

Naxaiism in Various States

*385 SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of growing Naxaiism threat in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal; if so, what measures have been taken so far to prevent it;

(b) how many killings and other offences are registered against Naxaiites in the past two years and how many naxalite groups are operational in these areas, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the names and State-wise list of Naxaiites arrested in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government perceives the problem of naxaiism as an area of concern. Some districts in the States of Bihar, MP, Orissa and West Bengal are affected by naxal violence/activity in varying degrees.

Keeping in view that the naxal problem is not merely a law and order problem, the Central Government has adopted a multi-pronged counter strategy which takes into account the security as well as developmental aspects of the problem.

The Government has asked the naxal affected States to intensify antinaxalite operations keeping the door for a peace dialogue with naxal groups always open. Besides reviewing and coordinating the steps taken by the States to counter the menace of naxalism by the Coordination Centre and the Task Force on naxalism, the MHA provides financial assistance to the naxal affected States in the form of reimbursement of the security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. Funds are also provided for modernization of State Police forces for upgrading the weaponry, equipment mobility, training etc. under the Police Modernization (PM) scheme to enable them to effectively meet the threat to internal security and law and order posed by the naxals.

On the development side, the Central Government has advised the States to accord a higher priority in their annual plans for the accelerated integrated development of the naxal affected districts. On its part, the Central Government has included 55 districts in 9 States badly affected by naxalism under the Backward Initiative ((BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY).

(b) and (c) The CPML-PW and MCCI (merged into CPI (Maoist) in October, 2004) are the main naxal outfits operating in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. Besides CPML (Lib.) is another naxal outfit active in Bihar. State-wise details of incidents, deaths (civilians & security forces), and arrests of naxalites for 2003 and 2004 are as under.—

States	2003			2004		
	Incidents	Deaths	Naxalites arrested	Incidents	Deaths	Naxalites arrested
Bihar	250	128	226	323	171	178
Madhya Pradesh	13	1	7	13	4	15
Orissa	49	15	155	35	8	49
West Bengal	6	1	61	11	15	92

† श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी : सभापति जी, अपने जवाब में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि नौ राज्यों के पचपन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स नेक्सलाइट वॉयलेंस से बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित है, लेकिन इसके आगे जो आंकड़े मुझे दिए हैं, उन आंकड़ों में सिर्फ चार राज्यों का जिक्र किया है। मैं हैरान हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र की कोई फिगर नहीं दी है। क्या यह फिगर इन्होंने इसलिए नहीं दी है कि यहां पर इनकी पॉलिसी नाकाम हो गई है या यह इनकी कोई भूल है, इसलिए आंकड़े नहीं दिए?

شری شاہد صدیقی: سبھا پتی جی، اپنے جواب میں مانننے منتری جی نے یہ کہا ہے کہ نو پرہاوت ہے، لیکن اس کے آگے راجیوں کے پچپن ڈسٹرکٹس نیکسلائیٹ وائلنس سے بہت زیادہ جو انکڑے مجھے دیے ہیں، ان انکڑوں میں صرف چار راجیوں کا ذکر کیا ہے۔ میں حیران ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش، کرناٹک، اتر پردیش مہاراشٹر کی کوئی فگر نہیں دی ہے۔ کیا یہ فگر انہوں نے اس لئے دی ہے کہ یہاں پر ان کی پالیسی ناکام ہوگئی ہے یا یہ ان کی کوئی بھول ہے، اس لئے انکڑے نہیں دیے؟

†Transliteration of Urdu Script

गृहमंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : सारी स्टेटस के आंकड़े दिए हैं, आप देख लीजिए, इसके अंदर नजर आएंगे।

† श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी : आपने इसमें बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, वेस्ट बंगाल, चार राज्यों के दिये हैं, जबकि आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, यू.पी., महाराष्ट्र के आंकड़े इसमें नहीं हैं।

