

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2454**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17th MARCH, 2021/ 26 PHALGUNA, 1942 (SAKA)

MAOIST ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRY

2454. DR. SASMIT PATRA:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Maoist activities in the country;**
- (b) the details of districts that are still affected by Maoist activities; and**
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to wipe out Maoist activities in the country?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY)**

(a) to (c): 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. To address the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) holistically, Government of India has approved a National Policy and Action Plan in 2015 after consultation with stake holders. It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. While on security front, the Central Government assists the LWE affected State Government by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment & arms, sharing of intelligence, construction of Fortified Police Stations etc; on

development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including construction of roads, installation of mobile towers, improving network of banks, post offices, health and education facilities in the LWE areas.

The steadfast implementation of the policy has resulted in consistent decline in violence and shrinkage in geographical spread. The LWE related incidents of violence in last 06 years (from 2015 to 2020) have been 47% lesser as compared to the preceding 6 years (from 2009 to 2014) period. The incidents of LWE violence have declined by 70% from all time high of 2258 in 2009 to 665 in 2020. Similarly resultant deaths (Civilians + Security Forces) have gone down by 80% from all time high of 1005 in 2010 to 183 in 2020. The geographical spread of LWE violence has been constricted and only 53 districts reported LWE related violence as compared to 76 in 2013. However, 90 districts in 11 States are covered under Security Related Expenditure (SRE)/LWE Scheme for the purpose of reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the States on counter LWE operations.

The state-wise list of these 90 districts is enclosed at annexure-I.

List of LWE affected districts

Sl. No.	State	No. of District	Districts covered Under SRE Scheme
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06	East Godavari, Guntur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagram, West Godavari.
2.	Bihar	16	Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, EashChamparan, 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.	Kerala	03	Malappuram, Palakkad, Wayanad.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	02	Balaghat, Mandla.
7.	Maharashtra	03	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia.
8.	Odisha	15	Angul, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundergarh.
9.	Telangana	08	Adilabad, Bhadradi-Kothagudem, Jayashankar-Bhupalpally, Khammam, Komaram-Bheem, Mancherial, Peddapalle, Warangal Rural.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	03	Chandauli, Mirzaapur and Sonebhadra.
11.	West Bengal	01	Jhargram.
	Total	90	