXTREMISM AND IMPACT OF COUNTER-LWE  
MEASURES**

**†2682. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:**

**Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

**(a) the reduction registered in the number of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected and 'highly affected' districts over the last decade and the factors identified by the Government for this reduction;**

**(b) the details and the number of Forward Operating Bases or security camps set up in LWE affected areas, year-wise along with the assessment of the Government of their role in restricting extremist activities;**

**(c) the current number of LWE, Cadres killed, arrested and surrendered with the comparative figures from previous years;**

**(d) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of developmental interventions and welfare scheme under the National Action Plan for Left Wing Extremism; and**

**(e) if so, the details thereof?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (e):**

**(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 LWE menace 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 government’s focus on development in tribal and remote areas has addressed the root cause of Naxalism. Improved law and order and security situation, accompanied by investment in infrastructure has created an enabling environment for enhanced economic development including increase in public/private investment.**

**(ii) On security front, the GoI assists the LWE affected State Government by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions and sanctioning of India Reserve Battalions, helicopter support, strengthening of camp infrastructure, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment & arms, sharing of intelligence, construction of Fortified Police Stations etc.**

**- For capacity building of states since 2014-15, Rs.3523.48 crore have been released to LWE affected states on operational expenditure and**

**training needs of Security Forces, rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadre, ex-gratia to families of civilians killed in LWE violence/martyred security force personnel etc. under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. Works of Rs. 1757 crore have been sanctioned to LWE affected states for strengthening of State's Special Forces, State Intelligence Branches (SIBs), District Police and construction of Fortified Police Stations (FPS) under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS).**

**- To encourage LWEs to join the mainstream, Gol and State Governments have formulated comprehensive surrender-cum-rehabilitation policies. The Gol also supports the States in the endeavor through 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation' Policy as part of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme. The Gol reimburses the expenditure incurred by the LWE affected States on rehabilitation of surrenderees under the SRE Scheme. The rehabilitation package inter-alia, includes an immediate grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for higher ranked LWE cadres and Rs 2.5 lakhs for other LWE cadres. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ammunition are also provided under the Scheme. In addition, provision also exists for imparting training in trade/vocation of their liking with monthly stipend of Rs. 10,000/- for three years. The affected States**

**have further revised their Surrender cum Rehabilitation policies to make them lucrative and contemporary.**

**- The efforts of the States for equipping and modernizing their police forces have been supplemented under the scheme of “Assistance to States & UTs for Modernization of Police”. Under the scheme, central assistance is provided to the State Governments for weapons, equipment for Information Technology, Communication, Training, construction of Police stations, mobility and construction of police housing and other police infrastructure etc.**

**- There has been a special focus on the financial choking of LWEs and unearthing of the nexus between CPI (Maoists) and its financial supporters. For effective action towards choking of funds and other resources to LWE, coordinated actions are being taken by State Police in cooperation with Central agencies by various means.**

**- The GoI's focus on security infrastructure has been pivotal. In the last decade 656 fortified police stations have been built. In last six years 377 new security camps have been established in core LWE affected**

**areas. The year-wise details of security camps set up in LWE regions is at Annexure I.**

**(iii) On development front, apart from the flagship schemes of Government of India (GoI), several LWE affected areas specific initiatives have been taken with special thrust on expansion of road network, improving telecommunication connectivity, education, skill development and financial inclusion. A few of these are enumerated below:**

- For expansion of road network, 14,987 km have been constructed under 02 LWE specific schemes namely Road Requirement Plan (RRP) and Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas (RCPLWEA).**
- For improving telecom connectivity in LWE affected areas 9,118 towers have been commissioned.**
- For Skill Development, 46 Industrial Training Institute (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 LWE affected districts. 1804 Bank Branches and 1321 ATMs have been opened in Most LWE affected districts.**

- For further impetus to development, funds are provided for filling critical gaps in public infrastructure in Most LWE affected Districts under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme. Till now, Rs. 3,912.98 crore have been released since the inception of Scheme in 2017.

(iv) The resolute implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan 2015 has resulted in consistent decline in violence and constriction of geographical spread. LWE which has been a serious challenge to the internal security of the nation has been significantly curbed in the recent times and has been constricted to only a few pockets. The LWE related violence incidents have come down from high of 2010 by 89% (2010:1936, 2025:222) in 2025. Resultant deaths of civilians & Security Forces have come down from high of 2010 by 91% (2010:1005, 2025:95) in 2025. The number Naxal-affected districts reduced from 126 in 10 States in 2014 to 11 in 05 States in 2025, with only 3 districts now categorized as most LWE-affected. However, to restrict CPI(Maoist) to bounce back in the areas recently taken away from LWE influence, 27 districts have been kept under the scope of SRE as 'Legacy & Thrust Districts'.

(v) The year wise details of the LWEs arrested, surrendered and killed in the country during 01.01.2014 to 01.12.2025 is given at Annexure II.

**SF Camps established in LWE States since 2019**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of camps</b>
2019	24
2020	40
2021	51
2022	66
2023	51
2024	71
2025	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>

**Achievements in Counter LWE Operations**

<b>Year</b>	<b>LWEs Killed</b>	<b>LWEs Arrested</b>	<b>LWEs Surrendered</b>
2014	63	1696	676
2015	89	1668	570
2016	222	1840	1442
2017	136	1888	685
2018	225	1933	644
2019	145	1276	440
2020	103	1110	475
2021	126	1153	736
2022	57	816	496
2023	50	924	376
2024	290	1090	881
2025 (till 01.12.2025)	335	942	2167
<b>Total</b>	<b>1841</b>	<b>16336</b>	<b>9588</b>

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