



**Project Report
on
Community Policing Programme
for
Naxalite Affected Areas

(Project No.04/MM:02)**

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Govt. of India

‘Promoting Good Practices and Standards’



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Contents

Project Proposal: Community Policing Programme for Naxalite Affected Areas

Sl. No.	Description	Page
1.	Introduction	3-5
2.	Project objectives & Structure	5-7
	(a) Mission Statement	
	(b) Vision	
	(c) Components	
3.	Implementaion Strategy	7-8
4.	Activities at Vikas Kendras	8-9
5.	Activities at the Panchayat/VillageLevel	9
6.	Financial Implication& sponsors	10-11
7.	Monitoring	11
8.	Related Projects	11
9.	Ralated Initatives	11
10.	Work Plan	12
11.	Ann.I-Capital cost details	13
12.	Ann.II-Recurring exp. Details	14
13.	Ann.III Project: Assist	15-19
14.	Ann.IV Project: Prahari	20-24
15.	Ann.V -EGMM of AP	25-34
16.	Ann.VI-Experiment:Mee Kosam	35-38

Project Title: *Community Policing Programme for Naxalite Affected Areas*

1. Introduction

It is a well known fact that the Naxalite movement is continuing to persist in terms of spatial spread, intensity of violence, militarization and consolidation, ominous linkages with other subversive/secessionist groups and increased efforts to elicit mass support. The Naxalites operate in the vacuum created by absence of administrative and political institutions. They espouse the local demands and take advantage of the disenchantment prevalent among the exploited segments of the population and seek to offer an alternative system of governance that promises liberation of these segments from the clutches of ‘exploiter’ classes through the barrel of a gun.

The ground situation in the Naxal affected areas suggests that the local population has been completely denied the fruits of overall economic development. The natives feel that they are the real owners of the land, forests, lakes, rivers and all the natural resources which are so abundantly available around them, the intruding elements from outside have, over a period of time, systematically deprived them of the very same resources the locals perceive to be their own. The outsiders are mainly the government departments, (forest, mining, administration, police, etc) and private contractors (timber, forest produce, etc). The domination outsiders have makes the local people feel that they have become aliens in their own habitats.

This perception is the main reason for the all-round distrust of the locals who look at any outsider as an exploiter. The Naxalites have chosen this as a fertile breeding ground for inducting the exploited people into their cadres. Their thesis is that the local people can get back all their lands, forests, and other natural resources from the intruders by fighting out with the barrel of a gun.

The Naxalite have been, thus, in the business of sowing distrust among the local people for a long time now. The Naxalite movement subsists on the misguided and brainwashed local youth who are made to believe that the only way to get back the ground they lost to outsiders (like land, forest produce, power, etc) is by violent means.

While coming out with a policy to deal with the Naxal problem, the Union Home Ministry said that it was not a mere law and order problem. According to it, the emphasis has to be laid on security, development and public perception management, all in a very holistic manner. Special focus has to be on accelerated socio-economic development of the backward areas to restore people's faith and confidence in the government machinery. Mass media also needs to be extensively used to highlight the futility of Naxalite violence and loss of life and property caused by it.

On the developmental front, the Central Government provides financial assistance for 83 Naxal affected districts in the 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) & IAP (Integrated Action Plan).

For effectively dealing with the problem, the Central Government has already undertaken the task of modernization of State Police Forces. The Security Related Expenditure (SRE), a special scheme applicable to all the identified 83 Naxal affected districts in 9 States, has also been revised and the reimbursement under the scheme has been raised from 50 to 100 percent. New items like insurance scheme for

police personnel, **community policing**, rehabilitation of surrendered Naxalites, expenditure incurred on publicity to counter the propaganda of Naxalites, other security related items not covered under the Police Modernization Scheme, etc., are covered. Under the scheme, funds are released to the Naxal-affected States and to the Central Para Military Forces engaged in anti-Naxalite operations.

One key component of security strategy is strengthening intelligence set-up at the State level and pursuing effective and sustained intelligence driven police action against Naxalites. However, lack of operational intelligence or its delayed receipt, due to lack of trust between police and people, is a major handicap.

Police department is not the agency responsible for the genesis of the Naxalites problem. It is, however, the frontline organization which has to counter this menace and bear its brunt. Since, generally, they encounter only the police at the field level, the police become their enemy number one. On account of lack of proper direction, legacy of the past, excessive stress on traditional policing, lack of proactive measures, etc., there is ruthless retaliation to the police personnel. And thus, the police get more and more alienated from citizens of these areas.

Therefore, it is high time that our State police forces think of proactive strategies to deal with such problems. Community policing is one such strategy through which they can win the confidence of the local communities and this will also beef up intelligence collection.

2. Project Objectives & Structure

(a) Mission Statement

“Reaching out to the misguided brethren to win them back”

(b) Vision

“Developing a Community Policing strategy for the Naxalite affected areas with a view to prevent subversive elements misguiding and brainwashing the local population; weaning away the already subverted elements; and facilitating the provision of basic amenities and livelihood measures to the local youth.”

(c) Components

Towards this end, the project will consist of the undermentioned components:

- (i) Village Visits:** The police personnel will visit various affected villages, sit with the local people to understand their problems, and make attempts to resolve them in liaison with district administration. As far as finding solutions to the local problems are concerned, there will be an appropriate set of officers from relevant departments concerned that will be formed from time to time to sort them out. The solutions for the problems should, as far as possible, be dovetailed to the existing schemes that are available or ongoing in the district so that the solutions are expeditious and lasting.
- (ii) VikasKendras (Hubs):** It is proposed that development-cum-training centres will be established which would be the focal points from where a host of activities could be generated, sustained and coordinated. The main aim of establishing such *VikasKendras* is to help the willing local youth, including the women, to get gainful employment by imparting vocational and professional skills for which there is employment potential in the local/neighbouring areas. These *Kendras* can also help those enterprising youth who would be willing to avail themselves of some self-employment ventures on soft loan basis.

- (iii) **Community Outreach Programmes:**Regular medical camps, blood donation, adult literacy, tree plantation, shramdan, sports meets etc., for the local people and youth club will be organised through the intervention of the police personnel.
- (iv) **Providing Succour to the Victims of Naxalite Violence:**‘Project Assist’ has provision of providing financial assistance to the children rendered orphan or destitute in various communal, castes, ethnic or terrorist violence for their care, education and training. The project will be effectively adopted in the affected states, where the police act as facilitators as in Assam.

All the above steps will make the local people enjoy the fruits of overall economic development and remove their sense of insufficiency and alienation. Though some initiatives like Prahari in Assam (Ann.IV) and MeeKosam in Andhra Pradesh (Ann.VI) have yielded positive results, unfortunately, such experiments have not been replicated in the other affected areas.

