

## Surrender Policy for Naxalites & Ground Reality

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### Surrender Policy:

The Central Government has formulated a 100% Centrally funded Surrender and Rehabilitation Scheme, effective from April 1, 1998 to wean away the misguided youths who have strayed into the fold of militancy and now find themselves trapped there. "Initially rehabilitation policy has been implemented in Jammu and Kashmir, in North-east India and later that expanded to the Maoist affected states. The policy has been framed keeping in mind the specific geographical and social landscape to help those Maoists/Militants/rebellion who want to abjure violence, surrender and join the mainstream."<sup>18</sup> From 2005 the same policy were introduced for LWE states. Central government initiated many anti naxal policies including surrender and rehabilitation policy for Naxalites to shun the path of violence and join mainstream. The policy was implemented by Andhra Pradesh in the beginning which gave better result hence the policy adopted by all naxal affected states.

The policy was to be modified according to the socio, geographic background, local needs, and reliability by the concern states. Likewise, it has implemented in Maharashtra. This policy was for the specific tenors and modified time to time due to inflation, central government directions, practical experiences and other reasons which gave better options to divert Naxalites from naxal movement. Under the central government support, Maharashtra State brought his first Surrender and Rehabilitation policy on 29 August, 2005. The policy was more use full hence, it has got many extensions as on 2006 April 17, on 2007, on 2008, two extensions on 2010, then on 2011, on 2012, and also on 2013. Recently the revised policy passed on May 12, 2014. According to central government policy program, it is 100% reimbursement scheme for the states.

### 1. Objective Of Surrender Policy:

The motivation of surrender policy was to decline Naxalite or divert them from naxal movement. According to the government, the strength of naxal movement will be weakening and after a certain time, naxal movement will be eradicating through this policy. The view to weaning away misguided youth who have strayed into the fold of militancy and rehabilitating them in the mainstream. In the other words, these circumstances would be help for rural area development. Some objectives were describe by the government in surrender policy as fellow.<sup>1</sup> Completely stop the naxal movement and control the tactics of attracting local people toward them so to reduce human power. Provide attracting policy for Naxalites to surrender, surrendered Naxalites should be encouraged for living life as law binding responsible citizen in future. Benefits and gains after surrender should be taken care so anybody would not purposefully involve in naxal movement for enjoying benefited by showing involving in naxal movement.

The nature and working style were described with the objectives of the surrender policy. According to government resolution, Naxalite must be awarded according to their position in the Dalam. One single punishment (kefir) police should be declaring by considering crime of naxal against State, citizen and government. It is also directed that to think over withdrawn cases registered under article 321 of Indian penal Code (IPC) against surrendered Naxalites. In this policy government direct to take care against fraud surrendering or people shall not join naxal movement for getting surrender policy benefits. Through the surrender policy the crime cases were allow to withdrawn against Naxalite to attract them.

There are some limitations in the surrender policy because since 2004 the CPI-M joint with other naxal organisation hence specifically it is mention in the resolution under working style that<sup>2</sup>

- i. The policy will be applicable for Naxalites having name registering on the records of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.
- ii. The policy will be not applicable for sympathizer and informers.

- iii. The Naxalite will be eligible for surrender policy if, he will reveal the crime done by him, activities of Naxalites likewise working style of Dalams related to his working area, number of Dalam members and names, ammunitions', Dalam commander, deputy commander of Dalam likewise working area of Dalam etc. detail information before SP or same ranked officer. The CID of state must be present while asking information about his member of organisation, place of hiding, ammunition storage, training camps, shelter provider people, etc.
- iv. The oath will be compulsory in front of all people that, surrendered Naxalite will not go to naxalism or will not help naxalism by any ways against nation.
- v. Precaution will be taken of financial support giving to surrender Naxalites will be used only for fixed assets

SP will be authorized to decide eligibility of surrendering Naxalite. The first recommendation shall be given by Dy. SP in this regards. The SP will be final authority of recommendation for giving awards immediately to surrender Naxalite.

The above conditions were initiated after long experiences and also due to adverse effect of surrender police by which common people would not join naxal movement for attraction of awards. The authority of policy were given to district police SP because he is responsible against naxal activities and reporting's

Government announced attractive policy and amount for better response. It was revised time to time according to inflation and impress Naxalites as follow.

