

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2401**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 2024/ SHRAVAN 15, 1946 (SAKA)

NAXALITE VIOLENCE

2401 SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is continuously fighting with Naxalite elements in various parts of the country;**
- (b) if so, the regions where Naxalites are more active and number of these ultras killed by security forces during the last five years;**
- (c) the number of personnel of security forces killed during the said period; and**
- (d) the reasons for our inability to stop their continuous violent activities?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)**

(a) to (d): The country has been facing Left Wing Extremism for past several decades.

As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of 'Police and Public Order' are with the State Governments. The Government of India (GoI) approved the 'National Policy and Action Plan' in 2015 to address Left Wing Extremism in a holistic manner. The Policy

envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities, etc.

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is presently restricted to 38 districts across 09 states. Details of affected districts is at Annexure. 647 LWE cadres have been neutralized and 207 Personnel of security forces have attained martyrdom during last five years in LWE related violence (from 01 Jan 2019 to 15 Jul 2024).

The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) situation has improved considerably over the last decade and we are well on our way towards eliminating this menace.

- **The resolute implementation of the policy has resulted in consistent decline in violence and constriction of geographical spread. LWE violence incidents have reduced by 73% in 2023 in comparison to the high levels of 2010. The resultant deaths (Civilians + Security Forces) have also reduced by 86% during the same period. In the current year 2024 (up to 30.06.2024), there has been a sharp reduction of 32% in LWE perpetrated incidents and 17% in the resultant deaths of Civilians and Security Force Personnel in comparison to corresponding period of 2023.**

- **The geographical spread of LWE violence has also constricted substantially with reduction of LWE affected districts from 126 across 10 states in 2013 to only 38 districts in 2024 across 09 states.**
- **The number of Police Stations reporting LWE related violence has also significantly reduced from 465 Police Stations in 2010 to 171 Police Stations in the year 2023. In 2024 (up to June 2024), the LWE violence is reported from 89 Police Stations.**

LIST OF 38 LWE AFFECTED DISTRICTS

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>State</u>		<u>Districts</u>
<u>1.</u>	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>	<u>01</u>	<u>Alluri Sitaramraju.</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>Chhattisgarh</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Gariyaband, Kanker, Kondagaon, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Mohalla-Manpur- Ambagarh chowki, Khairgarh- Chhuikhadan- Gandai, Sukma, Kabirdham, Mungeli.</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>Jharkhand</u>	<u>05</u>	<u>Giridih, Gumla, Latehar, Lohardaga, West Singhbhum.</u>
<u>4.</u>	<u>Kerala</u>	<u>02</u>	<u>Wayanad, Kannur.</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>	<u>03</u>	<u>Balaghat, Mandla, Dindori.</u>
<u>6.</u>	<u>Maharashtra</u>	<u>02</u>	<u>Gadchiroli, Gondia.</u>
<u>7.</u>	<u>Odisha</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Bolangir, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada.</u>
<u>8.</u>	<u>Telangana</u>	<u>02</u>	<u>Bhadradi-Kothagudem, Mulugu.</u>
<u>9.</u>	<u>West Bengal</u>	<u>01</u>	<u>Jhargram.</u>
<u>Total</u>		<u>38</u>	