3. Implementation Strategy

Winning Hearts and Minds (WHAM) Strategy

- a. The police personnel will go to the people, find from the local people what is afflicting them the most, find if a solution could be hammered out by consultation/consensus and then get it implemented through the District Administration and its various arms. This will be done by the members of the community joining hands with the police personnel. The police officers and men will have to be sensitised accordingly.
- b. The main focus in this project is to establish *VikasKendras* in identified central places, preferably in district headquarters of Naxalite affected areas. The main aim of establishing such *Kendras* is to help the willing local youth, including the women, to get gainful employment. These *Kendras* can also

help those enterprising youth who would be willing to avail themselves of some self-employment ventures on soft loan basis. The purpose is to create appropriate platforms that can act as forums for different community groups in the Naxalite affected areas to air their views and also give vent to the grievances. It will be in these hubs that the groups can/will have social, cultural and business interactions on topics as varied as the prevalent unemployment problem, lack of medical facilities, social inequities issues, usefulness or otherwise of the government schemes in vogue, transportation hitches, women's dilemmas, personal achievements of individuals in the communities, etc. These hubs will have both lodging and boarding facilities and would be run all days round the year.

- c.** Youth Clubs should be encouraged to be set up in all villages by involving the local willing and enthusiastic youngsters who, in addition to other activities to be organised by the Clubs, can be used to help the personnel in the hubs to identify proper people who could be given training there.
- d.** Initially, it is proposed that each affected district headquarters be given one Vikas Kendra in Phase-I under 12th five year plan (2012-17). In that case, there will be approximately a total of 83 Kendras to be constructed. In Phase-II the remaining Vikas Kendras will be covered. (at all sub-division level)
- e.** For providing succour to the victims of Naxalite violence it is proposed that all the Superintendents of Police of the affected districts be given awareness about all the schemes and programmes of the Centre and States concerned.
- f.** Impact studies should be compulsorily be made by independent outside agencies of repute for proper assessment on the running of the scheme and mid-course corrections, where required.

4. Activities at the *VikasKendras*

- a) Training/coaching of local unemployed literate youth to appear for recruitments of Central Police Forces, local police, army, other government departments, etc.
- b) The local youth and other eligible/willing people will be imparted professional skills to make them plumbers, masons, electricians, carpenters, etc. They can also be trained to work as private security guards, salespersons, drivers, cleaners, and mechanics, etc., to name just a few.
- c) Enthusiastic unemployed youth would be made to interact with local officials in various government/semi-government departments to make them fully aware of the available schemes sponsored by both the Central and the respective State Governments.
- d) At least twice in a year, the victims and survivors of Naxalite violence may be invited to the hubs. The problems/issues relating to victims' maintenance, survival and livelihood issues should be sorted out with the help of officials of Revenue, ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency), NGOs, Police and the other concerned officials.
- e) These centres can be used for running de-addiction camps for drugs, alcohol, etc. Awareness classes about the ill effects of sorcery, witchcraft, black magic etc., can be organised.
- f) Frequent student exchange programmes would be organized in which city school/college students would be able to interact and exchange their ideas and viewpoints with their counterparts in the Naxalite affected areas.

5. Activities at the Panchayat/Village level

- The police personnel will visit Panchayat in the villages, sit with the local people to know their problems, and make attempts to resolve them in liaison with district administration.
- Regular camps would be organised by the local expert doctors, registered medical practitioners, midwives, ANMs and others to create awareness of good health in the people as also to treat them for their general illnesses. A review of the reach of medical help to the remote villages/areas would be done.
- Involving youth in sports and athletics is a proven way of developing healthy bodies with right-thinking minds. Sports and games tournaments and events would be encouraged on a regular and large scale.
- Periodical meetings/interactions could be arranged for the women with the local self-help groups, NGOs, etc at the Panchayat.

6. Financial Implications and Sponsors

As far as the financial implications are concerned, the following is proposed:

1. **Vikas Kendras:** It is proposed that this project should be fully sponsored by the Central Government by providing 100 per cent capital as well as recurring expenditure.

Average one-time cost per Hub (Vikas Kendra) (non-recurring):

Rs. 0.85 Crores /-(rounded off)

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| a) Recurring expenditure | : | 35 lakh |
| b) Funds for C.P. activities per district | : | 18 Lakh. |

(@ 10,000 per P.S. for 15 P.S. per distt. i.e. 1.2X15) :

(a+b) : **53 Lakh**

(details at Ann.I and Ann.II)

2. **For the community outreach programmes:** These expenses would be met from the Rs 10,000 per month grant proposed for community policing per each Naxalite affected police station.
3. The Central Government (MHA) has identified a total number of 83 districts in 9 States as Naxal affected in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. All these districts are covered under the Central Government's Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme. Funds from this Scheme can be made available for the implementation of this project.

Calculation:

One-time Cost of Infrastructure: $83 \times 85,17,500 = 70,69,52,500$ say Rs.71crores

Annual Recurring Expenditure: $83 \times 53 = 43,99,00,000$ say Rs.44crores/yr.

In effect, it means that the total expenditure would be Rs. 71crores for the construction 83 hubs in the headquarters of all the affected districts. The annual recurring expenditure including funds for Community Policing activities per district @ 18 Lakh per annum for 83 hubs would be in the range of Rs.44 crores.

All this expenditure is proposed to be met with the funds provided by the Central Government. The annual recurring expenditure will also be granted by the Central Government. The State Governments will provide land for the projects. They will also be required to issue necessary executive instructions to the local police and other concerned departments regarding the implementation of this scheme and management of the centres so created.

It is also proposed that the above personnel be also approved by the respective State Governments on contractual basis for the running of the hubs on a day-to-day basis. However, the funds for the above staff may be provided by the Central Government in the initial five years of the scheme and the respective State Governments should be able to take over later.

7. Monitoring

NPM Directorate (BPR&D) and the Nodal Officers for the project appointed by the State concerned will monitor the project. So far as the issues that emerge during the village visits, their redressal will be monitored by the District Collectors..Field visits by Senior Officers will be done on need basis. The impact analysis and mid-course corrections will help to get the optimum results. The methodology for utilizing of funds shall be audited through Chartered Accountant as recommended by GOI and funds will also be transferred on Society mode.

8. Related Projects

1. Overarching Model for Police-Community Partnership

9. Related Initiatives

1. Employment Generation & Marketing Mission (EGMM) of AP.
2. Projects **ASSIST (AASHWAS){Ann. III}, SAHAYOG & PRAHARI{Ann.IV}**of Assam, and **Employment Generation and Marketing Mission** of A.P.{Ann.V}**and MeeKosam{Ann.VI}**.

10. Work Plan

1. Drafting of Government Orders (GOs) by end of 1st month
2. Issue of Advisory to States willing to adopt it by MHA, GOI from 2nd month
3. Issue of GOs by States/UTs by 3rd month
4. Sanction of Budgetary Provision by Government by 3rd month
5. Issue of detailed instructions by the DG and IGP of the States/UTs by 3rd month
6. Establish Support Homes in all semi-urban areas by 9th month
7. Implementation of strategies by the District SPs/SDOPs by 10th month

Teams consisting of the BPR&D's Mission Directorate and Micro Mission 2 will visit the affected States and sensitise the political leadership and the officers concerned about different aspects of this project.

