

## **CHAPTER-5**

### **5.0 SPATIAL PATTERN OF SEDITIOUS ACTIVITY**

In India, seditious activity is one of the major important troubles in present days. India, mainly 83 districts<sup>22</sup> of 6 states are affected by LWE activity. Such as Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and around areas of West Bengal have witnessed activities of the ‘Maoist’ group. 23 blocks of three districts – Bankura, Purulia, Paschim Medinipur affected by LWE activity. The group has tried to pay attention to it through committing several grisly murders and by triggering some explosions. They are involved in setting up ‘bases’ in the remote and relatively remote locales of West Bengal that border Bihar-Jharkhand. They seek a position in some other districts of the state as well. A section of the corporate media has also been encouraging them, by legitimizing the Maoists’ killing of local politicians, leaders and workers in districts like Bankura, Purulia, and Paschim Medinipur. This area is called Jungle Mahals. This underdevelopment area’s local illiterate people used to be Maoist cadre and this area was affected by Maoist violence & seditious activity.

The CPI (M-L)-formed after a long ideological debate in 1964, and a new Party programme was adopted. Sectarian and ultra-left adventurism trends arose in the ongoing struggle against reassessment and reformism. In those years, the entire country, specifically Bengal, saw mass anger against the anti-people policies of the ruling party. In particular, Bengal witnessed a massive wave of mass movements. The CPI (M-L)-People’s War and the Maoist Communist Centre, two groups of the Naxalite encouragement, came together on 21 September 2004 to form a new party, the CPI (Maoist). As with the two one-time residents, the Maoists are active in selected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, and Jharkhand. Because of the reticent style of their working, their political outlook and activities are largely unknown to the mass of the people. The name of the CPI (Maoist) has been related to violent acts and scattering terror. Going by their program and conceptual stand, the party is an extreme revolutionary suit. Anarchism can cause harm to the democratic struggle and Left movement.

The principal cause for this dramatic escalation is the rapid expansion of the Maoists in the State and their focused infiltration of the tribal movement in Lalgarh, as a result of which they have taken control of wide areas despite mounting pressure from the security forces. The

movement in Lalgarh snowballed after a failed assassination attempt targeting the Chief Minister and the Union Minister of Steel Shri Ram Vilas Paswan at nearby Salboni on November 2, 2008, and the clumsy police responses that followed. Unlike other States, the expanding Maoists way is confronted by the organized (and often armed) cadre of the ruling CPI(M) in West Bengal. In order to grip the area under their control, the extremists have neutralized the CPI(M) cadre base and terrorized the masses — tactics that explain a large number of Marxists and ‘sympathizers’ among the civilian fatalities in the state. According to available statistics, 425 people, including 328 civilians, 36 security forces personnel and 61 Maoists, including cadre of the Maoist-backed People’s Committee against Police Atrocities, were murdered in West Bengal in 2010 till December 26, as against 158 people, including 134 civilians, 15 security forces personnel and nine Maoists killed in the State in 2009.

West Bengal has now earned the dubious distinction of recording the highest Extremist-related fatalities in 2010, dislodging Chhattisgarh which had topped the list since 2006. The intervening years have seen an extraordinary rise in Extremist-related victims in West Bengal, from just six in 2005, through 24 in 2008, and up to 158 and 418 people, respectively, in 2009 and 2010. Significantly, the civilian casualty figure of 328, which includes 148 victims in the Gyaneswari Express derailment of May 28, is by far the highest among the Maoist-affected States for any past years, followed remotely by Chhattisgarh in 2006 with 189 civilian victims. In 2010, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand each recorded 71 civilian victims. Civilian victims in West Bengal have recorded a 145% increase over the elevated base level of 134 for 2009.

