



गृह मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS



Project Report
On
Community Policing Programme
for
Naxal Affected Areas – An Update

(Project No. 21/MM:02)

Prepared by
Micro Mission-02 (Community Policing)
National Police Mission
2023-24

Bureau of Police Research and Development
Ministry of Home Affairs
Govt. of India

‘Promoting Good Practices and Standards’

Project Report on Community Policing Programme for Naxal Affected Areas – An Update

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Project	Community Policing Programme for Naxal Affected Areas – An Update
Project Manager	Dr. M. K. Devarajan, IPS (Retd.)
Project Coordinator	❖ Dr. B Sandhya, IPS (Retd.) ❖ Ms. Charu Sinha, IPS, IG, CRPF, Srinagar Sector ❖ Smt. Shyni S, IPS, IG(Trg), BPSPA, Odisha ❖ Sh. Arif H. Shaikh, IPS, IGP, Rural, Chhattisgarh ❖ Sh. Ankit Goyal, IPS, SP, Rural, Pune ❖ Sh. Anil Kumar Thakur, DIG, BSF, Gujarat Frontier ❖ Sh. Dharmendra Singh, Commandant, CRPF, Delhi
Version number	-
Draft as on	30.11.2023 (By Project Manager) 01.03.2024 (By NPM Division)
Printed on	



ABSTRACT

On January 6, 2014, MHA had approved the project report '**Community Policing for Naxal Affected Areas**', by Micro Mission-02 (Community Policing) of the National Police Mission and circulated to the District Collectors and Superintendents of Police of 106 SRE (Security Related Expenditure) districts, and authorized the use of SRE funds for its implementation. MM-02 had prepared this report in 2010-11.

The last decade has seen, with stricter law enforcement and more effective development measures, the implementation of several effective community outreach programs as well as counter-propaganda measures in various LWE-affected areas. The Central Government has also increased the role of CAPFs deployed in LWE areas in Civic Action as well as Counter Propaganda measures. The current report was conceived due to the need felt to document the best practices from such measures that had been implemented and, based on the experience derived from these measures, to develop a road map for action in future.

The community policing and civic action measures currently being implemented by the various States and CAPFs include initiatives like organizing medical camps, distribution of medicines and also providing treatment to the public in the medical facilities of security forces in emergency cases; organizing sports events and distribution of sports equipments; organizing cultural events and distribution of musical instruments; distribution of essential items like blankets, utensils, umbrellas, mosquito nets, saris, dhotis etc. to the poor villagers; installation of solar lamps, hand pumps etc.; distribution of note books/stationary items to the students; installation of water filters in schools/health centres etc.; organizing community feast for village elders and others; organizing mass marriages of tribal couples to reduce wasteful expenditure; organizing camps to train youth for recruitment in security forces and defence forces; building roads with public participation through *shramdan* to make the villages easily accessible; skill development of the unemployed youth and surrendered Naxals and helping them to find jobs or start small businesses; assistance in setting up Self Help Groups; spreading awareness about the various government schemes and holding



special camps to ensure that the benefits of these schemes reaches the local people; imparting education to tribal children by personnel of security forces wherever there is shortage of teachers etc.

The report mentions the details of two schemes **Amcho Bastar**, **Amcho Police** (Our Bastar, Our Police) and Gadchiroli Police's **Dadalora Khidki** (Brother's Window), both well-conceived programs worthy of replication in other LWE-affected areas.

The main recommendations made in the report, centre around programs to facilitate employment to the local youth, enhance the earning capacity of the others and also to ensure infrastructural development in these areas. Skill development of the youth and surrendered Naxals; finding employment for them; training them to find employment in the armed forces and police organizations and conducting special recruitments from these areas after relaxing the prescribed qualifications; and opening of youth clubs and skill development centers to facilitate are the most important recommendations. The report also recommends measures to increase the income of farmers, formation of Self Help Groups, promotion of tourism where there is potential for it, steps to ensure that the benefits of various developmental schemes for LWE areas and welfare schemes reach all those are entitled to get them. The report has further recommended various community outreach programs like village visits, *Gram Sabhas*, *Chaupals* etc to ascertain the needs of the local community and decide the interventions as required to solve their problems. There is a need to have an effective mechanism to redress the grievances of the public against the police and other government departments, and at the same time some measures to keep the morale of the forces that are fighting the Naxals high.

The report mentions about how Counter-propaganda measures against the Naxal propaganda can be made effective by a variety of means like folk art, posters and banners, use of various social media platforms etc. It also lists out several points that can be used for counter propaganda, particularly how to expose the duplicity and hypocrisy of Naxals - the huge extortion and drug rackets run by them to get finances and often used for their own personal interests, so that the poor tribals know the truth behind the false Naxal propaganda and are not attracted to their ideology.



Table of Contents

Chapter	No.	Sub-Head	Page No.
Chapter – I	1.0	Introduction	6
	2.0	Background	8
	3.0	Operational and Developmental Measures & Surrender Policies	9
Chapter – 2	4.0	Community Policing Programs Implemented by State Police Forces	11
	5.0	Civic Action Measures of CAPFs	18
Chapter – 3	6.0	Recommendations: Community Policing and Civic Action Measures	20
	7.0	Counter Propaganda Measures	27
		7.1 Need for counter propaganda measures	
		7.2 Objectives of Counter Propaganda Measures	
		7.4 Main Elements of Counter Propaganda strategy	
		7.6 (A) Banners & posters to deal with Naxal propaganda	
		7.6 (B) Use of Audio-visual media and social media	
		7.7 Points that needs to be emphasized in the Counter-propaganda campaign	
	8.0	Conclusion	33
Annexures			
Annexure 1	MHA Order approving earlier project		34
Annexure 2	Amcho Bastar Amcho Police		35
Annexure 3	Single Window System of Gadchiroli		37
Annexure 4	Potential of Tribal Janamaithri Programme in Improving Internal Security in Tribal Belts of Kerala		45
Annexure 5	MHA Guidelines about Civic Action by CAPFs		49
Annexure 6	Sample propaganda material		54

**Project Report: Community Policing for Naxal Affected Areas-
An Update**

Chapter-I

1.0 Introduction

1.1 India has made considerable progress in every field since Independence in 1947. However, the fruits of development have not been evenly distributed. The populations living in the remote places – particularly the tribals living in the mineral rich forest areas – have not benefitted much from the developmental programs of the State and Central Governments. Such segments of the population generally have a feeling of deprivation and neglect. The small villages and hamlets located deep inside the forests, which are poorly connected to the cities and towns, have a variety of problems and a large number of them remain unaddressed. This feeling of neglect has been fully exploited by Naxals to spread their influence among these disgruntled sections to build up a movement that many international experts considered as the third largest terrorist movement after the IS and Boko Haram.

1.2 The population living in the jungles for generations have always considered themselves as the real owners of the land, ponds, rivers, lakes, forests and all the natural resources in their area and earlier they had unlimited and free access to these resources. The economic and developmental activities have resulted in manifold increase in the movement of outsiders into such areas and the local inhabitants often feel that their habitat and cultural identity are under increasing threat and they have become aliens in their own land. The ever increasing government intervention and restrictions on the exploitation of forest produce by the jungle population has compounded this problem further by affecting the traditional means of livelihood for most of them. Consequently, these populations have become a fertile breeding ground for the spread of Naxalite ideology and easy recruitment source for Naxal cadres. Naxalites operate in the vacuum created by the absence of administrative institutions and take advantage of the decades long exploitation and



economic side-lining of the local population and project themselves as an alternative system of governance to these segments.

- 1.3 The uprising that started in 1967 in Naxalbari village of West Bengal by a radical faction of the CPI-M, led by Charu Majumdar, Kanu Sanyal, and Jangal Santhal, soon manifested in distant Kerala through two attacks on police stations by the radicals. On 22 April 1969 (Lenin's birthday) the radicals led by Charu Majumdar and Saroj Dutta formed the **Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist)**. Mao Zedong provided ideological inspiration for the Naxalbari movement advocating that Indian peasants and lower class tribals should overthrow the government of the upper class by force. During the initial phase, West Bengal and Kerala were the only states where it quickly spread, but after some time it started penetrating into other states, particularly the central and northern states. The movement was dubbed as Naxal movement from the very beginning. Over the years, the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) movement has undergone several regroupings and organizational changes and extended their activities to many other states in India – the states in the Northwest were comparatively free of the menace though some of the pockets were also targeted by them.
- 1.4 In 2007, it was estimated that Naxals were active across half of the India's 29 states, accounting for about 40 per cent of India's geographical area. This area came to be known as the **"Red Corridor"**, where according to the estimates Naxals had influence over 92,000 square kilometers of the country's geographical area. In 2009, they were active across approximately 180 districts in ten states of India. Their hold and the violent incidents committed by them reached a zenith in 2010. On 6th April 2010, the Naxalites ambushed and killed 76 CRPF personnel. The stern measures, combined with developmental activities, undertaken by the Central and State governments since then have resulted in considerable reduction in the geographical spread as well as violence of the Naxals. Responding to a Rajya Sabha question, Minister of State for



Home Affairs stated on March 23, 2022, that “only 191 Police Stations of 46 districts have reported LWE-related violence in 2021 as compared to a high of 465 Police Stations of 96 districts in 2010. In 2014, LWE violence was reported from 333 Police Stations from 70 districts. Decline in the geographical spread of Naxalism is also reflected in the decreasing number of districts covered under the SRE Scheme. The number of SRE districts reduced from 126 to 90 in April 2018 and further to 70 in July 2021. Similarly, the number of districts contributing approximately 90% of the LWE violence, categorized as Most LWE Affected Districts, came down to 30 from 35 in 2018 and further to 25 in 2021.”

<https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1808697>

2.0 Background

- 2.1 Realizing the need to supplement the enforcement and developmental initiatives of the Central and State governments with problem-oriented community policing measures, MM-02 prepared a project report on ***‘Community Policing for Low Intensity Conflict Areas’*** and after extensive consultations with the officers dealing with the Naxalism and other experts submitted the report to BPR&D in 2011. (It was published under the same title in first edition of Compendium No. 1 brought out in 2013 and under the title ***‘Community Policing for Naxal Affected Areas’*** in its revised edition brought out in 2014. However, this subgroup wants to reiterate here that **most of the interventions recommended in the earlier report and the current report are suitable for implementation in LWE areas as well as other disturbed areas where insurgency or separatist movements are causing or have the potential to cause internal security problems.** After several efforts, the project was approved and circulated to Collectors and Superintendents of Police of 106 SRE districts vide MHA, Naxal Management Division’s letter No. 18015/31/2013-NM-IV dated 6th January, 2014 (**Annexure-1**). For the implementation of the suggestions contained in the above report, the letter authorized the use of SRE funds from Rs. 10 lakh per district earmarked for

community policing and Rs. 5 lakh per district for media and publicity.

