



INTERNAL SECURITY

CHAPTER II

Overview

2.1 Internal security situation in the country remains largely under control. There are subversive/extremist/terrorist activity in Jammu and Kashmir and various States in the North-Eastern region particularly Assam and Manipur; Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is concentrated in five or six States but is found at some places in other States also. The situation in Kashmir, in terms of incidents of violence and casualties, has shown a perceptible improvement, which is indicative of a transition to normalcy. In the North Eastern States, situation has improved in terms of casualties of civilians and Security Forces (SFs). Violence has increased in terms of number of incidents and casualties of civilians and SFs, as compared to the corresponding period of 2008. In the recent years, the concentration of Left wing extremist (LWE)

violence has been mainly in the States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra. There were some instances of major agitations during the year, which led to disturbance of public order and disruption of normal life in the affected areas such as the agitation in Andhra Pradesh for and against separate Telengana State, and in West Bengal in the context of the demand for a separate Gorkhaland State. The communal situation in the country by and large remained under control.

2.2 The year 2009-10 witnessed several new measures taken by the Government to strengthen the security apparatus of the country to equip it to meet the grave challenge posed by global terrorism. These include operationalization of the National Investigation Agency (NIA), establishment of four National



Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security held on February 7, 2010.



Security Guards (NSG) Hubs to ensure quick and effective response to any possible terror attack, augmentation of the strength of Intelligence Bureau (IB), strengthening of the Multi-Agency Centre in the IB to enable it to function on 24X7 basis and strengthening of coastal security. The measures are specially aimed at improving the overall internal security situation after the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November 2008.

2.3 The Centre took some major initiatives to deal with the menace of Naxalism and, after wide-ranging consultations with the Naxal-affected States, approved a joint action plan to kick off coordinated and combined action, especially at the bi-junctions and tri-junctions of the affected States. A conference of the Chief Ministers on Internal Security, chaired by the Prime Minister, was also held on August 17, 2009 and February 7, 2010, in which the internal security situation was deliberated in detail, and areas and measures requiring priority attention were identified. A meeting with the Chief Ministers and senior officers of naxal-affected States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal, was also held after the conference on February 9, 2010 at Kolkata, which was chaired by the Union Home Minister. On February 17, 2010, the Union Home Minister reviewed the security situation with the Chief Minister, J&K and the Unified Headquarters (UHQ).

2.4 The situation in different areas of the country mentioned above, and the various measures that are being taken by the Government to counter the challenges to internal security are briefly brought out in the subsequent paragraphs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Security Situation

2.5.1 The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been subjected to severe terrorist and secessionist

violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for the past two decades. More than 13,775 civilians and 4,690 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives. However there has been a marked improvement in the situation in recent years, on account of several holistic measures taken by the Government, and the people's yearning for peace. The statistical detail since 2004 is given below:

Trends of Violence in Jammu and Kashmir

Year	Incidents killed	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2004	2565	281	707	976
2005	1990	189	557	917
2006	1667	151	389	591
2007	1092	110	158	472
2008	708	75	91	339
2009	499	64	78	239

2.5.2 As would be seen, the number of incidents and casualties has progressively come down in the last 2 years and the overall security situation in the State has shown perceptible improvement. However, there are reports to indicate that the infrastructure for training to terrorist elements across-the border continues to remain intact and, efforts to infiltrate militants into the State continue unabated. The available information reveals that the infiltration that consistently decreased since 2005 has reversed in the year 2009 and increased substantially when compared to 2008. The statistical detail since 2005 is given below:

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	597	573	535	342	485

2.5.3 While the Army and the Central Security Forces remain deployed in the State to assist the State Police in counter militancy/terrorism operations, the role and involvement of the State Police in such operations has progressively increased with commendable results.



2.5.4 To support the State Government in its initiatives, the Central Government has been reimbursing expenditure being incurred on a variety of security related measures. These include inter-alia, expenditure on carriage of constabulary, material supplies, rent of accommodations, honorarium to Special Police Officers, civic action programme, air-lift charges, raising cost of India Reserve Battalions, transport, boarding-lodging, alternate accommodation for Security Forces, etc. The total amount reimbursed (from 1989) till March 31, 2009 under SRE (P) is Rs.2,925.255 crore. During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 159.07 crore has been reimbursed under SRE (P) till December 31, 2009.

2.5.5 The security situation in the State is monitored and reviewed by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in the Unified Headquarters Command with senior representatives of the State Government, Army, Central Para-military Forces and other security agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs also closely and continuously monitors the security situation in tandem with the State Government and the Ministry of Defence. The Union Home Minister chaired 3 meetings with the Chief Minister, J&K and the UHQ members on March 18, 2009, June 11, 2009 and February 17, 2010.

2.5.6 The Government is firmly committed and determined through tactical approach to counter the challenge posed by the terrorists and violence sponsored from across-the-border, and to restore enduring peace and normalcy in the State. Towards this end, a multi-faceted strategy is being followed which, apart from the various measures taken on the security front, inter-alia, includes (i) focused attention on the developmental aspects and implementation of the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan amounting to Rs. 26,288 crore, with a view to

strengthening the infrastructure, creating employment and income generation opportunities, and generally improving the quality of life of the people living in different regions of the State, (ii) Ensuring the continuity of the democratic process in the State and to provide a secure environment for political mobilization in the State, (iii) Zero tolerance to Human Rights violations and use of minimum force in the maintenance of law and order, (iv) Primacy of role to civil administration and elected representatives in the maintenance of law and order (v) Measures to improve the conditions of migrants at Jammu and offering a package of incentives for their return to the Valley (In this regard a package has been announced by the PM amounting to Rs. 1618.40 crore) (vi) Taking necessary measures to facilitate people to people contact across LoC by way of introducing 'Bus Services' and 'Trade' in 21 listed commodities mainly locally produced and in demand as explained in para 2.5.8 to 2.5.11.

2.5.7 The Prime Minister visited Jammu and Kashmir on October 28-29, 2009. The Union Home Minister visited the State on June 11-12, 2009, October 13-14, 2009, November 4, 2009 and February 17, 2010. The Cabinet Secretary and Secretaries to Government of India held discussions with State Government officials during their visit to Srinagar on October 5-6, 2009. The overall objective of these visits was to carry forward the initiatives for finding a solution of the problems of the State and to accelerate the process of development.