**Table: 6.8-** Naxal Surrender announcement chart according surrender policy 2005,<sup>3</sup>

Sr. no.	Subject	Position of naxal Member	Amount to be paid	Amount to be paid according to Revised surrender policy 2014
1	Village/Area Security party xzke@,jh;k j{k d ny)	Member	40,000	1,50,000
2	Local organisation Dalam LFkkfud la?kVu nye&,y vks ,l)	A) Commander	2,00,000	3,00,000
	Local guerrilla Dalam LFkkfud xqjhZyk nye &,y th ,l)	B) Deputy. commander	1,00,000	2,50,000
		C) Member	75,000	2,00,000
3	Platoon Dalam	A) Commander	-	4, 00,000
		B) Deputy. Comader	-	3,00,000
		C) Member	-	2,50,000
4	Company Dalam	A) Commander	-	5,00,000
		B) Deputy. Commander	-	3,50,000
5	Company Platoon	A) Commander	-	3,50,000
		B) Deputy. Commander	-	3,00,000
6	Company Dalam	Member	-	2,50,000
7	Combine additional support if group surrender	A) 4-9 naxal Member	2,00,000	4,00,000
		B) More than 10 naxal members	5,00,000	10,00,000
8	Joint additional Support if naxal surrender members are Husband-wife	---	50,000	1,50,000
9	Divisional Committee	A) Secretary	4-10 lack	8-10,00,000
		B) Member	4-10 lack	6,00,000
10	State Committee	A) Secretary	4-10 lack	12,00,000
		B) Member	4-10 lack	8,00,000
11	Special Zonal Committee	A) Secretary	4-10 lack	15,00,000

		B) Member	4-10 lack	10,00,000
12	Regional Bureau	Secretary/ Member	4-10 lack	16,00,000
13	Central Committee	Secretary/ Member	4-10 lack	18,00,000
14	Polite Bureau	Secretary/ Member	4-10 lack	20,00,000

**Source:** Government resolution no. NAX0913/p.k.423/Vi.Sha.1B, (Page No.3 & 4,) 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2014

In the above table there is financial awards were displayed which are not the only awards after surrender but the residential setup according to his will and addition money are given for gun or any other ammunition according to his level. The objectives of surrender policy are also for getting more and more warfare's from Naxalites.

The other financial awards were revised in the same resolution in 2014 as follow.

**Table: 6.9 - Awards for naxal Arms by the government of Maharashtra<sup>4</sup>**

Sr. No.	Arms	Amount according to revised Surrender policy	
		2005	2014
1	LMG/UMG/GPMG/Pika/RPG/ Sniper Rifal/Similer weapons	1,00,000	1,50,000
2	AK 47 / 57 / 74	50,000	1,00,000
3	Insas Rifle	-	1,00,000
4	SLR Rifle	-	90,000
5	30.06 Semi Auto Rifle	-	60,000
6	2 inch Mortar	-	75,000
7	303/315 Rifle	25,000	25,000
8	Stain Gun	75,000	75,000
9	Pistol/Revolver	25,000	50,000
10	12 bore with DBBL	15,000	20,000
11	12 bore with SBBL	10,000	15,000
12	8 MM rifle	-	15,000
13	Bharmar Majel load Gun)	-	5,000
14	Remote control devises	6,000	6,000
15	Rocket Loncher	-	35,000
16	Rockets	2000	2,000
17	Each- Grenade / Hand Grenade	-	1,000
18	Wireless set	2,000-6,000	5,000 to 25,000 according to his length capacity
19	I.E.G.	1,000	5,000
20	Blasting goods Per K.G)	2,000	4,000
21	Ammunition per quantity)	50 paise	50
22	Mines	-	3,000
23,	Satellite Phones	-	25,000
24	VHF/HF Communication Sets	-	10,000
25	Electronic detonators	-	100
26	Other detonators	-	50

**Source.** page no. 4 & 5, Government resolution no. NAX0913/p.k.423/Vi.Sha.1 B, 12 May, 2014 & Shanakar Bali, A. Mahanagar, newspaper- Article) dated- 16-9-2005.

The above chart shows the strength of naxal movement on the basis of their armed fares which are recognised by the government and want to be received with surrender. This information gives scope to imagine the type of war, going on within naxal and police. Naxal movement is well-equipped with modern warfare's compare to police. According to local people information and visit at naxal affected, Naxalite used vehicles like motor bikes and jeeps for traveling in their dominated area.