श्री शाबद صدیقی: آپ نے اس میں بہار، مدھیہ پردیش، اڑیسہ، ویسٹ بنگال، چار راجیوں کے دئے ہیں، جبکہ آندھرا پردیش، کرنا ٹک، یو۔پی۔ مہاراشٹر کے آنکڑے اس میں نہیں ہیں۔

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल : जिसका पूछा है, उसका है।

† श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी : मैंने सारे राज्यों का पूछा है। सभापति जी, मैंने सभी राज्यों का पूछा है, मैंने अपने सवाल में चार राज्यों का नहीं पूछा है। मैं सवाल पढ़ देता हूँ the names and State-wise list of Naxalites arrested in the last two years. इसके आंकड़े देने के बजाय, चार राज्यों बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, वेस्ट बंगाल के आंकड़े दिए हैं, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, यू.पी., महाराष्ट्र के आंकड़े नहीं दिए गए हैं, जबकि खुद कहा है कि नौ राज्य बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं।

श्री शाबद صدیقی: میں نے سارے راجیوں کا پوچھا ہے۔ سبھا پتی جی، میں نے سبھی پوچھا ہے، میں نے اپنے سوال میں چار راجیوں کا نہیں پوچھا ہے۔ میں سوال پڑھ راجیوں کا دیتا ہوں

اس کے "the names and: state-wise list of Naxalites arrested in the last two years" کے آنکڑے دینے کے بجائے، چار راجیوں بہار، مدھیہ پردیش، اڑیسہ، ویسٹ بنگال کے آنکڑے دئے ہیں۔ آندھرا پردیش، کرنا ٹک، یو۔پی۔ مہاراشٹر کے آنکڑے نہیں دئے گئے ہیں، جبکہ خود کہا ہے کہ نو راجے بہت زیادہ پرہاوت ہیں

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल : सभापति जी, जो पहला प्रश्न है वह बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और वेस्ट बंगाल के बारे में है। उसके बाद पूछा है कि कितने लोगों की वहां पर हत्या हुई है, उसका जवाब दिया गया है। आपका जो "सी" भाग है उसमें कहा गया है कि the names and State-wise list of Naxaites arrested in the last two years.

† **श्री शहिद सिद्दिकी :** इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है आपने।

شری شاہد صدیقی: اس کا جواب نہیں دیا ہے آپ نے۔

शिवराज पाटिल : अरेस्ट्स के बारे में है। किलिंग के बारे में, इंसीडेन्ट्स के बारे में आपने नहीं पूछा है। आप अगर चाहते हैं तो मैं आज ही आपको जवाब दे दूंगा।

† **श्री शहिद सिद्दिकी :** आपने अरेस्ट्स के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया है।

شری شاہد صدیقی: آپ نے اریسٹس کے بارے میں جواب نہیں دیا ہے۔

श्री शिवराज पाटिल : आपने जो पूछा है, उसका जवाब दिया गया है, अगा आपको अभी उसके बारे में जवाब चाहिए तो मैं दे दूंगा।

श्री सभापति : अभी इन्होंने जो पूछा है, उसी का जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल : हां, उन्हीं का जवाब दिया है। बाकी का अगर आप अभी चाहते हैं तो मेरे पास इन्फॉर्मेशन है, मैं अभी दे देता हूं।

श्री सभापति : अभी नहीं।

† **श्री शहिद सिद्दिकी :** सर, मैं इसमें सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। वैसे मुझे जवाब नहीं मिला है, मैं सैटिस्फाईड नहीं हूं। मैंने सारे राज्यों का पूछा था, उनके बारे में जवाब नहीं मिला है।

شری شاہد صدیقی: سر، میں اس میں سپلیمنٹری سوال پوچھنا چاہوں گا۔ ویسے مجھے جواب نہیں ملا ہے، میں سیٹسفائیڈ نہیں ہوں۔ میں نے سارے راجیوں کا پوچھا تھا، ان کے بارے میں جواب نہیں ملا ہے۔