- 2.2. The last decade has seen, side by side with the enforcement and development measures, implementation of several effective community outreach programs as well as counter-propaganda measures in various areas affected by LWE menace. The current report was conceived since a need was felt to document the best practices from such measures implemented and, based on the experience derived from these measures, to come up with a road map for action in future. While making the recommendations, the findings of a study conducted by the National Police Mission about the causative factors of LWE problem has been taken into account and recommendations have been made to address these factors.

3.0 Operational and Development Measures & Surrender Policies

- 3.1 The ideological & geographical, spread as well as the violence committed by the Naxals has seen a drastic reduction resulting in considerable shrinkage of the Red Corridor due to highly successful operations undertaken by the State Police through their special anti-Naxal forces, and CAPFs, including the specialized anti-Naxalite COBRA Battalions of the CRPF. These measures were supplemented and made sustainable by a series of developmental works undertaken by the Central and State Governments. Community Policing Programmes of the State's police forces and Civic Action Measures of CAPFs created an atmosphere in the impregnable Red Corridor that enabled various governance and developmental agencies of the State to reach such places and implement their programmes without facing much resistance from the Naxal cadres. The security cover provided by the CAPFs and special forces of the states reduced the fear among the executing agencies of developmental works as well as the local population and acted as a catalyst for the economic development of these formerly neglected areas.

3.2 It is not within the scope of this project report to examine the operational measures of the governments. However, to briefly mention, there are several review and monitoring mechanisms both at the central and state levels to constantly assess the operational as well as developmental measures. The Modernization Plan for the State Police and the CAPFs has many sub schemes tailor-made for the requirements of the Naxal-affected areas. The Central Government has launched several special schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, Special Central Assistance Scheme, and Special Infrastructure Schemes etc., to upgrade the security infrastructure and to implement various developmental schemes in LWE affected areas. MHA monitors many other projects for LWE-affected areas implemented by other ministries like road connectivity, mobile phone connectivity etc. Of late, the Central Government has also been getting the CAPFs more and more involved in various Civic Action Programmes. SRE has funds earmarked for the implementation of community policing and media campaigns.

Central Government has brought out a surrender policy which most of states have adopted with changes suited to the requirements of their areas. Generally, the heinous cases committed by the surrendered Naxals are allowed to continue in the courts while the disposal of minor offences is expedited through measures like plea-bargaining. The details of the various operational, monitoring and developmental schemes are available at, and relevant orders can be accessed from, the websites of MHA and the LWE-affected States.

Chapter- 2

4.0 Community Policing & Civic Action Programs Implemented by State Police Forces & CAPFs

4.1 The fight against the Naxals has to be a coordinated battle, both on security and development fronts. But more than that, winning the trust of the stakeholders is the key to a lasting solution to this more than five-decade long problem. The Naxal problem calls for a three-pronged approach: an effective operational strategy, socio-economic development, and confidence building measures. However, many police officers, and even other authorities who are familiar with the LWE problem, doubt if it is feasible to implement community policing programs in such highly disturbed and dangerous areas where the personnel of most of the government departments do not dare to go. While majority were totally dismissive about such an idea, there were innovative officers who were bold enough to venture out and enter into a dialogue with the affected populations through a variety of outreach and consultative processes, and find solutions for many of their problems. Many of them started facilitating developmental and welfare activities in the affected areas.

4.2 However, there are many officers even today who hold the view that the police and other security forces should confine themselves to their basic mandate of fighting the Naxalite menace through various operational measures and leave development and welfare to the other government departments concerned. But, the fact that the various State governments have started funding community policing initiatives of the police and the Central government is involving CAPFs deployed in LWE areas more and more in civic action programs is proof that our political leadership both at the Central and State levels have realized that involvement of security forces in developmental and welfare measures is absolutely essential to win the war against the Naxals.

One of the primary objectives of these programs is to create a conducive environment for strengthening democratic



initiatives and involving the victims of Naxal atrocities in the actual process of finding workable solutions. Security forces are even learning the culture and language of the locals to earn their trust. Winning over the historically ignored and marginalized people by providing exploitation-free and corruption-free governance in these areas would be the top most priority. Creating a holistic process of disarming the rebels, integrating them into the mainstream of society and improving their socio-economic conditions would be another high focus area. The Maoists can be denied the opportunity for their existence only if the security forces and other government agencies involved in development and welfare connect directly with the local tribals and poor farmers to find satisfactory solutions to their genuine problems and help them to stand on their own feet.

4.3 Several state and central forces have been using community policing initiatives and civic action measures in LWE-affected areas for many years. Fortunately, these have been gradually spreading to more and more areas and newer and innovative interventions are getting implemented. In spite of the best efforts by the subgroup that prepared this project report and also of the BPR&D, we have not been able to get feedback about all such interventions due to the lack of response from many affected states. However, we have been able to lay hands on many of the successful initiatives, which are briefly outlined in the following paragraphs for the benefit of the officers who want to tackle the LWE problem holistically, to give them an idea about what are the different approaches available to them.

4.4 **'Police Me-kosam'** (Police for You) implemented by the then S.P. in Adilabad district of undivided Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana) during 2001-2004 is one of the earliest such measure. The program was launched with the objective of projecting the human face of the police to win over the trust and cooperation of populations affected by the LWE problem. *Adivasi Mahasabhas* were formed by 23 tribal outfits. Over 1000 '*Gram Sabhas*' were organized to identify local problems. Problems such as lack of medical facilities, drinking water, irrigation, electricity, roads etc came up during these interactions. To solve these problems, the police organized free



medical/eye camps, watershed development, sinking/repair of bore-wells, and construction of overhead water tanks etc with the help of the departments concerned. The police also organized mass marriages of tribal couples. Impressed by the results of these initiatives, the Chief Minister sanctioned Rs. 25 cores for construction of roads, which led to the State Road Transport Corporation running buses to these earlier inaccessible areas. This in turn resulted in better marketing of the local agricultural produce, generating more income for these poor people. Around 1000 militants/sympathizers were released from bond to report to police regularly. As a result of these steps, 26 villages openly revolted against Naxals, the number of Naxal units (*'dalams'*) came down from 17 to 3, Naxal incidents reduced by 80%, out of 215 Naxal cadre in the beginning of 2001, only 25 remained by June, 2004 – the rest surrendered and availed the government's rehabilitation package. Perhaps, what gives credence to the claims of Adilabad police is the fact that, while these interventions were on, not a single police personnel was injured in three years due to Naxal violence.

- 4.5 Another program worth mentioning here is **'Prahari'** started in Kokrajhar district of Assam by the then DIG, Western Range in 2001. Though this program was implemented not in a LWE affected area, but an area affected by insurgency and hence the steps initiated here can be replicated in any disturbed area including Naxal areas. The objectives of *'Prahari'*, implemented in more than 50 villages, were people-friendly policing, frequent interactions with the local community, creation and management of community assets, controlling violent crimes through peaceful means, and building a common platform for people's resistance against militancy and violence. Efforts by the Community Management Group and police, and the assistance provided by NGOs and financial institutions, resulted in the capacity building of the local youth through Youth Clubs, and generation of opportunities for meaningful employment which prevented them from joining militant groups. The other activities of the program included several development initiatives, creation of physical infrastructure like bridges, roads, *'bands'* etc, repair of school buildings, setting up of sources for non-conventional energy,



literacy campaigns, development of traditional skills like horticulture, sericulture, weaving etc, de-addiction camps, environmental programs, knowledge dissemination, reformation of hardened criminals and dacoits etc. As a result, there was considerable reduction in militant activities in the area.

4.6 It was based on the lessons learnt from the above two initiatives, MM-02 prepared and submitted its earlier project report on **‘Community Policing Program for Low Intensity Conflict Areas/Naxal Affected Areas’**. Village visits, setting up *Vikas Kendras* for skill development, community outreach programs, and providing succor to victims of Naxal violence were the four main interventions suggested in the report. Police personnel were required to visit the affected villages, interact with the local population, ascertain their problems/needs, and find solutions – if necessary by involving the functionaries of departments concerned and using existing government schemes. Other programs like organizing medical camps, *Shramdan*, adult literacy, developing traditional skills, and sports meets etc were also recommended. One main recommendation was to organize Youth Clubs to engage the youth in various activities and send them to the *Vikas Kendras*, established in central areas, to provide skill development for employment in jobs in nearby areas, to give them information about the various government schemes, run de-addiction programs, and spread awareness about social evils like witchcraft, black magic etc. The trainees were required to be recalled twice a year for debriefing and further capacity building. Student exchange programs and city visits were also recommended to be organized to make them realize what they are losing due to the Naxal activities in their areas. We are happy to note that most of these recommendations are under implementation in some of the other LWE areas.

4.7 Community Policing/Outreach Programs Generally being Implemented: Based on the local circumstances, ground requirements and demands of the population, police forces/CAPFs have been implementing one or more of the following activities as part of their community policing and civic action programmes in Naxal affected areas:



- I. Organizing medical camps, distribution of medicines and also giving treatment to the public in the medical facilities of security forces in emergency cases
- II. Organizing sports events and distribution of sports equipments
- III. Organizing cultural events and distribution of musical instruments
- IV. Distribution of essential items like blankets, utensils, umbrellas, mosquito nets, saris, dhotis etc to the poor villagers
- V. Installation of solar lamps, hand pumps etc
- VI. Distribution of note books/stationary items to the students
- VII. Installation of water filters in schools/health centers etc.
- VIII. Organizing community feast for village elders and others
- IX. Organizing mass marriages of tribal couples to reduce wasteful expenditure
- X. Organizing camps to train the youth for recruitment in security forces, defence forces and private security agencies
- XI. Building roads with public participation through *shramdan* to make the villages easily accessible
- XII. Skill development of the unemployed youth and surrendered Naxals and helping them to find jobs or start small businesses
- XIII. Assistance in setting up Self Help Groups
- XIV. Arrangements for spreading awareness about the various government schemes and holding special camps to ensure that the benefits of these schemes are made available to the local people
- XV. Imparting education to tribal children by personnel of security forces wherever there is deficiency of teachers. (In Chhattisgarh, though there is a system of Eklavya Residential Schools, yet, wherever necessary, education is also imparted to tribal children by conducting classes in police stations in various districts.)



4.8 Here we would like to mention about following **three well organized community policing initiatives** implemented in LWE affected areas of Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Kerala.

- (A) ***Amcho Bastar, Amcho Police*** (ABAP – Our Bastar, Our Police) is a community-based policing initiative launched in 2017 in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh by the police in collaboration with the local tribal communities. ABAP aims to win the hearts and minds of the tribals by building trust between the police and tribal communities so that together they can address the root causes of LWE problem in the region. The initiative has been successful in improving the security situation and triggering development in Bastar.

