

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3400**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 2018/ SHRAVANA 16, 1940 (SAKA)

NAXAL ACTIVITIES

**3400. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the success achieved by the security personnel in controlling the activities of Maoists, so far;**
- (b) the names of districts which are included under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, so far, State/ UT-wise;**
- (c) whether the Maoists have been attempting to create an entirely new zones of operations and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the same;**
- (d) whether the Maoists are expanding their region in districts of certain States such as Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh as compared to their earlier region in forested pockets and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to win over villagers on various issues to stop them from supporting Maoists?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR)**

(a): The security forces have achieved considerable success in operations against Left Wing Extremists which is reflected in a significant improvement in the situation both in terms of reduction of violence and its geographical spread. The number of violent incidents has come down to 908 in 2017 from a high of 2258 in 2009. The geographical spread of violence has also shrunk considerably.

(b): 90 districts in 11 States are currently covered by the Security Related Expenditure Scheme. Details are at Annexure-I.

(c) & (d): Changes in areas of operation are resorted to from time to time by the Left Wing Extremists as part of their tactics. These are mostly undertaken to deflect pressure on armed cadres in their core areas. Over the past few years, there have been some effort by the CPI(Maoist) to expand their activities to the Kerala-Karnataka-Tamil Nadu tri-junction and Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra-Chhattisgarh tri-junction with limited success. Districts which have been particularly affected are Wayanad, Palakkad and Malappuram, all in Kerala on the Kerala-Karnataka-Tamil Nadu tri-junction and Balaghat, Mandala in Madhya Pradesh, Gondia in Maharashtra and Rajnandgaon in Chhattisgarh on the Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra-Chhattisgarh tri-junction.

(e): The Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures. A National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place that envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities etc. Development initiatives include focused schemes for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities, particularly in the most affected districts. These measures have contributed towards weaning away the people from Maoist influence and increased support for the Government.

**LIST OF DISTRICTS COVERED UNDER
SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE SCHEME**

S. No	State	No of Districts	Districts Covered Under SRE Scheme
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06	East Godavari, Guntur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari.
2.	Bihar	16	Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Lakhisarai, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas, Vaishali, West Champaran.
3.	Chhattisgarh	14	Balod, Balrampur, Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Gariyaband, Kanker, Kondagaon, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sukma, Kabirdham.
4.	Jharkhand	19	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	02	Balaghat, Mandla.
6.	Maharashtra	03	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia.
7.	Odisha	15	Angul, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh.
8.	Telangana	08	Adilabad, Bhadradri-Kothagudem, Jayashankar- Bhupalpally, Khammam, Komaram-Bheem, Mancherial, Peddapalle, Warangal Rural.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	03	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonebhadra.
10.	West Bengal	01	Jhargram.
11.	Kerala	03	Malappuram, Palakkad, Wayanad.
	Total	90	