

Resolving causes of naxal problem

†2280. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main causes of naxal problem are unequal distribution of natural resources, poverty, caste discrimination, exploitation, lack of justice and not pursuing of the land reforms; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to resolve this problem and the future course of action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Report “Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas, 2008” has identified land related factors, displacement and forced evictions, social oppression, lack of livelihood security, dissatisfaction with governance etc. as some of the factors which have led to people’s discontent and support for extremists. The Maoist insurgency, however, is a complex problem with many dimensions.

(b) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach to deal with the problem of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, enforcing rights and entitlement of local communities and public perception management. The State Governments specifically deal with various issues related to LWE activities in the States. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of Schemes.

In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (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. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, 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 Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme (in place of old Integrated Action Plan), the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I), project for

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installation of mobile towers, two Skill Development related Schemes, namely “ROSHNI” and “Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism” etc.

To ensure Rights and Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government is implementing the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Government is also emphasising on implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in these areas.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government’s view to the people of the LWE affected areas through the Media.

Persons with Z-plus security

†2281. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons in the country who have been provided Z-plus security;
- (b) whether any assessment is made of the security of the people who are availing the facility of Z-plus security; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Since ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the VII Schedule, List-II of the Constitution of India, the responsibility for providing security to an individual, who is ordinarily resident in or happens to be under the jurisdiction of a State Government, lies primarily with the State Government concerned. State Governments have their own mechanism for assessing threat, providing security and reviewing security. Details of State Government protectees are not maintained centrally.

The Central Government too provides security cover on the basis of assessment of threat. The security provided is subject to periodic review, based on which security is continued/withdrawn/downgraded/upgraded. Thus the number of protectees in the Central List varies from time to time. However, as on date, there are 30 threat-based Z-plus category protectees in the Central List.

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