The needs of the local people were given prominence rather than imposing one-sided decisions of the administration. This resulted in development of vibrant partnership with the tribal people. This strategy led to the step by step development of new camps in core LWE areas which later acted as centers for development in these areas. Different initiatives for surrender and rehabilitation of Naxals were implemented rigorously. The surrendered cadres were trained in vocational courses and were suitably rehabilitated. For this, *Bastar Police Line was registered as a Vocational Training Provider with the Skill Development Department*. Self Help Groups were also started for women for their economic empowerment. The locals who were initially opposed to the police setting up security camps started welcoming it once their trust was gained and this led to real-time flow of information useful for police operations. The implementation of ABAP led to the surrender of some Naxals which enabled them to join the mainstream, decline in LWE incidents and overall development of the area. Measures were taken by the police to exploit the tourism potential of the district by training the required manpower and encouraging opening of home-stays. ABAP is a promising initiative that has made a significant contribution to improving the security situation, development and earning potential of the people of Bastar. As the measures adopted for ABAP are suitable for replication in other LWE areas, a detailed note about it is appended at **Annexure-2**.

- (B) **Gadchiroli Police Dadalora Khidki – Mava Hakka tha Khidki (Gadchiroli Police Brother's Window- Window to My Rights) Program:** Gadchiroli, a district in Maharashtra bordering



Chhattisgarh and Telangana, is another major LWE-affected area. Gadchiroli police launched the above program with a view to reduce the mistrust of the police and other government agencies among the local population, to get them the benefit of various government schemes, to improve their livelihood etc so that they do not fall easy prey to Naxal's allurements and become a source of recruitment of their cadres. *All its 50 Armed Outposts (AOPs) in the inaccessible areas, in addition to being the focal points for anti-Naxal operations, were converted into centres to solve the problems faced by the local people and their developmental needs.* For this, the police coordinated with and brought together the various departments of the government under one roof to provide a single-window solution to the under-reached population.

Initially, the police teams collected and collated information about all the government schemes, prepared booklets based on them and also prepared checklists of the documentation needed for each scheme – like office stationery, forms, documents needed etc. These were used to train the police personnel of the outposts about how to assist the villagers to get the benefits of government schemes that they were entitled to. The citizens either approach the windows or are approached, during village visits (*Gram Bets*) by the police. The police collect the forms, complete the documentation and forward them to the department concerned. A dedicated team ensures follow-up until the benefits reach the citizens concerned. In the case of very poor people, even documentation and transportation costs were met out of government funds.

The police partnered with the other government agencies concerned, NGOs, vocational training institutes, local elected representatives and community leaders etc for the implementation of the project. Over 1,26,607 lives were impacted by distributing certificates, providing job training, skill development of the youth, and improving awareness of farmers about better farming methods etc. These measures launched by the police to counter Naxal propaganda resulted in reduction in Naxal recruitment and false propaganda, apart from the economic empowerment of the citizens, especially the youth and farmers and improving overall development in the region. All these were done by leveraging the technologies used by the police with the existing manpower and other resources. Looking to the potential of the "*Gadchiroli Police Dadalora Khidki*"



initiative to bridge the gap between government agencies and the remote tribal population in an LWE-affected areas and provide the residents of these areas essential services, job training, awareness generation, development of the area, and also countering Naxal influence. It is comprehensive model with single-window solutions that can be replicated in similar LWE-affected and other disturbed regions across the country. Hence, a comprehensive write up about the scheme is attached at **Annexure-3**.

- (C) **Tribal Janamaithri Suraksha Programme (People-Friendly Policing in Tribal Areas) in Kerala:** To emphasise that the security forces should not confine their community policing and civic action measures only to the areas where LWE is active, but also implement them in areas where the LWE activities have been effectively neutralised and also areas likely to be targeted by them. It is necessary to mention the Kerala experience here. Though the tribal areas of Kerala were free from Naxal problem after the early 1980s, it again cropped up in 2013 through Maoist activities in the tribal hamlets and forests near the Kerala-Karnataka-Tamil Nadu tri-junction. Kerala has been using the 'Tribal Janamaithri Suraksha' project effectively to curtail the revival of Naxal menace in these areas. Details are given as **Annexure-4**.

5.0 Civic Action Measures of CAPFs.

- 5.1 The CAPFs in Naxal affected areas and CAPF/Army in disturbed areas like J&K and several states of the North East have traditionally been undertaking several initiatives to win over the goodwill of the local population. Such measures have generally been known as 'Civic Action Measures'.
- 5.2 In recent years, Civic Action Measures in Naxal affected areas have been gathering momentum due to the policies of MHA to involve CAPFs in building better relations with the community. Consequently, the availability of funds for this has also increased considerably. Vide its letter No. 18015/39/2017/LWF.I dated 23rd November, 2017, issued to Directors General of CRPF, BSF, ITBP, and SSB, MHA laid down "Revised Guidelines for Civic



Action Programme for LWE-Affected Areas” (**Annexure-5**) which spells out the measures CAPFs deployed in LWE areas are required to take as part of their Civic Action Programs and made provision to sanction up to Rs. 3 lakhs per Company. As per the Annual Report of MHA for 2022, Rs. 7.2 crores were released in 2020-21 and Rs. 19 crores in 2021-22 to CAPFs for organizing Civic Action Programs.

- 5.3** With the emphasis of MHA and availability of funds, Civic Action Programs of CAPFs have been gaining momentum. The officers and other personnel of CAPFs have started improving contact with the local populace, both directly and through the local *Sarpanchs/Patels* etc. Through such outreach programmes, they ascertain the needs of the local population and undertake several Civic Action Programmes like imparting vocational training and career counseling, organizing a variety of activities like medical camps, educational and sports activities; repair of school buildings and other government buildings; improving farmers’ income by supplying better quality seeds and fertilizers, etc. They have also been supplying of essential food items, utensils, clothes, blankets and other necessary items to the poorest families, making arrangements for safe drinking water, developing sources of non-conventional energy, assisting families affected by natural disasters in restoring their damaged property etc. The CAPFs have also been making various kinds of efforts to improve the educational level of the children in Naxal areas. Assam Rifles, deployed in a non-Naxalite but equally disturbed areas, has in 2022 opened three Centers for Educational Excellence with corporate sponsorships.
- 5.4** CAPFs have also been undertaking counter propaganda measures to neutralize the false propaganda of the Naxals. They have been provided funds for implementing the ‘Media Plan’ which is done through organizing popular audio-visual programmes like skits/drama etc through *Nattya Mandalis*, screening of popular films etc. CAPFs also organize educational tours for local children and youth to non-Naxal areas so that they themselves come to realize how the Naxals are defrauding them by keeping them illiterate and poor, and not allowing them to enjoy the fruits of development.

Chapter- 3

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 Community Policing and Civic Action Measures:

- I. One of the key findings of a study got conducted by the NPM is that more than 95% of the youth who joined Naxal cadres were unemployed. Hence, the most important community policing and civic action measure that the security forces can and should undertake is the skill development of the youth of LWE affected areas, unemployed youth, who will enter the job market before long and also of the surrendered Naxal cadres who have to be rehabilitated. If a youth has a means for sustainable livelihood, the possibility of him/her joining the Naxalism will come down drastically.

Similarly skill development is very important for the surrendered, convicted and reformed cadres also to prevent the possibility of their going back to the Naxal fold. Before providing training in skill development, those who organize it should first assess the employment opportunities available in the local and nearby areas as these youth may be unwilling to migrate to far off areas for jobs that are not very attractive. Almost all places have requirement of tradesmen like plumbers, electricians, masons, security guards, mechanics for TVs, refrigerators, motor vehicles, ACs, coolers, mobile phones etc and the emphasis should be on giving training in these trades.

The district police lines of various Naxal-affected districts of Chhattisgarh are registered as a Vocational Training Providers (VTP) with the Labour Department which give them recognition to conduct vocational courses under the *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana* (PMKVY – Prime Minister’s Skill Development Program), get funding for this from the PMKVY and issue certificates to those who have completed various courses which will enable them to get gainful employment.

The Police Department also helps these trained youth and surrendered Naxal cadres to get employment. Many of



the surrendered cadres are working as plumbers, electricians in government departments that need trained tradesmen. Many have got training and got employment as security guards in several establishments under the '*Amcho Bastar, Amcho Police*' initiative of Chhattisgarh Police. CAPFs deployed in LWE areas also are giving lot of emphasis on skill development training. They and other police forces may like to emulate the Chhattisgarh model of formalizing and enriching such programs by registering VTPs.

- II. There may be large number of adolescents and youth who may not fulfill the minimum eligibility criteria for enrolment for courses under the PMKVY. The trained and skilled manpower in CAPF battalions/police lines like tailors, electricians, cobblers, vehicle mechanics, cooks, washer men, barbers, gardeners etc can be utilized as resource persons for training them in their respective trades at CAPF camps/Police Lines which will enable them to find sources of sustenance.
- III. The police and the CAPFs should also coach the eligible youth for recruitment in police, CAPFs and Armed Forces and also in private security agencies. The coaching should be given for both physical and written examinations. In the recent past CRPF has conducted special recruitments from the LWE affected districts by relaxing the prescribed qualifications. West Bengal has also done so in 2011. The Centre and State Governments of all LWE affected states may consider relaxing educational qualifications and physical requirements for candidates from the LWE areas on the pattern of recruitments already done in the recent past for the creation of Bastar battalions in CRPF and Territorial Army.
- IV. To promote self employment, the police and CAPFs can facilitate setting up of Self Help Groups of women, guide and nurture them and organize finance for them by liaising with the banks. The emphasis should be on to generating a sustainable income from the traditional skills of the local community has in art and culture, handicrafts, collection and processing of minor forest produce/medicinal plants etc. Improving the quality of design and processes with the help of



experts may be explored so that there is improvement in the quality of the products, and value addition to them. Steps should be taken to assist in their marketing through agencies like the Trifed or by setting up online platforms, special outlets in urban/tourist centers etc. Such initiatives will, apart from improving the earning capacity of local population, help in the preservation of their traditional skills.

- V. Central government may issue directions to the banks to associate themselves during the Community Policing/CAP organized by the police/CAPFs and to assist the tribals to open bank accounts under *Jan Dhan Yojna*, make available easy loans to SHGs and to carry out awareness about various banking schemes for which the tribals are eligible.
- VI. In the LWE areas which have tourism potential, steps may be taken to exploit it by developing infrastructure, training the youth to be tourist guides, taxi drivers and other service providers, encouraging the local people to start home-stays etc. Arrangements to entertain the tourist with the local folk art and display and sale of local handicrafts items etc may be added attractions.
- VII. The police and the CAPFs should adopt suitable mechanisms for regular communication, formal and informal, with the local community. The formal mechanisms may include measures like setting up of consultative committees, organizing *Gram Sabhas*, *Chaupals*, etc.
- VIII. Such meetings should be used to ascertain the needs and grievances of the local community which should be solved by liaising with other government departments concerned. These available forums should also be used to educate the people about various government schemes and the benefits. An endeavor may be made to ensure that the benefits of such schemes reaches all those who are eligible and for this purpose, special camps should be organized with the cooperation of the departments concerned. The single window system created by Gadchiroli Police for this (details available at **Annexure-3**) is a glowing example of how out of



the box thinking can lead to effective solutions to complicated problems.

