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**INDIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL**

and  
*Its affiliate*

**नक्षल पिडीत पुनर्वसन समिती**

सन्मानाने जगण्याचा अधिकार

*Naxal Victims Rehabilitation Committee*

Right to life with dignity

# **Fact Finding Report**

**On killings of Thirteen  
Innocent villagers by  
Naxals / Members of Banned  
organisation namely CPI (M),  
projecting the victims  
as Informers of Police**

# Left Wing extremists affected District in Maharashtra : Ghadchiroli



# **Fact Finding Report**

## **On Killings of Thirteen Innocent Villagers By Naxals/ Members of Banned Organisation Namely CPI (M), Projecting the Victims as Informers of Police**

### **What happened on January 21<sup>st</sup> 2019 in Gadchiroli ?**

#### **Maoists in Gadchiroli gun down three villagers, Suspected of being police informers**

In a gruesome attack, Naxalites shot dead three people from Kasnasur village in Bhamragad tehsil of Gadchiroli in the night of January 21, 2019, suspecting them to be police informers responsible for the April 22 encounter last year near the village in which 40 Naxals were killed. This is the first time Naxals have killed three suspected persons at once. Malu Doge Madavi, Kannu Rainu Madavi and Lalsu Masa Kudyeti were shot dead and then thrown near Kosfundi village near the Alapalli-Bhamragad road by a group of about 150 Naxalites after driving out the villagers. They also put up a banner declaring that the three were being handed down a death penalty for causing martyrdom of 40 Naxalites. After the incident, terrorised Kasnasur villagers have been offered shelter at the nearby Tadgaon police station.

Apart from the 34 Naxals that were killed near Kasnasur village, six more were killed near Nainar village in Aheri tehsil the next day. They were also from the same Naxal camp that was ambushed by the police on April 22.

Additional Superintendent of Police Hari Balaji said, “The Naxals had come to the village three days ago but the villagers had run away. On Sunday, 21 January they came again and ordered all other villagers except six persons they suspected, to leave the place. They later killed three on Monday night and left the other three unharmed.” Three more persons from the village, who were their targets, had fled the village on Saturday and are still missing, the authorities stated. “The three deceased persons were innocent. Since the Naxals were frustrated thinking how the pinpointed information about their gathering could reach the police, they had to account for it by making some people scapegoat,” Balaji said, adding, “the three had nothing to do with the encounter.” Balaji further said, “The entire village, about 120 persons, have come to Tadgaon police station seeking refuge. Only some elderly persons have stayed back. They told the Naxals that they could kill them if they wanted, but they won’t leave the village.” The authorities revealed that at least two of the deceased were those who had taken rice to the Naxal camp on April 22. “The Naxals had asked them to stay back at the camp but they had returned on the pretext of marriage in their village. The other reason they had given was that after returning to the village they would be able to keep watch on the police movements so that the Naxals could be tipped off,” sources said. Balaji said, “This only shows that they also kill their own supporters when they are frustrated.”

Meanwhile, as per intelligence inputs, the Naxalites have, of late, been moving in large groups of 100-150 in Gadchiroli. “We have information that these have come from outside the state, possibly from Bastar in Chhattisgarh and that they are planning to do something spectacular. We are also planning to revise our strategy,” Balajisaid.

Indian Human Rights Council headed by Mr. Avinash Mokashi carried an intensive fact-finding mission on Killing of innocent villagers, in different parts of Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra, projecting the victims as Police informers. A fact finding team comprising most of the local persons having the feel of the hostile topography and the terror-filled atmosphere visited the ground zero and engaged the locals including the families of those who were killed by Naxals during the period from January 2019 till February 2019. Here is the detailed report on the brutal killings of innocent villagers under the pretext of killing police informers.

### **BACKGROUND**

#### **Gadchiroli: hub of Left Wing Extremists**

“Gadchiroli with its thick forests touching the borders of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh has become notorious for the concentration of the Left Wing Extremists for almost five decades. Because of the hostile terrains and

difficulties in reaching out to the remote areas, Gadchiroli provided easy passage to the extremists to move freely from Andhra Pradesh to MP and Chattisgarh. Unfriendly topography with dense forests, poverty-stricken Adivasis, and public authorities with limited resources and under constant threat to the life and property and alleged indifference of the government officials earlier, was conducive in making the region a hotbed of the Maoist movement. The Naxal movement is reportedly being financed through a network of dubious activities undertaken by its leaders. These activities include levy from private contractors, including those involved in the execution of government schemes, mining contractors, transporters and owners of small and medium industries. Similarly, funds are also generated through collections from illegal activities, such as mining in non-specified areas, illegal stone crushing and collection of “tendu-patta”. Over the last 5 years, however, there has been a considerable decline in the Maoist incidents and casualties of security force personnel and civilians. The Union Home Ministry has substantiated this change, in its report which says that the multi-pronged strategy of the present government including security and development measures has led to the decline in Naxal influence. Besides the operational efficiency of the district police unit, the government’s policy of giving free-hand to the police force and a number of other policy changes initiated by the state government have encouraged the locals to come out openly against the Naxal menace in the region. After a review by the government, the number of Maoist-affected districts in the country has come down to 90 from 126. However, the militants re-gather and go for fresh recruits after a temporary silence in their activities.