Average one-time cost per Hub (Vikas Kendra)

Expenditure on construction of a 330 sq.mts building at CPWD rates:

Average one-time cost per Hub (Vikas Kendra)

Expenditure on construction of a 330 sq.mts building at CPWD rates:

a) (2,07,50x330)	=	68,47,500	
(2,07,50x330)	=	68,47,500	
[CPWD RCC rate for School:		8650	
+ 22.5 %	:	1946 (Electricity & Water)	
+ Quake Resistant	:	630	
+ Fire fighting: 750			
		<u>11976</u>	
+ 50% Cost index	:	5988	
		17964	
+ 5% Green Building	:	<u>898</u>	
		18862	
+ 10% Verandah Galleries etc	:	<u>1886</u>	
		<u>20748</u>	

Rounded off to: 20750

b) Furniture & Equipment : 7,20,000

c) Utensils & others : 4,00,000

d) Cost of vehicle (Bolero) : 5,50,000

Total : 85, 17,500/-
0.85 Crores /-(round off)

Recurring Expenditure (Revenue)**Average recurring expenses per annum at each Hub****A. Manpower**

Director of the Hub (DSP level)	20,000 pm*12	2,40,000
01 Inspector	15,000 pm*12	1,80,000
02 Sub Inspector	12,000 pm*12*2	2,88,000
02 Head Constable	10,000 pm*2*12	2,40,000
02 Constable	8,000 pm*2*12	1,92,000
01 Steno	8,000 pm*12	96,000
01 UDC	10,000 pm*12	1,20,000
01 LDC	8,000 pm*12	96,000
Mess in-charge	10,000 pm*12	1,20,000
Driver	8,000*12	96,000
Salary for hiring of 2 sweepers @ 150*365*2	150*365*2	1,09,500
Wages to cooking staff (2) & maintenance person (1) @ Rs 150 per person per day	3*150*365	1,64,250
Total (A)		19,41,750

B. Other expenses

Honorarium for trainers (30 sessions @ 500/- and 30 sessions @ 1000/- per session for 15 courses)		6,75,000
Diet @ Rs 75 per day per person	75 * 30 *300	5,73,750
Water, electricity and other overheads		1,20,000
Other miscellaneous contingencies (utilities, meetings etc.)		1,00,000
Fuel @ 200 ltrs per month	200*40*12	96,000
Total (B)		15,64,750

Total A+B= 35,06, 500 (Round off 35, 00,000*)

- i Recurring expenditure : 35 lakh*
- ii Funds for C.P. activities per district:
 (@ 10,000 per P.S. for 15 P.S. i.e. 1.2X15): 18 Lakh.
(i+ii) : 53 Lakh

PROJECT 'ASSIST'

Project Assist is the Flagship scheme of the Foundation which has provision of providing financial assistance to the children rendered orphan or destitute in various communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence for their care, education and training. (details of assisted children)



Assisted Children who have participated in the Flag Day Ceremony 2011

Part – A Details of the Project

i) Eligibility criteria

- A child becomes an orphan or destitute in the sense that either both the parents or the surviving parent or the main bread winner is killed or permanently incapacitated because of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence.
- The annual income of the victim's family does not exceed rupees one lakh.
- Child is not receiving any assistance on regular basis from any other source (one time financial assistance provided by state government /union territory administration for such victim is not considered as another source of assistance for this purpose).
- Assistance is admissible up to the age of 25 years. However, if a child remains for more than 3 consecutive years in a class he / she will not be eligible to get the assistance.

ii) Identification of eligible children

- District Committee under the District Magistrate/Collector or Deputy Commissioner, having members such as Superintendent of Police, District Social Welfare Officer, District Education Officer, District Child and Women Development Officer, identifies beneficiaries and verifies their eligibility.
- District Committee decides about the mode of assistance i.e. through child's own family, relative, educational institution, legal guardian, foster parents, children's home, etc.
- District Committee sends its recommendations to the Foundation in the prescribed form (Annexure- II).

iii) Scale of assistance

Class / Course	Amount
Upto Class XII	Rs. 1000/- p.m. per child
Graduation / Post Graduation	Rs. 1250/- p.m. per child
Professional courses viz Medical, Engineering & Management	Rs. 1500/- p.m. per child

iv) Sanction and remittance

- District Magistrate/Collector/ Deputy Commissioner opens a separate bank account under the name of "District Committee, National Foundation for Communal Harmony, District _____." Account is operated jointly by any two of the officers nominated by the District Magistrate/Collector viz. District Magistrate/Collector/ Deputy Commissioner, District Social Welfare Officer or the District Treasury Officer.
- Assistance is payable in advance annually in the first quarter of the academic year. This is credited to the account of the recipient maintained in a scheduled bank after due verification.

- In the month of April every year, concerned District Magistrate/Collector/ Deputy Commissioner shall send a report to the Foundation about position of funds sanctioned by the National Foundation for Communal Harmony under the Project Assist during the last financial year and funds available, if any, from earlier years in the following proforma.

Position of funds for the year ending -----						
Details of amount received from the Foundation for payment of assistance to children			Details of disbursement			Reasons for non-payments of balance amount
Letter No.	Date	Amount (Rs.)	Date of payment	Amount paid (Rs.)	Amount balance(Rs.)	

v) Recommendations for continuance of assistance

- District Magistrate/Collector/ Deputy Commissioner furnishes the following certificates to justify continuation of assistance within one month of the commencement of the next academic session every year. Fresh applications are not required and should not be sent with the proposal for renewal of assistance.
- a) Utilization certificate to the effect that the amount of financial assistance released till date under the Project Assist has been disbursed on _____(date to be mentioned) to the beneficiary;
 - b) the child for whom financial assistance now being recommended, is actually studying in an educational institution or is undergoing training for acquiring skills to better his/ her employment prospects. (Not applicable if the child is below 5 years of age); and

c) continuance of further financial assistance to the child beyond _____ (period to be mentioned) is considered essential and hence recommended.

- Current study certificate from the educational institution (specimen – A at Annexure II), photocopy of annual examination result card and current income certificate of the family issued by the Tehsildar (specimen – B at Annexure II). The income certificate once issued shall be valid for a period of three years. In case, any parent or guardian of the child gets a job during that period that should be declared voluntarily to the district authorities, who in turn would inform this to the Foundation immediately.
- Release of financial assistance is subject to furnishing of the above certificates / documents.

vi) Number of children getting assistance

- As on 31.03.2012, 11033 children were covered under Project Assist in 19 States and a union territory.
- A sum of Rs. 4.41 crore was released as assistance to 4234 children during 2011-12.
- Rs. 43.89 crore has been paid as assistance up to 31.03.2012.
- 323 fresh cases were approved and 3911 cases renewed for grant of assistance under Project Assist during 2011-12.

Part – B Collaboration with Nodal Agencies in some States

The Foundation collaborates with the following organisations:

i. *Aashwas*, a unit functioning under the Assam Police, is helping the Foundation in identifying child victims of militancy, terrorism or ethnic / communal violence in Assam who are being provided financial assistance by NFCH. Aashwas coordinates with all district authorities to help violence affected children to get timely assistance.