- IX. If some activities like making of roads, making embankments etc can be done by joint *shramdan* of the local population and security personnel, it would be better to do it through *shramdan* as it may improve bonding between the local population and the security personnel.
- X. Apart from organizing general outreach programmes, separate outreach programmes may be organized for different segments of the local community, as per the local needs, to ascertain their problems and find solutions to them.
- XI. Formation of Youth/Women's/Boys/Girls Clubs for various activities can be used for the easy implementation of several of the programmes mentioned here. These can be used for a variety of purposes; they can engage the youngsters in positive activities and prevent them from falling prey to LWE propaganda. These would generate a disciplined and trained body of youngsters who can be used by the police as volunteers for several activities.
- XII. Steps should be taken to encourage sports activities through such clubs and other measures. Some tribal youth may have great potential in certain sports and such youth should be identified and special coaching arranged for tapping such talent.
- XIII. Setting up of social defence mechanisms like Village Defence Squads, patrolling by the locals with or without the security personnel, implementing a modified form of 'Neighborhood Watch' to ascertain the movement and activities of the LWE cadres etc may be considered. While doing this, special care should be taken to prevent them from engaging in vigilante activities.
- XIV. There is need to supplement the medical facilities through various means. The normal practice of organizing medical camps should be done only where it is felt absolutely necessary. It may be better to extend emergency medical help to the local population through the para medical



- staff/doctors attached to police lines and CAPF camps. If necessary, additional budget should be made available to the units concerned to purchase medicines and accessories.
- XV. Wherever nutritional deficiencies are noticed among tribal populations or others vulnerable to Naxalite influence, the matter may either be taken up with the authorities concerned to address the problem or the same solved with the help of NGOs or philanthropic agencies.
- XVI. All possible steps should be taken to make available to the local population basic needs like water, electricity, sanitation etc.
- XVII. Developmental initiatives should be made more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, bio-fuels etc.
- XVIII. Special camps may be organized to resolve other problems of the local population like resolution of the issues relating to land titles, exploitation of forest produce, issue of driving license, NAREGA related issues and the like.
- XIX. Assisting the farmers, with the help of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Departments/CSR wings of corporates/NGOs will improve their agricultural yield by adopting better farming methods, as advised by experts, and by improving irrigation facilities and ensuring timely availability of inputs like good quality seeds and fertilizers and also good quality livestock.
- XX. Take the help, including financial assistance where available, of NGOs, philanthropic organizations, corporates etc to implement the above initiatives.
- XXI. Flexibility to choose programs appropriate to the local areas is the essence of these interventions. The local police/CAF officers should decide what to implement and how to implement, in consultation with the community leaders and other participating agencies.
- XXII. Budget at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh per village in area of responsibility of company operating bases should be given to



have better benefit of the scheme in place of Rs. 3 lakhs/COB.

- XXIII. On the lines of funds given to the CAPFs, the Central and State Governments should place adequate funds at the disposal of the Superintendents of Police of the LWE affected districts for implementing community policing and counter propaganda measures.
- XXIV. Design and implement interventions that can attract funding from UN and other funding agencies. Funding can be sought from UN agencies for properly designed programs, especially those to improve the condition of women and children. Similarly, with the approval of the government, funding to meet the various needs of the vulnerable groups – like nutritional, medical, educational needs etc – can be sought from reputed philanthropic agencies that specializes in those issues. Generally they either channelize these funds through the government departments concerned or through the NGOs with whom they are associated.
- XXV. CAPFs may consider if the Company Operating Bases could be so designed and developed so that, besides having the CAPF's troops, they could serve as a community development centers, on the lines of what Gadchiroli Police has done in their single-window programme. Once the forces vacate the barracks after restoration of normalcy in the general area, COB's infrastructure should be used for the purpose of development of the area and its population. They can be transformed into community hubs, schools, hospitals, veterinary hospitals, and centers for academic, professional growth through skill development and for adult education etc.
- XXVI. Security personnel should be sensitized to show an empathetic attitude towards the local population, differentiate between those who assist the Maoists out of their own choice and out of compulsion, avoid harassment and excesses, not to undertake 'operations' just to improve statistics or to get recognition and rewards, and not to do anything that would alienate the local population. Even when such operations are necessary, explain the need to the community through those



who are in touch with the police, before or after the operations, depending on the circumstances.

- XXVII. An effective mechanism should be evolved to redress the grievances against the police and CAPFs. The grievances that relates to other departments should be passed on to them and the resolution of the important among them should be followed up and, if needed, the help of the District Administration, District Vigilance Committees etc should be taken. Drop boxes in prominent places and governments buildings frequented by civilians can encourage the people to come out with their complaints. Senior police/CAPF officers should also randomly participate in various community outreach programmes so that they get direct feedback about the grievances against their own subordinates.
- XXVIII. It is equally important to have an effective mechanism for ascertaining and resolving the grievances of the security personnel also who are working under very difficult conditions. To maintain high levels of morale and motivation among both the CAPF and local police personnel who are fighting together to solve the LWE menace, it is necessary to extend more or less the same living conditions, facilities and allowances like Risk and Hardship Allowance, Ration Money, etc. to the personnel of both these forces.
- 6.2** It is necessary to mention here that the interventions mentioned above are only indicative in nature, just to give an idea to officers working in LWE and other disturbed areas about the variety of options available to them to win over the trust of the local communities. They can also design new programs more suited to the requirements of their areas. However, it should be borne in mind that the selection of initiatives to be implemented in an area should be done in consultation with the departments whose help will be needed and other agencies that are helping in the implementation like, the local elected representatives, civil society, NGOs, funding agencies, if any etc. It may not be wise to start too many programs together; ice-breaking and the programs that need to be implemented on priority should be

taken up first and once they are running satisfactorily, more programs can be taken up.

7.0 Counter Propaganda Measures

7.1 Need for counter propaganda measures:

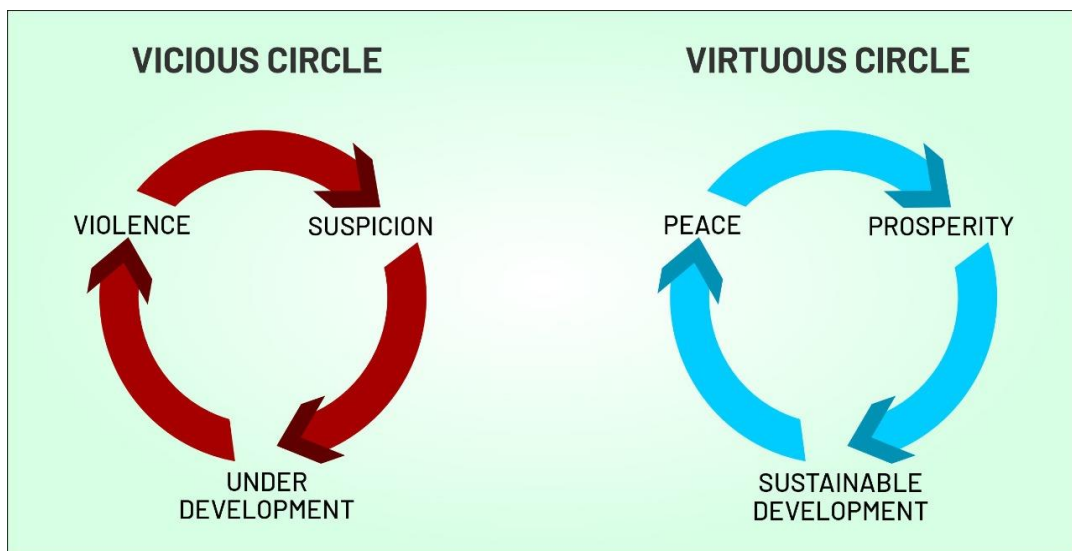
- I. The Naxals have a very aggressive propaganda mechanism through which they reach out to all stakeholders across the different strata of society and spread malicious lies about the government agencies.
- II. Most of the genuine good work done by the police and security forces goes unreported and they do not get due credit for it.
- III. To bring the reality about the Naxals before the people and expose their crimes and shenanigans.
- IV. To develop a mechanism for the police to establish a communication link with the various stakeholders in the society.

7.2 Objectives of Counter Propaganda Measures

- I. Naxalism thrives on propaganda, most of it is either falsehood or half truth, and hence effective counter propaganda measures are required to neutralize their nefarious designs.
- II. To erode the support system of Naxals among the local people by winning their hearts and minds.
- III. To create an atmosphere conducive to carry out the twin-pronged strategy of development and neutralization.
- IV. To expose the real face of Naxals through various media platforms and other means available.

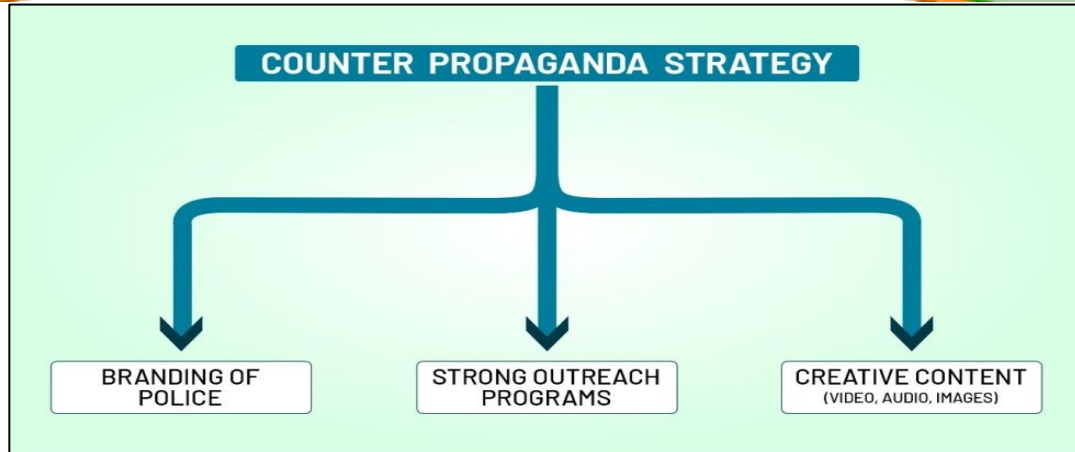
7.3 The above objectives are being furthered by various district police organizations and the CAPFs through numerous innovative community policing and counter propaganda programs. The improved police practices and good work were

complemented by active coverage in the media and on social media platforms. These programs have created a conducive ground for the government departments to start functioning in areas not ventured to previously; naturally this has led to considerable development in the LWE areas without encountering much resistance from Naxals. The synergy between the security forces and the public yields real time credible intelligence that may lead to swift counter-Naxal operations. The vicious circle of violence, suspicion and underdevelopment gets replaced by the virtuous circle of peace, prosperity and sustainable development.



