

(a) whether Udaan Scheme was launched to provide skill development and jobs in corporate sector to 40,000-57,000 youths of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the number of youths having got jobs and the range of salary offered to them; and

(c) whether the scheme has failed to achieve its objective due to the attitude of the corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Udaan scheme has been launched to enhance skills and employability of 40,000 graduates, post-graduates and three years engineering diploma holders from the State of Jammu and Kashmir over a period of five years.

(b) As per information received from National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), 368 candidates have been offered job under the Scheme in the range of salary of Rs. 1,20,000/- to Rs. 6,00,000/- per annum.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Steps taken for implementation of PESA**

709. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conscientious implementation of The Provisions of The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, (PESA) 1996 is considered an essential instrument in capping, reversing and eventually eliminating Naxalism in the Fifth Schedule areas;

(b) the steps being taken to persuade State Governments in Naxal-affected Fifth Schedule areas to implement PESA in letter and spirit;

(c) whether Government proposes to issue directions to the State Governments concerned under paragraph 3 and other provisions of the Fifth Schedule; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Maoist insurgency is a complex problem with many dimensions. The Maoist strongholds in India mainly fall in areas with security and development voids. Having entrenched themselves in such areas, the Maoists have also created a political void by killing mainstream political workers. The armed cadres of CPI (Maoist) party,

called the Peoples Liberation Guerilla Army, according to conservative estimates, has an arsenal of around 4000 sophisticated weapons including LMGs, SLRs, AK-47s, Moitars etc in addition to an inventory of country made weapons. The Maoists have been able to hold on to their strongholds due to this war-machinery. It is the belief of the Government that without addressing the security dimension of this problem, capping, reversing and eventually eliminating Maoist insurgency is not possible. However, simultaneously, in a multipronged counter-insurgency strategy, the issue of filling the development void is also being addressed through schemes like the Integrated Action Plan etc. Further to safeguard the Rights and Entitlements of local communities in LWE affected areas, the implementation of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is an important component of the overall strategy. Under this dispensation, a total number of 11,47,223 title deeds have been distributed in LWE affected States. There is no gainsaying the fact that effective implementation of the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 would lead to improved governance in LWE affected areas and hence, is also an instrumentality of the overall counter-insurgency regime.

(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj regularly reviews the implementation of PESA with the states concerned. The last such review meeting was held on 18-11-2013. The Fifth Schedule States have amended most of their Panchayati Raj Acts and subject laws to bring them in consonance with PESA. The draft Model Rules for PESA have been prepared and circulated to all the nine States for framing rules for more effective implementation of PESA. The guidelines on implementation of PESA have been issued to all the nine Fifth Schedule States. National Consultation Workshop on implementation of PESA and capacity building for empowerment of PRIs and Gram Sabhas was held on 21-09-2012.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the provisions contained in para 3 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor of each State having Scheduled Areas therein, shall annually, or whenever so required by the President, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that state. The reports of the Governor are examined by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and sent to the President's Secretariat alongwith the observations of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The observations of the President on the Report are sent to the State Governments concerned for compliance.