People to people contact across LoC (CBMs)

2.5.8 Government of India has initiated various measures to enhance people to people contact across LoC which includes Cross LoC Travel and Cross LoC Trade. The salient



features of these two initiatives are given as under:-

(i) Cross LoC Travel

2.5.9 To promote people to people contact, fortnightly bus services on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad route was started from April 07, 2005 and thereafter on Poonch-Rawalakote route from June 20, 2006. Taking into account the good response of this Confidence Building Measure, from both sides of LoC, the fortnightly bus service on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes were converted into a weekly service with effect from September 11, 2008 and September 8, 2008 respectively. The number of passengers who made use of these services till February 25, 2010 is as under :

Bus route	No. of passengers	
	Indian	PoK
Srinagar-Muzaffarabad	2713	3511
Poonch-Rawalakote	2864	4244

(ii) Cross LoC Trade in J&K

2.5.10 During the meeting of Prime Minister with President of Pakistan on the sidelines of 63rd UN General Assembly Session on September 23, 2008, it was agreed by both the leaders to commence Cross LoC trade from October 21, 2008. Accordingly, Cross LoC trade on Srinagar Muzaffarabad axis commenced on October 21, 2008. On that date, 13 trucks crossed over to POK and 14 trucks came to India side. Till February 25, 2010, 1,668 trucks have crossed over to POK and 2,534 trucks have crossed over to our side.

2.5.11 Cross LoC trade on Poonch-Rawalakote axis has also commenced on October 21, 2008. 3 trucks crossed over to POK on that date and 3 vehicles carrying goods from across the LoC came to our side. Till February 25, 2010, 1,357

trucks have crossed over to POK and 1,587 trucks have crossed over to our side.

Jammu & Kashmir Update

2.5.12 To highlight the successful developmental initiatives and achievements of the people of the State and to disseminate information on various development activities taking place consequent upon return of normalcy in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, a monthly booklet titled “Jammu & Kashmir Update” on the State has been started from October 2009. So far 05 issues have released. Soft copies of the Update have also been made available on the Website of the Ministry of Home Affairs viz. www.mha.nic.in. From November 2009, the magazine has also been made accessible through Internet at www.jammuandkashmirupdate.com.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Central Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir

2.5.13 The Central Government has been continuously supporting and assisting the State Government in their efforts to bring about all-round economic development, and to provide avenues for gainful employment to the people, with focus on planned and balanced regional development. Priority has been accorded to building physical, economic and social infrastructure, thereby improving the productive potential of the State besides improving the quality of life of the people.

Prime Minister’s Reconstruction Plan for J&K

2.5.14 As a special initiative in this direction, the Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on November 17-18, 2004, had announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an



outlay of approximately Rs.24,000 crore, which broadly includes Projects/Schemes aimed at expanding economic infrastructure and provision of basic services, imparting a thrust to employment and income generation activities, and providing relief and rehabilitation for different groups affected by militancy in J&K. The current estimated cost of all the schemes included in the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan is Rs.26,288 crore. During the current financial year, allocation for Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan is Rs.1,200 crore.

2.5.15 The Projects/Schemes envisaged in the Reconstruction Plan-2004 are implemented by the respective Administrative Ministries in consultation with the State Government. The progress of implementation of the Plan, which includes 67 Projects/Schemes covering 11 sectors of economy, is being monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission regularly. Out of the aforesaid 67 Projects/ Schemes, action in respect of 30 Projects/Schemes has been completed. Out of the remaining 37 Projects/Schemes, 34 projects are at various stages of implementation and 03 are in the preparatory stages.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants

2.5.16 Terrorist violence/militancy in Jammu & Kashmir, particularly in its early phase, had led to large scale forced migration of members of the Kashmiri Pandit community from the Kashmir Valley. A variety of measures have been taken over the year by way of financial assistance/relief and other initiatives to provide succour and support to the affected families, within a broad policy framework that those who have migrated will eventually return to the Valley.

2.5.17 There are 57,863 Kashmiri Migrant

families of which 37,285 families are in Jammu, 19,338 families in Delhi and 1,240 families in other States/UTs. Government of J & K is giving dry ration and cash relief of Rs.1000 per head subject to a maximum of Rs.4000 per family per month to 16,686 eligible families staying in Jammu region. Government of NCT of Delhi is also giving cash relief of Rs.1000 per head subject to a maximum of Rs.4000 per family per month to 3,624 eligible families. Other State Governments/UT Administrations have also been providing relief to migrants in accordance with the scales fixed by them for the Kashmiri migrants staying in their States/UTs.

2.5.18 In addition, with a view to improving the living conditions for the families living in camps in Jammu region, the Prime Minister, during his visit to J&K in November, 2004 announced construction of 5,242 two-roomed tenements at an estimated cost of Rs.345 crore for Kashmiri Migrants staying presently in one-room tenements in camps at Jammu. Construction of 1,024 flats taken up at Purkhoo, Muthi and Nagrota in Jammu has been completed and allotted. Construction for remaining 4218 flats has been taken up at Jagati near Nagrota, which is being developed as township with all infrastructural facilities. Construction work is expected to be completed by October 2010.

2.5.19 Further, in order to facilitate the return of Kashmiri Migrants, the Central Government approved construction of 200 flats at Sheikhpura in Budgam District on an experimental basis at an expenditure of Rs.22.90 crore. Construction of 120 flats has been completed. Possession of 60 flats has already been taken over by the relief organization. So far 31 flats have been allotted to migrants who are living in different camps in Kashmir Valley. The project is expected to be completed by December 2010.



2.5.20 In addition to the above measures, the Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on April 25, 2008 announced, inter-alia, a package of Rs.1618.40 crore for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley. The package includes provision of assistance towards housing, transit accommodation, continuation of cash relief, students scholarships, employment, assistance to agriculturists/horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.

2.5.21 State Government has constituted an Apex Advisory Committee in September, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Minister, J&K to oversee the effective implementation of the Package. Government of J&K has created 3,000 supernumerary posts for Kashmiri migrant unemployed youth. Recruitment Rules have also been notified. The Recruitment Agency has already advertised more than 2,200 posts and around 6,000 applications have been received so far. The proposal for construction of transit accommodation at three places has been finalized and tenders have been floated. As on February 2010, 4,400 applications have been received from the Kashmiri migrant families who wish to return to Valley.