[Address: Aashwas, O/o Addl. DGP (TAP), Assam Police Headquarters, Ulubari, Guwahati - 781007 Phones: 0361 - 2453187]

ii. Council for Rehabilitation of Widows, Orphans, Handicapped and Old Persons, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir is working for victims of militancy. The council has been helping the Foundation in identifying child victims of terrorism in the State of Jammu & Kashmir by coordinating with district authorities.

[Address: Council for Rehabilitation of Widows, Orphans, Handicapped and Old Persons, Social Welfare Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar, J&K

Phone: 0191-2572320 (Jammu - May to October) 0194 - 2458928 (Srinagar - November to April)]

Project Prahari

An Assam Police Community Policing initiative for fight against militancy and social maladies through participatory development

In the remote and socially distanced villages, the apathetic attitudes by development agencies, weak resource base, low level of skills & literacy had created a widening gap between administrative machinery and the villagers. These problems have been accentuated by terrorist elements to their advantage due to the inhospitable and socially isolated terrain debilitating timely police response. These areas have witnessed mistrust and hostility to Law enforcing agencies by the local populace.

After making a critical and objective analysis of these areas and the problems of militancy, Assam Police initiated an approach of Community Policing named Project Prahari which would hit at the root cause of the social malady and terrorism so that the law enforcement agency could play a major role in preventing such incidents. . With the initial success at violence-hit Kokrajhar district, the Project Prahari, conceptualized and initiated in August, 2001, by Shri Kuladhar Saikia, IPS and the then DIG (Western Range), Assam, the project very soon spread to other villages after DGP, Assam Police declared it to be a state level police initiative. Villages which are terrorist prone and socially underprivileged are to be selected under this project.

The Project educates people to appreciate the fruits of empowerment, utilization of community potentials for socially meaningful purposes like creation and management of community assets, controlling violent crimes through peaceful means, building a common platform for people's resistance against the menace of militancy and social violence. The majority participation of womenfolk in the Community Management Groups in Prahari villages has provided a platform for freedom of expression to the voiceless villagers in development management. The jobless youth of the community have found avenues to canalize their potentials into meaningful and positive actions in the economically benefiting programs initiated by the joint efforts of Community Management Group and local police. This has closed the exodus of the youth to the terrorist groups which had been harping on the problem of poverty and unemployment to lure the local unemployed youth. The accessibility to scientific knowledge through literacy campaigns and development initiatives have been instrumental in removing the social prejudices like sorcery, black-magic and resultant criminal and violent activities. Frequent interactions and empathetic attitudes of the police towards the villagers have built the bridge of friendship, trust and confidence between the community and law enforcement machinery.

The environmental programs under this initiative have brought awareness about the ecologically balanced and environment friendly development. This initiative has also transformed the attitude of police towards the community resulting in people-friendly policing and the realization of its role as a stakeholder in the social development. Enhanced interactions among the members of community have resulted not only improved police-community interface but also mutual respect, trust and faith among the villagers themselves leading to reduction in social conflicts, militancy and it ensured safeguarding of community assets. Increase in income generation and the resultant prosperity has given a visible impact on the poverty related crimes. Several NGOs with impressive track records and willingness to serve in interior areas, along with social action groups, women organization, youth clubs, financial institution have been made partners in this initiative. They have been involved in capacity building of the villagers through training and knowledge dissemination. The existing community institutions and organizations had been the focal points for arousing people's interest and awareness for people driven development process. Social action groups along with the financial institutions have provided the umbrella of economic support. Police acts as a rallying point to different partners in development, acting as a catalyst and as a Change Agent.

Since its inception in August, 2001 more than 50 villages in the State have come under the cover of project Prahari. To ensure sustainability of the Project the management of the Project has been institutionalized by having a State level nodal officer to co-ordinate between the village level initiatives. A senior Assam Police official is made the Nodal Officer for the State and he is assisted by the Range Nodal Officer who are DIG ranges. The Superintendents of Police of different districts act as district Nodal Officer while the Officers In-charge of Police Stations of the Prahari Villages are the field level contact person for the project. The Community Management Groups with majority participation of women in the Prahari Villages prepare the action plan for development while different stake holders and other community partners assist in execution of the plan. The local police acts as a facilitator. Priority is given to local resources, development of traditional skills and community institutions. Experiences of villagers are disseminated through conventions/workshops on community policing and community development. As the Project takes into account local needs, aspirations and viability, it can be replicated in other areas. Emphasis is given to constant interaction between local police and the villagers.

Some of the direct and indirect benefits of the Project are as follows:

IMPACT ON CRIME SCENARIO

Besides tangible economic benefits the project has brought about a sea change in Police – Public interface. The Prahari villagers under Margherita Sub-division who had been victims of opium addiction were put in de addiction camps under supervision of experts and they were exposed to different means of economic activities to which they can fall back upon after de addiction. Awareness programs have been launched against social prejudices like

practice of Black magic and sorcery which have had significant impact on prevention of killings of innocent women in the name of “witches”.

Large number of veteran dacoits and deadly criminals have given up crimes in the Prahari village of Khagail and joined the Community Management Group after public acceptance. The Project has been successful in having a significant impact on the control of extremist violence. The unemployed and educated youth who had been lured away by the extremist organization to the path of violence and criminal activities have joined the main stream of community life after economic opportunities were created by the project. The psychological operations against insurgent groups have got a new boost by the good police-public interference. Awareness campaigns for preservation of environment have resulted in reduction of environment related crimes.

CREATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS AND COMMUNITY SECURITY MANAGEMENT

The local police has been playing the role of a catalytic agent in mobilizing the community members for construction and rebuilding of community assets and infrastructures which were destroyed by the violent activities of the terrorist organizations. Security of these common properties has been taken up by the community members:

- (i) Several bridges were constructed/ repaired by using the community resources available locally. One such effort was the construction of 200 ft. long motorable wooden bridge over river Kachua between Betbari and Charapara under Bongaigaon District providing vital link for children to reach school which was cut off at the time of monsoon as the only link was a single bamboo connecting the two banks of the river. This has also provided link for daily business activities between the villagers as well as Police forays into the in accessible area where extremists were active earlier.

Another bridge under taken at Nayakgaon was completed by mobilising resources from the community pool which allowed connectivity of several villages to district headquarter at Kokrajhar / Several such bridges were constructed/repared through community participation in Thaigaguri, Islampur etc.

- (ii) Canal: A long abandoned Longa canal at Serfanguri was redug and repaired by members of adjoining five villages namely Kolabari, Pub-Kolabari, Serfanguri and others. A length of 4.87 Kms was thus made operational providing irrigation water about 500 families, increasing their crop yield significantly. The Prahari Water User Committee formed with the villagers is the nodal agency for water management of this canal. Similar effort was duplicated successfully to bring several villages under irrigation under Sarupathar area of Golaghat District.

