

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.\*374  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.03.2018**

**DEVELOPMENT OF NAXAL/MAOIST AFFECTED AREA**

\*374. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared or proposes to prepare any Action Plan for the development of naxal/maoist affected areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the amount released and utilised across the country, particularly in Chhattisgarh under the said plan/scheme during the last three years;
- (d) whether the Government has identified certain new districts under the Integrated Action Plan(IAP); and
- (e) if so, the details thereof , State-wise?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

**(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) of LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO \*374 RAISED BY SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE, MP REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF NAXAL/MAOIST AFFECTED AREA

(a) Yes Madam. The Government of India has a strategy and action plan to deal with the problem of Maoist insurgency with balanced and holistic multi-pronged interventions in the areas of security & development.

(b) Detail of the interventions is placed at Annex-1.

(c) As stated above, Government of India has been assisting the State Governments to address the problem of left wing extremism through various initiatives which include supporting the States by way of Central Armed Forces, Helicopter support, technical equipments, etc. In addition, it is meeting security related expenditure (SRE), assisting the States through special intervention of creation of fortified Police Force and strengthening of Task Forces. Since rapid economic development is one of the proven strategies to reduce influence of LWE, different Ministries of Government of India have special focus in these districts.

In addition, Government of India has launched a programme of rapid transformation of such districts which have shown relatively lesser progress in key socio-economic development indicators. 35 districts affected by Left Wing extremism are included in this programme for which special provisions have been made as special central assistance. Detail of fund for these interventions including funds made available to Chhattisgarh are placed at Annex-II.

(d) & (e) To provide further impetus to development of the 35 worst affected districts the Government has approved "Special Central Assistance Scheme" to fill critical gaps related to Public Infrastructure and Services, which are of emergent nature. The Scheme has approval for a period of 03 years, i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with total outlay of Rs. 3000 Cr @ Rs. 1000 crore per annum.

In addition, these 35 districts have been included in the recently launched programme of "Aspirational Districts." Under this programme, Centre and State Governments would work as a team to make all concerted efforts to improve key performance indicators in these districts. Government of India has appointed Joint Secretary/Additional secretary level officers as central Prabhari officers in these districts. Similarly, State Governments have appointed nodal officers for this programme. The strategy includes identification of key performance indicators, setting up of real time monitoring mechanism and convergence of Schemes of central and State Governments. List of these 35 districts is placed at Annexure-III.

**Detail of major interventions of Government of India for assisting States to counter problems of Left Wing extremists.**

**Security Interventions**

MHA is supporting the State Governments extensively by way of Central Armed Police Force, Helicopter support, India Reserve Battalions etc. As part of capacity building of the State Police Forces, funds are being provided under different schemes including Security Related Expenditure (SRE), Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS). Training assistance and intelligence sharing is also being carried out.

**Development related interventions**

Development interventions are made through provision of resources and focused implementation of schemes of the various Ministries of the Govt. of India that supplements the State initiatives. These include Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as Central Sector Scheme. Several important initiatives have been undertaken for development of LWE areas. These initiatives include:

**a) Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I)**

Construction of 5,422 km roads in 34 LWE affected districts.  
4,537 km roads completed.

**b) Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas (RRP-II)**

Construction of 5,412 km roads envisaged in 44 LWE affected districts with estimated cost of Rs. 11,725 crore.  
Sanction conveyed to States - 2467.18 km

**c) Skill development scheme in 47 LWE affected districts**

47 ITIs and 68 Skill Development Centres envisaged.  
15 ITIs is and 43 SDCs established.

**d) KVs- 11 out of 35 most LWE affected district did not have KVs.**

08 new KVs sanctioned  
Of these 07 KVs are functional.  
03 KVs are likely to be sanctioned shortly.

**Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas**- 05 most LWE affected district did not have JNVs.  
05 new JNVs sanctioned,  
All of these are functional now.

e) **Mobile tower connectivity**

2329 mobile towers are installed in phase-I.

4072 towers are under consideration in phase-II. Cabinet note is under circulation.

f) **Financial inclusion**

**Department of Financial Services:** 428 new **bank branches**& 1045 **ATMs** opened in 35 most LWE affected Districts in 31 months between 01.04.2015 and 31.12.2017.

**Department of Post** - 1789 **Post Offices** in 32 most LWE affected Districts approved. 565 Post Offices already opened.

**Special central Assistance and Aspirational District programme**

To provide further impetus to development of the 35 worst affected districts the Government has approved “Special Central Assistance Scheme” to fill critical gaps related to Public Infrastructure and Services, which are of emergent nature. In addition, these 35 districts have been included in the recently launched programme of “Aspirational Districts.” Under this programme, Centre and State Government would work as a team to make all concerted efforts to improve key performance indicators in these districts. Government of India has appointed Joint Secretary/Additional secretary level officers as central Prabhari officers in these districts. Similarly, State Governments have appointed nodal officers for this programme. The strategy includes identification of key performance indicators, setting up of real time monitoring mechanism and convergence of Schemes of Central and State Governments.

