

## Refugee Review Tribunal

### AUSTRALIA

#### RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE

**Research Response Number:** IND30585  
**Country:** India  
**Date:** 18 October 2006

Keywords: India – CPI(ML) – People’s War Group – Kerala – Terrorist Organisations – Passports

This response was prepared by the Country Research Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum.

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#### Questions

1. What is the background and legal position of the CPI (ML) Maoist People’s War Group in Kerala and in India generally?
2. What is the legal situation for CPI (ML) Maoist People’s War Group members in Kerala and in India generally?
3. If someone was being sought by the authorities, could they have a passport issued and could they leave unimpeded from an Indian airport?
4. Anything else you feel might be relevant.

#### RESPONSE

1. What is the background and legal position of the CPI (ML) Maoist People’s War Group in Kerala and in India generally?

The “CPI (ML) Maoist People’s War Group” is referred to under a number of different names. Its title when founded in 1980 was Communist Party of India (Marxists-Leninist) People’s War, but is also referred to in the sources as the CPI (ML) People’s War Group. It is often referred to simply as the “People’s War Group” or PWG. The People’s War Group (PWG) merged with the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) in October 2004, to form the Communist Party of India (Maoist) or CPI (Maoist) (‘Newly-merged Indian Maoist Group says not ready for cease-fire’ 2004, *BBC Monitoring Service*, 14 October – Attachment 1).

The Indian Ministry of Home Affairs lists both the “Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)-People’s War, All Its Formations And Front Organisations” and the “Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All Its Formations And Front Organisations” as banned terrorist organisations under *The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967* (‘Banned Organisations – List Of Organisations Declared As Terrorist Organisations Under *The Unlawful Activities*

(Prevention) Act, 1967' (undated), Indian Ministry of Home Affairs website [http://www.mha.nic.in/banned\\_org.htm](http://www.mha.nic.in/banned_org.htm) – Accessed 13 October 2006 – Attachment 2).

No information was found on the legal status of the PWG or the CPI (Maoist) in the state of Kerala. The state of Andhra Pradesh recently extended its ban under the *Public Security Act* of The CPI (Maoist) until August 2007 ('Ban on Maoists extended by another year' 2006, *The Hindu*, 12 August <http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/2006/08/12/stories/2006081222390100.htm> - Accessed 18 October 2006 – Attachment 3). On September 10, 2004, the state of Tamil Nadu declared the PWG an unlawful association under the *Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1908* ('Tamil Nadu declares People's War unlawful association' 2004, *The Hindu*, 11 September <http://www.hinduonnet.com/2004/09/11/stories/2004091109330100.htm> - Accessed 18 October 2006 – Attachment 4).

### **Background:**

The People's War Group is one of many factions to have emerged from the Communist Party of India. The PWG is one of the most extreme and militant factions. These more militant groups are collectively known as "Naxalites". A good summary of the CPI and the PWG's relation to it is given in an October 2006 *Reuters Foundation* news article:

The communist movement in India officially began in the 1920s with the formation of the Communist Party of India (CPI). In 1964 a serious ideological rift within the party, corresponding with the Sino-Soviet split, led a breakaway group to form the Communist Party of India (Marxist) which is now a mainstream Marxist political party.

Some members of the Marxist party were behind a famous uprising in defence of tribal land, in Naxalbari in West Bengal in 1967. **The leaders of the Naxalbari uprising broke away from CPI (Marxist) in 1969 to form the CPI (Marxist-Leninist) – the Maoists, or Naxalites. This party advocated armed revolution and denounced participation in the electoral process.**

Soon the Maoists had created vast guerrilla zones stretching from West Bengal to Bihar to Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. But within a few years their fortunes were waning because of internal splits, the death in 1972 of their ideological leader Charu Mazumdar, and major crackdowns by the government.

