

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1946**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 10TH DECEMBER, 2014/AGRAHAYANA 19, 1936
(SAKA)**

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY MAOISTS

1946. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the atrocities committed by the Maoists on hapless villagers, mostly tribals and security forces in various part of the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed as a result thereof in each State during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plan to curb the menace for bringing about lasting peace in those places and if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY)**

(a): Many instances of atrocities of villagers by the Maoists have come to the notice. Most of these villagers include tribals. These atrocities include killings of innocent civilians, extortion, sexual exploitation of women and forced recruitment of children.

In order to instil a sense of fear in their areas of dominance, the Maoists also kill civilians after branding them as police informers. Out of 5024 civilians killed by the Maoists since 2004 to 2014 (upto 30.11.2014), the overwhelming majority are tribals. The Maoists have in reality killed thousands of innocent Adivasis, whose cause they profess to espouse.

The Left Wing Extremists groups are reported to extort 'levy' from industrialists, businessmen, contractors particularly Tendu patta contractors, transporters, government servants and various illegal mining mafia groups in the LWE affected states. Though an exact quantification is not possible, a study conducted by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA), Delhi has assessed that the CPI(Maoist) party has been collecting not less than Rs. 140 crores annually from a variety of sources.

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Sexual exploitation of tribal women cadres in the Maoist camps have been disclosed in statements of several surrendered women CPI (Maoist) cadres of Odisha, Maharashtra, Bihar, Jharkhand and other States. Such instances of sexual exploitation include rape, forced marriage and molestation by senior male CPI (Maoist) cadres. In Chhattisgarh, some surrendered tribal CPI (Maoist) male cadres have disclosed that they were forced by the senior leadership to undergo vasectomy operations as a pre-condition for marriage with women cadres. There are allegations that women cadres of CPI (Maoist), who become pregnant, are forced to undergo abortion against their will. The surrendered women cadres have also disclosed that even if they are married to male cadres, they are not allowed to have children since the senior leadership of the CPI (Maoist) feel that it impairs their fighting capability and mobility.

Further, forced recruitment of children from families of poor and marginalized segments of the society, including the tribals, by the Maoists has also come to notice. The Left Wing Extremist groups, particularly the CPI(Maoist), recruit minors, both boys and girls, from the tribal belt of naxal affected areas in the states of Bihar,

Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha. The idea behind recruiting tribal children is to wean them away from their rich traditional cultural moorings and indoctrinate them into Maoist ideology. The CPI(Maoist) provide training to children on weapons handling and on use of different types of Improvised Explosive Devices. The children recruited to 'Jan Militia' and 'Dalams' also participate in armed exchanges with the security forces where they are tactically pushed to the forefront. This is to derive propaganda mileage by the CPI(Maoist) in case of casualties of minors. It has been reported that children recruited in 'Dalams' are not permitted to leave. They face severe reprisals including killing of family members, if they surrender to security forces.

As regards atrocities by the security forces is concerned, it is stated that there have been occasional complaints of human rights violations by the security forces during counter-insurgency operations. As and when such complaints are received, the State Governments / Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) initiate enquiries and if found guilty, departmental / criminal proceedings are launched against the erring personnel. The Government of India has issued instructions to all State Governments / CAPFs to adhere to the highest standards of human rights during operations.

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(b): The State-wise details of civilians killed during last two years and in the current year are annexed.

(c): The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights & Entitlements of Local Communities and Public Perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes and measures.

In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the states through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme(SIS), the Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme) etc.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme (in place of old Integrated Action Plan), the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) etc.

To ensure Rights & Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 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 were notified on 01.01.2008 have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people of LWE affected areas through the Media.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term.

State-wise details of Incidents of LWE violence, Civilians killed and Security Forces (SFs) killed in the country during last two years and in the current year (up to 30.11.2014)

State	2012			2013			2014 (as on 30 th November)		
	Incidents	Civilians killed	SFs killed	Incidents	Civilians killed	SFs killed	Incidents	Civilians killed	SFs killed
Andhra Pradesh	67	12	1	28	7	0	16	4	0
Bihar	166	34	10	177	42	27	153	24	6
Chhattisgarh	370	63	46	355	67	44	301	50	44
Jharkhand	480	134	29	387	122	30	338	77	8
Karnataka	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	11	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Maharashtra	134	27	14	71	13	6	66	16	12
Odisha	171	31	14	101	28	7	99	25	0
Telangana	0	0	0	8	3	1	12	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1415	301	114	1136	282	115	991	200	71