**Fund released to State Governments**

The Government of India is assisting States through different interventions- security related as well as development related to address problems, as per details given below:-

**1 Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)**

The scheme is implemented to strengthen the security apparatus and capacity building of States in the funding Pattern: 60(Centre):40(State) with the Annual Outlay of Rs.1048 crore (Rs.628.8 crore as Centre share) for the following:

- Construction of 250 Fortified police Stations in three years between 2017-2020 @ Rs.2.5 crore per FPS.
- For strengthening of SIBs/STFs in the States. Rs.2 crore per most affected LWE district per annum and Rs.1 crore per district per annum for other LWE affected districts.

Earlier there was a separate scheme of **Fortified Police Stations** in 10 LWE affected States for construction of 400 Fortified Police Station which was approved in June, 2010. Under the scheme 66 Police Station were constructed till May, 2014. Fortified Police Stations have been completed, thus taking the figure of completed Police Stations to 386 (Rs.623.89 crore).

**2 Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme**

Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, assistance is provided to 106 LWE affected districts in 10 States for recurring expenditure relating to operational and training needs of security forces which also include the expenditure incurred by the states for the rehabilitation of the surrendered LWE cadres etc.

The releases made as under:

Rs. 575.22 crore released between 2011-14.

Rs. 675.73 crore released between 2014-17.

Rs. 445 crore released in the year 2017-18.

**3. Special Central Assistance**

Under this scheme, there is a provision for three year period i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with total outlay of Rs. 3000 Cr @ Rs. 1000 crore per annum.

Rs.175 crore has been released to the States during 2017-18 for 35 most affected LWE districts @ Rs. 5 crore per district. Rs 28.57 Cr per district will be released to States in 2018-19.

In Chhattisgarh 16 districts are considered to be LWE affected. Of these following 8 districts are considered as most affected LWE districts:

8. Kondagaon

1. Bijapur,
2. Sukma,
3. Bastar,
4. Dantewada,
5. Kanker,
6. Narayanpur,
7. Rajnandgaon,

Rs.40 crore has been released to Chhattisgarh during 2017-18 for these 8 most affected LWE districts @ Rs. 5 crore per district to fill critical gaps related to Public Infrastructure and Services, which are of emergent nature. Provision has been made in the current budget to provide money to the Districts under this scheme in Financial Year 2018-19.

4. Fund released under Modernisation of Police forces in States affected by Left Wing Extremism:

( InRs. Cr)

Name of State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Allocation	Released *	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
Andhra Pradesh	102.81	54.17	22.68	32.56	22.68	41.1	29.87	21.074
Bihar	67.70	49.08	25.62	26.57	25.62	19.15	33.73	2.262
Chhattisgarh	23.82	37.36	9.01	14.24	9.01	1.73	11.87	0.798
Jharkhand	22.56	34.52	8.54	22.44	8.54	1.64	11.24	0.756
Madhya Pradesh	66.45	58.18	25.14	26.8	25.14	21.86	33.11	27.06
Maharashtra	115.47	76.65	43.69	50.88	43.69	12.8	57.54	3.858
Odisha	38.24	42.92	14.47	19.46	14.47	26.22	19.05	16.558
Telangana	0.00	68.13	16.22	16.32	16.22	29.4	21.35	20.404
Uttar Pradesh	154.87	169.23	58.59	69.99	58.59	35.8	77.16	5.172
West Bengal	70.84	47.4	26.80	35.52	26.80	12.31	35.3	47.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>662.76</b>	<b>637.64</b>	<b>250.76</b>	<b>314.78</b>	<b>250.76</b>	<b>202.01</b>	<b>330.22</b>	<b>145.302</b>

## List of 35 districts which have been included in ‘Aspirational District programme’

State	MHA 35 LWE Districts
Andhra Pradesh	1. Visakhapatnam
Bihar	2. Aurangabad
Bihar	3. Banka
Bihar	4. Gaya
Bihar	5. Jamui
Bihar	6. Muzaffarpur
Bihar	7. Nawada
Chhattisgarh	8. Bastar
Chhattisgarh	9. Bijapur
Chhattisgarh	10. Dantewada
Chhattisgarh	11. Kanker
Chhattisgarh	12. Kondagaon
Chhattisgarh	13. Narayanpur
Chhattisgarh	14. Rajnandgaon
Chhattisgarh	15. Sukma
Jharkhand	16. Latehar
Jharkhand	17. Lohardaga
Jharkhand	18. Palamu
Jharkhand	19. Purbi Singhbhum
Jharkhand	20. Ramgarh
Jharkhand	21. Ranchi
Jharkhand	22. Simdega
Jharkhand	23. West Singhbhum
Jharkhand	24. Bokaro
Jharkhand	25. Chatra
Jharkhand	26. Dumka
Jharkhand	27. Garhwa
Jharkhand	28. Giridih
Jharkhand	29. Gumla
Jharkhand	30. Hazaribagh
Jharkhand	31. Khunti
Maharashtra	32. Gadchiroli
Odisha	33. Koraput
Odisha	34. Malkangiri
Telangana	35. Khammam
Total	35