Since then there have been many communist revolutionary groups operating in different parts of India. **One of the most significant was the People's War Group, formed in 1980 by Kondapally Seetharamaiah, a schoolteacher. It promotes an armed revolution, targeting the state and the security forces as well as oppressive landlords. It began in Andhra Pradesh and spread to Chhattisgarh and Orissa states.**

It gained strength in 1998 when it merged with another left-wing group, the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist Party Unity). Partly as a result of such mergers, the Naxalite movement has grown much stronger in recent years.

...The main states affected by Naxalism are: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. **Other states affected to a lesser extent are Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala** ('Indian Maoist violence at a glance' 2006, *Reuters Foundation AlertNet* website, [http://www.alertnet.org/printable.htm?URL=/db/crisisprofiles/IN\\_MAO.htm](http://www.alertnet.org/printable.htm?URL=/db/crisisprofiles/IN_MAO.htm) – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 5).

More background information on the PWG and on its activities across India can be found in previous RRT Country Research Responses. The relationship of the PWG with the Communist Party of India (CPI) and other CPI factions, as well as some information on the treatment of Naxalites by the government and police, is provided in Question 1 of RRT Country Research Response IND14576 from March 2001 (RRT Country Research Response 2001, *Research Response IND14576*, 4 April – Attachment 6). Question 4 of RRT Country Research Response IND30604 from September 2006 provides information on the aims of the PWG and the main areas where the PWG is most active, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal (RRT Country Research Response 2006, *Research Response IND30604*, 15 September – Attachment 7). The People's War Group has been most active in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Its aims, leaders, and activities in Andhra Pradesh, including treatment by the government and police, are discussed extensively in RRT Country Research Response IND17541 from October 2005 (RRT Country Research Response 2005, *Research Response IND17541*, 28 October – Attachment 8).

### **The People's War Group in Kerala:**

A status paper on the problem of Left-wing extremism in India was tabled in the Indian parliament by the Union Home Minister in March 2006. It stated that the CPI (Maoists) have been attempting to act and gain influence “in parts” of Kerala:

#### **3.1 Spatial spread**

3.1.1 In 2005, naxal violence has been reported from 509 police stations in 11 states which works out to 5.8% of the total number of police station in these states. Statewise spread of naxal violence in terms of the police station affected is at Annexure- II

3.1.2 Available reports, however, suggest that **CPI (Maoists)** have been trying to increase their influence and act in parts of Kamataka, **Kerala**, Tamil Nadu and Uttranchal and also in new areas in some of the already affected states ('Status paper on the Naxal problem' 2006, South Asia Terrorism Portal website, 13 March, [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/document/papers/06Mar13\\_Naxal%20Problem%20.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/document/papers/06Mar13_Naxal%20Problem%20.htm) – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 9).

On August 15 2006, India's Prime Minister Manmohan Singh declared that Naxalism and terrorism were the two biggest threats currently facing India. An article from *The Economist* on August 17 reporting on the Prime Minister's speech provides some further information on the current geographical spread of the Naxalite groups:

On August 15th, in his National Day speech in Delhi, India's prime minister, Manmohan Singh, linked **Naxalism** with terrorism as the two big threats to India's internal security. The terrorism is all too familiar. India's cities have endured repeated atrocities—culminating in July's bomb attacks in Mumbai, which killed nearly 200 people. **But many are surprised that Mr Singh accords Naxalism such a high priority.** A primitive peasant rebellion based on an outmoded ideology is out of keeping with the modern India of soaring growth, Bollywood dreams and call-centres...

But Mr Singh may be right about the Maoists. **Known as “Naxalites”, after the district of Naxalbari in West Bengal where they staged an uprising in 1967, they are these days almost a nationwide force.** Greeted by China's People's Daily at the height of the Cultural

Revolution as “a peal of spring thunder”, they were almost wiped out in the 1970s, as the Indian government repressed them, and Maoism went out of fashion, even in its homeland.

