

- The **Indo-Bangladesh border** is sensitive on count of cross- border human trafficking including movement of suspected terror related elements, FICN dealers & other criminals. Terror elements have in the past used the Indo-Bangladesh border to cross into India. In such circumstances linkages between left wing radicals & cross border terror related networks cannot be ruled out.

4. Front Organisations

- The Front Organizations are the **off-shoots of the parent Maoist party**, which professes a separate existence to escape legal liability
- The Front organizations carry out **propaganda/disinformation** for the party, recruit '**professional revolutionaries**' for the underground movement, raise funds for the insurgency, assist the cadres in legal matters and also provide safe houses and shelters to underground cadres.

The functionaries of Front Organizations **provide intellectual veneer** to the inherent violence in the Maoist ideology. In other words, they sanitize the bloodletting, and attempt to make the Maoist world-view palatable to urban audiences and the media. The Front organizations exist in 20 States of India

3.5. Causes for Spread of Left Extremism

While the goal of the left extremists was to actualise their own vision of the State through 'revolution', they chose to usher that revolution by enlisting the support of the deprived and exploited sections of society particularly in areas where such sections constituted a significant part of the population. Breeding grounds are most glaring in forest areas predominantly inhabited by tribal populations who thus become the main instruments and victims of left extremist violence. Few causes for spread of LWE are as under:

3.5.1. Land Related Factors

- Failure of land reforms, for example, evasion of land ceiling laws.
- Existence of special land tenures (enjoying exemptions under ceiling laws).
- Encroachment and occupation of Government and Community lands (even the water-bodies) by powerful sections of society.
- Lack of title to public land cultivated by the landless poor.
- Poor implementation of laws prohibiting transfer of tribal land to non-tribals in the Fifth Schedule areas.
- Non-regularisation of traditional land rights.

3.5.2. Displacement and Forced Evictions

- Eviction from lands traditionally used by tribals.
- Large scale land acquisition and displacement for 'public purposes' without appropriate compensation or rehabilitation.

3.5.3. Livelihood Related Causes

- Lack of food security due to factors such as corruption in the Public Distribution System.
- Disruption of traditional occupations and lack of alternative work opportunities.
- Deprivation of traditional rights in common property resources.

3.5.4. Social Exclusion

- Continued practice, in some areas, of untouchability in various forms leading to denial of dignity.
- Poor implementation of special laws such as Scheduled Caste and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 etc.