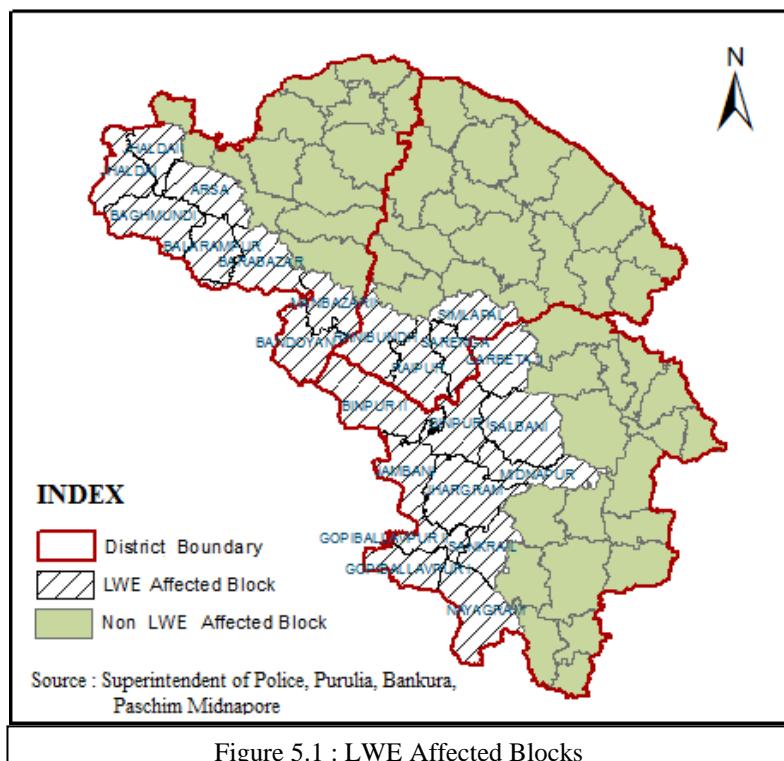


Figure 5.1 : LWE Affected Blocks

Security forces victims have also risen to 36 in 2010, from 15 in 2009, even as 61

extremists were killed, as against nine in 2009, reflecting increasing direct confrontation between the forces and the extremists. The State witnessed 14 major incidents (involving three or more casualties) through 2010. The extremists were also involved in at least 25 cases of landmine explosions, 18 incidents of arson, and two incidents of kidnapping. The extremists also implemented seven ‘swarming attacks’ involving a large number of their armed cadre in 2010, as against eight such attacks in 2009. On March 2, 2010, Venkateswar Reddy alias Telugu Dipak, another State Committee member, was arrested near Kolkata. Dipak was the suspected mastermind of the February 15 attack on the EFR camp at Sildah. Indeed, there seems to be an abrupt leadership vacuum among the Maoists in West Bengal with seven of the 11 State Committee members either behind bars or killed. At last, government was success joined force major successes scored by security forces in 2011, 24 November including the killing Maoist politburo member Koteswar Rao alias Kishanji at Barsole Burimar forest at Kapgari and normally stop the Extremist activity, and expecting that the pressure mounted by the security forces would prompt some extremists to lay down arms.

The State Government announced its new surrender policy on June 15. The ‘package’ followed the Union Government guidelines, with a special compensation of Rs 1,50,000, vocational training for three months, and Rs 2,000 in a monthly remuneration for each surrendering cadre. If arms were also surrendered, they would receive, in addition, Rs 15,000 for an AK-47 rifle, Rs 25,000 for a machine gun, and Rs 3,000 for a pistol or revolver. On June 17, West Bengal Director-General of Police Bhupinder Singh said, “We have received feelers that a number of people are willing to surrender.” By December 26, however, only five extremists had surrendered after the announcement of the ‘package’.

Despite these successes, however, there is little reason for any great hopefulness for The Chief Minister’s claim that the situation had been changed in the past three months. While not altogether incorrect, nevertheless glosses over the reality of continuing killings in the Jangalmahal area.

On the other hand, the extremists were connected to a vast and widening network of dishonest traders and businessmen. In Chhattisgarh and Orissa, the villagers have clashed repeatedly with the extremists who are involved in racketeering of forest resources including *tendu* leaves and *babui* fibers. Using the power of the gun to establish sway over villages and

villagers, the extremists have successfully become a source, not of inspiration but fear for the rural people. The shotgun justice of the extremists' mass courts is well predictable.

A running theme of the extremists could gain ground in Bengal because of lack of development. Each dastardly homicide committed by the extremists is being justified on the basis of 'lack of development. Many villages have been identified as very backward, 46 lakh people live in great poverty. The document also notes how unemployment has become a serious and disturbing issue. In rural areas, the number of landless goes on cumulative. The agricultural production has absent downhearted compared to the 1980s and the 1990s. The scheduled tribes and scheduled castes belong to the humblest sections of the people in rural areas. Malnourishment in rural areas is a worry. In 18 percent of the villages, the supply of potable water could not be arranged. The work of developing backward areas is being given additional stress. The development of education, health, and self-reliance has been given the shape and character of mass drives.

Involved in day-to-day activities of a developmental nature, the extremists are never willing to do this because of the nature of politics they cling fatuously to. They stand against developmental work, especially in the backward areas. They militate against the setting up of roads, water supply, health centers, and child education centers. They use explosives and guns to prevent improvement from up-to-date. They swim against the tide, isolated and alienated from the masses.

The extremists are a part of the social discontent generated by contemporary capitalism. The unrest is ideologically in favor of the status quo although, in its outer exposition, it spreads anti-status quo thoughts and concepts. In these times, adventurism, extreme right response based on nationality and religion groups, terrorist activities, and anarchism can perform in various forms. Dialectically, and ideologically, all this emanates from contemporary capitalism. Each of these phenomena shares a similar class basis. Rather than from the class-conscious struggles of the employed class, they emerge out of the petty bourgeois class pressures.

