

'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 with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The State Governments initiate legal action on case-by-case basis in such matters. The Central Government is also monitoring the situation. The Bal Bandhu scheme, specifically focusing on children in violence affected states, was implemented in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Chhattisgarh from December, 2010 to March, 2013 by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). The scheme, *inter-alia*, attempted to bring stability in the lives of children and to ensure that all their entitlements to protection, health, nutrition, sanitation, education and safety are fulfilled through Government action. This Scheme ceased to be operative with effect from 31.3.2013.

#### **Rehabilitation of flood victims in Jammu and Kashmir**

1937. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task of rehabilitation and re-settlement of flood victims in Jammu and Kashmir is fully accomplished;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has been extending support in Centre's initiatives on this score; and

(c) if so, the detailed report thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The State Governments concerned are initially required to undertake relief operations of immediate nature in the wake of natural disaster from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). In case of a disaster of 'severe nature', additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure.

With regard to the rehabilitation, it is mentioned that the rehabilitation of flood victims is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/plan funds and as per existing land policy. The rehabilitation work has started.

The Government of India had provided all possible logistics assistance like deployment of the Army, Indian Air Force, Navy, National Disaster Response Force for search and rescue operations, providing sufficient food, water, medicines, tents, blankets, dewatering pump, water purifying systems etc. to the State Government. The Government of India had worked with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir shoulder to shoulder during the disaster response phase.

In order to support the affected people of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of India has released an amount of ₹94.33 crore, in advance, from SDRF on 5-11-2014. Besides, the Government of India has released ₹1000 crore under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) on 22.10.2014 to the State for flood relief and rehabilitation. In addition, an amount of ₹570 crore for rebuilding of damage houses and ₹175 crore for damaged hospitals has been announced from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

#### **Proposed policy for surrendering Naxals in Maharashtra**

1938. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra is going to be the first to roll out red carpet for surrendering Naxals by proposing manifold jump in cash incentives, better rehabilitation and legal aid to them;

(b) whether to give effect to the new proposals for the surrendering of Naxals, a new policy with two to three fold increase in monetary incentives for those who lay down arms is being brought out by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The State Government of Maharashtra has recently adopted a revised surrender and rehabilitation policy of surrendered Left Wing Extremist (LWE) cadres. The rehabilitation package in the revised policy have a provision for amount ranging from ₹2 lakh to ₹20 lakh for different ranks of surrendered LWE cadres. Special financial assistance ranging from ₹1000/- to ₹1.5 lakh is also given for surrender of arms and ammunitions. The rehabilitation policy have also provision of House/ plot for house and financial assistance up to ₹1 lakh for building, free education up to 12th for next of kins of surrendered LWE cadres, financial assistance from District Bank for self employment, assistance for recruitment in Government Service as per rules.

However, the Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists in terms of its own policy in this regard which, at present, includes an immediate grant of ₹2.5 lakh for higher ranked Left Wing Extremist (LWE) cadres and ₹1.5 lakh for middle/lower ranked LWE cadres who surrender before the State Government concerned.