In India they splintered into various armed factions, of which the biggest were **the People’s War Group and the Maoist Communist Centre. These merged and formed the CPI (Maoist) party in September 2004.** P.V. Ramana, of the Observer Research Foundation in Delhi, estimates the Naxalites now have 9,000-10,000 armed fighters, with access to about 6,500 firearms. There are perhaps a further 40,000 full-time cadres.

In nearly 1,600 violent incidents involving Naxalites last year, 669 people died. There have been spectacular attacks across a big area: a train hold-up last month involving 250 armed fighters, a jailbreak freeing 350 prisoners, a near-miss assassination attempt in 2004 against a leading politician. **“Naxalism” now affects some 170 of India’s 602 districts—a “red corridor” down a swathe of central India from the border with Nepal in the north to Karnataka in the south and covering more than a quarter of India’s land mass.**

...Eradicating Naxalism, however, is more than a local policing problem. One difficulty has been that, under India’s constitution, **security is a matter for state governments rather than the centre.** So national policy for dealing with the Naxalites has been inconsistent. In 2004, the government of Andhra Pradesh held abortive peace talks with local Naxalites, while other states continued to fight them (‘India’s Naxalites – A spectre haunting India’ 2006, *The Economist.com* website, 17 August [http://www.economist.com/world/asia/PrinterFriendly.cfm?story\\_id=7799247](http://www.economist.com/world/asia/PrinterFriendly.cfm?story_id=7799247) – Accessed 11 October 2006 – Attachment 10).

Attachment 10 contains a map indicating the districts currently affected by the Naxalite movement, from the northern border with Nepal to the southern state of Karnataka. This map, supplied in colour in Attachment 10, indicates that small areas of the far south-western state of Kerala are either “Marginally affected” or “Targeted” by the Naxalite movement, especially areas of the state which border with those of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Specific details on the activities of the PWG-CPI (Maoists) in Kerala is not extensive. A 2000 news report in *The Hindu* indicates that its influence in Kerala was then limited to a pre-guerrilla phase which consisted in the formation of a state committee having an educational and recruitment role:

...The PWG movement has already spread even to States such as Haryana, Delhi, **Kerala**, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal in addition to Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Bihar.

...Last year’s merger of the Party Unity (PU) operating in Bihar with the PWG had significantly helped the spread of its influence to newer areas. **Though naxalite activity had not assumed alarming proportions in States such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Haryana and Punjab, the PWG had formed State committees to educate people and recruit them.**

Strategically, the PWG ideologues categorise their movement as organisational, guerrilla warfare, and mobile warfare. **During the first phase (mostly witnessed in States such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Punjab) the naxalites try to gain a foothold.** The guerrilla phase is witnessed in the North Telangana districts of Andhra Pradesh and the “Dandakaranya” forest areas falling in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa (‘Power from the barrel of the gun’ 2000, *The Hindu*, March 19 <http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/2000/03/19/stories/05191348.htm> – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 11).

Three reports written between 2001 and 2003 do describe more specific claims of the presence and activities of the PWG in certain areas of Kerala. However, two of the reports contest the claim that the PWG is present in Kerala. The locations of three districts referred to in the following reports – Kannur, Palakkad, and Wayanad – are indicated in a map of Kerala supplied as Attachment 12 ('Districts of Kerala' Maps of India CD-Rom – Attachment 12):

Meanwhile, somebody posing as belonging to **People's War Group (PWG) of Naxalites from Kannur in Northern Kerala reached Kundalakudi and announced to reporters plans to launch an armed struggle. This person himself was later beaten-up.** After announcing the proposed launching of armed struggle to press reporters, the same person was later seen sending a fax-message from Munnar to the Chief Minister "pleading to deploy police to protect the tribals"! It is to be recalled that the same group of persons made a public announcement last year about launching of a "long march" to Thiruvananthapuram in connection with a similar tribal land agitation at Kannur. However, none heard about the "long march" later.