## **5.1 HOT SPOTS ANALYSIS:**

A GIS helps crime analysis in many techniques. The foremost use is to visualize crime occurrences. This allows law enforcement organizations to understand where crime is taking place as well as determine if there are any outlines. Areas of high crime density are

known as hot spots. Hot spot analysis is a valuable implement as it allows police to not only identify areas of high crime but also explore variables that are offensive crime patterns. For example, mapping drug arrests may show an increased density around locations that have public telephones. With this information, law enforcement agencies can be more efficient in their crime-fighting tactics from increasing patrols around such locations or by proactive measures by removing problematic public phones that persistently attract drug transactions.

Spatial information on last ten years (2001-2012) extremist movements were collected from daily newspapers and their respective websites; crime records from the office of the Superintendent of Police – Purulia, Bankura, Paschim Medinipur and primary survey in local political offices and forest villages. Data are plotted on

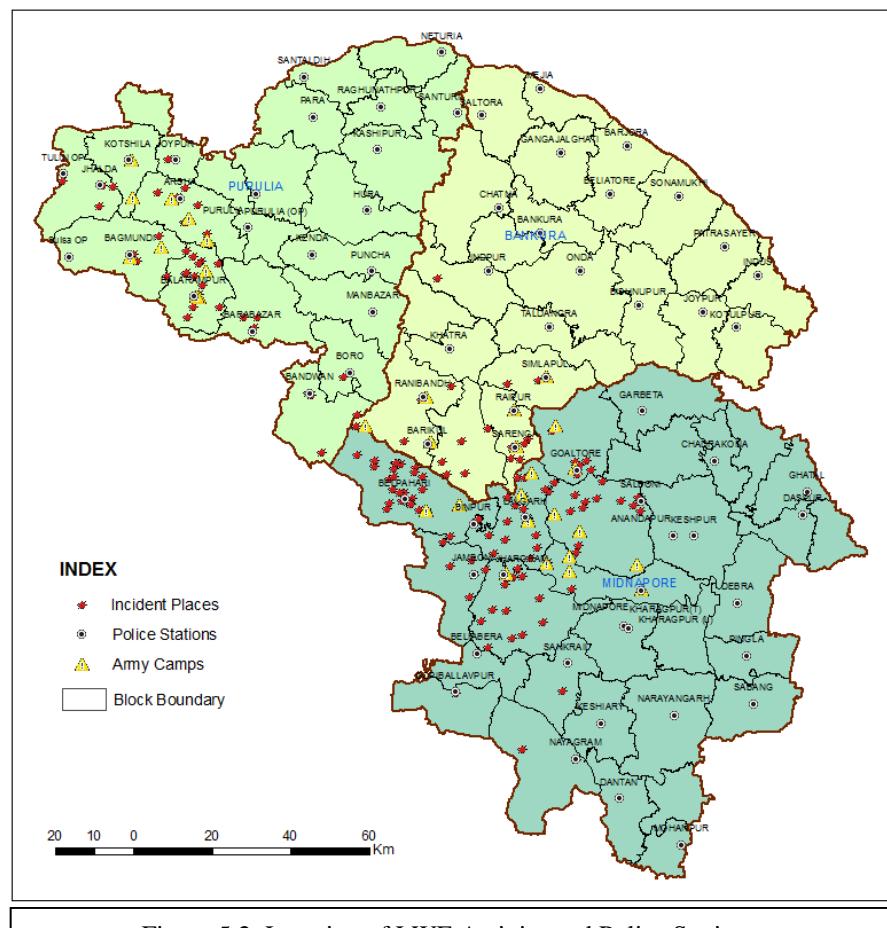


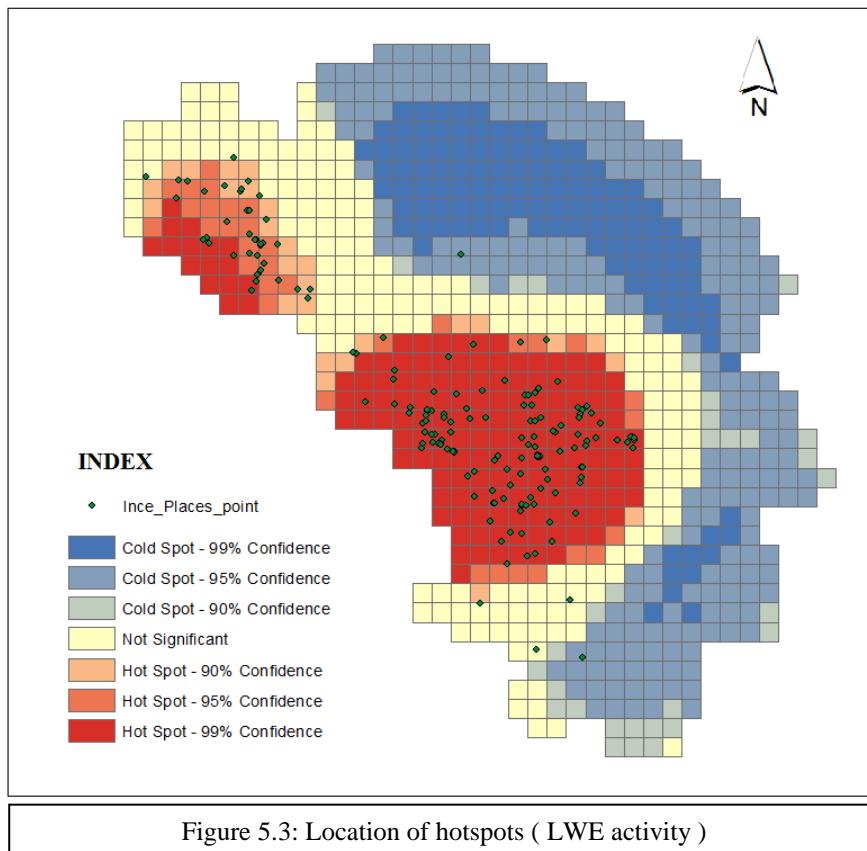
Figure 5.2: Location of LWE Activity and Police Stations

the base map as a point layer. Considering the spatial pattern of last ten years extremist movements (i.e. attacking police camps and police vehicles with grenades and landmines and conducting guerrilla warfare inside the forests; taking hostages and assassinating local political leaders in the dark; arson and blasting on railway tracks; abduction for ransom and running extortion racket etc.) mainly seven (7) hot spots are identified:

- 1) Balarampur Town, along the Purulia Chandil Road. Here all incidents occurred not far away from this main road and we can see a linear pattern of occurrences.
- 2) Ghatbera-Kerwa zone where seditious activities are clustered within three villages.

- 3) Ajodhya More, here most of the cases happened along the main road near Bagmundi town.
- 4) Binpur –II block Silda town and Belphari zone nearest border of the Jharkhand.
- 5) Jamboni block along Jharkhand state hotspots zone
- 6) Garbeta-III Lalgarh most affective extremists it is a large area cover by forest.
- 7) Jhargram forest cover village.

At least 27 blocks are affected by LWE in the study area. Large no of blocks are



Paschim Medinipur affected, blocks several Maoist attacked they are Jamboni block Binpur block, and Lalgarh area. Some extremist attacked are big incidents in Paschim Medinipur 15 February 2010. At least 24 SF personnel mostly belonging to the Eastern Frontier Rifles (EFR), were killed and several