श्री सभापति : वह छोड़िए, आप अपने केवल 5 राज्यों तक ही सीमित रखिए।

† **श्री शहिद सिद्दिकी :** सभापति जी, सरकार की जो पालिसी चल रही है, ऐसा लगता है कि

वह आंध्र प्रदेश में भी नाकाम हो गई है, कर्नाटक में भी नाकाम हो गई है और नक्सल आंदोलन और वॉयलेंस बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस हालत में आपकी जो बातचीत आंध्र प्रदेश में चल रही थी, वह समझिए कि तकरीबन खत्म हो चुकी है और वॉयलेंस बढ़ चुका है। इसलिए क्या आप फिर से कोई नयी पालिसी बनाने पर गौर करेंगे। क्या आप इसमें कोई बदलाव लाएंगे और यह मानेंगे कि यह पालिसी कामयाब नहीं हो रही है?

شری شاہد صدیقی: سبھا پتی جی، سر کار کی جو پالیسی چل رہی ہے، ایسا لگتا ہے کہ وہ آندھرا پردیش میں بھی ناکام ہو گئی ہے، کرناٹک میں بھی ناکام ہو گئی ہے اور نکسل آندولن اور وائلنس بڑھتا جا رہا ہے۔ اس حالت میں آپ کی جو بات چیت آندھرا پردیش میں چل رہی تھی، وہ سمجھئے کہ تقریباً ختم ہو چکی ہے اور وائلنس بڑھ چکا ہے۔ اس لئے کیا آپ پھر سے کوئی پالیسی بنانے پر غور کریں گے؟ کیا آپ اس میں کوئی بدلاؤ لائیں گے اور یہ مانیں گے کہ یہ پالیسی کامیاب نہیں ہو رہی ہے؟

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल : सभापति जी, मैंने इस सदन में बताया है कि सरकार की पालिसी किस प्रकार की है और हमने यहां के सारे सदस्यों को बुलाकर उस पर चर्चा की। परसों चीफ-मिनिस्टर्स का सम्मेलन हुआ था, उसमें भी इस पर चर्चा हुई थी। सरकार की यह नीति है कि नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट को कंट्रोल करने के लिए हम अनेक प्रकार से कदम उठाएं। पहला कदम तो यह है अगर वहां पर आर्थिक कमियां हैं, तो उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करें। उसके बाद उनके साथ चर्चा भी करेंगे, लेकिन हम यह कह रहे हैं कि चर्चा करते समय वे हथियार लेकर न घूमें और लोगों को डराएं-धमकाएं नहीं। उसके बाद वहां की पुलिस को मजबूत बनाकर, यहां की पुलिस की मदद देकर, सभी प्रकार से मदद देकर जो लोग इस प्रकार की मूवमेंट करना चाहते हैं, उनको कंट्रोल करने का हमारा प्रयास है। यह हमारी नीति है और उनके बारे में इसको स्पष्ट किया गया है।

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, my question is this. There seems to be lack of co-ordination between the various States that are affected by this Movement. In Andhra Pradesh, one kind of policy is being followed and in its neighbouring States another kind of policy is being followed. We cannot

†Transliteration of Urdu Script

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treat this as a State issue. They are planning to establish a Red Corridor from Nepal right down to Tamil Nadu. In such a situation, the responsibility of the Central Government to workout a consolidated policy is very important. Is the Government of India doing anything in regard to evolution of a composite policy to deal with the Naxalite problem and not to treat it as a State problem?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we shall have to understand the Constitutional provisions which prevail today in our country. It is not possible for us to go beyond those Constitutional provisions and take steps. As per the Constitutional provision, law and order has to be maintained by the State Governments. The Union Government helps the State Governments in this respect. Supposing the law and order in one of the States is broken, then the Government of India cannot send its forces there without any demand made by that State. This is the position and it is to be understood in clear terms. What is being done to bring about coordination between the States and the Union has also to be understood. We have constituted a Committee which is chaired by the Secretary, Home Affairs, in the Government of India and this Committee consists of the DGs and the Chief Secretaries of the different States. This Committee meets once in every three months and decides about the policy to be adopted and implemented.

