

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 680

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH APRIL, 2015/VAISAKHA 9, 1937 (SAKA)

DISTRICTS AND STATES AFFECTED BY NAXAL ACTIVITIES

680. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that naxal activities are increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of number of districts and the States affected by naxal activities;
- (c) whether Government proposes to bring out new policies so that they are brought into the national mainstream;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of steps to be taken by Government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): 106 districts in the 10 States are considered as Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected. The State-wise list of such districts is annexed. However, the year-wise details on number of districts in the country which has witnessed some form of LWE activities are as under:-

Year	Number of districts	Number of States
2010	196	20
2011	203	20
2012	198	18
2013	182	20
2014	161	16

It is clear that number of districts which witnessed some form of LWE activities have been decreasing.

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Apart from the above, it is worth mentioning that the numbers of incidents of LWE violence and resultant deaths have also significantly declined during the last four years from 2011 to 2014. The year-wise details of numbers of incidents of LWE violence and resultant deaths are as follows:

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2010	2213	1005
2011	1760	611
2012	1415	415
2013	1136	397
2014	1091	309

(c) to (e): In order to bring Left Wing Extremists (LWE) into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for Left Wing Extremism affected States in terms of its own policy in this regard.

The Government of India has revised the guidelines for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States' with effect from 1.4.2013. As per the revised policy, the Central Government provides reimbursement of expenditure incurred on an immediate grant for surrendered LWE cadres subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2.5 lakh for higher ranked LWE cadres and Rs. 1.5 lakh for middle/lower ranked LWE cadres. The additional incentives given for surrender of weapons/ ammunition is also reimbursed which ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35000 per weapon depending on type of weapon surrendered from detonator to Light Machine Gun, Rocket Launcher etc. In addition, the monthly stipend paid to the surrenderee while undergoing vocational training is also reimbursed subject to the ceiling of Rs. 4000 per month per surrenderee for a maximum period of 36 months. The revised policy envisages formation of the Screening -cum-Rehabilitation Committees by the State Governments which are involved in the process of identification and rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres.

State-wise list of 106 districts considered as LWE affected

S. No.	State	Number of Districts	Name of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	Anantapur, East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.
2.	Bihar	22	Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Sitamarhi, West Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Vaishali, Banka, Lakhisarai, Begusarai and Khagaria.
3.	Chhattisgarh	16	Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kanker, Korea (Baikunthpur), Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Gariyaband Balod, Sukma, Kondagaon and Balrampur.
4.	Jharkhand	21	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardagga, Palamu, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum, Khunti, Ramgarh, Dumka, Deoghar and Pakur.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat
6.	Maharashtra	4	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia and Aheri
7.	Odisha	19	Gajapati, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Navrangpur, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh, Nayagarh, Kondhamal, Deogarh, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh and Bolangir
8.	Telangana	8	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak, Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Nizamabad
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonebhadra
10.	West Bengal	4	Bankura, West Medinipur, Purulia and Birbhum
Total		106	