For the effectiveness of surrender policy, there is a condition that the arm must be in the running condition. The rates of the arms can be revised and modified by the IGP Nagpur after discussion with competent government authority. It is a positive part of Maharashtra government that the rates provided against guns and arm are more than central guidance for its better implementation. One another facility also described in the resolution for the security of surrender Naxalite that if he fills any threat, he can avail place of living at any town or place of his choice. He also can demand security if necessary and there is instruction given to the IPG to provide.

## **2. Facilities Under Rehabilitation Policy For Surrender Naxalite:**

Surrender amount was subject to attract Naxalites as anti naxal operation but their security & stability was the primary issue afterward, so that they will not turn towards naxalism again. In the revise surrender policy government concentrate more on the rehabilitation policy as his house in the different and his other income source for his livelihood as well as some other facilities.

### **i. House Or Land For House And Financial Support:**

Under this scheme government approved financial support for the house after surrender to Naxalites. Government especially mentioned that surrendered will get land for house and constructed house after his surrender and the place, village or town will be according to his choice as he will fill himself secured. Primarily government will see, whether he would get the house facility under any existing state or center government housing policy. But, if he is not suit under any existing housing policy, then he will get land and Rs. 1, 00,000 for construction by forest and revenue departments. Education:

Government grant the policy for providing free school education to surrendered or their children from 1<sup>st</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> class and the concern responsibility were given under education and sport department of state.

### **ii. Self-Employment:**

The Government has to take care of Naxalites after his surrender for his livelihood that he would not dissatisfaction after surrender. There are provisions for self-employment under various departments as follow.<sup>5</sup>

- a. The surrender Naxalites will get benefits of self-employment schemes under different state government policy for his livelihood in case they are illegible under any existing concern policies. Likewise district banks shall be providing them lone for above thing as well as they will receive subsidy under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swayam Rojgar policy.
- b. The surrender Naxalites will be consider, illegible for existing government services under the post of different departments, if he is primarily qualified.
- c. They will avail employment under Prime minister Employment policy, Seeds funding policy, Khadi Gram Udyog. The initiatives will be taken on priority to the above purpose for helping surrender Naxalites, through employment and self-employment department, social Justice Department and special supportive department, Gram Vikas and Jal Sandharan water Conservation) Departments.

## **3. Policy Implementation Mechanism:**

The government introduced a nice scheme and gave as much as they could. Along with this, they gave directions for effective mechanism of scheme implementation for its success. It described the committee of higher authorities as .<sup>6</sup>

Officer in charge	-	Committee Designation
Upper DIG Special Action)/	-	Surrender & rehabilitation Officer
Special IGP (ANO)		
Principal Secretary/	-	Member Secretary (Special) home
minister		
Collector	-	Member
Representative of central police force-	-	Member
Superintendent of police	-	Member - Secretary.



According to this the Naxalite would surrender before any of central government police force, SP, area IGP or Deputy IGP, special IGP (ANO) deputy IGP Special Branch) Asst. Divisional judicial magistrate, Dy. SP, or any other to whom the state government is authorized. Member of Naxalite can also surrender before security force or central government force beyond state. Such officer will forward message of concern Naxalite by filling up detail information in the specific format to the Surrender & rehabilitation Officer and the officer will be investigate historical background of surrender Naxalite through concern officer or force. There is direction given for the officer to provide instant security to the surrender Naxalite by the officer in front of which the surrender is taken place.

He will also follow the above process of filling up detail information forward to concern officer and then will take the surrender person in to transit camp in front of Surrender & rehabilitation Officer. There are instructions to take precaution by the district Judicial officer, SP and state CID whether he is really a surrendered or misguiding. It is also instructed that to watch carefully on activities of surrender Naxalite for let them get above mentioned policy benefits on priority at least for one year. According to the directions, the implementation of policy will be implemented through concern department to whom the responsibility is given. The district collector will be responsible for get benefited of above schemes to Naxalites and he will try to provide maximum benefits to the surrender Naxalites.