Sir, there is another Committee which is headed by the Secretary Security. He calls a meeting every month and this meeting is attended by the DGs of the State Governments. This Committee decides on the policies and then they work. So, we have laid down a policy that this matter has to be handled by adopting different methods—economic, social, cultural and political—and police power has to be used for controlling it. So, there is a misconception that there is no coordination and there is no discussion going on between the State Governments and the Union Government.

SHRI B.J. PANDA: Sir, from the statistics given by the hon. Minister in his reply, it is clear that from 2003-04, in my home State of Orissa there is a sharp decline in the number of incidents of naxalizm, number of deaths and arrests. This is a good thing. And, the hon. Minister himself has favourably commented on it.

My question is relating to the security-related expenditure reimbursement made by the Central Government to the State Governments

and also funds given for police modernisation. I would like to know what are the norms and what are the criteria applied by the Central Government for these funds to be given to the State Governments. Would the hon. Minister please clarify that on the ground that there is now a decline in the incidents of Naxalism in States like Orissa, there should not be any reduction of funds? Otherwise, it will adversely affect the good work that is going on.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I would like to submit that this movement should not be used as something to get funds from the Union Government. We would like to help all the State Governments to strengthen their police forces. We have made plans for the modernisation of police forces. The funds which are required by them are given to them. The criterion, which we use in this respect, is the percentage use of funds which are given to them this year. So, if they were not able to spend the money which was given to them, there would be a reduction in the next year. As far as the developmental activities are concerned, we have identified the districts where the developmental activities have to take place. And, every year we give the money to them. Rupees fifty Crores have been given to each of these districts, where the developmental activities have to take place. Then, for the construction of the roads also, we have the projects and the plans. We have identified the areas where this is going to take place. So, the funds will not be denied to the States where the naxalite activities have come down. I am very happy to announce in the House that the naxalite activities in Orissa have shown a decline, a very substantial decline. At the same time, I would like to caution the State Government that the recruitment in Orissa is at the highest. So, we shall have to keep all these things in mind. But because they are doing well, we will not deny them the funds.

SHRI FALI S. NARIMAN: Sir, I only rise pursuant to the suggestion made by the hon. Member, Mr. Mitra, and the response of the hon. Home Minister, where we have constitutional constraints. I have no doubt that the Home Minister is fully aware that it is this House and this House alone, which, by a special resolution, can remove those constitutional constraints which would enable a policy to be formulated trans-State wise and not restricted to States. There is an article in the Constitution, Article 219, which expressly provides that by a two-third resolution of the Council of

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States, Parliament can legislate, and, therefore, can make appropriate policy determinations with regard to the naxalite menace which is affecting the country. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is proposed to do any such thing with regard to the increasing naxalite menace, about which everybody is concerned.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I don't have to explain the constitutional provisions to the hon. Member. He is very well aware of the constitutional position. Article 355 empowers the Government of India to give directions to the State Governments. Article 356 allows the Government of India to impose the President's Rule in a State. But without the permission, without the demand made by State Government, it is not possible for the Government of India to send its forces. An attempt was made by the previous Government to see that something of this nature is provided by passing a law. But if we want to have a law, under which it becomes possible for the Government of India to send its forces without their demand or without their request, that has to be agreed to by all the members in the House and by the State Government also. So, so far as sending the forces to the States is concerned, this is the position. But as far as the policy-making is concerned, certainly, in Parliament, we are discussing these matters and many good suggestions have been given by the hon. Members. We are incorporating them in the policy. Only a few days back, the Government of India had organized a meeting of the Chief Ministers, the Home Ministers and the DGs. There are regional bodies also, in which the Home Ministers of the States, the Chief Ministers, the Home Minister of the Government of India and others are also making policies. As far as the policy making is concerned, there is no difficulty. But as far as sending the forces and taking action is concerned, there is a difficulty. Last time, an attempt was made to overcome this difficulty. But it was not found possible. We would be very happy to consult again with others and see what else can be done in this respect.

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Question Hour is over.