**Informed sources say that they are simply faking in Kerala the name of PWG, a militant CPI-ML group in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Central Bihar areas. For, their method of functioning like announcing "armed struggle" or "long march" to the press in advance, was entirely different from PWG.** It was also pointed out that these people simply jump into areas where genuine mass struggles are taking place to make bogus "revolutionary claims" for the sake of cheap publicity. Viewed from this angle, there are several SC-ST groups who doubt them as agent-provocateurs to scuttle chances of building-up mass movements (Mukundan, C.M. 2001, 'Idukki: estate owner captures tribal land; three tribals missing' *A Dalit-Bahujan news* website, 30 March <http://www.ambedkar.org/News/Idukkiestate.htm> – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 13).

A second report refers to police claims of the spread of the PWG in Kerala and of increasing surveillance by police of "left extremist" groups in the state:

Activities of the Left extremist organizations are growing in different parts of the State and the State police are bracing up for a period of heightened activism in Kerala in the wake of the police action against Adivasis at Muthanga in **Wayanad**.

... Police have classified as many as 32 organisations in the State as "Left extremist". These include organisations under the umbrella of the CPI (ML) Red Flag, CPI (ML) Janasakthi, Maoist Unity Centre (MUC) and 11-odd independent groups.

**... Police claimed that many of these extremist organisations were highly active in Palakkad and Wayanad with cells in other districts and sympathisers among the People's War Group (PWG) and Naxalite organisations in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.** Organisations such as the People's Democratic Party (PDP) and the National Development Front (NDF) were overtly championing the Adivasi cause.

In fact, all the Left extremist organizations are concentrating on issues which the mainstream Left parties like CPI-M and CPI have either failed to address effectively or had a vacillating stand.

**...After the Muthanga incident, the police have stepped up surveillance over the Left extremist organizations. The special branch headquarters in Thiruvananthapuram has constituted a cell for each organizations to keep a tab on their activities.**

The reports that certain PDP activists were found in Muthanga distributing rice to the tribals is also being viewed seriously by the police. They do not rule out the possibility of Left extremists joining hands with fundamentalist outfits to strengthen their movement.

A feeling is increasingly setting among the top political brass and the civil administration that the incidents in Muthanga, if not checked in time, could attain dangerous proportions ('Police fear more direct action by Left extremists' (undated), Keral.com website <http://www.keral.com/newsfeatures/poli/> – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 14).

The above claims by police that the PWG was linked to the “Muthanga incident” was described as “manufactured” in an article on the *Countercurrents* website:

### **Muthanga Police Firing**

It was on the 19th of February that the unthinkable happened in Kerala. On that day a police force of around 1000 men surrounded a group of agitating tribals inside the Muthanga forest reserve and fired indiscriminately at the virtually unarmed people. One tribal died, and a police man who was being held hostage by the tribals also lost his life in the altercation. What followed was even worse. Hundreds of tribals including women and children were hunted down and mercilessly beaten up. Some of the tribals who went missing on the 19th and the days of police brutality still haven't turned up. Women were sexually abused in police camps.

The way the government handled the issue crossed all levels of democratic decency. **The government manufactured news stories in mainstream news papers linking tribal agitation with Peoples War Group, without any evidence.** They even went so far as to say that the tribals were plotting to kidnap two of the Kerala cabinet ministers, that too with no evidence to support (Mathew, B. 2003, 'Antony – Kerala's Terminator Seed?' *Countercurrents.org* website, 18 July <http://www.countercurrents.org/comm-binu180703.htm> – Accessed 13 October 2006 – Attachment 15).

Most recently, the PWG is reported to have had one active *Dallas* or forest squad in Kerala by May 2005 according to an *HindustanTimes* article ('Major Naxalite outfits' 2005, *HindustanTimes.com* website, 9 May [http://www.hindustantimes.com/news/6253\\_249858,00160003.htm](http://www.hindustantimes.com/news/6253_249858,00160003.htm) – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 16).