#### **i. Recommendation To Windrow Cases Against Surrender:**

Naturally, the person involved in naxal movement get involved in several crimes, this threat of crimes takes him away from society. In the many cases, it's found that naxal organisation use this, as tactics to capture people and keep them in the movement. Due to threat of police and courts, many naxal who willing to came back were blocked. Hence the present surrender policy was suit in these circumstances to attract them on the basis of removing cases from his head. It is unlawful to give escape from punishment for his committed crimes. But the policy is contemporarily good to stop other crimes by the criminal. In these circumstances surrender policy is benefited for government against other future crime by such person.

Through the surrender policy there is direction for withdraw cases from Naxalites or will be get government pleader for legal help. In the first instance, there is specifically directed that the judicial process will be carried within due process against his serious crimes. The government will provide free legal support/layer in the court process. There will be fast track court appointed for speedy justice.

Secondly it is directed that to consider whether the cases would be withdraw according to nature of his crimes. To withdrawing cases, the recommendation is necessary through the specific committee which was appointed under.<sup>7</sup>

Concern district judicial magistrate of District	-	Chairman District
government pleader	-	Member
Superintendent of Police (SP)	-	Member- Secretary

The committee will recommend to withdrawn the cases against Naxalites after due process.

#### **ii. Privileges:**

For the effective implementation of surrender policy government gave some privileges to the district authorities. That the surrendered will not be discouraged at any point of time. The precaution is taken that the government authority who is involved in this process must not face any difficulty or delay for surrender. In the first instance, government granted Rs. 241 Crores in 2014 and gradually paid in the next years also. The amount was in the jurisdiction of Nagpur revenue division and need not to take approval from ministry again.

Secondly, if any surrender naxal is not properly coming under present surrender policy due to its due process of resolution, the concern surrender policy has given direction to the district collector to modify the rules for the concern case to provide facility under the name of such policy but, he directed to intimate the departmental division and home Minister. There is one important direction given to all the district administrative departments that they should popularize the surrender policy through their unites at a wider level.

#### 4. Evaluation of Surrender Policy and Their Results:

i. In 2005 most of the government declared surrender policies e.g. Jharkhand government announced Rs 50,000 reward, including a monthly allowance of Rs 2,000, cash equivalent to the price of the weapon surrendered, a life insurance cover worth Rs 10 lakhs, vocational training for two years, one acre of agricultural land, health and educational facility for their children, entitled a lawyer to fight their cases in the court and the government would bear all the expenses. In addition to the price declared on their respective heads of the Naxalites. The Chhattisgarh government offered Rs 3 lakh, Rs 2 lakh, Rs 1 lakh and Rs 50,000 for a light machine gun, an AK-47, SLR and 303 rifles respectively. "The Orissa government offered to pay Rs 10,000 on acceptance of surrender, payment up to Rs 20,000 for surrendering arms and ammunition, allotment of homestead land, house building grant up to Rs 25,000, Rs 15,000 for marriage, loan assistance up to Rs 2 lakhs from banks on which there would be no interest for two years, subsidy up to Rs 50,000 after repayment of 75 per cent of the loan, free medical treatment in government hospitals within the state and cost of fees and textbooks for study up to high school. The government also offered to withdraw cases involving minor offences against surrendered extremists."<sup>26</sup> In Jharkhand, the villages, whose residents help in mass surrender of Naxalites, were offered Rs 25 lakhs as bonus for development of their area. In the contrary "In Maharashtra, such a plan failed as the State government offered to pay Rs 2 to 3 lakhs in two installments and some of the second installments were never paid."<sup>27</sup> There was no visible impact of the surrender policies on the Naxalites. Across the North East, such surrendered policies had often been used for rehabilitation of the political party activists.<sup>28</sup> many attractive facilities which was given by the other state were not offered in the Maharashtra surrender policy from 2005 nor even in revised policy of 2014. There is provision to provide Rs. 4000/- stipend at least for 3 years to surrendered till getting employment but did not shown by state government into GR. The Maharashtra government offered the monotonous facility with minor modification and which offered according to central government.