others injured when a huge group of CPI-Maoist cadres attacked an SF camp at Silda in Paschim Medinipur. Before leaving, the Maoists robbed firearms and set the camp ablaze. 19 May 2010 four troopers of the CRPF and a deputy commandant were murdered over while another trooper was critically wounded when the CPI-Maoist cadres triggered a landmine explosion targeting the car they were traveling in near Lalgarh. 28 May 2010 At least 65 passengers were killed after suspected cadres of the CPI-Maoist triggered an explosion on railway track causing the derailment of 13 coaches of the Howrah-Kurla Lokmanya Tilak Gyaneshwari Super Deluxe Express between Khemasioli and Sardiya stations near Jhargram in About 150 others injured. The CPI-Maoist raided Sankrail Police Station and shot dead two Police officers and kidnapped the officer-in-charge of the Police Station on 20 October 2010. They also looted INR 923000 from a bank located nearby and many extremist attacked.

Jamboni Silda is no mobile network coverage such as Kapgari, Prihati, Belphari, Lalgarh, Goyaltore, Ghoarbetta, Salboni, Nayagram area under development lack of metal or non-metal road, police tyrannical lack of drinking water problem. Unemployed lack of a source of earnings, mostly affected by Paschim Medinipur, these issues occur these areas local people have involved the extremist activity and joined the seditious activity. The insurgent people demanded that sustained joint operations (against Maoists) by 35 companies of Central Reserve Police Force, six companies of Nagaland Police and 51 companies of State Police, the condition lift the Jungle Mahals.

It will help in fast information transfer and rapid action of law enforcement organizations. The active role of local administration (e.g. Gram Panchayet) is also solicited information of self-protection groups among the residents and involving them in antiterrorism campaigns. This time state government the anti-Maoist joint operations by West Bengal and Jharkhand have arisen on the following note, with security personnel destroying several militant camps and securing areas hitherto known as liberated zones. The strategy was to reclaim the “steep hilly terrain” struggling the border of two States (Purulia in West Bengal and East Singhbhum in Jharkhand) and to set up security camps along the frontier, the operations were on mainly in the bordering districts of Jharkhand. The West Bengal police were mounting vigil along the border to check Maoist infiltration.