- (iii) Roads / Bundh: The adivasi villagers of Lauripara in Kokrajhar district constructed 1.5 Kms road linking them to the nearest town by which economic activity in the area enhanced. The traditional system of irrigation by constructing bundh was boosted in Chirukutu and Serfanguri area of Kokrajhar district by using appropriate technology through the Project.
- (iv) Repairing of School building / Construction of Community Centre :- The villagers under the Community Management Group in Prahari villages Constructed Community Centre as hub of Community discussion , decision making , entertainment and other economic activities by using Community resources and man power. In several villagers the dilapidated school buildings have been repaired and renovated.
- (v) Non-conventional energy sources: Solar lamps have been installed in Thaigaguri and Islampur villages Community Centre and efforts are on for spreading the same to private house and school.

OTHER ECONOMIC BENEFITS

The capacity building exercises through Extension officers of developmental agencies and banks have been successfully led to engagement of villagers in different economic crafts. For example, No. of villages in like Thaigaguri/ Islampur in Kokrajhar district and Deulkuchi in Kamrup villages have undertaken Community sericulture nurseries and weaving works.

In Dahsingimari (Dist.Golaghat) and Lauripara (Kokrajhar) villages have undertaken community fishery while in Betbari and Sarapara (under Bongaigaon district) Apiculture and Horticulture activities have become livelihood after being trained by the experts. Also from these two villages 12 youths were selected by UNIDO for training in Bamboo Craft. Unemployed youths in Lekhapani(Tinsukia Dist.) were trained in driving vehicles for earning livelihood.

The Project produced by the villagers are being sold through stalls at NEDFI hat, trade fairs etc, to fetch competitive prices. Team of experts from IIT Guwahati have visited some of the Prahari villages and exposed the villagers to modern and improved technology.

The initial success of the community policing initiative has received favourable response from other police forces in the country also. The document “Platform for Action: After 10 years” published by Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of Women and Child Welfare, Govt. of India and presented to UNO in 2005 has highlighted the achievement of the Project Prahari.

The letter of appreciation by the Hon’ble President of India on the performance of the Project has boosted the moral of the Assam Police. The officers of the department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pensions, Govt. of India had visited some of the Prahari villages in August, 2003 for documenting this Project as one of the good practices in governance. The SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad has documented the Project in “Compendium on good practices in Community Policing” for emulation in other states. The Project Prahari has thus emerged as a significant community policing initiative strengthening all efforts at the community’s involvement in deciding its security needs and also reorienting the policing at the cutting edge levels with command devolution.

Employment Generation and Marketing Mission (EGMM) of AP

VISION

Sustained elimination of poverty of underprivileged Rural Youth, with a focus on remote areas

MISSION

Employment/employability enhancement of BPL Rural Youth through market-driven training

OBJECTIVE

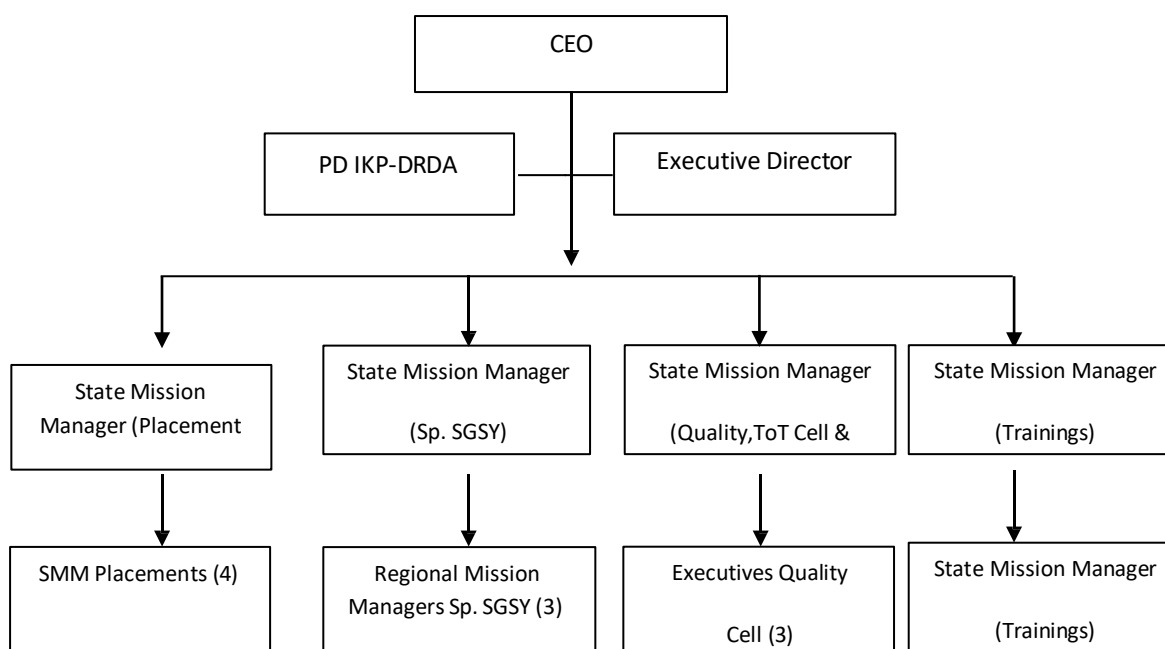
Articulated by the community One Job for every poor family.

One job to an underprivileged family takes the family out of poverty in a sustained manner

Employment Generation and Marketing Mission (EGMM) is a society set up by the Department of Rural Development of the Andhra Pradesh (AP) Government to provide employment to the rural unemployed youth. Set up five years back, EGMM has emerged as one of the largest Jobs mission working for the underprivileged youth. To date it has trained 2,26,909 and placed 75% of them in entry level corporate jobs. 45% are girls and 37% are SCs/ STs. The youth are from economically and socially underprivileged sections of the society. EGMM works in a public-private partnership mode with Government, companies and the rural communities as its stakeholders. The entire approach is a bottom-up approach, tailored to move the rural poor from the unorganized to the organized labor market.

The brand EGMM has been built by its innovative products developed like the country's first Grassroots level English, Soft Skills & Computers Academy, Textile Training Academy, and Security Academy. EGMM has also customized the trainings linked to new investments like Rural BPOs, SEZ's manufacturing units, etc. Companies that recruited large no. of youth from EGMM training centers:

1. In Retail Sector : More (Aditya Birla Group); Big Bazaar (Future's Group), Reliance Fresh; Heritage Fresh; ITC Choupal and Futures group
2. In Security Services: Raxa/G4 Securitas.
3. In Sales: Hindustan Unilever; Reliance telecom; Tata Indicom; Vodafone; Airtel; Eenadu
4. Rural BPO: HDFC Bank
5. Manufacturing : Apache (Adidas Shoes)
6. Hospitality: Mc Donald, KFC, Pizza Corner, Cafe Coffee Day



Implementation Strategy

Stage 1: The processes involved in program implementation begin with collecting the data of unemployed youth which goes into a database. Identification of Unemployed youth is done systematically by a household survey done by team of trained community members. We have youth database of 9.5 lakh youth where in we have capture their Educational Qualification, Skill sets and Aspirations.

