

**Experience of Andhra Pradesh
in tackling
Left Wing Extremism**

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- **23 Districts**
- **8.5 crore population**
- **2,75,045 Sq Km Area**
- **1.02 lakh Police Force.**
- **1638 Police Stations**
- **4 Commissionerates** (Hyderabad, Cyberabad, Vijayawada, Vizag)
- **15 Armed Police Battalions.**

- **1967- Naxalbari movement led by Charu Majumdar and Kanu Sanyal in West Bengal**
- **1969- Srikakulam uprising in AP -Very violent - mass killing of landlords, occupation of land by tribal & peasants**
- **By 1971- AP Police neutralized it**
- **1975- imposition of Emergency- continuation of hardline policy**
- **1977- Lifting of Emergency & Elections**
- **1980- People's War Group (PWG) formed by Kondapalli Seetaramaiah**

- **PWG strictly followed the strategy of Guerilla warfare**
- **Grave Challenge to the Security Forces in AP**
- **Between 1980 to 1985- the party organisation was divided into a number of centers all over North Telangana and each center was looked after by an organiser who remained underground with a changed name or alias**

- **The attacks on landlords, corrupt lower level officers, excise and police officials endeared the PWG cadres to the people and gradually recruitment of cadres picked up**
- **In order to sustain the movement and carry on protracted People's War, the PWG systematically snatched the weapons from licence holders living in villages and towns**
- **By 1985, its cadres started attacking and killing the police personnel and snatching their weapons**

- **From the very beginning, the PWG has an agenda of militarisation to launch armed offensive against state forces**
- **As the landlords left villages and moved to towns and cities, the PWG gained strength in villages**
- **Enhancement of wages of agricultural labour, increasing the rates of tendu leave collection, reducing the rates of toddy, holding of praja courts to settle disputes in the villages, famine raids and trying to distribute fallow lands helped PWG cadres from 1980 to 1989 to have effective sway over Telangana.**

- **By 1989, the PWG learned the technique of using landmines to kill the police**
- **The deadly landmines killed several police officers and men and effectively restricted the police movements in the extremist areas.**
- **The PWG movement took a violent turn in late 80's and gathered momentum in 1990 after a change in the government policy**
- **Public meeting and dharnas were permitted leading to increased militancy in villages resulting in violence, arson, kidnapping, collection of huge funds and holding of praja courts**

- **1992- PWG was banned and pro-active anti-extremist policy led to decline in extremist offences till 1994**
- **1995- change of Govt in the State- let off in anti-extremist operations**
- **1995-96 PWG held many military camps in North Telangana and a military platoon was formed for the exclusive purpose of attacking the PSs and snatching weapons**

- **November 15, 1996- Sirpur (U) PS in Adilabad district was attacked- 13 policemen killed- 18 weapons looted**
- **January 8/9, 1997 – Karkagudem PS in Khammam district was attacked- 16 policemen killed- 33 weapons looted**
- **The morale of the AP Police was very low as not many police officers and men were willing to engage in anti-extremist operations**

- **Attacks on Police Stations and Police Officers were common**
- **During 2 years 1996-1997- 15 landmine blasts occurred – 98 Policemen lost there lives**
- **358 murders were committed**
- **Political leaders were threatened to resign and were coerced to organise massive dharnas, rallies on various issues.**
- **Extortions were rampant**
- **Government Servants were threatened/ obstructed**

- **Development works including construction of roads were obstructed**
- **Police Officers were reluctant to undertake anti-extremist work**
- **PWG Armed Squads called Dalams freely moved in the villages and plain areas**
- **Villagers liberally provided food, shelter and other logistics to Dalams**
- **Peoples representatives and Govt. Officials were scared to visit villages particularly remote ones**
- **PWG established its network in 19 districts**

Counter measures taken

- **Police Station defenses reviewed and strengthened**
 - **Vulnerable Police Stations in affected districts were identified by undertaking detailed review**
 - **Strengthening of PSs defenses -on a war footing**
 - **Roof-top sentries were posted with proper cover. Positions for opening fire, in case of attack, were demarcated**
 - **Generators were supplied along with bullet-proof vests to withstand attacks**
- **Construction of attack-proof PSs building and staff quarters were taken up on priority**

➤ **Training**

- **To effectively counter guerilla warfare tactics of the PWG, training in commando operations were organised for large no of Policemen with CPOs**
- **District Police personnel were trained by Greyhounds- an elite commando force raised by AP**
- **The Armed Police Bn (APSP) were given intense training in anti-insurgency operations**

- **The training module for all new entrants to AP Police - IPS Officer, DySP, Sub-inspector was changed**
- **All were given rigorous training by Greyhounds during which they accompanied Greyhounds active units for operations.**
- **The first posting of all IPS officers/DySP was made compulsory in Greyhounds so that they are equipped to take on PWG in their field postings, without fear.**

- **Greyhounds**
- **Intelligence**
- **Rewards**
- **Surrender-rehabilitation Policy**
- **Publicity- propaganda**

Extremist violence and anti-extremist work

Violence by Naxalites

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Murders	52	48	37	15	1
Police officers and men killed	11	4	34	-	-
Civilians killed	41	44	42	17	1
Total offences	221	138	96	62	7