Relief Measures for Victims of Militancy under PM's Package

2.5.22 The package announced by the Prime Minister in April 2008 included the following provisions/relief measures for victims of militancy related violence:

(i) One-time cash compensation of Rs. 5 lakh to the next-of-kin of civilians killed in militancy related incidents in lieu of compassionate appointment under SRO-43

Rs.100 crore released to the State Government from Security Related Expenditure (Relief &

Rehabilitation) as advance for this purpose. As informed by the State Government, an expenditure of Rs.60.265 crore has been incurred so far covering 1,517 cases.

(ii) Enhancement of pension to widows of civilians killed in militancy related violence from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 per month

As informed by the State Government, an expenditure of Rs.1.20 crore incurred on providing enhanced pension to 4,023 widows during 2008-09. For the current year (2009-10), 4,274 widows are proposed to be covered.

(iii) Financial assistance for the education of those orphaned in militancy related violence @ Rs. 750 per month per child upto 18 years (extendable upto the age of 21 years in exceptional cases) to all orphans without discrimination

An amount of Rs.19 crore was released to the State Government for this purpose during year 2008-09 by way of contribution to the Corpus Fund of the Jammu & Kashmir State Rehabilitation council as one-time assistance. As intimated by the State Government, an amount of Rs.30.98 lakh covering 541 orphans stands disbursed during 2008-09. During the current year 1,371 orphans are proposed to be covered under the scheme.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

2.5.23 The Jammu & Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Srinagar with the financial support from Ministry of Home Affairs has been organizing various art and cultural programme on Jammu and Kashmir since 2008-



09. The objectives of the programme are:-

- to promote art, culture and languages in the State.
- to develop the skill of school/college going children in theatre, dance, music and visual arts.
- to showcase the art and culture of J&K to the world.

2.5.24 In order to help develop emotional bond between the people of J&K with people in other parts of India, Ministry of Home Affairs has extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs.94,14,533 to the Academy for the following programmes during 2009-10:-

- (i) 3- days J&K Art Festival at DIAF, New Delhi during October 3-4, 2009.
- (ii) 2-days Sufi Festival at Srinagar during the 2nd week of August 2009.
- (iii) Talent hunt programme in J&K during 2009-10.
- (iv) Special programmes Mouj Kasheer for Jammu born Kashmiri migrants at Jammu on April 24, 2009 and Srinagar on June 28, 2009.
- (v) Saqi day at Srinagar, J&K on June 27, 2009.

NORTH EAST

2.6.1 The North Eastern Region, which comprises eight States, viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, presents an intricate cultural and ethnic mosaic with over 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identity. The security situation in some of the North Eastern States continue to remain complex because of diverse demands advocated by various militant outfits. The region also has extensive borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and Myanmar; and this has its own security implications. The State-wise profile of violence during the last five years is indicated at **Annexure-III**.

2.6.2 Mizoram and Sikkim have continued to

remain peaceful. There was low intensity violence in some parts of Meghalaya. Though there was spurt in number of incidents of violence in some parts of Arunachal Pradesh in the year 2009 as compared to the previous year, the State largely remained peaceful. There has been significant improvement over the years in the security situation in Tripura with noticeable decline in the violence profile. The number of incidents of violence in Nagaland in year 2009 (upto 31st December) has also declined as compared to those last year.

Assam

2.6.3 The number of incidents of violence in Assam in the year 2009 (upto 31st December) increased to 424 as compared to 387 last year. However, the number of civilians/security forces (SF) personnel killed during the said period has reduced substantially. During 2009, (upto 31 December, 2009) 1,259 extremists were arrested, killed and surrendered in Assam due to sustained Counter Insurgency Operations (CI) in the State.

2.6.4. In Assam, incidents of violence, abduction, killing, extortion, etc. were perpetrated mainly by the Dima Halam Daogah (Joel Garlosa) (DHD(J) in North-Cachar (NC) Hills district. The cadres of DHD (Joel Group) had been indulging in large scale violence in NC Hills District of Assam for the last 2-3 years. Due to sustained Counter Insurgency Operations, the Chairman of the outfit along with two associates were arrested on June 4, 2009. 416 cadres of DHD (J) have since laid down their arms and are staying in designated camps. The negotiations with this outfit has since commenced. Ethnic violence between Dimasas and Zemei Nagas in the NC Hills district claimed 70 lives, injuries to 37 persons and burning of 614 houses. A large number of persons affected by ethnic violence in NC Hills district staying in relief camps set up by



Government of Assam have since returned to their homes.

2.6.5 In November, 2009, two leaders of ULFA surrendered to BSF. Subsequently, Arabinda RajKhowa, self styled Chief of ULFA, Raju Baruah, self styled Dy. commander of ULFA along with eight other cadres of ULFA were apprehended on December 4, 2009 by Border Security Force and handed over to Assam Police.

2.6.6. Though, no formal request for peace dialogue has been received so far, at the organizational level, from United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), two companies of the so-called 28th Battalion of ULFA, mainly active in Upper Assam, have declared unilateral ceasefire since June 24, 2008.

2.6.7. A Karbi militant outfit active in Karbi Anglong District of Assam, was formed in the year 2001 as an anti-talk faction of the United Peoples' Democratic Solidarity which was later renamed as Karbi Longri N.C. Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF). The outfit was having nexus with ULFA and was involved in the large scale violence during the years 2007 to 2009. Due to sustained pressure by the security forces, 412 cadres of Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) laid down arms on February 11, 2010 in a ceremony organized by the State Government of Assam at Diphu. The outfit deposited 162 assorted arms, ammunition and explosives with State Police.

2.6.8. Government has taken various measures to check illegal migration in Assam. A major element of action in this regards relates to updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) 1951 in Assam. Accordingly, the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 have been modified for enabling the State Government of Assam to update National Register of Citizens 1951 in Assam.

Manipur

2.6.9. Manipur continues to be affected by the activities of a large number of militant/insurgent outfits. These groups are divided on ethnic lines with competing demands. The Meitei groups are mainly responsible for the violence. The number of incidents of violence and casualties of civilians/SFs have reduced in the year 2009 as compared to last year. Sustained counter insurgency operations have led to a number of arrest, killing and surrender of militants/insurgents in the year 2009.

2.6.10. On July 23, 2009 a suspected PLA Cadre, Chongkhan Sanjit and a civilian woman Smt. Thokchom Rabina Devi were killed in a shoot out at B.T. Road, Imphal West. Seven Police personal involved in the incident have been suspended by the State Government and a judicial inquiry into the incident by a sitting judge of Guwahati High Court has been instituted. A CBI enquiry has also been instituted in the matter.