### **IMPACT OF POLICE ENCOUNTER ON NAXAL MOVEMENT IN THE REGION**

On 22nd April 2018 and subsequently on 24th April 2018, the C-60 unit and CRPF-9 battalion soldiers jointly carried the operation in Kasnasur of Bhamargarh subdivision, in one of the most planned & organised manner where in nearly 39 Naxals / members of banned organisation CPI (M) were killed in the police encounter. This was one of the largest encounters in the history of naxal activism, which had far reaching effects on the organisational set of the CPI (M) as most of the leaders, commanders and active naxals in the District were killed in the encounter. This encounter practically was fatal blow to the vertical setup of the banned organisation CPI (M). This encounter also led to losing the grip maoist nazals on the rural and under threat population of the region which was a real threat to the very existence of the naxal movement in Maharashtra. As per the official record, in the year 2018 alone, active naxal number were cut by 97 of which about 50 were killed in Police encounter, 29 naxals were arrested in various crimes and 18 hard core naxals surrendered before police. This massive setback stunned the maoist hierarchy and bequeathed clear message from the government toward its commitment to eradicate illegal, terror activities under the garb of ideological war.

### **EFFECTIVE IMPLIMENTATIO OF SURRENDER POLICY:**

The beginning of the year 2019 proved to be year of exodus from the naxal movement when in the month of January 2019 seven dreaded naxals on whom reward of more than Rs. 30 lakhs was declared by the Government of Maharashtra, surrendered before the newly deployed Superintendent of Police, Shailesh Balkawade (IPS). The district team consisted Mahendra Pandit, Addl. SP, Dr. Hari Balaji, Addl. SP & Dr. Mohit Garg and the field police personnel who always remain behind the curtains for security reasons. The description of the surrenders will give an idea how badly the naxal movement was punctured and weaken.

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Background</b>	<b>Reward</b>
1	Vikas @ Sadhu Podali	A 27 year old maoist was recruited in Binagunda village CNM Team in 2013 and active since 2014 in the Kodelyer Jan Militia in Chattisgad. Involved in three riot cases in Maharashtra.	Rs. 4 lakhs declared by Govt of Maharashtra.
2	Vaishali Baburao Veladi	She joined the Maoist Rahi Dalam in the year 2015 at the age of 18 years. In January 2018 led Chatgaon Dalam and was active in Bhamragadh in 2018.	Rs. 50 lakhs declared by Govt of Maharashtra.
3	Suraj @Aakash @ Dhanavu Tanu Hurra	25 year old joined the Tipagadh Dalam in the year 2010 as member. In the year he was promoted to PPCM, was active in the Kasanansur Actio Team. He has 13 criminal cases of 5 Murders, 3 Landmines blasts, one arson etc	Rs. 4.50 lakhs declared by Govt of Maharashtra.

4	Mohan @Dulsa Kesa Kovasi	A 19 year old young joined Perimile Dalam in 2015. Transferred to Sironcha Dalam in 2017 and was guarding DCV Raghu. On transfer of Raghu to Bhamragadh / gatta he followed in 2017. He has 2 riots and 1 murder case registered against him.	Rs. 4.50 lakhs declared by Govt of Maharashtra.
5	Navin @ Ashok Peka	Initially he got recruited in Gatta Dalam in 2012 in Sironcha. He was body guard of DCV Shrinu of Kasnasur, ( killed in an enclunter). He was promoted to Dy. Commander in 2015, was transferred from Gatta Dalam to Perimili Dalam in 2017 and remained in Gatta Dalam till 2018. He has 5 riots, 2 attacks, 1 bomb blast, 6 murders 1 kidnapping, 2 arson criminal cases registered against him.	Rs. 4.50 lakhs declared by Govt of Maharashtra.
6	Janni @ Kavita Hevda Dhurva	A 26 years old Maoist recruited in Bhamragad Dalam in 2010 and was transferred to Perimili Dalam in 2010. Subsequently transferred to Company 4 and promoted to PPCM post. Thereafter promoted to Company 4 Platoon A-Section commander. She has 7 riots, 2 arsons, 3 murders, 1 landmine blast, registered against her	Rs. 5 lakhs declared by Govt of Maharashtra.
7	Ratto @ Janila @ Durgi Geba Pungati	A 29 years old Maoist joined Bhamragad Dalam as member. After formation of company was transferred to Company 10 in the year 2017. She remained active as ACAM post till 2018.	Rs. 5 lakhs declared by Govt of Maharashtra.