Stage 2: Market scan is done to understand the market scenario and to identify employment opportunities available. We also invite the companies to login online and place their requirement.

Stage 3: On the basis of market scan the sectors and courses with high employment potential are identified. The youth from the database will be identified after mapping their aspirations and qualification with the eligibility set by industry. This will be followed by counseling and admission of youth in EGMM training centers. The youth admitted will undergo trainings which are of 1-3 months.

Stage 4: At the end of training, companies come for campus recruitment. Youth placed in jobs are offered sensitive support like counseling, support money hostels identification in cities to prevent dropouts.

The rural and tribal poor youth who are from agricultural wage labourer families earning barely Rs.12000 per annum. The youth send home on average Rs.24000 per annum. This money is used to buy assets like TV, land; educating a younger sibling and to retire a high cost debt. Thus impact studies showed EGMM work takes families out of poverty in a sustained manner.

Strategic Alliances

EGMM is aiming at training and placing 126000 youth during 2010-11. For this to be achieved, either EGMM has to have machinery that can mobilize and help in the process or EGMM needs to partner with organizations having the required capabilities. EGMM has been doing well to increase its team size and at the same time working to link up with various organizations which have their core strengths among fractions of its target groups.

Mobilization: EGMM has training centers in almost all major mandals of districts. Though they are situated in the proximity it is very difficult to bring youth for trainings particularly girls and from tribal sections of the state. Thus, help of Women and child Welfare department and tribal welfare department of the Andhra Pradesh Government have been sought. These departments will help in mobilizing youth to the training centres.

Training centers: EGMM has set up training centers across the state and most of the training centers are setup in under-utilized and un-utilized Government buildings in order to optimize the available resources. Similarly in areas of high women trafficking where Andhra Pradesh Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation has centers called 'MahilaPranganams', and areas of tribal belt with 'Project Monitoring Resource Centre' buildings under control of Tribal Welfare department, centers have been setup in those areas with combined effort from EGMM and the respective department. Accommodation and security will be taken up by the respective department while trainings requirements are overseen by EGMM which also bears the expenditure for the whole program.

Conducting Trainings: Employment market is very volatile. To prepare youth as per the changing industry requirement EGMM customizes the training programs in consultation with the industry partners.

Knowledge Partners

EGMM has been constantly looking at finding new avenues, which can be of interest to youth. Of late most of the youth have been expressing their feedback at the end of trainings and also during survey conducted for the database. Keeping in view their aspirations and trying to match with the available opportunities, EGMM has come up with some initiatives with the help of partners like Dr. Reddy's Foundation (DRF) and IL & FS clusters development initiative.

The program in partnership with DRF is called 'Skilling Rural India' which focuses on provision of employment opportunities within the radius of 70 Km from the place of residence of the youth. The program in partnership with IL & FS is to design and develop a globally accredited skills school in SwamyRamanandaTirtha Rural Institute (SRTRI) where EGMM envisions the school to provide skill trainings for youth in various trades while trying to develop it like an academy and a model centre for vocational trainings in the world.

EGMM Training Programs

Introduction

English Work Readiness and computers (EWRC):

English Work Readiness and Computers (EWRC) is the flagship program of Employment Generation and Marketing Mission (EGMM). The course is of 90 day duration during which time the youth will be inducted through a module which is designed and developed by experts after thorough understanding of the rural youth and their aspirations. So far 20000 people have been trained and employed in entry level and supervisory level jobs in leading companies in service sector and retail industry.

Demand Vs Supply gap in the entry level labour market: While the market demands skills instead of degrees, youth are increasingly having degrees which do not match the required skills. Thus, in English Work Readiness at EGMM, emphasis is laid on developing the raw youth into a confident, energetic and positive thinking manpower who can work his way to become a dignified soldier part of the workforce. This comes from the back drop of India being projected the youngest nation by 2026. If India were to achieve economic superpower status by then, most of the young Indians should be willing to work. This course addresses the need and is considered the very important first step in the process of gearing up for the bigger challenge ahead.

Process/ Milestones of the course:

- Sensitizing and coordinating with the Community Based Organization (CBOs), Women and tribal welfare departments for mobilization of the most eligible underprivileged youth.
- Developing Database of all the unemployed youth from the Villages.
- Mobilize them for training based on database generated call letters.
- Establishing training centres
- Selection of Trainers
- Conducting ToT (Training of Trainers)
- Developing modules, diagnosis, study material, audio-visual aids, etc.
- Setting up the required infrastructure
- Training the selected candidates
- Regular diagnosis and quality control through quality team visits.
- Exposure visits to youth and search for jobs on their own to appreciate the value and importance of a job
- Placement to the candidates after successful completion of the training.
- Post placement support for sustainability on Job.
- Forming an Alumni Network with the youth successfully got jobs and sustained on that.

Sectors for placing youth: Based on the experience of placing youth, we have identified tertiary sector as a major focus area since services is witnessing a logarithmic growth. Industries which are recording phenomenal growth in this sector are

- Retail
- Pharmaceutical industry and health care
- Hospitality
- IT and enabled services

Key objectives of the program:

- To create robust model training centres with fully equipped audio-visual tools supported by special English software
- To develop English and Personality Skills among the rural unemployed youth.
- To create a comprehensive suite of skills delivery programmes to meet main industry needs.
- To develop and promote career pathways to support the recruitment of people in the entry levels.
- Ensuring employers' needs are met by good quality trained people with adequate skills and capable of meeting all the challenges for good performance.
- Develop and implement a sustainable employment model which is based on English, Work Readiness and Computer training.

Methodology followed: Adapting a unique training methodology is the USP of EWRC program. The methodology provides platform for an interactive and easy to learn manner. Methodology focuses widely on three major areas.

Basic Skills	Higher-Order thinking skills	Affective skills traits
1.Oral Communication (Speaking & Listening) 2.Reading, Understanding& Following Instructions 3.Basic Arithmetic 4.Writing	1. Problem solving 2. Learning skills 3. Creative, innovative thinking 4. Decision making	1. Initiative & Leadership 2. Working as a team 3. Adaptability 4. Enthusiasm, motivation 5. Personal presentation (Appropriate dressing & grooming) 6. Honesty & Reliability 7. Positive attitude towards work 8. Punctuality

Expected outcomes and impact: EWRC course is planned with an intention of setting up an example for quality conscious trainings which will lead to placements, in turn facilitating a poor family to come out of poverty through sustained monthly income.

1. 1 Job to a poor family brings the family out of poverty ❖ with this vision EGMM's efforts will help at least 10,000 families coming out of poverty through the successful implementation of this program.
2. Youth energies get channelized positively reducing social problems arising out of unemployment related unrest.
3. Youth acquire self confidence and self-esteem through dignified jobs.

