

Constitution. Under this framework, the Gram Sabha approves the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before they are implemented by the Panchayats. The Gram Sabha is also responsible for the identification or selection of the beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes.

However, in LWE affected areas, the status of Panchayati Raj institutions are a cause for concern. The CPI (Maoist) are ideologically opposed to the institutions of parliamentary democracy including local self Governments. They consider such institutions status-quoist and as reinforcing the existing class contradictions and stratification in the society. It is pertinent to mention that since 2007, the Maoists have killed around 130 representatives of local self Governments in different States of India. In recent times, around 99 representatives of Panchayati Raj institutions have resigned from Gadchiroli district alone, due to intimidation by the Maoists. In the State of Odisha, during the Panchayat elections in 2011, a large number of Maoist sympathizers were elected unopposed.

The implementation of IAP in the present form has to be viewed in this context. It is a short term intervention to address an abnormal situation. While striving for compliance to an ideal construct, public policy also has to factor in ground realities of a given situation. Accordingly, during the implementation of IAP, the district administration has been advised to *inter-alia* consult representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions also.

Solution to naxalite violence in Chhattisgarh and adjoining States

†2707. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any solution of naxalite violence in Chhattisgarh and adjoining States;

(b) if so, whether Government has any effective solution and the reason for hesitation in implementation;

(c) whether Central Government has handed over the responsibility of curbing naxalism to State Governments so that they may entangle themselves in naxal problem; and

(d) whether in view of the fact that despite States' efforts naxalism is increasing in the State, tribals are being harmed and killed and also that naxalism

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

not confined to a particular State, Central Government should not take the responsibility of dealing with naxalism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism activities in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights of local communities, improvement in governance and public perception. Consequent to various deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned, it has been decided to focus in an integrated manner at relatively more LWE affected areas. Accordingly, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of LWE violence has been made and 106 affected districts in 9 States have been taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of security situation and development schemes. These 9 States are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. As regards Chhattisgarh, the Government of India has taken the following steps for capacity building:

- (i) 156 Companies (Coys) of Central Armed Police Forces (105 Coys of CRPF; 36 Coys of BSF and 15 Coys of ITBP) have been deployed to assist state police.
- (ii) 16 districts have been included under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme and expenditure on anti-naxal operations is reimbursed by the Central Government.
- (iii) 10 districts have been included under the Integrated Action Plan for creation of public infrastructure and services.
- (iv) 75 fortified police stations will be constructed under the scheme 'Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations'.
- (v) Funds are sanctioned under the Special Infrastructure Scheme to cater to critical infrastructure gaps.
- (vi) 07 India Reserve Battalions have been raised in the State for which funds were sanctioned by the Central Government.
- (vii) 04 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools have been sanctioned for strengthening the training aspects of security forces. The funds for establishment of CIAT school and recurring expenditure thereon are provided by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The Central Government is fully committed to effectively deal with naxal menace in coordination with the State Governments concerned. However, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned, who deal directly with the various issues related to LWE activities in the States. The Central Government has a two-pronged approach towards combating LWE. It supplements the efforts of State Governments through security related and development related interventions. In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying CAPFs, the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building by the states through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme, Construction of Fortified Police Stations etc. Other security related interventions include setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); sharing of intelligence; etc. In the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Integrated Action Plan (IAP), the Road Requirement Plan-I etc. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE. A decline has been noticed in the LWE violence in Chhattisgarh in 2011. During the current year also, LWE violence in the state has come down compared to the corresponding period of 2011. In 2012 (up to August 15), 252 incidents of LWE violence have been reported resulting in the death of 85 civilians/security forces personnel, compared to 286 incidents and 124 deaths in the corresponding period of 2011. Most of the civilians killed by LWE are tribals.

Illegal interception of phone calls

2708. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked all the State Governments to furnish a list of off-air interceptors to tap telephone conversations in an effort to put an end to instances of illegal phone tapping;

(b) if so, the details of information furnished by the State Governments in this regard;