*Note: The Trend of surrenders indicates renouncing the Maoist criminal principles and illegal anti nation and anti-community, anti-development way of functioning of the banned organisation CPI (M) in India.*

## **RETALIATION BY NAXALS:**

Immediately after the encounter in April 2018, the naxal received severe setback to its activities and took some time to re-mobilise. However, soon after, the helpless leadership of the banned organisation CPI (M) got in to motion and adopted strategy to re-gain its lost grip on the poor villagers and the only way to create terror in the minds of villagers was to resort to the killings of innocent to show their presence and control over the rural population. In the month of January 2019, the naxals killed three villagers because three were suspected to be the police informers. The Naxal Victims Rehabilitation Committee took strong stand against the killings and staged protests in Gadchiroli. As such on 23rd January 2019 the IHRC – Gadchirole Naxal Pideet Punarvasan Samitee held demonstrations against the killing of three Adivasis from Bhamragad, under the pretext of three being supporters of Police or / Police informers. The demonstrations were participated by more than 200 Naxal Victims from various parts of Gadchiroli and surrounding area. The IHRC demanded immediate Govt help to the relatives of deceased and rehabilitate the victims. It was also resolved to carryout study on the killings of the innocent villagers.

शासनाकडे मागणी : नक्षलपीडित कुटुंबांना मदत द्या

# मानवाधिकार संघटनेतर्फे नक्षलवाद्यांचा निषेध



डिहल शरीर वीरान नक्षलवाद्यांचा निषेध करताना भारतीय मानवाधिकार परिषद या संदर्भाचे सदस्य.

श्रीराम नरु नेरुडी

महाराष्ट्री : नक्षलवाद्यांकडून निष्पन्न होत असलेल्या हत्या प्रकरणांच्या पार्श्वभूमीत मानवाधिकार परिषदेने पुण्यात भारतीय इतर शरीर वीराना निषेध नोंदविण्यात आला. नक्षलवाद्यांकडून हत्या प्रकरणांच्या पार्श्वभूमीत कुटुंबीय सदस्यांना अर्थिक मदत करावी, अशी मागणी करत निषेध घडविण्यात आला.

मानविक नक्षलवाद्यांच्या पार्श्वभूमीत नक्षलवाद्यांच्या हत्या प्रकरणांच्या पार्श्वभूमीत अर्थिक मदत देण्याची मागणी करण्यात आली. निषेध घेण्यात आला. भारतीय मानवाधिकार परिषदेने पुण्यात भारतीय इतर शरीर वीराना निषेध नोंदविण्यात आला. नक्षलवाद्यांकडून हत्या प्रकरणांच्या पार्श्वभूमीत कुटुंबीय सदस्यांना अर्थिक मदत करावी, अशी मागणी करत निषेध घडविण्यात आला.

आले. त्यामुळे नक्षलवाद्यांच्या हत्या प्रकरणांच्या पार्श्वभूमीत अर्थिक मदत देण्याची मागणी करण्यात आली. निषेध घेण्यात आला. भारतीय मानवाधिकार परिषदेने पुण्यात भारतीय इतर शरीर वीराना निषेध नोंदविण्यात आला. नक्षलवाद्यांकडून हत्या प्रकरणांच्या पार्श्वभूमीत कुटुंबीय सदस्यांना अर्थिक मदत करावी, अशी मागणी करत निषेध घडविण्यात आला.

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## गडचिरोली में लगे 'नक्सलवाद मुर्दाबाद' के नारे



### नक्सल पीडित पुनर्वसन समिति ने किया आंदोलन

नक्सलियों ने 21 नक्सली को भामरापुर तहसील के जसनासुर गाँव निवासी 3 ग्रामियों को निर्भयता से हत्या कर दी। इस घटना के विरोध में बुधवार को नक्सल पीडित पुनर्वसन समिति के सदस्यों ने गडचिरोली में नक्सलियों का तीव्र शत्रुता में विरोध किया। इस समय नक्सलियों द्वारा मारे गए लोगों के परिवारों को तत्काल

वित्तीय सहायता देते की मांग की गयी। निराशा के तौर पर मुख्तगी देकर प्रहाराओं को भेजे गए तबन में समिति के सदस्यों ने बताया कि, वर्ष 1980 से अब तक जिले में 516 निर्दोष अदिवसियों को नक्सलियों ने हत्या की है। सोमवार देर रात को नक्सलियों ने जसनासुर निवासी मालु महावी, कला महावी और स्वामनु कुटुंबी की हत्या की। सर का मुखिया अब इस दुनिया में न होने के कारण तीनों के परिवार अनाथ हो चुके हैं। तीनों के परिवार को तत्काल वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान

करना, परिवार के एक सदस्य को सरकारी नौकरी देना, तहसीर नक्सलवाद के खिलाफ फ़्लैक ड्राफ़्ट करी करवाई करना अदि समेत अन्य मांगों को लेकर गडचिरोली में प्रदर्शन आयोजित किया गया। अदिलत में मानवाधिकार परिषद के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष मन्दीर सोमने, डा. वी. एन. महावी, मन्जुवर उमेशी, मनोज कादी, संदीप वाघमारे, साईनाथ पैतलवार, सुरेश नरोटी, मन्जुवर पूर्वा, मनोज कोबाणे, अशोक कोरवार, सतीश गैटा, रमेश लेखामे, रघु पूर्वा समेत दूननों को संख्या में नक्सल पीडित उपस्थित थे।

### COLLECTION OF DATA

Although the IHRC had limited access to the records of the law enforcement agencies, the team collected details of the civilian killings by the banned organisation CPI (M) Maoist naxals during the period from April 2018 to February 2019. During this period in ten separate incidents 13 civilians are killed under the pretext that the persons killed were police informers. The details of the incidents and cases registered at different police stations are as under:

### CONSOLIDATED DETAILS OF CASES REGISTERED AT DIFFERENT POLICE STATION

Sr. No.	Police Station	Case & Sections	Name of the deceased.	Brief facts
1	Dhanora - Chalgaon	035/2018 u/s 120 (B), 302, 364, 143, 147, 148, 149, 506 IPC & Sec. 5 / 28 of Indian Arms Act	Pandurang M a d a v i Pada, age 44 r/a Horekasa.	On 4/5/2018 members of banned organisation CPI (M), Maoist organisation and Chatgaon Area Committee amd Company Dalam 4, under the leadership of Sukhlal Parchaki, Yogesh Tulavi, Raju Gawade, Maniram Atla, Roshni Kurchami and 35-40 naxals in green uniform entered the village and held a meeting with the villagers. During the meeting they asked who informed the police. At that time the Police Patil Parse, Dhaniram Gandaji Pada and deceased Pandurang Gandaji Pada replied that none from the village is police informer. At that point of time the naxal leaders said he talks more and thereafter they abducted to the Horekasa Mendha road and caused injuries on the face and other parts of body and killed him