## **2. What is the legal situation for CPI (ML) Maoist People's War Group members in Kerala and in India generally?**

The legal status of PWG members varies. Reports presented below indicate that members were arrested under the anti-terrorism *Prevention of Terrorism Act* (POTA) which was in force between 2001 and 2004. Prominent leaders have also been charged under various sections of the Criminal and Penal codes of India. PWG members have also had their cases reviewed and withdrawn following their voluntary surrender to the Andhra Pradesh government.

The *Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967* states that the penalty for someone being a member of an organisation declared unlawful is 2 years imprisonment and a fine. However, no reports were found of PWG members being charged under this Act:

## CHAPTER III – OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

**10. Penalty for being members of an unlawful association.** Whoever is and continues to be a member of an association declared unlawful by a notification issued under section 3 which has become effective under sub-section (3) of that section, or takes part in meetings of any such unlawful association, or contributes to, or receives or solicits any contribution for the purpose of, any such unlawful association, or in any way assists the operations of any such unlawful association, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to **two years, and shall also be liable to fine** ('The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967' (undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/document/actandordinances/the\\_unlawful\\_activities\\_act1967.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/document/actandordinances/the_unlawful_activities_act1967.htm) – Accessed 13 October 2006 – Attachment 17).

In December 2001 the Central Government of India enacted the anti-terror *Prevention of Terrorism Act* (POTA) under which the PWG was declared a banned organisation. A subsequently elected government repealed POTA in September 2004 ('Tamil Nadu declares People's War unlawful association' 2004, *The Hindu*, September 11 <http://www.hinduonnet.com/2004/09/11/stories/2004091109330100.htm> - Accessed 18 October 2006 – Attachment 4). Reports indicate that during this time, large numbers of suspected PWG members were arrested under POTA, especially in Jharkhand ('Jharkhand journalist booked under anti-terror' 2002, India Independent Media Centre website, 31 May <http://india.indymedia.org/en/2002/05/1361.shtml> - Accessed 18 October 2006 – Attachment 18; and Jha, S.K. 2003, 'Jharkland: Anti-Naxal Strategy and Use of POTA', Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies website, 26 April [http://www.ipcs.org/nmt\\_militaryIndex2.jsp?action=showView&kValue=976&military=1016&status=article&mod=b](http://www.ipcs.org/nmt_militaryIndex2.jsp?action=showView&kValue=976&military=1016&status=article&mod=b) – Accessed 18 October 2006 – Attachment 19). The US Department of State Country report on Human Rights Practices for India for 2005 states that while POTA was repealed in 2004 and replaced with the *Unlawful Activities Prevention Act* (UAPA), a human rights group reported that 1000 people remained in detention under the lapsed special terrorism legislation and that cases opened under POTA continued through the judicial system. The US DOS report goes on to detail the current status of individuals charged under POTA:

POTA contained a sunset feature, which gave the central POTA review committee one year to review all existing POTA cases. The government established three central review committees to review the cases registered under POTA. The committees were required to review all cases registered under POTA by September 20, but at year's end, numerous cases remained unreviewed. This clause also allowed the government to make new arrests under POTA, despite its repeal, if the arrests were tied to an existing POTA case. The government could issue a new indictment on a case opened five years earlier under POTA, even if the government was never associated with the case. It can also extend the one-year limit for reviews; however, at year's end, it had not done so. The law provides that the review committees constituted by the government shall review all cases registered under POTA by September 20. In June the POTA review committee reported that there were 11,384 persons wrongfully charged under POTA who instead should be charged under the regular law (US Department of State 2006, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – India*, 8 March – Attachment 20).