Local intelligence network and coordination between the security forces were vital for the success of the actions, especially in West Bengal where extremists enjoyed considerable local support through their frontal organizations, and where incidents, akin to the Silda camp attack, had happened mainly because of the communication gap between the forces.

## **5.2    GEOGRAPHIC FACTOR OF SEDITIOUS ACTIVITY:**

Geographic profiling is a criminal investigative method that analyzes the locations of a connected series of crimes to regulate the most probable area of offender residence. Typically used in cases of serial murder (but also arson, bombing, robbery, and other crimes), the technique assistances police detectives prioritize information in large-scale major crime investigations that often involve hundreds or thousands of suspects and tips. Geographic profiling works on the premise that the position of a crime site can deliver the police with vital information. It assesses and calculates the offender's most likely place of residence, place of work, social venues and travel routes, etc.

The relevant geographic method is a computerized system known as Criminal Geographic Targeting (CGT). Put simply, spatial data i.e. data relating to time, distance and movement to and from the crime scenes are explored to produce a three-dimensional model known as a jeopardy surface. The jeopardy surface contains height and colour probability codes which when superimposed onto a map of the area in which the serial crimes have been committed give an indication of the probability of offender residence or place of work.

The Geographical Information System (GIS) enables the use of computers for important functions of operations and digitization of maps etc. Using satellite positioning, it is now possible, for all the participants on the battlefield to know where they are at all times. Add digital map products and position can be made meaningful in terms of the local topography. Research in modeling and simulation techniques can provide an excellent training tool to compensate for the cost-prohibitive classy modern day. It is multi-layered. Many layers of information about geographic features can be aggregated on a GIS map. Probable routes of LWE operation were detected by examining the pattern of occurrences of crime and relating them with the land use/land cover information. Location of police stations, police outposts, paramilitary camps and their influence area were also plotted on the base map to determine their positional accuracy and capability in combating seditious activities. Zones of the concentration of extremist incidents were used to predict likely sensitive points/areas (hotspots) and the causes of their vulnerability were analyzed from ‘Geographical Profiling of Crime’ (Figure 5.2) and ‘Proximity Analysis’ from security camps, motorable roads, and state borderline. Lastly, an action plan has been prepared on ecotourism infrastructure development, allocation and relocation of police outposts and paramilitary camps; and creation of self-protection groups to support local law enforcement agencies.

According to Police sources, while the security forces set up camps at strategic points in Purulia district and carried out occasional combing operations, the frontier areas of East Singhbhum district scarcely had any personnel, with police pickets located 40-50 km from the border. It helped extremists use the zone as a safe passage to escape to Jharkhand whenever the operations were intensified in West Bengal. “Currently the operations are taking place at the Kannaisara and Teenpahari hills in the Dalma range, which runs between the two States. The forces have come across two fortified Extremist training camps on the Bengal side, though no militant was found there. (The Hindu. Retrieved from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/>)

### 5.2.1. Terrain Evaluation:

Terrain evaluation is one of the geostrategic analysis of inaccessible characteristics and evaluation of security forces. Remote Sensing can help in collecting terrain information like engineering resources, trafficability, obstacles, visibility, camouflage, concealment potential, information on the camping ground, water supply source etc. The above information should be regularly updated for the military purposes in the required short time which cannot be possible by manual process. Military topographic maps are most essential for terrain evaluation.

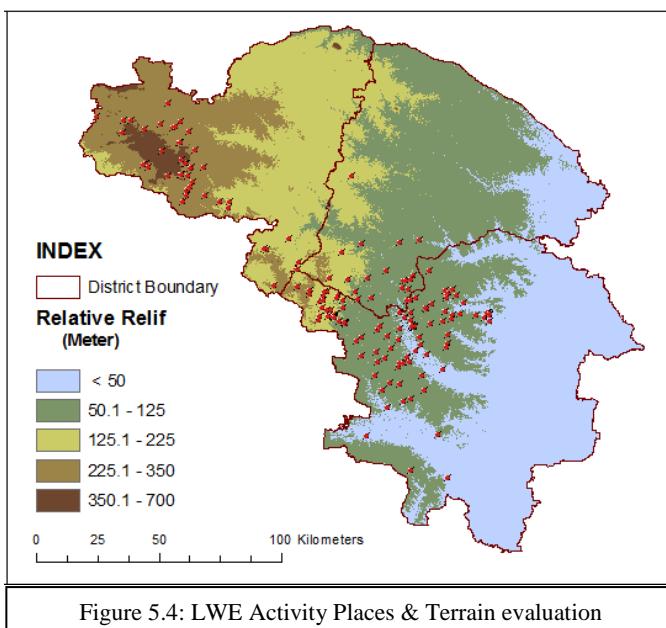


Figure 5.4: LWE Activity Places & Terrain evaluation

This area western part is high and southeast part lower, the western part average elevation undulating plain and hill tract. There are several low hills in south-west part an extension of Ranchi plateau of Chotonagpur region. The residual hills of Ajodhya are situated in the western part of the area with an average elevation of 600m. 300m contour line divides the study area into two parts the hills in the north