4. Sustained income improves the quality of life of the family.
5. Triggers village economy growth in turn giving back the lost economy of village thus checking the negative impact of urbanisation.
6. Improve and sustain productivity and income-earning opportunities at work.
7. It serves to enhance their mobility in the labour market and offer the potential for increased career choices. By investing in their human resources, enterprises are able to improve productivity and compete more successfully in increasingly integrated economies.
- ii) Training Centers across the state - updated
8. iii) Major Recruiters-
9. In Retail Sector : More (Aditya Birla Group); Big Bazaar (Future Group), Reliance Fresh; Heritage Fresh; ITC Choupal and Futures group
10. In Security: Raxa/G4 Securitas.
11. In Sales: Hindustan Unilever; Reliance telecom; Tata Indicom; Vodafone; Airtel; Eenadu
12. Rural BPO: HDFC Bank
13. Manufacturing : Apache (Adidas Shoes)
14. Hospitality: Mc Donald, KFC, Pizza Corner, Cafe Coffee Day
- iv) Success Stories will be provided
- b) Other Trainings Single page
- i) Training Program
- ii) Description with Eligibility
- iii) Training Centers with Addresses

Textiles

Introduction:

Clothing is the basic necessity of any human being. The textile garment industry is the largest foreign exchange earner. It is also the Second largest employment provider next to agriculture. About 15 million people are employed in textile sector. Today, world over "Fashion and Garment Industries" is looked at as an Industry of future. No wonder, because, these industries opens up some of the Biggest Job opportunities for the new millennium especially for women sector. The current trend shows more and more opportunities for this sector in both domestic and export opportunities

Comparatively, the attention on export opportunities seems to be more. Ready made garment industry in India has a vast potential for growth. According to experts the Indian garment Industry is termed as a sleeping giant. Eighty percent of people employed in the Indian garment Industry are women. World wide the garment industry is the third largest employer of women, after Agriculture and Fishing Knitwear occupies a significant place in India's textile exports. Around 40-45% in terms of quantity is knitwear exports. Key centers of knitwear exports in India are Tirupur, Ludhiana, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Bangalore in the order their contribution to the over all exports. Tirupur contributes around 60% of knitwear exports from India

The Socio-Economic changes and the rapid growth of electronic media have resulted in the increased development of ready to wear garments. Being well dressed has become part of everyday life as it is one of the factors for enhancing the personality of a person and receiving appreciation in social life. This in turn has led to rapid industrialization and growth of fashionable garment manufacturing units. These manufacturing units employ well-trained manpower, which is aware of present fashion trends, quality expectation and modern techniques of garment manufacturing. Keeping this aspect in view the present demand in the market for variety garments the present curriculum of fashion and garment making has been developed so that the youth acquires training suited to the garment industries and related areas.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To train the youth to use modern industrial garment machinery
2. Ability to construct paper patterns
3. Develop the skill of designing fashionable garments
4. Create awareness for self employment in garment units

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- Understand, Analyze and apply principle and elements of design related to textiles fashion garments.
- Mobilize them for training based on database generated call letters.
- Know about different types of fabrics
- Use pattern making techniques and grading methods to create patterns
- Decide an economic way for cutting fabrics
- Understand and operate various machinery used in garment constructing
- Stitch and finish garments
- Quality assessment of garments
- To develop awareness of career opportunities in the garment industry
- Exposure visits to youth and search for jobs on their own to appreciate the value and importance of a job
- Placement to the candidates after successful completion of the training.
- Post placement support for sustainability on Job.
- Forming an Alumni Network with the youth successfully got jobs and sustained on that.

SKILLS:

1. Illustrate fashion figures skilfully
2. Design garment which are functional and decorative
3. Know to select appropriate fabrics suited to the design of the garment with special reference to colour, texture and design of the fabric
4. Operate industrial modern machines
5. Stitch and finish garments
6. Quality assessment
7. Finishing and packaging

Security

Security: EGMM has Security Training Centers in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh. The youth are trained on concepts relating to Spoken English for 15 days at the district level and on safety & security for 12 days at the state. The training module is developed in consultation with the leading & world renowned security agencies. After successful completion of the training, the trainees will get placed with a min salary of Rs. 6200/-

EGMM- Direct Placements:

Background

Direct Placement - Industry Understands Better is a new initiative of EGMM. Before universalising the concept EGMM has tested the model in different parts of the state i.e. Chittoor, Vishakapatnam, Karimnagar and Rangareddy. The results from all the regions are positive and encouraging. EGMM as part of its strategy for 2010-11 has decided to place 30000 youth through direct placements.

Concept:

Provide employment to the qualified youth equipped with skills preferred by the industry by bringing both youth and the employer on a common platform. The employer will select the youth and the youth accepts the job when the terms are mutually agreed upon.

Implementation Strategy: It is a three-staged process

Stage-1: Finalizing the employer

EGMM- HO and District teams will identify potential employers. Employers willing to recruit manpower from EGMM will register online. This online registration is an initial step. Once registered EGMM-HO will assess the company/ organisation on its credentials and once satisfied with the company EGMM will enter into an MoU with them. After signing the MoU the company can place the manpower requirement with all the details briefing about the nature of job, location of work, Salary structure etc online.

Stage-2: Selection of Youth

When the requirement is placed with the district, district teams will identify the youth from the existing database or through normal mobilisation process. The mobilisation will be followed by a screening and counselling phase, which is very crucial step. In the screening stage the youth who are mobilised will be assessed for the skills and qualifications required for the company and the youth meeting the criteria will be shortlisted for the final selection by the company. District team will conduct the screening. Effective screening will improve the selection rate in selection.

Stage-3: Induction

The youth selected in the final interview will undergo a 10 days induction program. The training centre which conducts the induction will act like a finishing school. These centres are maintained and run by the district teams. For this special trainers are appointed for every district. Though this ten days induction is compulsory there are exceptions that are to be decided on case to case basis. Youth selected for Companies which have facility to train their employees will undergo a 2 day orientation program before they report to the organisation.

When the youth are placed in the organisation the District teams have to collect the details of candidates reported and update the status in the EGMM software. After 15 days of youth reporting at the organisation district team has to conduct a post placement verification and address issues if any.

Strategic advantage:

This creates a win-Win situation as companies get access to the EGMM youth database to identify the right employee and the youth will get an opportunity to work in reputed organizations.