7.4 Main Elements of Counter Propaganda strategy:

- I. Branding of the police organization and the community policing initiative, highlighting the values of peace, development and synergy between various stake holders.
- II. Strong outreach programs complemented by good resources to cater to the needs of the people.
- III. Creative content to catch the attention of diverse stakeholders across the various audio-video, print and social media platforms.
- IV. Use of traditional folk art like songs, dance, street plays, and other art forms which could appeal to the tribal people.



7.5 Perception management plays a critical role in effective implementation of the above mentioned strategy. The perception management activities in LWE affected regions are a combination of truth projection, showcasing the success of security forces gaining upper hand, and psychological operations. Through various mass contact programmes like village level meetings, social media campaigns, pamphlets, posters etc. the misdeeds of the Naxals as well as the welfare and development activities of the government are highlighted.

7.6 States and CAPFs have initiated various counter propaganda programs which go hand in hand with the community policing and outreach programs. Community outreach programs provide an effective platform for counter propaganda operations. Different counter propaganda initiatives operational in various states are as follows:

(A) Banners & posters to deal with Naxal propaganda:

- I. Psychological warfare is undertaken by using audio visual media as the primary means to counter the Naxals' propaganda in the LWE affected areas.
- II. Counter propaganda programmes have been launched on a massive scale to expose the real face of Naxals as violent, exploitative, and anti-development.
- III. Banners and posters are prepared with eye-catching designs and pictures and displayed in tribal areas to wean the tribal youth away from joining the Naxals.



- IV. Novel initiatives, supported by government's surrender and rehabilitation policies, to encourage Naxals to give up arms and join the mainstream by urging them to return to their villages are given wide publicity.
- V. Posters and banners are put up in the native villages of the Naxals, who carry cash rewards on their heads, mentioning their names and making an appeal to them to become a part of the mainstream society. These posters and banners also mention the mobile numbers of local senior police officials so that those Naxals who are willing to surrender may contact them. Along with these, the benefits of surrender and rehabilitation policies are also highlighted.
- VI. Naxal perpetrated violence i.e., civilian killings, damages to public properties, villagers getting injuries from IEDs planted by Naxals etc are also highlighted.

(B) Use of Audio-visual media and social media:

- I. Short movies, video clips etc., highlighting the violence and exploitation inflicted by the Naxals are made, screened and circulated across the Naxal areas during outreach programs.
- II. Interviews of surrendered Naxal cadres showcasing the normal and peaceful life they are able to lead after surrender are aired on TV, Radio and social media.
- III. Posters, wall paintings and graphics etc., are circulated in various media, including social media, to condemn Naxal violence and expose their hypocrisy.
- IV. Cartoons and comic strips exposing the hypocrisy of and exploitation by the Naxals are circulated on social media and their printed copies are circulated among youth.
- V. Social media platforms are proactively used to counter the false propaganda posts of Naxals with verifiable facts.



- VI. The successes of security forces against the Naxals are highlighted to demoralize the Naxals and improve the sense of security among the local population.

7.7 Points that needs to be emphasized in the counter-propaganda campaign

The survival and influence of Naxals depend to a large extent on a very efficient propaganda campaign that contains some amount of truth and half-truth, and a large amount of lies. These lies and their hypocrisy need to be exposed before the tribals and the other poor people whom they deceive and keep under perpetual poverty and against whom they commit atrocities. Of late, various security agencies have been able to counter this through a variety of means like pamphlets, videos, street plays, posters, banners, wall paintings etc. Some points that would be useful for such counter propaganda campaign are listed below.

- I. Tribals are being misguided and exploited by Naxals in various ways.
- II. The leadership of the LWE is entirely composed of non-tribals; there is hardly any representation given to tribals in LWE policy making bodies like the Politburo and the Central Committee.
- III. Tribals are being used as pawns in their power game and often end up as foot soldiers and human shields during the operations conducted by the security forces.
- IV. Exploitation of tribal women and children by Naxal cadres is very common. Shobha Mandi, a former Maoist militant who was in command of about 30 armed Maoists, has written in her book '*Ek Maowadi Ki Diary*' that she gave up arms as she was repeatedly raped and assaulted by her fellow commanders for more than seven years. According to her, wife-swapping and adultery are the norm amongst the Maoists.
- V. LWE cadres are forcefully siphoning off PDS rations meant for the poor.



- VI. To enforce their control over the population, the Maoists hold of Kangaroo Courts (*Jan Adalats*) to meet out summary justice, like beatings, or exile and often label people as police informers and order their killing.
- VII. Naxalite leaders force tribal children to forego education while sending their own children to reputed educational institutions, often using party funds. Their children are getting well-paid jobs in MNC's which Maoists denounce publicly (details of such cases should be collected and given wide publicity).
- VIII. They use party funds to purchase properties and make life comfortable for the leader's families (details of such cases should be collected and given wide publicity).
- IX. Maoist groups allegedly require their male recruits to undergo vasectomy operation, since having children would distract them from their activities. Some governments have responded by offering free vasectomy reversal surgeries to help rehabilitate them back into society.

7.8 Source of funds: In addition to the above, *the sources of finances of the Naxals need to be exposed and laid threadbare before the target population.* There is a correlation between the core areas of insurgency and the areas with extensive coal, minerals other resources which are given out for mining. Naxals conduct detailed socio-economic surveys before they start operating in a target area and extort hundreds of crores of rupees from the area from the mine owners and others who provide support services. The mining industry is known to be a profitable financial source for them as they tend to 'tax' about 3% of the profits from each mining company that operates in the areas under Naxal control. In order to continue mining operations, these firms also pay the "protection money" to allow miners to work without having to worry about Naxalite attacks. Their financial base is quite diverse - they derive finances from a variety of other sources as well.



Drug trade is an extremely profitable business for them and a substantial portion of Naxal funding comes through the cultivation and distribution of opium and its derivatives. All these are information that should reach the poor population in their areas of influence through appropriate counter propaganda measures after collecting details of specific examples of the activities mentioned above. Naxal movement is also being sustained by controlling the forest resources and it's sale.

8.0 Conclusion

- 8.1 Combination of operational measures, community policing/civic action initiatives and effective counter propaganda can ensure the sustainability of the success achieved in reducing the intensity and spread of the Naxal problem during the last 13 years. The success achieved should not make either the police officers or the governments complacent since the Naxal ideology is bound to remain in a latent form, like a smoldering fire, even in the areas where the problem has been controlled. It may stage a comeback any time as it happened in Kerala where there was no Naxal problem after the early 1980s, but the Naxals started targeting the tribal areas of Kerala again from the beginning of 2013 when they came under intense pressure in the 'Red Corridor' due to the concerted enforcement drives of both the Central and State security forces. Hence, the implementation of the measures mentioned above should be continued in whatever form deemed necessary to ensure that we do not provide a conducive atmosphere to the Naxals to recoup and raise their heads again in the areas which have become free from Naxal menace. Further, if the police or other authorities concerned feel that any new area or population is vulnerable to Naxal influence, they can consider implementing some of the interventions mentioned above in those areas.

* * * * *



File No. 18015/31/2013-NM-IV
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Naxal Management Division)

Room No. 25-B/1,
North Block, New Delhi,
Dated 6th January, 2014

To

District Collector/District Superintendent of Police
District 106 SRE District
(Liaison Attached)

Subject: Community Policing Programme for Naxal Affected Areas – regarding.

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the DO letter dated 05.12.2013 of Dr. M.K. Devarajan Member, Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission alongwith a copy of the project report on "Community Policing Programme for Naxalite Affected Areas".

2. It is requested that the suggestions made in the report may be considered for implementation at district level as may be found suitable. It is also informed that under the SRE Scheme of the MHA, each district can spend upto Rs. 10 lakh per year on Community Policing. Further, a sum of Rs. 5 lakh per year can be spent on Media and Publicity etc. These items can be creatively dovetailed to implement the suggestions in the enclosed document.

Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,


(Sanjay Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel. 2309 3461

Copy to: Dr. M.K. Devarajan, Member, Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission, SSO Building, Secretariat, Jaipur, Rajasthan - 302005- w.r.t. your D.O. letter No.54 dated 05.12.2013.

Amcho Bastar, Amcho Police*

The *Amcho Bastar, Amcho Police* (Our Bastar, Our Police) initiative is a community policing program launched by the police in 2017 in Bastar, which is one of the most Maoist-affected districts in India. The initiative aims to bridge the gap between the police and the tribal communities. It is based on a two-pronged strategy of ensuring rapid development in the region and improvement in the security ecosystem by strategic operational planning and deployment. WHAM (winning hearts and minds of the people) forms the core strategy of *Amcho Bastar, Amcho Police* (ABAP) program.

The initiative focuses on the following three key areas:

1. **Community outreach:** Police personnel are encouraged to interact with the tribal communities on a regular basis, attend their festivals and celebrations, and help them in solving their day-to-day problems.
2. **Capacity building:** Police personnel are given training on tribal culture and customs so that they can connect better with and understand the needs of the community.
3. **Rehabilitation of surrendered Maoists:** The police work with the other government departments concerned to rehabilitate surrendered Maoists and help them to reintegrate into society.

The initiative strives for creating synergy with the tribal population. The security forces make inroads into the LWE areas by making the tribal population their partners. In the initial phase, the forces conduct numerous operations in the LWE area and try to win over confidence of the people. After the gaining reasonable trust of the people, Civic Actions Programmes are conducted. The needs of the tribals are very simple and hence their wishes were given prominence while distributing various items during the civic action programmes.

Efforts were made to inspire the local tribals with the values of “*Vishwas, Vikas aur Suraksha*” (Trust, Development and Safety). For this purpose, **a Brand Bastar Police was created**. The brand was made so that the police could strike a chord with the local population who could mentally connect them with the Bastar Police even in its absence. After series of civic action programs in the area and when the relations between the police and tribals improved, efforts were made to establish security camps in the affected areas. It was observed that the local populations which were earlier opposing such



camps, turned into supporters of these camps. The establishment of the camps instilled a sense confidence and security among the tribal population as the Naxals could no longer come into these villages freely even during the absence of the police. The camps led to the inflow of real-time intelligence which led to many successful encounters. This coupled with the aggressive pursuance of the surrender and rehabilitation policy led to the surrender of many active Naxal cadres. The surrendered Naxals were rehabilitated by providing them the benefits of the policy, viz., surrender incentive amount, vocational training, and placement in jobs available locally, and seed capital for starting SHGs and small businesses.