and the undulated rolling plain in the south. Structural hills are found encircling the plateau hills. Some of them are detached from the main highland and remain as Residual hills. Security forces don't easily move The hilly terrain and dense forest so this hilly terrain area is varying affective Extremist activity.

### 5.2.2 Natural Vegetation:

The Natural plant is very important for tourists attracted the natural forest of this Jungle Mahals area. The natural vegetation of the Jungle Mahals area is essentially arboreal. It has how wavered, been cleared and degraded or replaced by shrubs bushes meadow and cultivation fields to such an extent that this statement has little practical

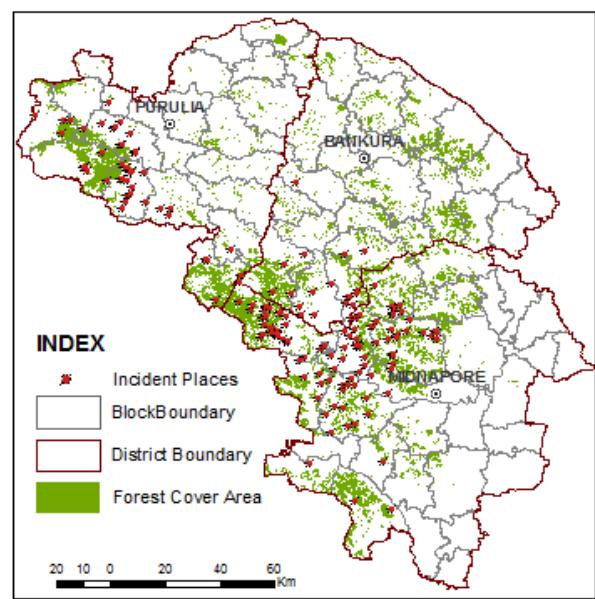


Figure 5.5: LWE Activity Places & Natural Vegetation

significance today. The Jungle Mahals a land of tropical Extremist deciduous forests (characterized by lofty buttressed trees rising to 40 meters to from the top canopy)

The area is covered largely (average 60%) with Sal of coppice and the rest is covered with plantation on, scrub jungles and bushes. These forests occur in disjointed patches of varying sizes and in many instances an island among cultivation fields and habitation. Plantation mostly includes Eucalyptus, Akashmoni, Bamboo and Kaju etc.

### 5.2.3 Transport Infrastructure:

While India is ranked high (304) in terms of road density per million populations,

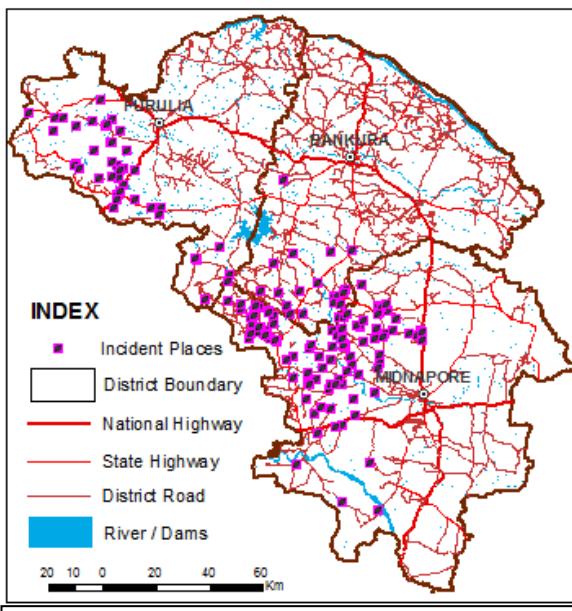


Figure 5.6: LWE Activity Places & Road Network

quality of roads is unsatisfactory especially in rural areas. In addition, there is a lack of feeder stations even on proper roads with not enough stops for pick up. India enjoys good quality rail infrastructure however, there is scope for state wise improvement. This area going on southeast ran railway Kharagpur division, Adra division is railway transport so railway very comfortable and safe journey. In addition, there exists a significant demand-

supply gap for railway tickets on major routes.

Surprisingly most of the incidents occurred within five km radius from the police camps and in some cases on the police camps. The borderline of Jharkhand State is not more than ten km from any part of these regions thus after operation escape is trouble-free. The government was “trying to improve the infrastructure as fast as possible. By way of consolidation the manpower and upgrading of the police ordinance and camps in the three affected districts of West Bengal to confront any surprise attack by extremists.