Nagaland

2.6.11. The violence in Nagaland has been mainly in the form of inter-factional clashes between different groups. The inter-factional violence between major insurgent groups viz National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) (NSCN/IM) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) (NSCN(K) declined during the year 2009. This has been on account of better coordination of operations by the Security Forces and increased efforts of Forum for Naga Reconciliation (FNR) and various sections of Naga Society to shun violence and come together for peace.

2.6.12. Peace talks with NSCN(I/M) are expected to resume in March 2010. The Government of India has appointed Shri R.S. Pandey as Representative of Government of India for Naga Peace Talks.



Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation

2.6.13. The major militant/insurgent groups active in the North Eastern States is indicated in **Annexure-IV**. Keeping in view the multiplicity of diverse ethnic groups, and the resultant complex situation in the region, the Government has been open to talks with such groups which categorically abjure violence. As a result, Suspension of Operations, agreements have been entered into with a number of groups, who have shown willingness to give up violence and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

2.6.14. One faction of United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) led by Shri Horensing Bey, General Secretary had come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and to seek solution of its problems peacefully within the framework of Indian Constitution. SoO Agreement with this group is effective from 1st August, 2002. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with UPDS has been revised with stringent conditions and is valid upto July 31, 2010.

2.6.15. Dima Haram Daogah (DHD) (Nunisa Group), a militant outfit in Assam had come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and to seek solutions of its problems peacefully with the framework of the Indian Constitution. Suspension of Operations (SoO) between the security forces and DHD had been agreed to and in force since January 01, 2003. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with DHD has been revised with stringent conditions and is valid upto June 30, 2010.

2.6.16. An agreement of Suspension of Operation (SoO) had been signed between Central Government, Government of Assam and NDFB on My 24, 2005 and are in operation

w.e.f. June 01, 2005. The SoO Agreement has been extended from time to time. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with NDFB has been revised with stringent conditions and is valid upto June 30, 2010.

2.6.17. The Government has signed Suspension of Operations (SoO) arrangements with Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya w.e.f. July 23, 2004. The SoO has now been extended for indefinite period. ANVC has submitted its Charter of Demands. Tripartite talks are also being held at the level of Secretary (BM) on the Charter of Demands.

2.6.18. The Government has appointed Shri P.C. Haldar as Representative on November 04, 2009 to negotiate with NDFB (Pro-talk faction), UPDS, DHD, DHD(J) in Assam and ANVC in Meghalaya.

2.6.19. Suspension of Operations (SoO) Agreement with Kuki outfits in Manipur have also been signed w.e.f. August 22, 2008 and is valid upto August 22, 2010.

2.6.20. The implementation of the agreed Ground Rules in respect of these outfits is periodically reviewed by Joint Monitoring Groups comprising representatives of the Government of India, State Government, Security Forces and the concerned outfits.

2.6.21. The whole of Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area), Nagaland and Assam, Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh and 20 km. belt in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya having common border with Assam have been declared 'Disturbed Areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 as amended in 1972. The Governor of Tripura has declared the areas under 34 Police Stations in full and part of the area under 6 Police Stations as 'Disturbed Areas'.



2.6.22. Central Government has deployed Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; shared intelligence on continuous basis; gave financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; and provided assistance for strengthening various aspect of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. It also assisted the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

Deployment of Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs)

2.6.23. Units of the Central Para-Military Forces (CPF) and Army have been deployed in aid of civilian authorities in the insurgency/militancy affected States. While deployment charges for CPFs units in Assam are presently levied @ 10% of the normal charges, the other States in the North East are totally exempt from such charges in view of their poor resource position. Additional forces have also been provided to the State Governments for supplementing the security cover for various installations and infrastructure projects.

Raising of India Reserve (IR Battalions)

2.6.24. The Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency/militancy. Towards this end, 51

India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns.) have been sanctioned for the NE States, including Sikkim. These include 9 for Assam and 9 for Tripura, 9 for Manipur, 7 for Nagaland, 5 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, 4 for Meghalaya and 3 for Sikkim. Out of 51 sanctioned, 42 Indian Reserve Battalions have been raised so far in NE States, including Sikkim.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

2.6.25. The Central Government is implementing a scheme for reimbursement of security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by militancy/insurgency. The scheme is being implemented in all States of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under it, the expenditure incurred by them on various items, including raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CPFs/Army deployed in the State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, 75% of the expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) in operations and honorarium, paid to village guards/village defence committees/home guards deployed for security purposes, expenditure incurred on maintenance of designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations, is being reimbursed.

2.6.26. State wise details of assistance released to NE States under the SRE scheme during the last eight years are as under:



(Rs. in crores)											
State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Grand Total (amount released from 2001-onwards)
Assam	63.97	92.86	68.01	50.80	75.40	63.91	90.86	53.01	108.60	59.85	1012.81
Nagaland	7.50	12.71	22.42	19.17	26.49	24.83	25.55	7.60	33.13	30.89	278.15
Manipur	14.18	7.75	7.64	4.00	9.44	33.65	13.60	5.16	21.58	07.93	157.09
Tripura	15.00	27.70	29.85	34.33	36.17	27.00	18.24	4.44	45.04	09.49	305.37
Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.90	0.95	2.47	1.35	1.35	1.28	-	5.45	5.39	24.16
Meghalaya	3.21	0.60	8.35	1.92	1.56	13.17	3.91	2.69	6.24	1.93	46.77
Total	104.86	143.52	137.22	112.69	150.41	163.91	153.44	137.4	220.04	115.48	1824.35

Amendment in Scheme for Surrender-cum Rehabilitation of Militants in North East

2.6.27. The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of militants in North East w.e.f. April 1, 1998. The scheme has since been revised. As per revised guidelines:

- An immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs is to be given to each surrenderee which is to be kept in a bank in the name of surrenderee as Fixed Deposit for a period of 3 years. This money can be utilized as collateral security/Margin Money against loan to be availed by the surrenderee from the bank for self-employment;
- Increase in stipend from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3,500 per month to each surrenderee w.e.f. December 1, 2009 for a period of one year. State Governments may consult Ministry of Home Affairs, in case support to beneficiaries is required beyond one year; and
- Provisions for vocational training to the surrenderees for self-employment.

