

Central Government Aids Given to the State of Jharkhand to Fight against Naxalism

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Abstract- The authors in this paper discuss the growing population of Naxalites in the state of Jharkhand, and what role does the state and the center government is playing to curb the Naxalism. The paper talks about what all funding is given by the center government to the state in order to do so, and what all schemes the state is posing to control the growing population of Naxalism.

The methodologies used by the authors are Qualitative Research

What facilities are given to the armed forces to control the act of Naxalism? Are they providing sufficient amenities to the forces to control it? These are areas where this paper revolves around and gives a real picture of the current situation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Operation Green hunt was the name coined by the Indian media to describe the anti- Naxalites movements which were lead down by the government of India's paramilitary forces and the state forces against the Maoist. This movement was probably started in the month of November 2009 along with the five states in the Red corridor. The government of India never used the term Operation green hunt to describe it's anti- Naxalite movements. So there was a huge controversy going on at that time whether it is relevant to deploy Central Reserve Force (CRPF) in the state of Jharkhand, so after doing all the discussions with the Jharkhand Chief Minister Shibu Soren. Who was acting as the Chief Minister of Jharkhand at that particular time. In the year 2010 the Union Ministry had sent almost 1,200 CRPF personnel to Ranchi, and the total number of CRPF personnel by the end of the year was 7,000 in the state of Jharkhand. The battalion came from Assam and Tripura where it was deputed to fight with the rebel forces. According to the Daily mail by the end of the 2012, almost 100,000 paramilitary personnel were deployed by the government in its anti-Naxal operations from the CRPF, Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), and CoBRA. To take up fight with Maoists in their home land.¹

The government came up with new idea to set up **special commando forces** on the lines of **Greyhounds** in all Maoist-affected areas. The aim of the government was to provide money to the states to clone the Greyhounds in totality. So that they can take up fights with Maoist in their home land by inducting locals into these forces, who will be trained by the Army and ex-

Greyhounds commanders in jungle warfare. This proposal will soon be submitted to the Union cabinet for approval. On 30 May 2013, the Indian Air Force's Air Chief declared that apart from the currently operating MI-17 helicopters, the Indian Air Force is inducing a fleet of MI-17V5 helicopters to "provide full support to anti-Naxal operations."²

The Indian government took various initiatives to control the insurgency of maoist, and one of the initiatives was by creating Left-wing extremism (LWE) division. The LWE division was created on October 19, 2006 in the ministry the only motive of this division was to look into Naxals operations in a holistic manner. The LWE division only implements security related schemes and basically, focuses on capacity building in the LWE affected states. The division also monitors and works as a vigilant and keeps checks on every LWE situation and counter-measures being taken by the affected states. According to Govt. of India LWE affected states are Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are considered LWE affected areas although in varying degrees.

The role and functions of this division are very vast for instance it helps in development of central armed police forces in LWE affected States. It reimburses security related expenditure incurred by the LWE affected States and keeps monitoring the progress in regard to assistance to the State Governments to upgrade their Special Forces under the Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States. It provides assistance to the State Governments for construction/ strengthening of fortified police stations under the Scheme for Construction/ Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts. Provides funds to the CAPFs for Civic Action Programme in LWE affected areas. It also reviews the security situation in the LWE affected States and issuing advisories and alerts to the State Governments concerned. It also provides assistance to State Governments for creation of operational infrastructure and logistics required to combat LWE, and also helps in implementation of various development schemes, flagship programs and distribution of titles under the [Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers \(Recognition of Forest Rights\) Act, 2006, in LWE affected States.](#)³

² www.ipcs.org/article/naxalite-violence/naxal-violence-new-structures-and-old-woes-in-jharkhand-4093.html

³ www.gktoday.in/steps-taken-by-government-to-tackle-lwe

¹ www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/Assessment/2015/Jharkhand.htm

Some of the Important schemes for LWE affected areas which are given by the central government in order to uplift them are as follows.

- **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:** Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, funds are provided for meeting the recurring expenditure relating to insurance, training and operational needs of the security forces, rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the State Government concerned, community policing, security related infrastructure for village defence committees and publicity material.

Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS):The Scheme of Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States was commenced in 11th five-year plan from the financial year 2008-09 with an outlay of Rs. 500 crores to cater critical infrastructure gaps of Security forces which could not be covered under any other scheme. During the 11th Plan period (2008-09 to 2011-12) an amount of Rs. 460.00 crores were allocated of which Rs. 445.82 crores was released to the 9 LWE affected States for meeting out the objects related to requirements of mobility of the police/SFs by upgrading existing roads/tracks in inaccessible areas, measures to enhance security in respect of police stations/outposts located in vulnerable areas etc. The Scheme was extended to the 12th Five Year Plan period on 02.04.2013, with an outlay of Rs. 373 crores, comprising 280 crores (75%) as Central share and Rs. 93 crores (25%) as State share. Rs. 122.13 crores were released to the LWE affected States during the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 for up gradation of training infrastructure, weaponry, equipment and fill up critical infrastructure gap of Special Forces of the States. **The Scheme has been discontinued from Central assistance from the financial year 2015-16 as per recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission.**⁴

Unified Command in the States of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Odisha, which constituted of officers from the security establishment, besides civilian officers representing the civil administration and it will carry out carefully planned anti-LWE measures.

The command & control setup in the States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha has been re-structured and an IG from CRPF posted in each of these states to work in close coordination with IG (anti-Naxal operations) in the State. The Central Government has approved a new scheme to assist the State Governments for construction/strengthening of 400 fortified police stations.

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State Government concerned, community policing, security related infrastructure for village defence committees and Publicity material.

Scheme of Special Infrastructure: To cater to critical infrastructure gaps, this cannot be covered under the existing schemes. These relate to requirements of mobility for the police/security forces by upgrading existing roads tracks in inaccessible areas, providing secure camping grounds and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas, measures to enhance security in respect of police stations outposts located in vulnerable areas etc.

Road Requirement Plan for LWE areas: The Road Requirement Plan (RRP) Phase-I was approved in February, 2009 for improvement of road connectivity in 34 most LWE affected districts in 8 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The RRP-I envisages the development of 1126 km of National Highways and 4351 km of State Roads (total 5477 km), at a cost of Rs. 7300 crore. A length of 848 km has been built at an expenditure of Rs 1363 crores till 31st December 2011. The stretches for Phase-II of the Road Requirement Plan have been finalized by the Ministry of Home Affairs in August 2011, based on the priority indicated by the State Governments and is under consideration with the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.⁵

II. CONCLUSION

These are all the schemes, and plans which central government is giving to the state of Jharkhand in order to fight against the Naxalism. But the ground reality is something different and all these plans and schemes are not working with full efficacy only these schemes and plans lies on the paper. The condition is very pathetic in these areas police forces are not getting full support what central government is giving to the armed forces from top to bottom police forces are affected the most 1st their salary is low and they are not given equal treatment like armed forces. Now which police force I'm talking about in police forces also they are sub divisions like home guard forces. Whereas their salary is even lower than the police forces and even they don't have the proper training to deal with the Naxals. These forces are sent to deal with Naxals during election time or in any other situation. Now the situation gets worse after this when the prejudice starts taking place in terms of facilities. They don't have given proper equipment in order to survive in the forests and also they don't have any facilities given so that they can be in touch with their family after months and months they usually talk to their home through satellite phones and there is always a long queue for these guys and given limited amount of time to talk to their homes. In these forces, there is increasing rate of committing suicide due to mental depression or trauma which they have to face during that time and some dies due to brain fever which spreads through mosquito in these forests

⁴ www.ipcs.org/article/naxalite-violence/combating-maoism-lessons-from-jharkhand-4575.html

⁵ timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Maoists-claim-government-air-dropping-bombs-in-Jharkhand/articleshow/42830364.cms

areas. Now the biases start from here when the armed forces get air ambulances whereas these Home Guard forces are sent through vehicles eventually which take more time to reach hospitals in between many casualties happen due to lack of infrastructure and they die like wild animals and no one cares about it. Regarding armed personals also they don't have so much of facilities still they are using old choppers to go to these remote areas. These choppers are not well equipped with the modern technologies and become an easy target for the Naxals. What is the reason behind all this ill treatment which is going on in Jharkhand this is all because of our political leaders of Jharkhand who funds these Naxals groups for the sake of vote bank politics because in all theses remote areas of Jharkhand where Naxals are more dominating in nature and people are uneducated they benefit from it and party who pays them more that political party only wins from that place because they force

people to give their vote to that political party only otherwise they threaten them with various methods like by rapping their women's in their house or by killing. Even though with all lacuna which we have in our system police and armed forces are working well Naxals are getting strong retaliation from our armed forces which ultimately results that now from many districts of Jharkhand they are sent back and now they are in back foot because they lacking in modern technologies which are armed and police forces are equipped with and ransacking their places in order to capture their guns and ammunition.

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