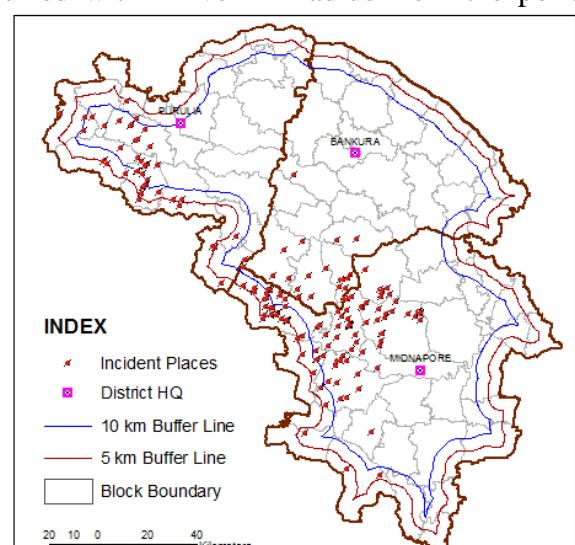


Figure 5.7: LWE Activity Places with Buffer (5km & 10km)

Cross-border forest tracks and gullies revealed from high-resolution IKONOS data (GCR-1.0m) closely matches with their routes of operations.

#### **5.2.4. LITERACY RATE**

Jungle Mahal is a tribal area and backward area of West Bengal in terms of economy and human development. The literacy rate is in this area 62.64% as per Census 2011. Purulia is one of the backward districts in India. An average literacy rate of Purulia<sup>19</sup> in 2011 was 64.48% compared to 55.57% of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 77.86% and 50.52% correspondingly. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 73.72% and 36.50%. The literacy rate of Bankura in 2011 was 70.26% compared to 63.44% of 2001, male and female literacy was 80.05% and 60.05 % respectively. This backward districts rural area average literacy rate 68.93% and urban area literacy rate 84.42%. The male literacy rate is for rural 79.10%, urban area 90.15%, female literacy rate for rural 58.31% and urban area 78.50 %. The average literacy rate of Paschim Medinipur in 2011 were 78.00 compared to 70.41 of 2001, gender wise, male and female literacy was 85.26% and 70.50%. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 81.28 and 59.11 in Paschim Medinipur District.

### **5.3 PROBABLE IMPACT OF SEDITIOUS ACTIVITY:**

The tourism industry is one of the world's successful economic sector and countries that have been benefiting from this industry have the same degree of economic growth. This is the most important aspect of it. Tourism economic management can maximize the interest and benefits of this industry and so can benefit this industry in areas which are disadvantaged from this industry directly or indirectly. Tourism additionally relies on and provides income to national infrastructures such as airports, rail systems, road networks, electric power systems, agricultural production, and water supply systems. On a more personal dimension, traveling provides individuals with the opportunity to escape temporarily from the humdrum of everyday life, to experience the novel or unknown and, possibly, to make a long-time 'dream come true'. 'Discovering the world' arguably figures amongst the top life goals for many people in developed countries. Consequently, the tourism sector as a whole seems to be fairly resilient to disruptions from economic downturns, political crises, extreme weather events, or even natural disasters (UNWTO press release 2006)

Recent time India's most internal significant problem is LWE activity India in 9 states. In West Bengal, three districts are Purulia, Paschim Medinipur and Bankura. This area is commonly backward regions. The seditious activity negative has impacts for the Jungle Mahals tourisms' economic stagnation of the country rely solely on tourism for income, environmental damage. This area mainly attracted Govt. sector, tourist cottage, security force, CRPF camp, etc. Being an economically backward area of jungle mahals the people of the area have to depend mainly on business, cultivation and small scale industry. Marginal tribal farmers were rendered homeless and were forced to spend nights in the forests or elsewhere to escape the extremists.

Due to drought-prone area cultivation is not good as well as other districts the alternative source of income for the local people tourism sector. Since 2008 to 2011 Extremist activities mostly increase in Jungle Mahals area. Those time Jungle Mahals tourisms sector largely affected. That time domestics or foreign tourist does not interest the Jungle Mahals natural beauty area (Fig. no 6.1), they should be choices at Digha, Sundarbans, Malda or Darjeeling. To prevent the developments of ecotourism, many government tourist bungalows were attacked in Kharajhor in Belphari forest, Banani forest bungalow at Jhargram, Matha forest office bungalow.