Vocational Training

Vocational training of the surrendered Naxals is a very important aspect of the Surrender & Rehabilitation Policy of Chhattisgarh Government. The imparting of training requires special skill-sets to understand the psychology of the surrendered Naxals and at the same time keep the security aspects in mind. To meet these conditions, **the Bastar Police donned the hat of the Vocational Training Provider (VTP). Bastar Police Line was registered as a VTP with the Skill Development Department.** Courses for training the surrendered cadres as Plumbers, Fitters, Masons, Electricians and Security Guards were conducted by the police department. The Reserve Inspector of the Police Line was the in-charge of these training courses. After successful completion of the training, placements were arranged for these surrendered Naxals. These trainings were also imparted to the other tribal youth who were affected by Naxal violence.

Bastar Ensures Safe Tourism by Community Policing (BESTCOP)

Chitrakoot waterfalls, Tirathgarh waterfalls, Kutumsar caves etc and the scenic beauty of Bastar give the district lot of potential for tourism. However, due to the lurking LWE threat and lack of necessary infrastructure for tourists' hospitality, not many tourists visit these places. The local youth were empowered by the police by giving them training about tourist hospitality and how to be tourist guides. They were encouraged to start home-stays for tourists and provide them the Bastar experience. Police personnel also were trained how to deal with tourists in a more friendly way and Tourist Help Desks were started at these spots. These measures increased the tourist traffic and the earnings of some of the local people.

**(The above note is an edited version of a detailed note submitted by Shri Arif H Sheikh, IGP, Raipur Range, and Chhattisgarh)*



Gadchiroli Police Dadalora Khidki- Mava Hakka tha Khidki
(Gadchiroli Police Brother's Window- Window to My Rights)*

Gadchiroli which borders Chhattisgarh and Telangana has been a hotbed of LWE extremism since 1980s and MHA considers it still is among the worst affected districts. Since 2009, in Gadchiroli, 126 policemen and 248 civilians have died of Naxal violence.

Gadchiroli police has to fight a dual battle – first the operations to contain Naxal violence and the second to reduce the ever present mistrust of government agencies among the local population, especially in the remote villages. Naxals have been able to win over the local population and recruit cadres from among them by using false propaganda against the administration and due to the high unemployment rate, and the lack of job opportunities other than farming that provides inadequate sustenance.

Therefore, Gadchiroli Police, apart from conducting anti-Naxal operations, has been adopting a variety of methods to connect with the local populace, to get them the benefit of various government schemes, to improve their livelihood etc. Since only the police department had presence in the deep areas due to poor communication and the Naxalite threat, it took the lead by making all its 50 Armed Outposts (AOPs) in the inaccessible areas the focal point for these activities, coordinating with and bring together the various departments of the government under one roof to provide a single-window solution to the under-reached population.

The project '*Police Dadalora Khidki - Mava Hakka tha Khidki*' was conceptualized and implemented with its first focus on providing identity related documents to the tribal people, followed by getting their savings bank accounts opened. Thereafter, the police would focus on spreading awareness among the masses about the schemes from which they can benefit and ensure door step delivery of services. Skill development of the youth and creating employment opportunities are also major focus areas. These initiatives succeeded due to the cooperation and assistance of all the departments concerned like the district administration, Agriculture, Health, Tribal etc, and also of NGOs, civil society and many others.

The philosophy behind *Dadalora Khidki* consists of **4 Es**:

1. **First E: Expose**. Various pamphlets, videos, street plays, posters, banners etc exposed the hypocrisy of Naxal ideology whereby they forcefully keep the area underdeveloped and then blame the government for the low development indices.
2. **Second E: Enhancing** the relationship between the police and the public, by organizing *gram bhets*, *Maharashtra Krishi Darshan* etc, to foster trust among the tribal population as a by-product.
3. **Third E: Encouraging** the youth, students and women in particular to enjoy the fruits of opportunities available. Programs like mass job recruitment drives, vocational skilling programs, typing courses, etc were conducted throughout the district.
4. **Fourth E: Empowering** the citizenry through ensuring that the benefits of government schemes to which they are entitled are brought to them at their doorsteps.

Challenges that needed to be addressed:

The influence of the Naxal propaganda that the Indian state didn't care for the poor, and the fear of retaliation by Naxals resulted in the public not being able to avail themselves of the meager benefits to which they are entitled under the various government welfare schemes. Further, though most of them are free of cost, they involve some expenditure for stationery, documentation, travel costs etc which many of them could not afford. The absence or inadequate presence of government departments due to fear of Naxals and logistical issues further aggravated the dire situation. Lack of basic infrastructural amenities in the remote areas inhabited by the tribals, absence of basic services like internet connection, telephone connectivity and lack of means for sustainable livelihood etc was the major problems that needed to be addressed.

Implementation:

1. Gadchiroli police did their initial homework by visiting various government departments to collect and collate information regarding ongoing government schemes. Data pertaining to



benefits, eligibility criteria, nodal departments, cost of application etc was documented and made into sets of booklets which can be used to plan future projects and to sensitize the people. These reference booklets for government schemes, and publicity material were prepared in Marathi, Gondi, Madia, Telugu and other languages spoken in the district.

2. The work of the AOPs was sought to be institutionalized by issuing a series of SOPs for various tasks. Within each outpost, a separate team was constituted, headed by an SI along with other ranks, and a process was put in place to reward good performers.
3. The police enlisted a group of volunteers to assist it, based on the recommendations of AOPs, trained and motivated them, sensitized them about the government schemes and how various formalities are to be completed and then used them in the implementation of the scheme for filling up various forms and doing the follow up needed.
4. A pilot project was implemented in one village and based on the lessons learnt, checklists pertaining to office stationery, forms of the schemes, manpower requirements, and infrastructural amenities were prepared and circulated to all the 50 AOPs. The Gadchiroli Police Civic Action Cell monitored the implementation and ensured compliance of orders. During the implementation, the feedback received from village patrols (*gram-bhet*) and other relevant information were used to make suitable modifications required in particular areas.
5. In order to take such an initiative to the remote corners of the district where problems of connectivity is a major obstacle, technical innovations had to be leveraged for effective implementation. Large scale LAN/WAN connectivity developed over a period of time by Gadchiroli police acted as a backbone of the architecture which helped to connect even the remotest corners of the district with online networks enabling filling up of forms, checking latest amendments in schemes and following up on status of proposals. In order to adapt the programs to the needs of the local areas, geo-spatial softwares and database management tools were used to find prospective beneficiaries and to help in planning drives to target them.

Step-by-Step Approach Adopted by the Single Window

1. Prospective beneficiaries who approach the single window are asked about their background and, based on their entitlements, the team at the window informs them about the various welfare schemes for which they are eligible.
2. The team assists the beneficiaries in completing the application and documentation and they are dispatched online or offline by the team.
3. A separate team of the project doggedly pursues these applications with the department concerned and ensures that entitlements are received by the beneficiaries.
4. The same approach is taken during village visits (*Gram Bhets*) by filling up new forms, ensuring follow up regarding previous ones, and seeking out new beneficiaries.
5. Every month, a certain number of welfare schemes are earmarked to be taken up, like issue of licenses, providing job opportunities to the youth and any other help needed by the local people and special camps are organized for that.
6. The scheme was sought to be implemented as a minimal-cost initiative. The expenses for documentation and transportation of poor claimants are sourced from the Special Central Assistance funds available with Tehsildars and Project Officers. Certain schemes have in-built grants like distribution of seeds at 50% of the cost and such funds help the implementation of those programs.

Key Benefits to the Public and the Government

1. As a result of the concerted effort of the entire team of Gadchiroli police, much has been achieved in the short span of time. Till January, 2022, a total of 4,33,136 people were benefitted which includes:



GADCHIROLI POLICE

SUMMARY OF BENIFITS RECEIVED BY CITIZENS THROUGH POLICE DADALORA KHIDKI

Particulars	June/2023 Total Beneficiaries	January/2021 TO June/2023 Total Beneficiaries
Distrubution of CasteCertificates under 'Project Pragati'	658	17657
Various schemes under 'Project Vikas' (Bal Sangopan Yojna, Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojna, Shravanbal Yojna, Atal Divyang Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sanman Yojna)	3676	92267
Different types of certificates (Adhar Card, Ayushman Bharat Card, Pan Card, QRCode Card, Job Card, E-Shram Card, Driving License)	17591	278518
Gopinath Munde Farmers Accident Insurance Schemes	06	214
Vocational Training and Employment (Nursing Assistant, VLE, Business Development (Axis Bank), Driver Training & Licensing, Vegetable Cultivation, Fisheries, Candle Making Training, Poultry Farming, MSCIT Training)	129	9371
Police Pre- Recruitment Training	0	1632
Project Krushi Samrudhi (Distribution of agricultural seeds, fish seeds, fruit seedlings to farmers, krushi darshan trip etc.)	536	17964
Project Shakti (Three-wheeled bicycles for specially abled people, M R Kit, Stick, Sewing machines for unemployed girls and other equipments.)	12	2162
Other Projects (Divyang Mahamelava, Eye checkup under 'Operation Roshani' Health Checkup, Tribal mass marriage and etc.)	03	13351
Total	22,611	4,33,136



/gadchirolipolice

- Under the umbrella of *Dadalora Khidki*, youngsters, elderly, widows, persons with disabilities, farmers and those living in the remotest corners of the district have been connected in a gainful way by breaking the barriers of inaccessibility and ignorance and

exposing the Naxals' false propaganda that the government does not do anything for the most vulnerable people.

3. The scheme has been successful in improving the economic conditions of the poorest in the district by providing the youth with skills and jobs, farmers with seeds free or at concessional rates and providing job cards to the unemployed unskilled youth.
4. As an initiative to empower local farmers with supplementary income, farming of drumsticks, custard, papaya, etc was taken up by creating nurseries within the outpost premises and then saplings distributed free to farmers. Such projects were driven by *Dadalora Khidki* with the help of in-house knowledge of farming techniques and in coordination with the forest and agriculture departments.
5. Community funded projects like construction of canals, embankments, roads, houses, etc are being undertaken by *Dadalora Khidki* through mass participation and partnership between the police and public.
6. WhatsApp groups of youth placed in jobs have been formed to collect feedback from them.
7. Successful implementation has effectively neutralized the hostility generated by Naxals among the public who now see police outposts as friendly government offices and policemen as friends and guides.
8. To measure the impact, monthly scorecards are issued and displayed at all public forums. Similarly to recognize good performers, Community Police Officer of the month and year awards has been instituted.
9. After many years, the reported Naxal recruitment from Gadchiroli has been Zero for the year 2021.
10. A third party audit is underway to ensure credibility of the process and get feedback to further improve the systems.

