

नक्सलवादी घटनाओं में मारे गए पुलिसकर्मी

*125. श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश-भर में नक्सलवादी घटनाओं में वर्ष 2007-08 में कुल कितने पुलिसकर्मी शहीद हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या पुलिस थानों से हथियार लूटने की घटनाएँ हुई हैं;

(ग) उक्त घटनाओं में शहीद हुए जवानों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इनके परिवारों के पुनर्वास की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री पी. चिदम्बरम): (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जा रहा है।

विवरण

(क) से (ङ) वर्ष 2007 और 2008 के दौरान हताहत हुए सुरक्षा बलों तथा पुलिस स्टेशनों/चौकियों से लूटे गए हथियारों के ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गए हैं:—

राज्य	2007		2008	
	मारे गए सुरक्षा कार्मिक	पीएस/ओएस से लूटे गए हथियार*	मारे गए सुरक्षा कार्मिक	पीएस/ओएस से लूटे गए हथियार*
आंध्र प्रदेश	2	—	1	—
बिहार	22	31	21	41
झारखंड	8	4	38	—
छत्तीसगढ़	198	48	85	—
मध्य प्रदेश	—	—	—	—
महाराष्ट्र	3	—	5	—
उड़ीसा	2	—	73	1090
उत्तर प्रदेश	—	—	—	—
पश्चिम बंगाल	—	—	7	—
अन्य	1	—	1	—
जोड़	236	83	231	1131**

*पुलिस प्रशिक्षण, केम्प और पुलिस लाईन सहित।

**2008 के दौरान, नक्सलवादियों से 1511 हथियार बरामद किए गए।

नक्सली हमलों में मारे गए राज्य पुलिस बलों और केन्द्रीय अर्द्ध सैनिक बलों के कार्मिकों के परिवारों हेतु मुआवजा एवं पुनर्वास पैकेजों का नियोजन कर दिया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार नक्सली हिंसा में मारे गए प्रत्येक पुलिस कार्मिकों को गृह मंत्रालय की सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (एसआरई) स्कीम के मार्ग निर्देशों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को 3 लाख रुपये तक की प्रतिपूर्ति करती है।

Policemen killed in naxalite incidents

†*125. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of policemen killed in naxalite incidents during the year 2007-08 in the country;

(b) whether incidents of arms loot from police stations have taken place;

(c) the State-wise details of jawans killed in the said incidents;

(d) whether Government has made any plan for the rehabilitation of their families; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) Details of casualties in security forces and arms looted from Police Stations/ Outposts during 2007 and 2008 are as below:—

State	2007		2008	
	Security forces killed	Arms looted from PS/OP etc.*	Security forces killed	Arms looted from PS/OP etc.*
Andhra Pradesh	2	—	1	—
Bihar	22	31	21	41
Jharkhand	8	4	38	—
Chhattisgarh	198	48	85	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	3	—	5	—
Orissa	2	—	73	1090
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	—	—	7	—
Others	1	—	1	—
Total	236	83	231	1131**

*etc.-includes Police Training Camps and Police Lines.

**During 2008, 1511 weapons were recovered from naxalites.

†Original notice of the question was received In Hindi.

Compensation and Rehabilitation packages for families of State Police forces and Central Paramilitary forces killed in naxal attacks are in place

Further, Central Government reimburses the State Governments as per the guidelines of the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme of Ministry of Home Affairs to the extent of Rs. 3 lakh for each policeman killed in naxal attacks.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से जो उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है, उससे मालूम होता है और जैसा पहले भी मालूम है कि सबसे अधिक सुरक्षाकर्मियों की मृत्यु और बाकी घटनाएं भी छत्तीसगढ़ में हुई हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी अभी छत्तीसगढ़ से होकर आए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ में वहां की सरकार और गवर्नर महोदय से आपकी बातचीत हुई होगी और आप आनेवाले कानून में नया खुफिया तंत्र तथा और भी बहुत-से एन.एस.जी. की योजनाएं देश के भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर खोलने वाले हैं, तो क्या छत्तीसगढ़ में उसका केन्द्र खोलने की कोई योजना है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, in 2007 and 2008, the largest number of casualties among security forces took place in Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh as you know, Sir, is surrounded by a number of States where the Naxalites are present in very large numbers. Therefore, Chhattisgarh has become virtually ground zero for Naxalite operation. Since I visited Chhattisgarh we have extensively reviewed the situation. We have provided additional paramilitary forces. Chhattisgarh police has also geared up to take on the Naxalites. In fact, a major operation is underway even as I speak today. Chhattisgarh is more confident now of its capacity to take on the Naxalites. I am confident that we will gain the upper hand in Chhattisgarh very soon. A number of measures have been taken, some of which, of course, I can disclose — some I cannot disclose — that we have provided every help to Chhattisgarh in terms of additional paramilitary forces, weapons, more funds for developmental work and the Chhattisgarh Government has also outlaid a large amount of money. I am confident that in 2009 we will gain the upper hand in Chhattisgarh.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: महोदय, यद्यपि माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे पहले प्रश्न का सीधा उत्तर नहीं दिया कि छत्तीसगढ़ में इस तरह के केन्द्र खोलने की योजना है या नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के दिमाग में वह बात है और वे उसको करेंगे। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि ऐसी गतिविधियों को देश भर में वामपंथी अतिरेकवाद कहते हैं, Leftist Extremism कहते हैं। मुझसे लोग पूछते हैं और मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि वामपंथियों के सहारे सरकार तक चलाने वाली केन्द्र सरकार कैसे इन वामपंथी अतिवाद से लड़ने जा रही है?