#### **5.4 EXISTING SECURITY RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE:**

Safety and security of tourists is the principal importance in any country as it majorly impacts the arrival of foreign tourists in the country. Domestic tourist movements are impacted in countries if tourists consider a threat to their safety and security. As per the World Economic Forum's T&T Competitiveness Report 2013, India holds special significance which has been ranked at a low level of 74 amongst 140 global economies

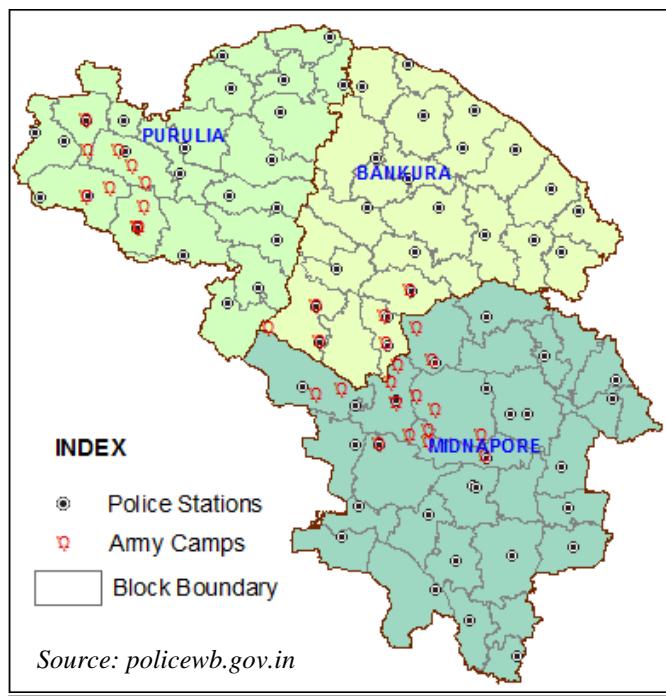


Figure 5.8: Existing Police Stations & Army Camps

on safety and security parameters.

The government has prepared concerted efforts towards increasing the safety and security of tourists in India. One of the primary actions in this direction includes setting up of special tourist police.

At present, there are seventy-four (74) Police Stations [in Purulia-23, Bankura-22, Paschim Medinipur-28] with some Traffic out Post / Check Post and thirty-one (31) army Camps in and around Jangal Mahal. [Source: [policewb.gov.in](http://policewb.gov.in)]

Table: 5.1 Paschim Medinipur district 4 Sub Divisions and 28 Police stations with 29 Blocks.

Midnapore Sub Division (Sadar)	Kotwali, Keshpur, Garbeta, Goaltore, Salboni & Anandapur PSs.
Kharagpur Sub Division	Kharagpur (Town), Kharagpur (Local), Narayangarh, Keshiary, Sabang, Pingla, Debra, Belda, Dantan and Mohanpur PSs.
Jhargram Sub Division	Jhargram, Jamboni, Binpur, Belpahari, Lalgarh, Gopiballavpur, Beliabera, Sankrail and Nayagram PSs.
Ghatal Sub Division	Ghatal, Chadrakona and Daspur PSs.

(up to Dec.2016)

Table: 5.2 Bankura district 3 Sub Divisions and 22 Police stations with 22 Blocks

Bankura Sub Division (Sadar)	Bankura, Beliatore, Barjora Chattna, Gangajalghati, Onda, Mejia, Saltora
Bishnupur Sub Division	Bishnupur, Patrasayer, Indus, Kotulpur, Joypur, Sonmukhi,
Khatra Sub Division	Khatra, Indpur, Barikul, Raipur, Ranibandh, Sarenga, Simlapal, Taldangra

(up to Dec.2016)

Table: 5.3 Purulia district 4 Zones and 24 Police stations with 21 Blocks

DY.SP (D&T) Zone	Purulia(T), Purulia (M), Joypur, Kotshila, Jhalda, Arsha, Women PS
DY.SP (HQ) Zone	Balarampur, Barabazar, Boro, Bandwan, Bagmundi
DY. SP (DEB) Zone	Hura, Kenda, Puncha, Manbazar
SDPO Zone	Adra, Neturia, Santuria, Santaldih, Para, Kashipur Raghunathpur, Raghunathpur Women.

(up to Dec.2016)

Table: 5.4 Existing Army Camps in Three Districts.

Paschim Medinipur	Pathar Kum-kumi, Pirakata, Changsole, Bhimpur, Lalghar, Goyaltore, Makli, Chandra, Dheruya, Dharmpur, Jhargram (Town), Ramghar, Kantapahari, Midnapore (Town), Sildha
Bankura	Ranibandh, Barikul, Sarenga, Raipur, Simlapal, Sarenokra
Purulia	Arsha, Ayadhya More, Ayadhya Hill, Balarampur, Balarampur P.S., Kotsila, Mudali, Murguma, Sirkabad, Urma.

Source: [policewb.gov.in](http://policewb.gov.in) (up to Dec.2016)