2.6.28. The number of militants who have surrendered in the years 2005-2009 (upto 31.12.2009) are as under:

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No. of Militants	555	1430	524	1112	1109

Modernisation of State Police Force (MPF)

2.6.29. As mentioned earlier, the Ministry of Home Affairs is also assisting the State Governments for Modernisation of State Police Forces. Under this scheme assistance is being provided, inter-alia, for procurement of modern equipments for surveillance, communications, forensic science laboratories, etc., weaponry, vehicles, computerization, training infrastructure and for construction of Police infrastructure viz., Housing/Police stations/out posts/barracks etc. Under the scheme of MPF, all the North Eastern States are eligible to receive 100% central assistance of their approved annual plan for modernization of Police force. In the current financial year 2009-10, central assistance



of Rs. 155.21 crore has been allocated to NE States under the scheme, and an amount of Rs. 155.21 crore has been sanctioned and released to North Eastern States for modernization of State Police Forces. The State-wise statement of funds released In cash/kind under scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces during the last five years is indicated at **Annexure-V**.

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.6.30. More than 30,000 minority Bru (Reang) tribals, mostly from Western Mizoram have been forced to stay in relief camps in Tripura since October, 1997 after being attacked by Mizo villagers. In the years 2005 and 2006, 195 cadres of BNLF and 857 cadres of BLFM surrendered to Government of Mizoram. They have since been rehabilitated in Mizoram with grants-in-aid provided to Government of Mizoram by Ministry of Home Affairs. As a result of continued efforts/persuasion through various meetings, the State Government of Mizoram has expressed willingness to repatriate 12538 Bru migrants, in the first phase, from Tripura to Mizoram and resettle them in the designated places in the State. First phase of repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram has been delayed because of burning of some Bru hutments by miscreants in November 2009 in Bru in-habitat areas following killing of a Mizo youth by suspected Bru militants. Ministry of Home Affairs is pursuing the repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram.

Helicopter Service in the North Eastern States

2.6.31. In order to provide connectivity to remote areas as also for providing air connectivity to these areas with rest of India, helicopter services are in operation in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura with subsidy from Ministry

of Home Affairs. In Arunachal Pradesh three twin engine helicopters are in operation at present. One twin engine helicopter each is in operation in the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland and one single engine helicopter each is in operation in the States of Sikkim and Tripura. Government of Sikkim has been recently permitted to operate a twin engine helicopter in lieu of single engine helicopter operating in the State. In addition to above helicopter services, Ministry of Home Affairs has stationed a helicopter at Guwahati for use of Governors, Ministers/ senior officers of Central Government for facilitating their visits to North Eastern States. MHA bears the cost of this service.

2.6.32. The above mentioned five North Eastern States are operating helicopter service with subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% of operational cost after recovery from passengers. For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours in respect of twin engine Dauphin helicopter, one M172 twin engine helicopter and additional MI172 twin engine helicopter operating in Arunachal Pradesh has been fixed at 1300 hours, 960 hours and 1200 hours respectively. In case of helicopter service operating in Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura, annual ceiling of flying hours has been fixed at 720 hours, 1200 hours and 480 hours respectively. However, in case of Nagaland a monthly ceiling of flying hours of 40 hours per month has been fixed. The State Governments are permitted to operate helicopter services in respect of respective States in excess of the ceiling of flying hours. However, the subsidy is limited to ceilings of flying hours fixed in respect of each type of helicopter being operated in these States. After adjusting subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs, the balance cost of operating helicopter services is met by concerned State Governments.



LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE) Overview

2.7.1 Left Wing Extremists operate in the vacuum created by functional inadequacies of field level governance structures, espouse local demands, and take advantage of prevalent dissatisfaction and feelings of perceived neglect and injustice among the under privileged and remote segments of population. Systematically efforts are made by Left Wing Extremists to prevent execution and implementation of development works including infrastructure like railways, roads, power and telecom through violence and terror, and to show the governance structures at field levels as being ineffective. CPI (Maoist) philosophy of armed struggle to overthrow the Indian State is not acceptable in our parliamentary democracy and will have to be curbed at any cost. Government has given a call to the Maoist to abjure violence and come for talks. This has not been accepted by them, so far.

2.7.2 Several Left Wing Extremist groups have been operating in certain parts of the country for a few decades now. In a significant development in 2004, the Peoples War Group (PWG) then operating in Andhra Pradesh and the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) then operating in Bihar and adjoining areas merged to form the CPI (Maoist). The CPI (Maoist) continue to remain the most dominant among the various Left Wing Extremists groups, accounting for more than 90% of total Left Wing Extremist incidents and 95% of resultant killings. State-wise break-up of Left Wing Extremist violence is given in the following table:

State-wise Left Wing Extremism violence from 2008 to 2009

States	2008		2009	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	92	46	66	18
Bihar	164	73	232	72
Chhattisgarh	620	242	529	290
Jharkhand	484	207	742	208
Madhya Pradesh	7	-	1	-
Maharashtra	68	22	154	93
Orissa	103	101	266	67
Uttar Pradesh	4	-	8	2
West Bengal	35	26	255	158
Others	14	4	5	-
Total	1591	721	2258	908

Ban of CPI Maoist

2.7.3 The CPI (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist organisation responsible for most of the incidents and casualties of Left Wing Extremism violence, has been included in the schedule of terrorist organisations along with all its formations and front organisations on June 22, 2009, under the existing Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Government's Approach

2.7.4 Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism activities in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, administration and public perception. In dealing with this decades-old problem, it has been felt appropriate, after various high-level deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned, that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would deliver results. With this in view, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of Left Wing Extremism violence has



been made and 33 affected districts in eight States have been taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes. Within these 33 districts, eight most affected districts in four States, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa have been taken up for implementation of integrated security and development action plans, an approach that can be replicated in other affected districts also.

2.7.5 The view and the policy of the Government is that for dealing effectively with the Left Wing Extremism problem, an entirely police and security oriented approach is not enough. While it is necessary to conduct proactive and sustained operations against the extremists, and put in place all measures required for this, it is also necessary to simultaneously give focused attention to development and governance issues, particularly at the cutting edge level. Towards this end, there is need to develop short term programmes, involving activities such as holding health camps, effective implementation of the Public Distribution System, provision of drinking water facilities and other basic needs, as well as medium and long term measures for overall development of the area as per a time bound action programme. In this context, the large amount of funds available to the States under various Central Schemes like the Backward Districts Initiatives, Backward Regions Grant Fund, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojna, the National Rural Health Mission Scheme and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan acquire special significance and can go a long way in alleviating the situation and circumstances which the Left Wing Extremists attempt to exploit.