2	Jarawandi	02/2018 u/s 120 (B), 302, 323, 324, 31364, 143, 147, 148, 149, . 504 506 IPC & Sec. 5 / 27 of Indian Arms Act	Isru Chaitu Potavi, age 33 yrs. r/a Sinbhatti.	On 7/7/2018 at about 23.00 – 24.00 hrs or so at Sinpatti, the deceased Isru Chaitu Potavi and his family members were at home in sleep, members of banned organisation CPI (M), Maoist organisation and Chatgaon Dalam , under the leadership of Sukhlal Parchaki, Joganna, Nila, Jai Lovachi, Yogesh Tulavi, Raju, Maniram and others naxals in green uniform entered house of the deceased and broke opened the cupboard and took away cash of Rs. One lakh and abducted the deceased and took him away out of the villaged and fired bullet on the chest of the deceased and killed him.
3	Sub Post lahari	04/2018 u/s 120 (B), 302, 4, 143, 147, 148, 149, IPC & Sec. 5 / 28 of Indian Arms Act	Baby Ganga Madavi age 25 yrs. r/a Irapnar	During 28/10/2018 to 6/10/2018 at about 14.00 hrs or so the deceased Baby Madavi was taken away by about 15-20 members of Bhamragad Dalam of banned organisation CPI (M) Maoist organisation, under the pretext that the deceased was a police informer. Thereafter he was taken to the T Point of Gongwada where he was assaulted by sticks and deadly weapons and killed him.
4	Etapalli.	32 / 2018 u/s 120 (B), 302, 364, 143, 147, 148, 149, IPC & Sec. 5 / 28 of Indian Arms Act	Modi Fakri Gawde age 38 yrs, r/a Naranur (Police Patil)	On 31/10/2018 at about 00.30 – 01.00 hrs or so at Naranur Police Patil, Modi Fakri Gawde and his family members were at home in sleep, when members of banned organisation CPI (M), Maoist organisation and Kasnasur Dalam ,under the leadership of Joganna, Surjannakka, Mahesh Gota, Rupesh Gawde Maini, Nandoni, Sangita Sunanda, Sunanda, Manish and other having rifles and weapons, others naxals in green uniform entered house of the deceased and abducted the deceased and took him away out of the village Ekansur road and fired bullet on the chest of the deceased and killed him.
5	Purada malewada	052 / 2018 u/s 120 (B), 302, 364, 143, 147, 148, 149, IPC & Sec. 4/25, 5 / 28 of Indian Arms Act	Antaram Gandoji Pudo age 57 yrs. r/a Khaobragad	On 9/12/2018 at about 20.00 – 06.00 hrs on 10/12/2018 or so at Khobramendya the deceased Antaram Gandoji Pudo and his family members were at home in sleep, when 15-20 members of banned organisation CPI (M), Maoist organisation and Tipagadh Dalam, naxals in green uniform entered house of the deceased and abducted the deceased and took him away out of the village Khobramendha near dewasthan f road and assaulted him with sharp wepons and killed him under the suspicion that he was police informer.
6	Bhamragad Tadgaon	01/ 2019 u/s 120 (B), 302, 364, 143, 147, 148, 149 IPC & Sec. 5 / 28 of Indian Arms Act	Malu Doge Madavi (35), Lalsu Masa Kudyami (40), & Kanna Rainu Madavi (35) from Kasanasur.	On the night of 18/1/2019 members of banned organisation CPI (M) Maoist organisation under the leadership of Bhaskar Samayya, Narmadakka, Tarakka Raghu and other 40-45 members of Dalam 10 & 7, in furtherance of criminal conspiracy entered the Kasnasur village and under the weapon threat abducted 1) Malu Doge Madavi, 2) Lalsu Masa Kudyami, 3) Kanna Renu Madavi, 4) Munshi Gatti Madavi, 5) Dalsu Devi Khogami and 6) Vinu Devu Talandi. All the six persons were taken to the Boriya forest. Thereafter on the night of 21 & 22 nd January 2019 three of them namely 1) Malu Doge Madavi, 2) Lalsu Masa Kudyami and 3) Kanna Renu Madavi.
7	Jarawandi	01 / 2019 u/s 120 (B), 302, 364, 143, 147, 148, 149, IPC & Sec. 5 / 27 of Indian Arms Act	Sonsay Tunu Bek, age 32 yrs r/a Tadguda	On 26/1/2019 at about 21.00 – 06.00 hrs on 27/1/2019 or so at Tadguda when the deceased Sonsay Tunu Bek, was at home watching TV, when 8-10 members of banned organisation CPI (M), Maoist organisation and Kasansur Dalam, naxals in green uniform under the leadership of Mahesh, Sandip, Yogesh, Nandini and Sangita entered house of the deceased and abducted the deceased out of the village Tadguda to Kasurwahi road and assaulted him with sticks on his head and killed him.

8	Sub Station Laheri (Dhodraj)	01 / 2019 u/s 120 (B), 302, 364, 323 143, 147, 148, 149, IPC & Sec. 5 / 28 of Indian Arms Act	Vale Vanja Kudyami age 50 yrs. r/a Bhamragadh	On 23/1/2019 at about 16.00 or so at Tadguda when the deceased Vale Vanja Kudyami and his wife Messi Wle Kudyami were returning from Parayanar to Bhamragadh on a bike, when they came near Pengunda forest area 40-50 members of banned organisation CPI (M), Maoist organisation and Pengunda Dalam 10 Paltoon Dalam 7 and Bhamragadh Dalam , naxals in green uniform stopped them and abducted them and took them in the deep forest . Thereafter on 30/1/2019 the wife of the deceased was left at Juna Nalla and the deceased was assaulted on his face and body with sticks, rifle butts on his head and killed him under the pretext he was a police informer.
9	Dhanora Sawargaon	09 / 2019 u/s 120 (B), 302, 364, 323 143, 147, 148, 149, IPC & Sec. 5 / 28 of Indian Arms Act	1.Samargiri Bharatgiri Gulavas (46)	On 1/2/2019 at about 20.00 - 08.30 hrs on 2/2/2019 or so at Kosmi the deceased 1.Samargiri Bharatgiri Gulavas 2.Nirmal Dipgiri Gulavas were abducted by the members of Tipagadh Area Committee and took them to Markegaon Road and both were killed by firing bullets, under the suspicion that they were police informers.
10	Bhamragadh Nargunda	07 / 2019 u/s 120 (B), 302, 364, 323 143, 147, 148, 149, IPC & Sec. 5 / 28 of Indian Arms Act	Anandrao Shantu Madavi age 47 r/a Visamundi	On 6/2/2019 at about 24.00 - 07.30 hrs on 7/2/2019 or so at Visamundi the deceased Anandrao Shantu Madavi was abducted by the members of Perimili Area Committee under the leadership of Raghu, Soma, Laxman, Kavita, Akhila and other 10-12 members of the banned organisation CPI (M) Maoist organisation took him to Katrangatta Road and was killed by firing bullets, under the suspicion that he was police informers.