Two recent sources report on the arrest of CPI (Maoist) and People's War Group members. Ramesh, described as a Naxalite, chief of the Chandrabanda Dalam in Andhra Pradesh, and associate of a prominent member of the People's War Group, was sentenced to five years imprisonment by the Principal's Sessions Court in February 2006 ('Naxalite sentenced to five

years in jail' 2006, *The Hindu*, 17 February <http://www.hindu.com/2006/02/17/stories/2006021706220300.htm> – Attachment 21). On 27 September 2006, general secretary of the CPI (Maoist), Keshwar Yadav, was arrested in the state of Jharkhand for alleged involvement in attacks on police stations. Another unnamed CPI (Maoist) member was also arrested at the same time ('Maoist leader arrested in Jharkhand' 2006, *Hindustan Times*, 27 September – Attachment 22). Neither of these reports indicate the laws under which the persons were charged. A newspaper report from 25 September 2006 reports that three CPI (Maoist) leaders were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in a West Bengal district court under the Indian Penal Code, sections 120B (criminal conspiracy), 122 (collecting arms for waging war against state), 124A (sedition), 121A (conspiracy for waging war against the state), as well as under sections of the *Arms Act* and the *Explosive Substances Act* ('Maoist leader granted bail by High Court' 2006, NewKerala.com, 25 September <http://www.newkerala.com/news4.php?action=fullnews&id=27384> – Accessed 18 October 2006 – Attachment 23).

The state government of Andhra Pradesh, where the PWG has been most active, has in the past also provided financial and other benefits to PWG members who choose to surrender. Eleven committee members and commanders of "Naxalites belonging to the outlawed Peoples War Groups (PWG)" received:

...Rs 5,000 ... as immediate financial assistance, besides land for cultivation, house sites and assistance through banks for their livelihood as per government norms.

...The cases booked against the surrendered Naxals would be withdrawn after they were reviewed by a high level committee ('11 Naxals surrender' 2003, *The Tribune*, 17 April <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2003/20030417/nation.htm> – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 24).

Financial assistance packages offered to "hundreds" of PWG militants by the Andhra Pradesh government are also referred to in the US Department of State Country reports on Human Rights Practices for 2000 and 2001 (See Question 1 in RRT Country Research Response 2001, *Research Response IND14686*, 14 June – Attachment 25; Question 3 of RRT Country Research Response 2002, *Research Response IND15266*, 1 August – Attachment 26).

No information was found in the sources consulted on the legal status of People's War Group or CPI (Maoist) members in the state of Kerala.

**3. If someone was being sought by the authorities, could they have a passport issued and could they leave unimpeded from an Indian airport?**

**4. Anything else you feel might be relevant.**

The Central Passport Organization (Consular, Passport and Visa Division) website of the Government of India contains under its list of the "Rights of Applicants", the statement that an Indian citizen has a "[r]ight to obtain a fresh passport in 35 days if your police report is clear" ('Passport Issuance Service – Rules' (undated), Central Passport Organization (Consular, Passport and Visa Division) website <http://www.passport.nic.in/> – Accessed 12 October 2006 – Attachment 27). Information provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in 2002 indicates that police clearance of applicants "largely relates to verification of details provided by the passport applicant" (DIMIA Country Information Service 2002,

*Country Information report No.363/02 – Indian laws concerning Nepalese born in India,* (sourced from DFAT advice of 29 November 2002), 11 December – Attachment 28).

Several earlier RRT Country Research Responses have looked at the possibility of PWG and Naxalite members obtaining Indian passports and proceeding to leave India via an airport. Question 3 of RRT Research response IND22947 asked if a PWG member with criminal charges pending against him and wanted for murder could leave Chennai airport. This response quotes a 2000 Danish Immigration Service report on the Punjab in relation to passport applications, which stated that “a very thorough check is made by the local police to investigate an individual’s status, including whether there was a case pending against him” (RRT Country Research Response 2003, *Research Response IND22947*, 4 February – Attachment 29). Questions 2 and 7 of RRT Research response IND16120 looked at the case of a CPI(ML) or Naxalite member who had been arrested and with cases pending, whether they could be issued with a passport and be able to leave India by paying a bribe (RRT Country Research Response 2003, *Research Response IND16120*, 24 September – Attachment 30). The acceptance of bribes by police with regard to the passport application procedure has been reported as occurring in both small towns and major cities like Bombay (Khan, J. 2000, ‘Do a *khancha* and get a passport’ *Rediff On the Net* website, 11 January <http://www.rediff.com/news/2000/jan/11jake.htm> - Accessed 18 October 2006 – Attachment 31).