Review and monitoring mechanism

2.7.6 A number of review and monitoring

mechanisms have been established in the context of the different aspects of the Left Wing Extremism situation, and the measures needed to deal with it. These include:

- A Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of concerned States, under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister, to work out a coordinated policy and specific measures to deal with the Left Wing Extremism problem on political, security and development fronts.
- In furtherance of the approach of dealing with the Left Wing Extremism problem in an integrated manner, a high-level Task Force under Cabinet Secretary has been formed for promoting coordinated efforts across a range of development and security measures.
- A Coordination Centre chaired by the Union Home Secretary to review and coordinate the efforts of the concerned State Governments, where the State Governments are represented by Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police.
- A Task Force under Special Secretary (Internal Security) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, with senior officers from Intelligence agencies, Central paramilitary forces and State police forces, to deliberate upon the operational steps needed to deal with the Left Wing Extremism activities and bring about coordination between authorities of different States, as may be necessary.
- An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), headed by Additional Secretary (Naxal Management), in the Ministry, with officers from development Ministries and Planning Commission, to oversee effective implementation of development schemes in



Left Wing Extremism affected areas for accelerated socio-economic development.

Measures taken to tackle Left Wing Extremism

2.7.7 The primary responsibility for tackling the Left Wing Extremism situation rests with the State Governments, and they have to take coordinated measures for this purpose. In various reviews and discussions mentioned earlier, the State Governments have been advised to take the following measures:-

- Time-bound action for augmenting the police force in the State (with reference to police-population ratio), and for filling up existing vacancies, particularly in the Districts and Police Stations in the Districts / areas affected by Left Wing Extremism violence.
 - Develop suitable incentives for persons who are posted in these areas and a rotation policy for people posted in these areas.
 - Action to ensure that the Police Stations and police outposts in the areas affected by Left Wing Extremism activities are provided the necessary infrastructure in terms of secure Police Station buildings (with perimeter security), barracks, armoury, mess arrangements, etc.
 - Urgently earmark a reasonable component of the State Police for being provided with special commando/jungle warfare related training, for which establishment of training facilities within the State and, in the interim, tie up with the Army, Central Paramilitary Forces and other States using such facilities as are available.
 - While the importance of strengthening the capabilities of intelligence gathering in the State generally is important, a special thrust should be given in terms of strengthening these arrangements in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas.
- Adherence to the standard operating procedures for various types of police and security force operations so as to pre-empt possible attacks and minimize casualties.
 - Focused measures should be adopted to ensure that the field and intermediate level functionaries of key departments such as health, education, drinking water, electricity, revenue and other development departments could be available and accessible to the people. This would not only include filling up of posts/vacancies, but also secure arrangements for their stay in the area of their posting.
 - Identify critical infrastructure and development projects in the affected areas, as also critical infrastructure gaps, particularly in the sphere of connectivity, and formulate action plans to ensure the timely implementation of such projects.
 - Create mechanisms for public grievance redressal, mass contact and public awareness, for creating an overall positive environment and confidence of the people in the local administrative machinery.
 - Under a well conceived strategy, a publicity and counter propaganda campaign should be mounted.

Measures taken by the Central Government to assist Left Wing Extremism affected States

2.7.8 While the overall counter action by the affected states in terms of Left Wing Extremists killed, arrested and surrendered has shown much better results in 2009, there is an urgent need to further improve and strengthen police response particularly by the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh by improving actionable intelligence collection and sharing mechanisms and strengthening their police forces on the pattern of Greyhounds in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, to some



extent, need to sustain their present momentum of effective counter action against the Left Wing Extremists and their infrastructure.

2.7.9 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with the various issues related to Left Wing Extremism activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts in several ways. These include providing Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernisation and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imburement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; assisting special intra-State and inter-State coordinated joint operations, assistance in community policing and civic actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

Modernization of State Police

2.7.10 Funds are given to the States under the Police Modernization Scheme to modernize their police forces in terms of modern weaponry, latest communication equipment, mobility and other infrastructure. The Left Wing Extremism affected States have also been asked to identify vulnerable police stations and

outposts in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas and take up their fortification under the Scheme. However, some of the States need to improve the level of utilization of funds under the Scheme.

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, 2005

2.7.11. Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, assistance is provided for recurring expenditure relating to insurance, training and operational needs of security forces, as also for Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the concerned State Government, community policing, security-related infrastructure by village defence committees and publicity material. Rs.60 crore was released under the scheme.

2.7.12 The districts namely Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh), Deogarh, Jajpur, Kondhamal, Dhenkanal & Nayagarh (Orissa) and Khunti and Ramgarh (Jharkhand) were included under Security Related Expenditure Scheme. Revised guidelines for hiring of helicopters under SRE scheme approved by SRE Committee on July 28, 2009. Orders for engagement of 6,666 SPOs by Left Wing Extremism affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar were issued. Revised Guidelines and package for surrender and rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremists were issued on August 26, 2009 to encourage the states to facilitate surrender of Left Wing Extremists who abjure violence and intend to return to mainstream.

Supply of Mine Protected Vehicles

2.7.13 Keeping in view the increased casualties of police personnel due to IED/land mine blasts, the Left Wing Extremism affected States have been provided Mine Protected Vehicles (MPVs) under the Police Modernization Scheme. Their



supply has been streamlined by taking up the matter with the Chairman, Ordinance Factory Board.

Deployment of Central Para Military Forces

2.7.14 58 battalions of CPMFs are currently deployed for assisting the State Police in States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This includes the 21 battalions inducted in 2009 : Chattisgarh (9), Maharashtra (3), Jharkhand (5) and West Bengal (4).

India Reserve Battalions

2.7.15 The Left Wing Extremism affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions mainly to strengthen security apparatus at their level as also to enable the States to provide gainful employment to the youth, particularly in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas. 37 India Reserve (IR) battalions have been sanctioned to nine Left Wing Extremism affected States. Provision has also been made for raising two coys per battalion as commando units / specialised forces for which additional financial assistance of Rs.6 crore is given over and above the Rs.27.75 crore being provided by the Central Government for each IR Battalion. So far, 24 IR Battalions have been raised.

CoBRA Battalions

2.7.16 Ten Battalions of Specialized Force trained and equipped for counter-insurgency and jungle-warfare operations, named as Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are being raised as a part of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). In the first phase, the key location points of two Battalions are at Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh and

Koraput in Orissa. Selection of personnel for the remaining four battalions has been completed. As per Key Location Plan, these will be located at Hazaribagh in Jharkhand, Gaya in Bihar, Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh and Bhandara in Maharashtra.