## WHY IHRC INTERVENTION?

After the positive impact of the encounter in April 2018, the common villagers started coming forward openly against the atrocities of the Naxals. Indian Human Rights Council was approached by number of Victims of Naxal attacks in Gadchiroli and requested to represent them to various agencies for their rehabilitation. As such IHRC constituted a committee namely Naxal Vistims Rehabilitation Committee in Gadchiroli, having members from the registered victims. The committee members felt necessary to look in to the reasons of these killings of these villagers and wrong propaganda by the banned organisation CPI (M) and Naxals to create a terror to re-establish their lost grip and support from the common villagers in the region. However, among other factors leading to the study are as under:

1. Ever since the introduction of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 , an atmosphere has been created that the Human Rights are only for Criminals who themselves are violators of human rights of the innocent people and the forces engaged in combating the insurgency and terrorism.
2. A section of the activists for human rights is seen openly supporting and working for the terrorists, anti-nationals, whether in Jammu & Kashmir or in the regions affected by Left Wing Insurgency in India. This deliberate support creates a skewed view of the human rights defenders which needs to be negated once for all.
3. By some strange logic, these so-called activists are silent when human rights of the innocent tribals, law-abiding citizens, public servants, police personnel and those working in the armed forces in the discharge of their duties are flagrantly trampled upon by violent means.
4. For fear of reprisals from the underground left-wing insurgents, none of the political parties is coming forward against the anti-national activities of Naxals in killing of innocent 13 villagers, claiming to be the police informers.



## **MANDATE TO THE STUDY:**

It has been observed that the victims of all the killings since April 2018, are projected to be the informers of Police by the Naxals. The only reason being claimed by the members of the banned organisation i.e. CPI (M) is that the victims were in contact with police and they blame them (victims) for the police encounter in April 2018. It is also observed in many occasions in the past that as soon as the District Police establishment conducts any anti-Naxal operation and the Naxal casualties are reported, in the media, some NGOs and their activists immediately swoop down with a cry of violation of human rights without even a genuine fact-finding. However, ironically, when these innocent villagers were brutally killed by the naxals, none of the pseudo NGOs and so called Human Rights activists and supporters of urban naxals utter a single word about the mass Human Rights violations of rural village population by these naxal killings. Indian Human Rights Council, therefore, takes it upon itself to establish the facts about the killings of innocent villagers by Naxals / by the members of banned Maoists organisation in Gadchiroli District with the following mandate:

- 1) To establish whether the victims who were killed by naxals as police informers, were in fact Police informers.
- 2) To identify any other reason behind the killings of innocent villagers.
- 3) To identify impact on the family of the victims.
- 4) To identify any violation of Human Rights in respect of the victims killed by the naxals.
- 5) To study and bring on record the illegal activities of the banned Naxal organisation CPI (M) in the region.
- 6) To identify the violations of Human Rights of civil society members, local villagers, adivasis, public servants and members of law enforcement agencies by Naxal activities.
- 7) To recommend measures to tackle the Naxal activities and killings of innocent villagers.

## **METHODOLOGY :**

The Indian Human Rights Council team consisting Mr.Gajendra Domale, Nandakumar Chaugule, Purushottam Thakre, Mangesh Kamdi, Narendra Pungati, Madhukar Usendi & Jamini Kulsange visited the deep area of Bhamragad, Kasanasur, Kosmi, Markegaon , Sawargaon and spoke to the members of the family of victims, innocent villagers who were killed by the Naxals under the garb of informers of police. The team members also interviewed the villagers at various public places and their residences to have direct interaction and feedback from them. Some of the interviews were video-graphed. A few speaking photographs are evident that the villagers are joining freely, speaking openly, without any pressure, without any police presence around.

The eight member team identified to undertake the IHRC fact-finding mission was carefully organised.

- i. The members came from the affected region viz. Gadchiroli and Chandrapur and had complete knowledge of the local language and topography.
- ii. Two of the team members were themselves Naxal Victims and they were also fully aware of the tribals and villagers sensitivities.
- iii. The team insisted on not taking any police protection to put the locals at ease while discussing the sensitive issues. This neutral approach was necessary because the tribals and the villagers are caught in the police-Naxal skirmishes and therefore are reluctant to open up before the complete strangers.
- iv. The team members had overcome the fear of facing the hostilities from the Naxal members because they had already seen the trauma of the people in the villages suffering from the red terror.
- v. The team members could relate themselves with the tribals and villagers, and therefore the interaction was free and without any stress or fear. There was no presence of the police party during the interviews with the villagers.
- vi. Villagers received them with smiling faces and were very friendly in their talks.

## Glimpses of the team work at Bhamragadh & Kasanasur



IHRC team with villagers.



IHRC tea approached the villagers in open public places.



Villagers with IHRC team



Victim of Naxal atrocity. Injuries visible on her hands.