**Table: 6.10-** Year wise Surrendered in Maharashtra from 1980-2016<sup>11</sup>.

Year	Gadchiroli		Chandra pur	Yevat mal	Gon dia	Bhan- dara	Year Wise Total
	Naxalite	Associates/ Sangam Member					
1980-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1987-91	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
1992	0	30	-	-	-	-	30
1993	16	293	7	-	-	-	316
1994	4	144	-	-	2	-	148
1995	5	1	-	-	4	-	8
1996	1	-	-	-	6	-	5
1997	2	-	-	-	-	-	8
1998	12	-	-	-	-	1	13
1999	7	5	-	-	-	-	12
2000	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
2001	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
2002	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
2003	38	57	-	-	3	-	98
2004	15	85	-	-	-	-	100
Total 1980-04	129	616	7	0	15	1	767

2005	19	64	-	-	10	-	93
2006	24	40	-	-	2	-	66
2007	26	12	-	-	-	-	38
2008	45	98	-	-	2	-	145
2009	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
2010	20	1	-	-	-	-	21
2011	16	3	-	-	-	-	19
2012	13	-	1	1	-	-	16
2013	46	2	-	-	1	-	49
Total 2005-13	221	225	1	1	18	0	459
2014	37	-	-	-	3	-	40
2015	51	5	-	-	-	-	56
Up to, 31/7/2016	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
Total 2005-16	121	5	-	-	1	-	129
Grant total	471	841	8	1	33	1	1355

Source: Data Received from ANO office Nagpur (Maharashtra)

It is to be noted that Surrender policy were given extensions time to time in the years - 29 August, 2005/ 2006 April 17 / 2007 / 2008 / 2010 2011 / 2012 / 2013. / May 12 2014.

ii. What so ever it is but the present policy was not applicable for old surrender Naxalites and was preceded only from 1 April 2013. The revised surrender policy was better than earlier also mentions several small and big things and adopted flexibility for its implementation. It has good results also.

The above table reveals the face of the naxal surrender policy and its effects. It would be part of administrative failure or success. In fact the plan of surrender policy introduced and implemented in 2005 but the plan and amount was not more attractive compare revised policy of 2014. While looking in to statistics of surrender table from 1980 till 31<sup>st</sup> July 2016 it should be noticed that from 1980 to 1990 the naxal movement was more aggravated in Gadchiroli and Chandrapur some part of Gondia. Around 1990 to 2000 the movement was spread in the wide area of Gadchiroli Chandrapur Bhandara Gondia Yavatmal Nanded Wardha and Amravati and in the many districts. Afterwards it reduced and now it is more active in some tehsil of Gadchiroli and Gondia. If we look in to the history it found that the naxal arm revolution was started in same area or around the same area in the beginning and still it is constant.

The naxal movement which reduced was the extension of naxal movement from 1990-2000 and now it is under control of government. But it must not be forget that the control over the naxal movement if not success of police department only it has many responsible aspects. While looking the above table it reveals many the contradictory facts. The surrender policy was introduced in 2005 but many Naxalites were surrender before introducing the government surrender policy. As follow

**Table : 6.11-** Comparison of Surrender Policy result on Statistics basis.<sup>12</sup>

Year	Gadchiroli		Chandrapur	Yavatmal	Gondia	Bhandara	Total
							year wise
1980-2004	129	616	7	0	15	1	767
2005-2013	221	225	1	1	18	0	459
2014-2016	121	5	0	0	1	0	129
2005-2016	242	230	1	1	19	0	588
Total	471	841	8	1	33	1	1355

Source: Data Received from ANO office Nagpur Maharashtra 2016

It was boosting policy for surrendered those who willing to surrender and were blocked due to their crime and police threat. Most of the Naxalites were fill that they were misleads while going to naxal movement and this policy really gave the way to come back in to mainstream. From 1980-2016 total 1355 Naxalites were arrested in which 1312 were from Gadchiroli alone. This is success of the government that this people out of other left crime.

But from 1980 to 2004 there were 767 members were surrendered alone from Gadchiroli 129 Naxalites and 616 Sangam members were surrender without such policy. From 2005 to 2013 the surrender ratio was very normal and there were total 459 members surrendered in which 221 Naxalites and 225 Sangam members were alone from Gadchiroli. The new more effective policy was revised in 2013 but the numbers of surrender are little less compare to old surrendered members. A total of 129 members surrendered from 2013-16 in which 121 Naxalites and 5 Sangam members were alone from Gadchiroli. In this table its shows from 2005 the surrender policy could not impress compared to revise policy of 2014 but there were surrender took place without such policy hence the surrender was to be more in case it is implemented properly. One aspect cannot be ignored while criticising surrender policy and their result that since 2005-09 naxal movement were reduced from other area and hence surrender would be less compare to earlier period.