CIAT Schools

2.7.17 20 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools, four per State, are being set up to impart specialised training to State police personnel in respect of counter insurgency, jungle warfare and terrorism in Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand. So far, 15 CIAT schools in 5 Left Wing Extremism affected States of Bihar (3), Chhattisgarh (3), Jharkhand (3) and Orissa (3), have been sanctioned and Rs.22.50 crore have been released.

Scheme for special infrastructure

2.7.18 Based on detailed study and analysis of the requirements in the field, a new scheme for Left Wing Extremist affected States has been implemented in Left Wing Extremist affected during 2008-09. The scheme is aimed at filling critical infrastructure gaps not covered under normal schemes of the Central Government including MPF and SRE schemes. An outlay of Rs.500 crore has been provided for this purpose in the XI plan period, with a provision of Rs.100 crore made for 2008-09. An amount of Rs.9,999.92 lakh has been released to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa during 2008-09. Rs 30 crore has been provided for during 2009-10.

Recruitment in Central Para Military Forces

2.7.19 In order to wean away the potential youth from the path of militancy or Left Wing



Extremism, recruitment guidelines have been revised to permit 40% recruitment in Central Para Military Forces from the border areas and areas affected by militancy or Left Wing Extremism.

Development

2.7.20 Special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes is being emphasised. Under the Backward Districts Initiative, which covered 147 districts, an amount of Rs. 45 crore per district had been allocated on a non-lapsable basis. This has now been replaced by the Backward Regions Grant Fund, in 250 districts. National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, which was originally being implemented in 200 districts, and was extended to 330 districts in April 2007, is now being extended to all districts in the Country, having regard to the need to universalise this demand-driven programme for wage-employment. These schemes are in addition to various income-generating, public-utility and social-security schemes of Ministries like Rural Development, Agriculture, Health and Family Welfare, Youth Affairs and Sports, Panchayati Raj and Tribal Affairs. In totality, these provide ample opportunity to address the development aspects relevant to Left Wing Extremism, provided the implementation is done in a systematic and qualitative manner.

Backward Districts Initiative (BDI)

2.7.21 Since the Left Wing Extremism menace has to be addressed on the developmental front also, the Central Government has provided financial assistance of Rs.2,475 crore for 55 Left Wing Extremism affected districts (then) in the nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana

(RSVY). Under this Scheme, an amount of Rs.15 crore per year was given to each of the districts for three years so as to fill in the critical gaps in physical and social development in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas. These districts were to migrate to the scheme of Backward Regions Grant Funds (BRGF) after full utilisation of Rs.45 crore.

Backward Regions Grant Funds (BRGF)

2.7.22 Separate funds are provided for capacity building and development. An exercise is on to increase the amount of assistance for the focused districts.

Focus Area Approach

2.7.23 After various high-level deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned, it was agreed that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would give positive results. With this in view, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of Left Wing Extremism violence has been made and 34 affected districts in eight States have been taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes. Some of the initiatives for 34 focus districts are given below:

- Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 3-year perspective plans are being prepared for covering all eligible habitations having population of 500 and above in plain areas and 250 and above in tribal areas.
- It has been decided to enhance Central assistance from 50 per cent to 100 per cent for establishment of Ashram schools for girls and boys in tribal sub-plan areas and hostels for scheduled tribe girls and boys (for girls, this relaxed dispensation has been provided for all districts; for boys, this is restricted to the identified 33 districts only).



- A road requirement plan has been approved by the Government for construction of National Highways, State Highways and major district roads at a cost of Rs 7300 crore in the eleventh Five year plan

2.7.24. The Task Force on Left Wing Extremism is coordinating the effective implementation of the following development projects/schemes and activities in the LWE affected districts:-

- (i) Improving connectivity through laying of new roads, and strengthening of existing roads in these areas;
- (ii) Ensuring that people living in the forest areas in these Left Wing Extremism affected districts fully receive the benefits as envisaged under the Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006;
- (iii) Implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA);
- (iv) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;
- (v) National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme;
- (vi) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;
- (vii) Indira Awas Yojana.

2.7.25 Status in respect of the above development areas in the 33 Left Wing Extremism affected districts in eight States is as below:

- (i) **(a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 25,671 km. road length to connect 10,129 habitations in 33 Left Wing Extremism affected districts have been cleared till October, 2009. State Governments are preparing the Detailed Project Reports for connecting the remaining 5,090 eligible habitations. An amount of Rs.5,659.39 crore has been released till date for these roads, and the expenditure so far is Rs.1,436.35 crore.

- (b) National Highways (NH) and State Roads: 1,202 km of NH and 4,363 km of State roads have been identified for strengthening into two-lane standards at a cost of Rs.7,300 crore. Till date, work sanctions have been given for 1,316 km costing Rs.1,400 crore. All the balance works are expected to be sanctioned by June 2010.

- (c) One of the major problems in execution of roads in LWE affected areas is interference with the works by the Left Wing Extremisms through acts such as extortion, ransom, destruction of the machinery, etc. GOI has categorized the roads in LWE areas into three categories depending on their security situation. 2,530 km of roads are under category II and III, requiring security for construction activity. Construction of NH-16 (691 km connecting Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh) has been entrusted to Border Roads Organization.

- (ii) **Forest Rights Act:** The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forests Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognize and vests forest and occupation rights in forest land to schedule tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules have been notified on January 01, 2008. As against 4,18,872 claims received in the LWE affected districts, 1,66,885 title deeds have been distributed. In the eight LWE affected states, a total of Rs.2,226.27 crore have been released for various development schemes in the tribal areas by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10.

- (iii) **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA):** The number of



households provided employment under the NREGA in the LWE affected districts as:

2006-07: 23,38,023 (Rs. 1,227.75 crore);
2007-08: 31,43,927 (Rs. 1,750.27 crore);
2008-09: 31,38,198 (Rs. 2,030.16 crore);
2009-10 (up to December 2009):
23,32,265 (Rs. 1439.87 crore).

(iv) **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):** Rs. 2,228.95 crore has been released to 33 LWE districts as on December 21, 2009, for electrifying all the villages and habitations, providing access to electricity to rural households and providing electricity connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge in the LWE affected districts.

(v) **National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWS):** There are 32,348 on-going schemes in the 33 LWE affected districts with an estimated cost of Rs. 562.79 crore. Expenditure reported is Rs. 154.63 crore, as on 21.12.2009. Against a target of 21,653 habitations, 5,770 habitations have been covered with safe drinking water.