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत: महोदय, इनको बता दीजिए कि हम लोग ही इनके शिकार हो गए हैं...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: He doesn't know that we are the ones. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Brinda, I will answer that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry; I missed out the answer to the last part of your first question. Yes, there will be a subsidiary MAC in Chhattisgarh, which will be connected to the Special Branch and connected to the MAC in Delhi. So, Chhattisgarh will have intelligence connectivity. I think, there is a grave error in the question. Just because we call naxalites as Left-Wing extremists..

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: I have not raised that question. The question that was put to me, I am seeking an answer to that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am answering your question. I am not saying anything about you. I am saying that there is a grave error in the idea behind the question. Just because we call naxalites as Left Wing Extremists, that has nothing to do with the Communist Parties of India. They are as much against naxalites as anyone else in this House. Therefore, I don't think we should mix up Left Wing extremism with the Left parties in this country. I would rather call them naxalites because that is the name by which they are commonly known. But for official records, we call them Left Wing Extremists. But, I don't believe they preach any kind of communist philosophy. I think they preach a kind of anarchism and nihilism. So, I don't think it has anything to do with communism.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि हम इस प्रॉब्लम को हैंडल करने के लिए सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को मजबूत कर रहे हैं। As per my opinion, security forces can fight only with symptoms, and not with disease. The root causes of naxalism disease are social, economic, political and geographical. लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार क्या एफर्ट्स कर रही है जिससे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक और भौगोलिक कारणों को दूर करके इसकी रूट्स को खत्म किया जा सके?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I don't deny that lack of development is one of the causes that encourage young men and women to take to extremist activity. But, I think, it will be naive to believe that it is the sole cause. If hon. Members have read the resolution adopted by the highest body of the CPI (Maoist); the party into which the two parties joined, and if hon. Members have read the interview of Mr. Ganapathy, who heads this organisation, it would be quite clear that their aim is to overthrow the established Government through an armed struggle and to establish, what they call, a proletarian dictatorship. If they are, in fact, motivated by lack of development, why do they target school buildings? Every time we build a school, the building is demolished. We lay a road, the road is mined. We put up telephone towers, the telephone tower is blasted. So, I am not so naive as to believe that lack of development is the cause that motivates them. I think they are motivated by a completely misguided philosophy. Therefore, the policy is, if you take to arms and try to overthrow the Government, no quarter will be asked and no quarter will be given. We will meet force with force. But, if any naxalite, on reconsideration and re-evaluation wants to return to the mainstream, we will accept that. Only last week, the acting State Secretary of the CPI (Maoist) in Andhra Pradesh surrendered to the State Government. He is being debriefed and he will be rehabilitated. I don't think we should be swayed by this mischievous propaganda that they are for development, and, therefore, they have taken to this Left Wing path. I think, the naxalites are among the worst enemies of development.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नक्सलवाद धीरे-धीरे उन इलाकों में भी बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है, खास करके मैं बिहार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो

झारखंड से लगा जमुई और बाका इलाका है, इन दो जगहों पर एक नहीं, ऐसी कई घटनाएं घट गयीं जिसमें वहां के Superintendent of Police की भी हत्या हो चुकी है, थाने लूटे जा रहे हैं और लगातार लूटे जा रहे हैं। जेल से भगाया जा रहा है। यह बात सही है कि सरकार बार-बार मीटिंग करती है तथा राज्य सरकार अपनी तरफ से भी प्रयास कर रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या भारत की सरकार इन खास जिलों के बारे में कोई विशेष ध्यान दे रही है या नहीं दे रही है? अगर दे रही है तो किस हिसाब से राज्य सरकारों को सहयोग कर रही है? क्योंकि यह घटना हर महीने घट रही है, हर महीने 15 दिन में थाने लूटे जा रहे हैं। उनका मनोबल टूटता नहीं है, मनोबल बढ़ता चला जाता है। तो मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहूंगा कि जिन खास दो जिलों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, उनके बारे में क्या भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से बात करके कोई विशेष सहयोग देने की बात सोची है या नहीं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, Sir, I have visited the State of Jharkhand. I have reviewed the security situation in Jharkhand. In Jharkhand, the main security threat comes from naxalite activities. In the last few years, Jharkhand's anti-naxal operations have suffered because of lack of firm political leadership.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is asking about Bihar.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No; no, Bihar.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: I have asked about Bihar.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The interpretation said, through out, 'Jharkhand'.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: I said, "Two bordering districts of Jharkhand".

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Okay. Sir, let me first deal with Jharkhand. The Jharkhand police is, now, gearing up. Jharkhand, along with one or two other bordering States, is poised to launch joint operations. The Jharkhand-Bihar border is a very sensitive border. In a meeting on 7th January, 2009, with seven Chief Ministers, I did impress upon all the Chief Ministers, and they finally agreed to launch joint operations. As of now, I cannot recall, but I do not think there is a joint operation between Bihar and Jharkhand. But I have not yet visited Bihar. I intend to visit Bihar shortly. But Bihar and Jharkhand will also be persuaded to launch joint operations in the border districts. Unless the two States or three involved States, there is a trijunction in one area, launch joint operations it is not possible to effectively fight naxalism.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, the border with Nepal is very open and porous. In Nepal also activities of same nature are taking place. In fact, the whole Nepal's situation, as you know, is in turmoil. Is there reason to believe that extremists of Maoists or breakaway Maoists action in Nepal and Terai could be collaborating actively with naxalites in India? If so, are we taking it up through diplomatic channels?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there is a new Government in Nepal, led by the Communist Party (Maoist) of Nepal. There is no firm evidence of any breakaway or errant group of Maoists collaborating with the naxalites in India. In fact, there is no evidence of any naxalite activity on Indo-Nepal border. But, as I said, eternal vigilance is a price of liberty. And, we will remain vigilant. However, as of now, there is no evidence of naxalite activity on the Indo-Nepal border.