Partners and stakeholders

While the main stakeholder group of *Police Dadalora Khidki* is the villagers living in the most inaccessible corners of Gadchiroli, and the lead role in implementation was played by the police personnel, the success of the scheme can be attributed to effective partnership with various governmental and non-governmental agencies. These include the district administration and other departments concerned including Zilla Parishad, agriculture, tribal, social welfare, skills, planning, health, women and child development, etc. Local *Dadalora Khidki* at the outposts partner with the local government agencies like Tribal Project Office, Tehsil Office, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat, SHG coordination agencies like UMED etc to enhance their reach and capacity to solve issues. Various non-governmental, semi-governmental as well as Central governmental agencies have also partnered in the implementation. NGOs and agencies like Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI), *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* (KVK), PARKSONS Institute (for Training Nursing Assistants), AIMS Institute (for training Security Guards), PRATHAM Educational Foundation (for various skills and jobs training), Rotary Club of Nagpur, etc continue to partner with *Dadalora Khidki* for various sub-projects. To open bank accounts and also to take up vocational training of youth, *Dadalora Khidki* partnered with various banks including the Bank of India, which under the lead bank scheme takes up skilling at its Gadchiroli RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institutes). Local representatives like village heads, members of various bodies etc took keen interest and leadership after the objectives of the program were explained to them during *Gram-bhets*. The enthusiastic participation of citizenry as a result of these measures has acted as a bulwark against the Naxal threats.

Dadalora Khidki program continues to grow through many sub-projects and follow up measures to further solve problems based on the feedback and demands from the beneficiaries. Many local representatives have come forward to work with the local administration to solve problems like lack of communication, roads and other basic services etc. In order to provide formal MS-CIT and other computer certification to the youth, free typing courses under the *Khidki* are being planned. Since the beneficiaries have started looking for new avenues for supplementing their income through non-farm work, with the help of other agencies, setting up of Self Help Groups

(SHGs) is being planned to produce and market local goods through *Dadalora Khidki*. Already, many existing producers have approached *Dadalora Khidki* to help them with marketing their goods in the nearby cities and metros. A sub-project to connect these groups through e-marketplace and other means is being undertaken through this single window scheme. To satisfy the increasing demand for more banking facilities, Village Level Banking Entrepreneurs, who can help villagers in accessing most basic banking facilities at the outposts itself, are being sought to be created.

Dadalora Khidki has received several national and international recognitions and awards including the International Association of Chiefs of Police Award for the Best Community Policing Initiative (Large Agency Award, 2022). This model conceived and implemented by Gadchiroli Police can be replicated in any Naxal affected as well as other disturbed or under developed areas.

*(*The above note is an edited version of a detailed note submitted by Shri Ankit Goel, then SP, Gadchiroli)*



**Implementation of Tribal Janamaithri Suraksha Project
(People-Friendly Policing in Tribal Areas) to Improve Internal
Security in the Tribal Areas of Kerala***

As mentioned in para 1.3 above, soon after the Naxalbari uprising in West Bengal in 1967, two police stations in North Kerala were attacked in quick succession by the Naxals – P. S. Thalassery in Kannur district on Nov 22, 1967 and P. S. Pulpally in Kozhikode district (now in Wayanad district) two days later . Though the Naxal activities were initially confined to the forest areas of the state having substantial tribal population, the Naxal ideology soon spread like a wildfire across the state, particularly among the young intelligentsia, and brutal killings of the landed gentry and holding of kangaroo courts became a common occurrence across the state. Through its effective counter measures, Kerala Police was able to wipe out the Naxal menace by the early 1980s. However, to their dismay, they found the Naxal threat reviving in the wooded fringes of some the state's northern districts, namely, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Wayanad and Kannur, particularly from various places near the tri-junction of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu from January, 2013. Ominously, their presence has been noticed more in the vicinity of tribal colonies, which became worrisome as and the tribals were their main targets for brainwashing and recruitment to the LWE cadres across the country. Further, the fact that LWE was under severe pressure in the 'red corridor' for the past few years due to the concerted enforcement measures by the Central and State forces there indicated the possibility of the Naxals shifting their focus to safer areas.

Though the living standards of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of Kerala are much better than that of most other states of the country, the members of these communities also had their own genuine grievances as the benefits of the various Central and State government schemes, for which they were entitled to, did not reach them fully due to administrative laxity, leakages and corruption. Hence, naturally, the Maoists targeted the tribal populations living in the remote areas and were comparatively more deprived. As in the other states, as a preliminary step, they started visiting these colonies, interacting with the tribals, understanding and empathizing with their problems and ultimately propagating their ideology and strategy as the



panacea for all their 'sufferings', both real and imagined. Maoists, by their articulate, passionate presentation, which carefully incorporates in-depth facts about the day to day lives of the *Adivasis*, magnify their problems and distort them to suit their interests, and highlight the alleged government apathy towards these problems, to convince them that the only alternative is to take up arms for a fight to the finish against a 'heartless' and 'apathetic' government that would otherwise preside over their doom. They often take classes to 'enlighten' the tribals about the 'atrocities' being committed on them and exhorting them to join their 'rightful' struggle against government and had also distributed pamphlets bearing propaganda against the government. Often the pamphlets and notices distributed by the Maoists were remarkably well presented, inspiring, and the distortions are smartly packaged, and that can move even a literate person to speak out against the government, not to mention the illiterate *Adivasis*. They also collected rice and other provisions from these tribal colonies as they moved along the forest areas.

Realizing that the conventional method of use of force against the Naxals would not yield the desired results, and would result in collateral damage further alienating the brain-washed tribal population, the police as well as the state government adopted a problem solving approach. It was decided to implement the '*Janamaithri Suraksha*' Project in the affected areas and the state government issued an order in 2013 appointing an ADGP as the Nodal Officer for its implementation.

Under the "*Janamaithri Policing*" that is being implemented across Kerala, the emphasis is on the level, frequency and quality of interaction between the police and the general public of that area. Each *Janamaithri* Beat Officer deputed in the tribal areas under the '*Tribal Janamaithri Project*' has to keep himself abreast of all the problems faced by the tribal colonies. They should be sensitive to the needs of the tribals and project the friendly and helpful attitude of the police. The people living in the tribal belt have a very emotional relationship with forests and its natural environs; they are not willing to abandon their centuries-old lifestyle and culture. So the developmental as well as welfare programmes and legislations meant for them have to be framed and implemented by keeping this aspect in mind. The officers connected with the welfare of tribes or coming in contact with



them should be closely monitored by the state so that no lacunae or scope for any misunderstanding occurs which might psychologically offend the tribal people and sow seeds of suspicion or apprehension in their minds.

The Beat Officers deputed for the Tribal *Janamaitri* Project should be capable of address the issues of the tribals through the competent authorities, or escalate them to their superior officers, if necessary. This might include contacting and working with the other departmental officials concerned. They should be seen to the tribes as being earnest in addressing their concerns and only then the tribals will trust them and share all their problems and issues with them and also start sharing any sensitive information, suspicious movements they observe etc. in the forests. The Beat Officers should muster all the departmental officials concerned, visit the tribal colonies and start a booth for the delivery of various services like opening bank accounts, doing medical checkup, issuing various certificates etc. The presence of the government officials of various departments was mandatory so that they can, after studying the problems of the tribals, take appropriate remedial measures.

To address the problem of protein deficiency among the primitive tribals of Nilambur in Malappuram district, lentils (*dal*) included in their weekly ration. Psychological issues were found rampant among them and special care was given to such issues. Health checkups and medical aid for many ailments like leprosy were also undertaken. In some hamlets, police completed projects for drinking water which were lying incomplete. Centers were started for coaching them for the recruitments by the Public Service Commission (PSC) and computer and internet facilities for students were arranged in the *Janamaithri Kendrams* located in the police stations. Many youth got PSC jobs/other jobs through such measures.

It's also not a secret that in tribal belts, alcoholism, drug abuse etc. are rampant and this becomes a reason for worry in such areas with high rate of school dropouts. School drop outs were regularly picked up by *Janamaithri* Beat officers and counseled. Student Police Cadet Projects were started in all MRSs (Model Residential Schools) which boosted the confidence of tribal children. The tribal people are educated about the consequences of such bad habits to wean them

away, which cannot be done overnight, and calls for persistence and sustained intervention on the part of Beat Officers along with the help of volunteers and tribal promoters etc.

The ADGP, who was appointed the Nodal Officer, also visited clusters of tribal hamlets in areas having concentration of tribal population. *Adalats* (Public Hearings) were conducted during such visits to redress the grievances of the tribal population. Various petitions submitted by the tribal people were indexed and presented to the departments concerned then and there, and a copy of each petition was kept by the police for follow up. District Collector, District Medical Officer, Head of Tribal Department and the district-level officers of all major departments like Irrigation, Agriculture, Electricity etc. also attended such meetings. Many of the problems were sorted out on the spot.

The issues that needed decision at the state-level were sorted out in the meetings presided over by the Chief Minister for the purpose. For instance a demand for a college in Attappadi, a major tribal area, was sanctioned in such a meeting.

Special drives for the recruitment of tribal youth to the Forest and Police Departments were done in the tribal areas after lowering the educational qualifications prescribed. Police men and women recruited through such drives are now working in the tribal areas as Beat Officers. These tribal beat officers act as a bridge between the government and the tribal population. This has helped to improve the trust of tribal people in the police and the government.

Along with this awareness programs on “What the Maoists done so far for tribal people” are organized. They are also enlightened about the chance of destruction of the present livelihood by the involvement of Maoists in their life. The tribals are made to understand that the Maoists are misusing them for their own political gains.

Government provided funds to the District Police Chiefs to run the Tribal *Janamaithri* Project. This project has such helped the state to curtail the Maoist threat in the tribal areas of Kerala.

*(*The above note is an edited version of a detailed note submitted by Dr. B. Sandhya, DGP Retired, Kerala)*



No. 18015/39/2017/ LW-E-1
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Left Wing Extremism Division)

Room No. 25-B/1,
North Block, New Delhi
Dated 23rd November, 2017

To

1. The Director General CRPF
2. The Director General BSF
3. The Director General ITBP
4. The Director General SSB

Sub: Revised Guidelines for Civic Action Programme in Left Wing Extremism affected areas under Umbrella Scheme of "Modernization of Police Forces for period 2017-18 to 2019-20.

Sir,

The undersigned is directed to inform that Revised Guidelines for Civic Action Programme for a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 in Left Wing Extremism affected areas have been approved by the Competent Authority in MHA. A copy of the same is enclosed herewith.