2.7.26 In respect of Total Sanitation Campaign, the total project outlay is Rs. 1,121.76 crore, release is Rs. 490.94 crore, and expenditure till December, 2009 is Rs. 338.21 crore.

(i) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):** Total budget sanctioned for the 33 LWE affected districts is Rs. 2,153.14 crore. for 2009-10, and expenditure incurred is Rs. 737.65 crore up to November, 2009.

(ii) **Indira Awas Yojana:** In 2009-10, Rs. 412.91 crore was released as a special package for construction of 3.15 lakh houses under IAY for 33 LWE districts. So far 150,369 houses have been sanctioned, 67,729 have been allotted, 99,298 are

under construction, and 26,318 houses have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 314.14 crore has been incurred by States.

Tribal and Forest related issues

2.7.27 Another step has been the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, which seeks to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules have been notified on 01.01.2008. Special attention is given so that the implementation of this Act is effectively undertaken in the States, so that its aims and objects are fully achieved. Further, to facilitate social and physical infrastructure in the forest areas, Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued general approval to allow such infrastructure by utilising upto 1 hectare of forest land for non-forest purposes. That Ministry has also permitted upgradation of kutcha roads constructed prior to September 01, 1980 into pucca roads. More than one lakh forest related petty cases against tribals withdrawn in Jharkhand.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy

2.7.28 Guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremists has been put in place. The rehabilitation package inter alia includes a stipend of Rs.2,000 for three years, vocational training, immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh and incentives for surrender of weapons.

Central Scheme for Assistance to Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist and Communal violence

2.7.29 The broad aim of the Scheme is to assist



victims of Terrorist violence (including Naxals) and Communal violence. An amount of Rs. Three lakh would be given to the affected family under the scheme, irrespective of the number of deaths in a family in a particular incident. However, if the bread-winner and the householder of a family die/are permanently incapacitated in separate incidents/occasions the family would be entitled to get assistance on each occasion. Recently, the benefits under the scheme have been extended to victims of Left Wing Extremism violence. The beneficiary, thus, would be provided assistance of Rs. one lakh under Security Related Expenditure and Rs.3 lakh as per the schematic guidelines of assistance to Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist and Communal violence.

MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN THE INTERNAL SECURITY APPARATUS

2.8.1 As part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence and security agencies both at the Central level and the State level, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central agencies and the State governments. These measures include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; the amendment of CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowering DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches. A Scheme aimed at strengthening State Special Branches (SSBs) by way of support for monitoring, security, surveillance and other related equipments, has recently been approved. Support would be given in this scheme for

networking, computers and data management.

Matters relating to Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

2.8.2 The Central Government has constituted a Review Committee in terms of Section 45 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. Further, the Central Government has issued an order detailing elaborate procedure for effective implementation of Section 51-A of the Act, so that the mandates arising out of the international commitments are met in a legally fail-safe manner.

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.8.3 The National Investigation Agency Act has been enacted and notified on 31.12.2008 and the National Investigation Agency has been constituted. The Director General has been appointed and 217 additional posts have been created at various levels in the Agency. The agency is mandated to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts mentioned in the Schedule which, inter-alia, includes offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 that have inter-state and/or international linkages, which are assigned to it by the Government and would function under the superintendence of the Central Government. NIA Hqrs in Delhi has been notified as 'Police Station'. 14 cases have been assigned to the Agency for investigation and prosecution. Out of these 14 cases, chargesheets have been filed in 2 cases. Special Courts have been notified in Assam, Delhi, Kerala and Maharashtra. Further, Recruitment Rules for Group C posts in NIA have been notified. One time method of recruitment for filling up posts of group A and B, has been finalized in consultation with the UPSC

2.8.4 The Agency held a familiarization



Workshop of State DGPs on June 12, 2009.

Strengthening of Intelligence Mahinery – MAC/SMAC

2.8.5 Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) in the Intelligence Bureau (IB) has been functioning on 24X7 basis. An executive order has been issued on December 31, 2008 under which MAC, under the IB, has been obliged to share intelligence with all other agencies, including agencies of the State Governments/Union Territories. Likewise, all other agencies have been obliged to share intelligence with MAC. To ensure on-line and secure connectivity of MAC with SMACs and State Special Branches, hardware is being procured and is likely to be installed and commissioned by April, 2010.

Ban of pre-paid mobile services in J&K

2.8.6 In the interest of national security, the Government decided to ban pre-paid mobile connections in J&K with effect from 01.11.2009. The ban was imposed on the ground that pre-paid SIMs were being issued without proper verification and forged/fake documents were being used to issue pre-paid connections. After a series of discussions with the service providers, Department of Telecommunication (DoT) and officials of the Government of J&K, guidelines for strict re-verification of mobile subscribers in J&K have been prepared and forwarded to DoT for notification. DoT, restoring the pre-paid mobile services, accordingly notified the guidelines for re-verification of mobile subscribers in J&K on January 20, 2010.

Setting up of NATGRID

2.8.7 The Government have, in principle, agreed to set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID).

GORKHALAND ISSUE

2.9.1 The Gorkha Janmukti Morcha has been demanding grant of separate Statehood for the area comprising the Darjeeling district, including the areas of three hill subdivisions and partially the areas of Siliguri sub-Division and certain other contiguous areas. A process of tripartite talks has been initiated since September 2008 at the instance of the West Bengal Government with the representatives of the Gorkha Janmukti Morcha with the Government of India acting as facilitator. Four Rounds of tripartite talks have been held so far.

2.9.2 The third round of talks were held on August 11, 2009, wherein the Gorkhaland Janmukti Morcha (GJM) basically requested for repeal of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, 1988 and also dropping the proposed bills for creation of an autonomous Hill Council under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to pave the way for further talks. A central team consisting of representatives of various Ministries/Departments visited Darjeeling hill area to review the state of development in the area. All the Ministries/Departments concerned have been impressed upon to proactively take up projects under various developmental schemes in the hill area of Darjeeling. Lt. Genl. (Retd.) Vijay Madan has been appointed as Interlocutor to continue with the dialogue. On the request of the GJM the fourth round of talks were held at Darjeeling on December 21, 2009. GJM however, insisted that the next round of the talks may be held at the political level. The Government of India have agreed to hold the next round of talks at the political level and the GJM has been informed of the same. The talks are likely to be held in March 2010.