**iii.** Thirdly it would be part of other study that which ranked members got surrendered? According to my knowledge the surrender policy could not impress higher level members of naxal movement. Only few are commander level and other are member of the Dalams. But none of the others were surrender which could disappoint the naxal movement. The surrenders were not surrendered more from main naxal dominated area but from other less dominated area.

**iv.** One other aspect discuss in a research regarding surrender politics as “Majority of the print and electronic media reported that disillusionment with the party ideology were active Maoist surrendering to the state. However the reasons are disillusionment with the ideology may not be the real reason which state propagates with support of the media. There are other issue were higher and lower rank cadres surrendering to the state. Real facts of surrendering rarely disclosed by the government and even by media.

Recently one of the prominent Maoist leaders surrendered along with his wife to the Telangana state police reason being ill health is grounded as the reason but fact was growing dependency among the Maoist leaders leading to a leadership crisis. Historically leadership occupied by middle class intelligentsia from metropolitan in the revolutionary Movement hardly leaders seen from the tribals and Dalits. Alte (2008) pointed Monopoly of leadership by upper caste on cadres belonging to Dalit and tribals. They have clashes between the groups in Andhra Pradesh. As mentioned above similar situation observed in the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra where majority of the lower rank Maoist cadres surrendered to the state.

Primary data shows the participants who have left the Maoist movement because of disillusionment and leadership no any other issue. But the context of leaving is different such as unfair treatments wrong allegation and threat from the police force and everyday life in the underground. In this situation participants felt helpless an vulnerable which forced them to leave the movement and join mainstream life however most of the responses were state introduced surrender policy.”<sup>13</sup> there is direction by the central government that surrendered should be hard core or high ranked member. In some other cases media focused that many fraud cases were shown as surrender or small cadres were shown as hard core naxal for departmental credit or money.

**v.** “As we have seen positive responses although Maoists were surrendering but reality is different promises are in the air not in reality. They got only reward amounts in their bank accounts for sympathizers Rs. 60000 and for Dalam commanders up to 4 lakh rupees based on their position in the movement. In addition to they got only false promises. Vocational training monthly stipend and plots for housing were not provided them as per the guidelines. The policy





which impacts on the surrendered lives government has failed to address basic problems such as vocational training and monthly stipend. Vocational training is an important element of the policy which provides them gainful employment skills after the rehabilitation.”<sup>14</sup> In some cases “The responsible department does not provide them with monthly allowances as promised. As a result participants were unable to fulfill their daily basic needs in the police camp; they started as labour work in the construction sites and gardening in the rehabilitation camp. The only positive output was rewards and ‘surrender certificate’ as part of security given by the state. It indicated that state does not promptly keep its promises of giving money employment and other rehabilitation measures. The Maoists felt cheated and they began to think that perhaps their initial decision of joining Maoism was correct.”<sup>15</sup> “As per the guideline the government promised secure rehabilitation such as compulsory plots for housing near by the police headquarters. After leaving the police camp government did not allocate them housing or plots as promised. They had to manage rented room cloths cooking vessels and other basic facilities on their own. When they left the police camp they lost everything including family relatives land village even their entry is restricted in their own villages because of threat from the Maoists. Therefore they need to stay in safe and secure places; secure and safe places do not solve problems of the surrendered. In this process their half of bank saving is used for primary settlement.”<sup>16</sup>

**vi.** There are some security issues after surrender. The member surrender genuinely is always under threat and police are unable to provide security to them after certain period. In 2010 the person who was surrenders before some year was living at the Salekasa town with his family. He was running a small hotel for his survival in the town place in front of panchatyat samiti and just half km. away from police station. On the day of Monday and weakly bazar days when people use to present in more Naxal were sit in to hotel for an half hour and discussed normal like costumer and took tea by him. Afterwards he was killed in front of many people shooting by small gun then naxal member run away by shouting Lal Salam Red salute) Naxal wad zinda bad etc. the police do not visit for next 2 two) hours after happen the case even they were on half km.

What so ever the scheme is but the success is less compare to the facility given by the surrender policy and budget provisions. It must be very secure and fast if without policy members were surrendered in the past. One problem of the surrender policy found that the awareness of policy detail is not popular in the remote area. The policy does not reach popular in detail in the remote places nor popularizing by other department except police department. There is no newspaper access no television due to lack of electricity no government employee access more and due to many other regions.

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