

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*104**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 10<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2021/ MAGHA 21, 1942 (SAKA)**

**NAXAL AFFECTED DISTRICTS**

**104. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena:**

**Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of Naxalism affected districts in the country, State-wise;**
- (b) the details of surrenders made by the Naxalites in the country during the last three years, State-wise;**
- (c) the details of Naxal activities in the country during the last three years, district-wise and State-wise;**
- (d) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the reason behind the problem of Naxalites; and**
- (e) if so, the factual position thereof?**

**ANSWER**

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

- (a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED  
QUESTION NUMBER \*104 FOR 10.02.2021**

**(a) to (e):**

**(i) 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.**

**(ii) An Expert Group on “Development Issues to deal with Causes of Discontent, Unrest and Extremism” in erstwhile Planning Commission had conducted a study on root causes of LWE problem in the country, and submitted its report in April 2008, and identified causes as land, displacement, forced eviction, poor livelihood, social oppression, absence of governance and poor policing. The Expert Group recommended effective implementation of (i) protective legislations (ii) land related measures (iii) land acquisition, rehabilitation & resettlement (iv) livelihood security (v) universal standardized basic social services (vi) strengthening of the planning system to address the LWE problem.**

**(iii) 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.**

**(iv) 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 while compared with the preceding 6 years (from 2009 to 2014) period. The incidents of LWE violence have reduced by 70% from all time high of 2258 in 2009 to 665 in 2020. Similarly resultant deaths (Civilians + Security Forces) have reduced by 80% from all time high of 1005 in 2010 to 183 in 2020. The geographical spread has been constricted and only 53 districts across 9 States reported LWE related violence as compared to 76 districts across 10 States 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. The State-wise details of surrendered LWE cadres and State wise LWE related incidents in the country during last three years is at annexure-II .**

**List of 90 districts covered under the SRE Scheme for LWE affected States**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Districts</b>	<b>Name of Districts</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	East Godavari, Guntur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari
2.	Bihar	16	Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, East Champaran, 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.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Balaghat, Mandla
6.	Maharashtra	3	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia
7.	Odisha	15	Angul, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh
8.	Telangana	8	Adilabad, Bhadrachalam-Kothagudem, Jayashankar-Bhupalpally, Khammam, Komaram-Bheem, Mancheri, Peddapalle, Warangal Rural
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra
10.	West Bengal	1	Jhargram
11.	Kerala	3	Malappuram, Palakkad, Wayanad
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	

**LWEs Surrendered during 2018-2020**

State	2018	2019	2020
A.P	162	64	51
Bihar	21	13	14
Chhattisgarh	390	294	323
Jharkhand	16	13	17
M.P	0	0	0
Maharashtra	14	37	3
Odisha	29	11	14
Telangana	10	8	53
U.P	0	0	0
West Bengal	1	0	0
Other	1	0	0
Total	644	440	475

**State wise extent of LWE violence during 2018-2020**

State	Incidents		
	2018	2019	2020
Andhra Pradesh	12	18	12
Bihar	59	62	26
Chhattisgarh	392	263	315
Jharkhand	205	200	199
M.P	4	5	16
Maharashtra	75	66	30
Odisha	75	45	50
Telangana	11	8	15
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0
Others	0	3	2
Total	833	670	665

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