

1	2	3	4
Indo-Bhutan Border (Rs. in lakhs)	533	321	576 (upto Oct., 2013)
Indo-Bangladesh Border (Rs. in lakhs)	10315	10329	16234 (upto Nov., 2013)
Indo-Pakistan Border (Rs. in lakhs)	28045	124522	143796 (upto Nov., 2013)

Details of contraband items seized along the Indo-Myanmar border during the years 2011, 2012 and upto 2nd December, 2013 are as under:

Item	2011	2012	2013
Banned Drugs (Tablets)	5621343	10435781	1559511
Narcotics substances (in Kgs)	11137	5575	931

In order to prevent the smuggling of contraband items and other illegal activities particularly on the Indo-Nepal Border, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), border guarding force, has deployed 31 Batallions and established 466 Border Out Posts. SSB carries out various operational activities like patrolling and laying of nakas along the border. Checking of persons crossing the border is also carried out both randomly as well as on the basis of specific inputs received. Field formations and intelligence set-ups are being regularly sensitized and continuous monitoring is done in this regard.

Strategy to deal with naxalites

†678. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any strategy to deal with Naxalites after an attack on a convoy of Congress leaders in Bastar, Chhattisgarh wherein 28 people were killed;

(b) whether it is also a fact, that Naxalite attacks are still going on intermittently and our security personnel are being killed in cold blooded manner;

(c) if so, the number of Naxal attacks and security personnel killed therein during the last six months; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of the policy of Government to tackle this biggest internal threat to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Left Wing Extremist outfits, especially the banned CPI (Maoist) party operate in areas with security void (no police stations/ presence of security forces) and development void (not easily accessible to development agencies due to poor connectivity). Over a period of time, the Maoists have also created a political void in such areas by killing mainstream political workers. The strategic plan of the Government is to fill the security and development void in such areas over a period of time and facilitate political mobilization of such communities. Accordingly, there is no overnight solution to the Maoist problem, which has to be tackled systematically over a period of time. All the interventions of the Government in LWE affected States is in the backdrop of this strategic vision.

However, anti-naxal operational tactics are fine tuned from time to time. Consequent to the attack on Congress leaders in Bastar, a number of measures were taken to provide protection to political leaders and workers. Further, additional battalions of Central Forces were provided to Chhattisgarh for deployment in Bastar. Due to such new measures, the assembly elections in Chhattisgarh passed off peacefully with very high voter turn-out.

(b) and (c) The number of security force personnel killed in LWE violence/during the last six months (1st June to 30th November, 2013) are given below:

State	SFs killed
Andhra Pradesh	0
Bihar	11
Chhattisgarh	19
Jharkhand	9
Karnataka	0
Kerala	0
Maharashtra	5
Odisha	6
TOTAL	50

(d) The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE insurgency, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide

range of measures. The Central Government assists the 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 of the States through Schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme, etc. Other security related interventions includes providing Helicopters to the State Governments for Anti-naxal operations, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) Schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme), etc.

On 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 are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term.

Terrorist attack on BSF camp at Samba

679. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received the enquiry report of terrorist attack on Border Security Force (BSF) camp at Samba in Jammu and Kashmir on 26th September, 2013;
- (b) if so, the details of findings of enquiry conducted by Additional Director of BSF;
- (c) the action taken against any BSF personnel for negligence in duty, if any;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to avoid such attacks in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a Staff Court of Inquiry by the Border Security Force (BSF) to investigate into the allegation of infiltration of militants during intervening night of 24/25, and 25/26 September, 2013, which led to the militant strike on Police Station Hiranagar and Army Camp at Samba has been ordered.

(d) The subject, 'maintenance of Law and Order' is a State subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, to support the State in their such