

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2121

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE MARCH 14, 2018/PHALGUNA 23, 1939 (SAKA)

DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY NAXAL VIOLENCE

2121. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of districts affected by naxal violence in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government has initiated certain new measures for rehabilitation of naxals including through rubber cultivation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government proposes to acquire ground sensor system that would warn about the movement of naxalites; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the comprehensive measures taken by Government to deal with the naxal menace in the country including taking help of the National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO)?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR)

(a) 106 districts in 10 States are included in the Security Related Expenditure Scheme of the Government for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. The State-wise list of such districts is annexed. However in 2017, only 58 districts in the country reported LWE violence.

(b) & (c) In order to bring Left Wing Extremist cadres into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard through the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected States approved by Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) in September 2017. Under the scheme, the Centre reimburses the claims

made by the State Government in the rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh for higher ranked and Rs. 2.5 lakh for middle/lower ranked LWE cadres. Additional incentives given for surrendering with weapons/ammunition are also reimbursed to the States depending on the type of weapons surrendered. The surrenderees are also imparted training in a trade/vocation of their choice during which they are paid a monthly stipend of Rs 6,000 per month for a maximum period of 36 months. The Central Government does not have any scheme for rehabilitation of surrendered Maoists through rubber cultivation.

(d) & (e) The question pertains to acquisition of operational technologies by the Security Forces, disclosure of which, may not be in the interest of security. The Government has a multi-pronged strategy to deal with Left Wing Exremism. The strategy is centered around security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities etc. Security related measures include assistance to LWE affected States by providing CAPF Bns, helicopters, UAVs, construction of fortified police stations, funds for modernization of State Police forces, arms and equipment, training assistance, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, apart from flagship schemes of the Central Government in infrastructure, education, health, skill development, agriculture etc, several initiatives have been taken specifically for development of LWE affected areas. These include focused schemes for

development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities, particularly in the 35 worst affected districts.

Recently the Government has approved the Special Central Assistance Scheme which envisages an outlay of Rs 1000 Cr per annum for three years for the 35 worst affected LWE districts to cover gaps in critical infrastructure and services. In addition, the Special Infrastructure Scheme has also been revived for providing support to the States for strengthening the Special Forces and SIBs and also for construction of additional fortified police stations. The Security Related Expenditure Scheme has also been extended with increased allocation and new features up to 2020.

The National Technical Research Organization (NTRO) is assisting the Security Forces in anti-Naxal operations by providing Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs).

LIST OF 106 DISTRICTS COVERED UNDER
THE SRE SCHEME FOR LWE AFFECTED STATES

S. No.	State	Districts	Name of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	Anantapur, East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.
2.	Bihar	22	Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Sitamarhi, West Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Vaishali, Banka, Lakhisarai, Begusarai and Khagaria.
3.	Chhattisgarh	16	Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kanker, Korea (Baikunthpur), Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Gariyaband, Balod, Sukma, Kondagaon and Balrampur.
4.	Jharkhand	21	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardagga, Palamu, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum, Khunti, Ramgarh, Dumka, Deoghar and Pakur.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat
6.	Maharashtra	4	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia and Aheri
7.	Odisha	19	Gajapati, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh, Nayagarh, Kandhamal, Deogarh, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh and Bolangir
8.	Telangana	8	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak, Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Nizamabad
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonebhadra
10.	West Bengal	4	Bankura, West Medinipur, Purulia and Birbhum
Total		106	