Sl.No	Partner Name	DownloadMoU
1	Sahithi Systems Pvt Ltd	
2	National Academy of Construction	
3	Skylark	
4	CMC Ltd	
5	Tally India Pvt Ltd	
6	Global College	
7	IIHM	
8	NIIT	
9	Satyam Computers	
10	Jeans Apparels	
11	Hyderabad Gems SEZ Ltd	
12	Ants and Partners	
13	Dr. Reddys Foundation	
14	DataPro	
15	Sri Ram Ednl. Society	
16	Apparel Retail Trainings & Jobs Solutions (ARTJS)	
17	Design Operations Pvt. Ltd.	
18	Windows Software Tech.	
19	Synchro Serve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	
20	OCFIT	
21	BIT Computers	
22	Redox Laboratories	
23	India Skills	

‘POLICE MEKOSAM’ (POLICE FOR YOU) AN EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNITY POLICING TO WIN OVER YOUTH FROM PARTICIPATION IN EXTREMIST/MAOIST VIOLENT ACTIVITIES IN ADILABAD DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH STATE OF INDIA ‘

This experiment was primarily undertaken to control left wing extremism of CPI (Maoist) group under leadership of the then Superintendent of Police of Adilabad Mr. Mahesh M. Bhagwat IPS. This experiment is the recipient of 2004 Community policing finalist award & special honour in homeland security category from International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), USA & ITT Industries Limited announced in IACP’s annual conference at Los Angeles, USA from 13th to 17th November, 2004

The Problem

Adilabad in North Telangana having 46% forest cover & 20% ST’s population was badly-hit-by-naxalism until recently. The People's War Group of naxalites currently known as CPI (Maoist) having control of the district and made it inaccessible, especially the remote villages to the police. The district was facing extreme poverty and was one of the most backward in the country. The people in the area used to feel that the government was uninterested in their progress. This resulted in tribals becoming antagonistic towards the government. Several landmines had been detonated by the naxalites in the area since 1989 & hundreds of member of security forces & civilian lost their life while crores of rupees were extorted by Maoist at the point of gun.

Solution

The Andhra Pradesh government tried to tackle the issue on two fronts with mission of fighting against crime & not criminals. Firstly through backward area development and rehabilitation of surrender Maoist & secondly taking stern action against law breakers.

The primary plan in this whole initiative was to make the community participation in development in remote areas with Police as facilitator while tackling extremism.

Reforms were inducted into policing and the police tried to project its human face in while discharging their duties. In Adilabad, the police department brought about rapid reforms and took up developmental programmes in rural areas under the name Police MeeKosam (police for you). The major reform in policing was to respect tribal customs and sentiments by the personnel through gestures like greetings like Ram Ram (like Hello) or by removing their shoes while entering the home of the tribals.

The series of developmental programmes were taken up in partnership with the district administration & civil societies.

Beginning 2001, the Adilabad police conducted gramasabhas (village meetings) in rural areas, mainly in extremist affected villages. Over 1,000 gramasabhas (interaction with villagers) were conducted which were attended by an estimated 1.25 lakh people. At the gram sabhas the police gave emphatic listening to rural people and identified problems by consulting them. The problems mainly discussed were poor Medicare, lack of proper supply of drinking water, irrigation, lack of roads and electricity in remote areas. The police also identified a general lack of awareness among the tribals about the world outside their immediate confines. The tribals had remained untouched by the developments taking elsewhere in the world.

Based on the findings at gram sabhas, the police and other departments concerned launched Police MeeKosam.(Police for you)

1) Under this banner over 110 free medical and health camps were conducted in villages mostly in inaccessible tribal villages. Over 1 lakh villagers were estimated to have been covered by the camps. There were also eye camps, which resulted in cataract operations on over 1300 near blind persons. 10 youth including six small children of Boath area received new life because the police organized costly heart surgeries for them at Care Hospital Hyderabad..

2) The police conducted jalayagnams (watershed development programme) and executed desiltation works in many irrigation and drinking water tanks across the district. Singaranicolleries&NeeruMeeruprogramme of Government were helpful in conducting this programme. The jalayagnams resulted in bringing more area under irrigation.

3) In Dedra village the Collector constructed a drinking water over head tank besides repairing scores of bore wells and open wells used as drinking water sources in many villages in the district which were identified through MekosamGramsabhas.

4) Road brought prosperity to Gangapur village. Roads were constructed wherever there was a dire need for it. For example, a 12 km.longGangapur road was laid with the help of the locals. Village Gangapur with population of 2500 is located in backwater of Kadam reservoir was cut off from the Mainstream due to lack of road network and extremists were exploiting them, taking advantage of their remoteness. Socially and economically also this village was suffering as they were not getting good prices for the agricultural products and the percentage of deaths due to snake bites and other communicable diseases were on high. For over 25 days, the police and tribals worked together.

This work earned the accolades of the BBC television and the former Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu, sanctioned Rs. 25 lakh for other roads to be constructed in the area. This road brought prosperity to village and in turn villagers revolted against the extremists on two occasions and snatched their weapons and handed them over to police. Gangapur's success story is a classic example of people's victory over extremist via community Policing.

5) Many villages were connected with power supply. Like in Dedra, Koutegaon, and Chorpally villages. New transformers were installed and power lines rigged to provide electricity to the villages.

6) To open channels of communication and development RTC bus services were initiated even in remote villages. For example, bus services were started in naxal infested villages of Agarguda from Bejjur. The villagers had seen an RTC bus plying on this route for the first time.

7) The police also organized mass marriages for 106 Gond tribal youth couples as at a function at Ichoda after several months of negotiations. The mass marriages helped the tribals in saving money and time as the traditional weddings extremely costly.

8) Under its Parivartanasadassuprogrammes (removal of attendance sheet of extremists and sympathizers) the police released from bondage the fringe extremists and militants. In order to win them over, 1000 militants and sympathizers of the People's War Group freed from their regular reporting to police station.

9) The tribal youths were taken on trips to Hyderabad and nearby places under the VignyanaViharaYatras (excursion tours). These excursions helped the youth to see the world outside their own and get back new ideas for their community.

10) The police organized sports and games for the youth. The idea was to keep the youth engaged in some productive activity and prevent them from joining the extremist movement.

11) 27 tribal organizations/associations were brought under one umbrella called AdivasiMahasabha by the police. This ensured unified efforts for tribal development.

12) Through programmes like JayamManade (victory is ours) new avenues opened to tribal youth for higher education and employment.

Evaluation

The Police MeeKosam initiative buttressed the point of view that extremism prospered wherever there was lack of development. Invariably, the areas of naxal influence remained poor. But by reaching out to the poor youth and earning their confidence certainly yielded the desired results.

One of the tangible results is that in the last three years naxalism has reduced by 80 per cent in the district. Of the 215 naxalites cadre strength at the beginning of 2001, only 25 odd remained active as on June, 2004. The rest were either surrendered or availed rehabilitation. The naxal units have come down in number from 17 to only three units or dalams and to only half a platoon from 2 platoons. There were no injuries to police personnel in a span of three years was major success.

A reverse revolutionary trend has begun in villages. In over 26 villages youth have openly revolted against extremist. In villages like Kadamba, Gangapur & Narsapur youth attacked on Maoist snatched their weapons & handed over to government.

The improvement of relations between tribal youth and police department in the district could be gauged by the fact that villagers approach police often to discuss their problems.

The Andhra Pradesh government conducted a survey in February 2003 in , which it is observed that the Adilabad police was the least corrupt in the state and was also found to be the least partisan towards the public. It scored a high of 74 marks for police public relations in that survey. The Adilabad police was also found to be more transparent and accountable.

On 14th July, 2004 during his Hyderabad visit the then Hon'ble President of India Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam has appreciated the efforts of the Adilabad community policing experiment for preventing extremism/ terrorism.

In year 2004 Police mekosam experiment got an international recognition through finalist award in community policing & special honor in homeland security category announced in International Association of Chief of police annual conference at Los Angeles, USA held from 13th to 17th, November 2004.