Villagers under trauma of Naxal attacks speak to IHRC team.



Victim explaining the terror story of abduction torture by Naxal.



Rural and Urban Naxals responsible for depriving the population from developments and right to life with dignity.



Poor population away from the basic human needs



Participation by Women and Children



Women under threat

The IHRC team also visited other parts of naxal killings namely Kosmi, identified the victims, relatives of the deceased and got direct and clear views and their reactions.



Family membes of deceased



Interviewing the victims



Relatives of the deceased



IHRC Team



IHRC team with villagers.



Anti Naxal banners in the rural area

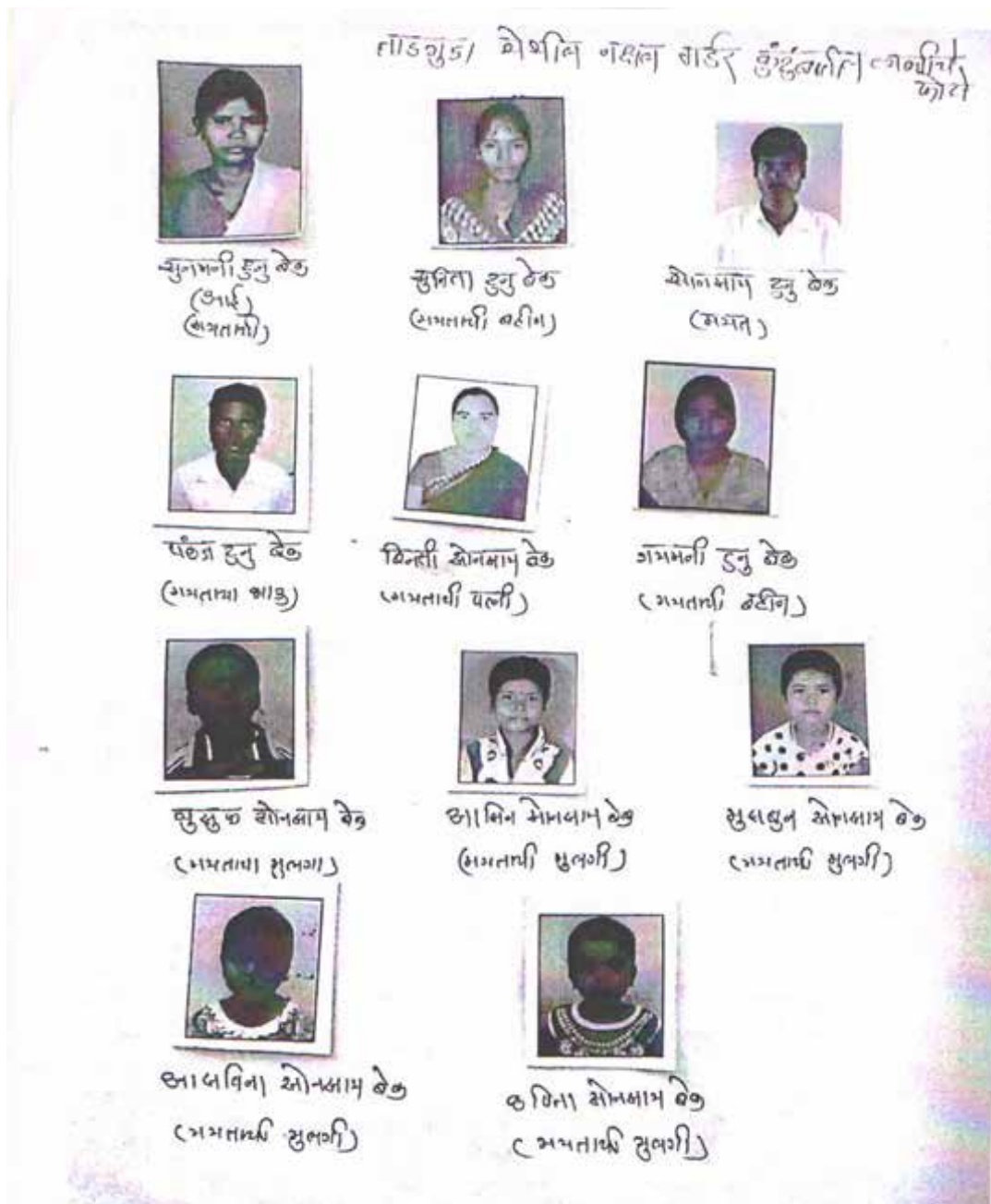


Young ones responded on the go



Agitative response against naxal killings

The victims and relatives of the deceased voluntarily provided their details and photographs with folded hands and requested the IHRC team members to take up their grief to the government and provide them protection and life with dignity.



## FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

As mentioned earlier, the IHRC team visited the villages where the Naxals had executed the crime and met the relatives and villagers. The relatives and villagers were interviewed to know the ground reality and the propaganda by Naxals to justify their killings and naming the civilians killed were "Police Khabri". The victims, villagers and relatives of the deceased corroborated the facts and circumstances leading to each incident. The findings are as under:

1. At Kasnasur, the relatives of the deceased Lalsu Masa Kulyami narrated the incident to the IHRC team and further informed that the deceased was not a police informer. Infact, on the night of the killing, one lady naxal and two men in naxal uniform force entered their house and without giving any reason dragged the deceased from the house and subsequently killed him.
2. The relatives of the deceased Malu Dohe Madavi informed that five armed naxals called Malu out of his house and they forcefully without any reason took away him and killed brutally.
3. One of the relatives of Kanna Raimu Madavi stated that three persons from the said village namely Dalsu Devi Bokami, Vinu Devu Talandi and Munshi Gatti Madavi were also abducted by the naxals on the night and after 4 days they three

came back to the village and informed that Lalsu Kulgami, Malu Madavi and Kanna Madavi were killed by Naxals near Kosmundi fata road. One of them further informed that when they were made captive by the Naxals he overheard that Naxal high command (uparse message aaya hai) issued instructions to kill villagers to create fear in the minds of villagers. The naxals who killed the tree villagers never mentioned that three were police informers.

4. The villager and wife of deceased Vale Vanja Kulyami further narrated that about four years back Vale Kulyami was abducted by Naxals and was taken to deep forest. He, however, rescued himself from them and came back and since then staying at Bhamragadh. On the day of the incident both husband –wife had gone to attend function in a nearby village on motor cycle. While returning, they were caught by Naxals in jungle and after tying their eyes, they were taken to the deep forest, for four days they were physically tortured, no food was provided, tied their hands etc. The wife of the deceased was left near Juvi Village and kept the deceased husband in forest. Next day she came to know through the villagers and police that her husband's dead body was found. She further informed that her husband was not a police informer but naxals have killed him because they want to take revenge.
5. The relatives of deceased Samargiri Bharatgiri Gulawas and Nirmal Dipakgiri Gulawas informed that under the threat from the Naxals their family migrated from Mulurmetha, Chattisgadh to Gadchiroli in the year 2008. Since then they are staying at Gadchiroli. However, without any reason they both were killed by naxals. They were not Police Informers.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the facts and circumstance, documents collected from various law enforcement agencies, direct interviews with the victims, relatives of the deceased persons and independent villagers who have been tolerating the Naxal atrocities for several years in the region, it is concluded without prejudice that:

1. The civilians killed during the period under study / review, are not Police Informers or Police Khabries.
2. In fact there is reason to believe that purposely innocent, helpless villagers are being killed.
3. There is no reason to disbelieve the record and statement of the victims and the relatives of the civilians killed, that they were not Police Informers.
4. There is evidence to show that the naxals are also abducting innocent civilian men & women and torturing them and treating them in inhuman manner thereby depriving them from the basic human needs such as Food safety, health and violating the internationally accepted principles of Human Rights under the garb of ideological war. The methods adopted by Naxals are avoided even during the actual war.
5. The analysis of the events shows that civilians from the areas where a vacuum has been created by the effective encounter in the month of April 2018 are being killed to regain the lost control in the area.
6. By effective implementation of surrender policy, the CPI (M) high command is losing its grip on the field formation and worried about their existence in the region and threat to the ideology.
7. The members of the banned organisation CPI (M) Maoist organisation are glorifying their illegal acts to create terror by killing innocent villagers and claiming them to be Police Informers to cover up their crime.
8. The acts of the naxals of killing civilians are in violation of the Article 30 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and deserves to be exposed to the international community .

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the facts and circumstances and discussion in the forgoing paras, it is recommended that:

1. The Civilians and innocent villagers killed by the Naxals during the period under study may please be not treated as Police Informers.
2. These innocent killings by the banned organisation CPI (M) & Maoist organisation may please be brought to the notice of International Community to bring on record the cruel and inhuman side of the ideology.
3. Stringent action may please be initiated against the involved in the heinous crime against humanity and their supporters in the form of urban naxals who are infiltrating the civil society.
4. Financial resources of the criminals and urban naxals may be investigated and visible action may please be taken against such persons, harbourers and organisation.
5. The able relatives and victims of these killings may be immediately offered Government jobs and measures to rehabilitate the victims may be initiated immediately.

6. The victims and the witnesses in these killings may please be provided appropriate security under the provisions of witness protection laws.
7. Last but not the least, the recruitment rules of the Stat and Central Government may be amended to ban the employment to the activists, supporters of sympathisers of banned organisation CPI (M) Maoist organisation whether in rural of Urban form of Naxalism.

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Gajendra Domle



॥अहार्याधिकारः॥

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