The most recent Department of Foreign Affairs a Trade (DFAT) information available on criminal checks at Indian airports is from 2000 (DIMIA Country Information Service 2000, *Country Information Report No.471/00 – Departing India with Criminal charges outstanding and issuing of passports*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 25 August 2000), 29 August – Attachment 32) and 2003 (DIMIA Country Information Service 2003, *Country Information report No.74/03 – Emigration check procedure*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 30 April 2003), 26 May – Attachment 33). The latter advice states:

The information in CX44230 [CIR No.471/00] of August 2000 is substantially correct. Immigration officials have access to computer systems at the airport allowing them to check if any charges or criminal records exist against departing Indian nationals (DIMIA Country Information Service 2003, *Country Information report No.74/03 – Emigration check procedure*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 30 May 2002), 26 May – Attachment 33).

## **List of Sources Consulted**

### Internet Sources:

#### **Government Information & Reports**

Indian Ministry of Home Affairs website <http://www.mha.nic.in/>

Indian Central Passport Organization (Consular, Passport and Visa Division) website <http://www.passport.nic.in/>

#### **International News & Politics**

Reuters Foundation AlertNet website, <http://www.alertnet.org/>

The Economist.com website <http://www.economist.com/>

The Hindu <http://www.hinduonnet.com/>

HindustanTimes.com website <http://www.hindustantimes.com/>

The Tribune <http://www.tribuneindia.com/>

#### **Region Specific Links**

South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/>

Keral.com website <http://www.keral.com/>

## Topic Specific Links

A Dalit-Bahujan news website <http://www.ambedkar.org/>

Countercurrents.org website <http://www.countercurrents.org/>

South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/>

## Search Engines

Google search engine <http://www.google.com.au/>

## Databases:

FACTIVA (news database)

BACIS (DIMA Country Information database)

REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)

ISYS (RRT Country Research database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State Reports)

RRT Library Catalogue

## List of Attachments

1. 'Newly-merged Indian Maoist Group says not ready for cease-fire' 2004, *BBC Monitoring Service*, 14 October. (Cisnet India CX104776)
2. 'Banned Organisations – List Of Organisations Declared As Terrorist Organisations Under *The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967*' (undated), Indian Ministry of Home Affairs website [http://www.mha.nic.in/banned\\_org.htm](http://www.mha.nic.in/banned_org.htm) – Accessed 13 October 2006.
3. 'Ban on Maoists extended by another year' 2006, *The Hindu*, 12 August <http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/2006/08/12/stories/2006081222390100.htm> - Accessed 18 October 2006.
4. 'Tamil Nadu declares People's War unlawful association' 2004, *The Hindu*, September 11 <http://www.hinduonnet.com/2004/09/11/stories/2004091109330100.htm> - Accessed 18 October 2006.
5. 'Indian Maoist violence at a glance' 2006, *Reuters Foundation AlertNet* website, [http://www.alertnet.org/printable.htm?URL=/db/crisisprofiles/IN\\_MAO.htm](http://www.alertnet.org/printable.htm?URL=/db/crisisprofiles/IN_MAO.htm) – Accessed 12 October 2006.
6. RRT Country Research Response 2001, *Research Response IND14576*, 4 April.
7. RRT Country Research Response 2006, *Research Response IND30604*, 15 September.
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