Police initiative

No of exchanges of fire	101	49	28	13	1
No. of extremist killed	139	47	37	16	-
Weapons recovered	316	250	167	81	2
No of extremist arrested	763	1127	454	336	47
No of extremists surrendered	321	213	208	91	3

Formation of CPI (Maoist)

- PWG & MCC merged in 2004 to form the CPI (Maoist) commonly referred as Naxalites
- The Maoist are the most dominant and violent LWE group –accounting for more than 80% of the violence and the killings (Source: MHA Annual Report 2014-15)
- The CPI (Maoist) along with its formations and front organisations were banned in 2009 by Govt. of India under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (Source: MHA Annual Report 2014-15)

- The situation in AP, both in terms of incidents and casualties, has shown considerable improvement.
- The AP which, till 2003, was accounting for 30-35% of total LWE incidents and casualties in the country and thus remaining at the top, dropped to 3rd/4th level accounting for less than 10% in 2006 (Source: MHA Annual Report 2007-08)
- In 2014, the state of AP and Telangana accounted far less than 3% of total LWE incidents and casualties in the country (Source: MHA Annual Report 2014-15)

➤ The worst LWE affected States are

➤ Chhattisgarh

➤ Jharkhand

➤ Odisha

➤ Bihar

➤ The LWE problem also exists in certain pockets in the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal, AP, Madhya Pradesh and UP

CERTAIN FACTS ABOUT MAOIST

- Do not believe in Parliamentary Democracy.
- Believe in Marxist, Leninist and Maoist ideology of empowerment of the 'exploited' masses by waging a protracted armed struggle against the state and its instrument of operations
- Want to capture political power, by over throwing lawfully established Government, through protracted armed struggle and area wise seizure of power while building up bases in rural and remote areas which will be eventually transformed into guerrilla zones and later into liberated areas, which ultimately extend, surround and encircle urban centres of power.

➤ Professes Mao dictum that

“Power flows from the barrel of the gun”

- to set up (i) a strong united front of leftist groups in the country, (ii) a strong politico-military organisation by forming guerilla zones and (iii) a strong people’s army
- Though it tactically espouses ever conceivable grievance of the masses, every contradiction, conflict and inequality in Society- real or perceived, to swell its number and at times exploiting problems which are in variance with its professed ideology, it never deviates from its real aim in capturing power.

➤ Though Maoist have been able to confuse a number of intelligentsia and classes in the Society to make them believe it as a Socio-economic problem, social inequalities , poverty and lack of governance only help as a fertile ground for the growth of LWE.

“ ... if you know your enemies & know yourself, you can win a hundred battles without a single loss.

If you know only yourself, but not your opponent, you may win or may lose.

If you know neither yourself nor your enemy, you will always endanger yourself.”

-Sun Tzu in *the Art of War*

- **Knowing the strength & weaknesses of oneself & the opponent is crucial in winning a war or a game**
- **Unfortunately it appears that the Security Forces fighting the grave Maoist menace in India do not have basic knowledge about the strategies & tactics of the Maoists.**
- **That is precisely the reason why so many policemen lost their lives and still losing.**

- **It is not Maoist's strength that they have killed so many policemen but weakness or failure of security forces to learn their strategies and tactics & orient, mould and train accordingly.**
- **As long as lessons are not learnt from past experiences, the policemen and security forces will continue to grope in the dark.**
- **Understanding the guerrilla tactics of Maoists and strategic planning to counter it is the key to success.**

TRAINING BY GREYHOUNDS

- **In June 2000, Greyhound Regional Training Centre, Premavathipet, Hyderabad, was established to organize Anti-Extremist Tactics (AET) Course to police personnel of other States affected by Maoism, CPFMs, Greyhounds and Andhra Pradesh Police.**
- **Police personnel of different ranks (DySP, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, HC and PC) from 11 other States and Central Police Organizations (CRPF and CISF) are given Anti Extremist Tactics Courses.**

- **In addition 470 police personnel from Nepal have also been trained in the Anti Extremist Tactics Course of 12 weeks duration.**
- **2401 direct recruit IPS officers/Dy.SP/SIs from Andhra Pradesh from 1997 onwards have also been given training before posting to the field as per the policy decision of the Andhra Pradesh Police to train all new entrants to the State Police in AET course.**

YEAR WISE DETAIL OF DIRECT RECRUIT OFFICERS FROM AP TRAINED IN AET COURSE

Year	CIVIL	AR	APSP	TOTAL
1997	258	147	39	444
1998	50	-	-	50
1999	173	13	26	212
2000	5	71	138	214
2001	23	-	-	23
2003	205	126	38	369
2005	319	44	110	473
2008	388	106	122	616

**DETAILS OF OTHER STATE POLICE/CPMFs PERSONNEL
TRAINED AT GREYHOUNDS RTC, HYDERABAD
FROM 19-06-2000 ONWARDS**

S.N	Name of the State/Organization	Total
1	Bihar	466
2	Chattisgarh	194
3	Jharkhand	148
4	Karnataka	46
5	Madhya Pradesh	130
6	Maharashtra	246
7	Orissa	548
8	Tripura	50
9	Uttar Pradesh	138
10	Uttaranchal	82
11	West Bengal	98
12	CISF	32
13	CRPF	250
	TOTAL	2428