2. It is requested that the revised guidelines may be followed strictly for undertaking civic activities under CAP and compliance report may be sent to at the earliest.

Encl :- as above

Yours faithfully

(K.K.Jha)

Deputy Secretary(LWE), MHA
Telefax - 011-23093461

Copy for necessary action to: -

1. IG, (Ops) / IG (Adm), CRPF, BSF, ITBP & SSB
2. DIG (Ops-LWE), CRPF, BSF, ITBP & SSB
3. Deputy Commandant (Ops-LWE), CRPF, BSF, ITBP & SSB

Copy for information to: -

PPS to AS(LWE), PPS to JS(LWE), SA (LWE), Dir (LWE), Dir (LWEO) & DS (LWE)



GUIDELINES FOR 'CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME (CAP) IN LWE AFFECTED AREAS' UNDER THE UMBRELLA SCHEME OF "MODERNIZATION OF POLICE FORCES".

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is one of the most serious threats to the internal security of the country. At present, LWE insurgency is spread across the 106 districts of 10 States of the country viz. Andhra Pradesh (08), Bihar (22), Chhattisgarh (16), Jharkhand (21), Odisha (19), Maharashtra (04), Telangana (08), West Bengal (04), Madhya Pradesh (01) and Uttar Pradesh (03). Out of these, 35 districts in 7 States are the worst affected districts, which contribute more than 90% LWE violence in the country.

2. BACKGROUND:

2.1 The Government has prepared 'National Policy and Action Plan', which includes multi-pronged strategy of the Government, covering areas of Security, Development, Ensuring rights and entitlements of Tribals/local communities and better Perception management etc. It is seen that the Maoists have been misguiding and luring the innocent tribals/local population in LWE affected areas by their so called poor-friendly revolution through petty incentives or by following coercive strategy. Their false propaganda is targeted against the security forces and government administrative set up. They always try to keep the people away from the CAPFs deployed in the area. In absence of direct and frequent interaction between the Security Forces and the local people, it becomes difficult for the SFs to build confidence in the local population in Government set up.

2.2 Therefore, it was felt necessary that regular efforts should be made to project human face of the Security Forces before the local population and bridge their gaps by increasing direct interaction between SFs and local community. Therefore, this sub-Scheme has been continued as a components of the Umbrella Scheme, 'Modernization of Police Forces' for for a period of 3 years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20. This is a Central Sector Scheme.

2.3 The Civic Action Plan (CAP) is being implemented in LWE affected areas since 2010-11, as per the decision taken in the meeting of the CCS on 20.06.2010. Under the Scheme, funds are provided to CAPFs (CRPF, BSF, SSB, and ITBP) @ Rs. 3.00 lakh per Company (maximum) for



undertaking various civic activities for welfare of the local people residing in the remote LWE affected areas. Now the CCS has approved continuation of the Scheme up to 2019-20.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE INSTANT SCHEME: Main objectives of the Scheme are:

- (i) To increase direct interaction between CAPFs and local people to bridge the gaps between them.
- (ii) Project human face of the Security Forces before the local population by fulfilling some basic small needs of the individual or community.
- (iii) Counter the false propaganda of the Maoists against the Government Administration.
- (iv) To win the hearts and minds of the local population and keep them away from the captive of the LWE Cadres.

4. CIVIC ACTIVITIES FOR CAPFs

The following civic activities, as per requirement, can be taken up by the CAPFs in their deployment areas in the welfare of local people.

- Organizing of health camps, distribution of medical equipments /medicines and bearing cost of lab tests of the needy patients, being treated in these camps. Distribution of mosquito-nets in malaria endemic prone areas. Providing due help for bringing patients/pregnant women to the nearest Primary Health Centers/Hospitals.
- Human Resources Development by arranging vocational training, skill training relating to handicraft/cottage industries, pre-recruitment training, career counseling, coaching etc, for the youth and providing study material for the school children.
- Arranging good quality seeds, fertilizer, water harvesting structure, fruit bearing plants etc. and providing due assistance to the villagers for developing cooperative farms for piggery, goat rearing, poultry etc.
- Arranging for safe drinking water facilities, like installation of hand pumps and water tanks etc.
- Development of non-conventional energy sources and arranging for street lighting and solar lamps etc.



- Providing assistance to poor, old and handicapped people for repairing of their roofs etc., damaged during natural calamities.
- Developing sports facilities (other than civil works), providing sports related items to children and youth and conducting sports tournaments.
- Providing utensils, Transistors, umbrellas, clothes/blankets etc. to the poor and needy people.
- Showing of short films related to India's freedom movement; great leaders of India; culture of different regions; history of India; secularism; social evils-dowry, child marriage, sports; etc.

5. FUNDING PATTERN:

- (i) Funds will be released to the CAPFs (CRPF, BSF, SSB, and ITBP), deployed in LWE affected areas @ Rs. 3.00 lakh per Company (Maximum), after approval of the Competent Authority and concurrence of IFD, MHA.
- (ii) Release of funds will be subject to receipt of complete Utilization Certificates (UCs), properly audited by IAW, for the funds released in the previous year(s).
- (iii) CAPFs (HQs) will further distribute the funds to the Battalions /Companies, deployed in LWE affected area, within 15 days of receiving the funds.
- (iv) Entire fund need to be utilized during the same financial year.
- (v) Funds can also be released to CAPFs for undertaking Special Projects, if required and recommended by CAPFs in LWE affected districts. Special projects may include activities relating to 'skill development' and 'employment generation' for improving the living standard of the people in a particular most LWE affected district.

6. AUDIT OF WORKS AND EXPENDITURE

CAPFs will ensure that the expenditure incurred under the scheme must be properly audited by the Internal Audit Wing (IAW) and submit the Audit Report to MHA, along with Action Taken on the observations made by Audit Team.



388

4

MONITORING AND REPORTING

- The Coys will prepare activity-wise expenditure record and provide to the HQ for consolidation and onward transmission to MHA.
- All the Coys, need to maintain record of beneficiaries, along with their mobile nos. or Bank Account Numbers, and furnish the same to MHA with physical and financial progress reports through respective Head Quarters.
- Reports must be accompanied with good quality photographs of the activities.
- Utilization Certificates, properly audited by the IAW, need to be submitted to MHA at the earliest with impact assessment and feedback report of the programme.
- All the CAPFs will monitor the physical and financial progress of the Scheme and ensure that the report is reached to MHA on monthly basis by 5th of the next month.
- MHA will review and monitor the progress of the scheme at Central level and issue instructions, if required, for improvement in implementation of the Scheme.



Samples of propaganda materials used to counter LWE
propaganda

1. State – Chhattisgarh
District – Bastar





बस्तर चो आवाज

VOICE OF BASTAR

बस्तर की आवाज

बस्तर ता माटा



MAOIST MAFIA

हमें ठीक से पहचान लो।
हम कोई क्रांतिकारी नहीं हैं।
हम तो सिर्फ हत्यारों एवं लुटेरे हैं।

- Basava & Gang @ CPI (Maoist)

विगत 20 वर्षों में बस्तर क्षेत्र में माओवादियों की देन

- 1769 निर्दोष आदिवासियों की हत्या करना।
- 186 स्कूल एवं आश्रम भवनों को तोड़ना।
- 226 सड़क एवं पुल-पुलियों को क्षतिग्रस्त करना।
- 640 वाहन/मशीनों में आगजनी करना।

CONTRIBUTION OF MAOISTS TO BASTAR IN THE LAST 20 YEARS

- Brutal killing of 1769 innocent Tribal villagers
- Demolition of 186 Schools & student hostels
- Destruction of 226 roads/bridges/culverts
- Burning down 640 vehicles & machineries

अत्ता 20 वर्षना लोपा बस्तर क्षेत्र ते माओवादीर इतदु

- 1769 बाता पुनवा आदिवासीर किन ओकना।
- 186 स्कूल आलकेन आश्रम भवन किन कोटना।
- 226 रोड आलकेन पुल-पुलिया किन ध्वास्त कीयना।
- 640 गाड़ी/मशीन किन किस वाटी पोड़सना।

f bastarpolice

twitter bastar_police

instagram bastar_police

9479194000

बस्तर चो आवाज

VOICE OF BASTAR

बस्तर की आवाज

बस्तर ता माटा



f bastarpolice

twitter bastar_police

instagram bastar_police

9479194000



2. State – Jharkhand

Banners and Posters Display

पुलिस के साथ मिलकर गांवों की भी जान सांसत में, तीन दिनों में हुए दो आइडडी ब्लास्ट नक्सलियों की करतूत

नक्सलियों के लगाये पेशर बम की गुमला जंगल में आइडडी ब्लास्ट पछा चरा रहे युवक का पैर उड़ा

निर्दोष ग्रामीणों को बारूदी सुरंग लगाकर घायल करने वाले एवं मारने वाले माओवादियों का बहिष्कार करें।

गुमला जंगल में आइडडी ब्लास्ट पछा चरा रहे युवक का पैर उड़ा

एसपी लोहरदगा- 9431706218, एसपी गुमला- 9431706376
एसपी चतरा- 9431706359, एसपी लातेहार- 9431706262
एसपी पलामू- 9431706238, एसपी गढ़वा- 9431706281

नक्सलियों की करतूत

गुमला जंगल में आइडडी ब्लास्ट पछा चरा रहे युवक का पैर उड़ा

नक्सलियों के लगाये पेशर बम की गुमला जंगल में आइडडी ब्लास्ट पछा चरा रहे युवक का पैर उड़ा

झारखण्ड पुलिस हमेशा आपके साथ

आप खुद विचार कीजिये आप पुलिस के साथ हैं, या नक्सलियों के...

एसपी लोहरदगा- 9431706218, एसपी गुमला- 9431706376
एसपी चतरा- 9431706359, एसपी लातेहार- 9431706262
एसपी पलामू- 9431706238, एसपी गढ़वा- 9431706281

Banners and Posters Display

नक्सलियों का असली चेहरा

निर्दोष ग्रामीणों की कुरतापूर्वक हत्या करना।

क्रांति का ढोंग

हत्या एवं विनाश की करतूत

आपके विद्यालय, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों एवं सड़कों को विफोट कर उड़ाता।

हत्या एवं विनाश की करतूत

आपके विद्यालय, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों एवं सड़कों को विफोट कर उड़ाता।

ठीक से पहचानो ये क्रांतिकारी नहीं, हत्यारे, लुटेरे एवं आपके क्षेत्र के विकास के बाधक हैं।
निवेदक - पुलिस मुख्यालय, झारखण्ड, राँची।

ठीक से पहचानो ये क्रांतिकारी नहीं, हत्यारे, लुटेरे एवं आपके क्षेत्र के विकास के बाधक हैं।
निवेदक - पुलिस मुख्यालय, झारखण्ड, राँची।



3. State – Maharashtra

District – Gadchiroli

