

Areas hit by left wing extremism

1692. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas, State-wise hit by Left Wing Extremism; and

(b) the policy of Government to develop Left Wing Extremism hit areas in terms of infrastructure (Roads, Transport, Electricity, Health and Drinking Water), employment, education and to make these areas open defecation free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) At present 106 districts of 10 States are affected by the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the country. State-wise list of 106 districts is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government of India has adopted multi-pronged strategy, including development of the LWE affected areas, by supporting the State Governments through the following initiatives for developing roads, transport, electricity, health, drinking water, employment, education and make these areas open defecation free.

Roads and Transport: The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under the Road Requirement Plan-I, 4,148 km. road lengths and 02 bridges have been completed up to October, 2016.

Electricity: The Government has approved Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in the country, including Left Wing Extremism affected areas, in December 2014 to provide electricity access to all the rural households and free electricity connections to all the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

Health: The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing National Health Mission (NHM) with differential strategies to address unique challenges in provision of health care in LWE affected areas. LWE affected districts, whose composite health index is below the state average, have been categorize as High Priority Districts (HPDs) and all other LWE districts have been designated as Special Focus Districts (SFDs).

Drinking Water: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been implementing National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in LWE affected States, under which, the Ministry started a scheme for installation of 11,068 nos. of Solar Energy based dual pumps for drinking water supply in 10 Left Wing Extremism States, have been completed.

Employment: The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been implementing two schemes, namely: 'Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism' and 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' for providing employment related skill training and infrastructure to the youths in LWE affected States.

Education: The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of HRD have taken following initiatives to strengthen School education in the 35 most affected LWE districts.

- (i) 52 Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened in 24 districts.
- (ii) 33 Jawahar Novadaya Vidyalas (JNVs) have been opened in 30 districts.
- (iii) Under Rashtriya Maddyamik Shiskha Abhiyan (RMSA), 1563 New Secondary School have been upgraded.
- (iv) 334 girls hostels (one girls hostel/EBBs) have been approved in 354 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs).
- (v) 25 potra cabins UPS have been approved for upgradation a secondary schools (two sections), with requisite infrastructure and teaching staff in Chhattisgarh.
- (vi) Under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), residential facilities in 35 most affected LWE districts have been provided to ensure elementary education of children in LWE affected areas.

Open defecation free areas: The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019. Adequate priority is given for making villages Open Defecation Free (ODF) in LWE affected districts.

Statement

List of 106 LWE affected districts

Sl. No.	Name of Districe	Sl. No.	Name of Districe
	Andhra Pradesh	3.	Guntur
1.	Anantapur	4.	Kurnool
2.	East Godavari	5.	Prakasam

Sl. No.	Name of Districe	Sl. No.	Name of Districe
6.	Srikakulam	30.	Sitamarhi
7.	Visakhapatnam	31.	West Champaran
8.	Vizianagaram	32.	Muzaffarpur
Telengana		33.	Sheohar
9.	Adilabad	34.	Vaishali
10.	Karimnagar	35.	Banka
11.	Khammam	36.	Lakhisarai
12.	Medak	37.	Begusarai
13.	Mehboobnagar	38.	Khagaria
14.	Nalgonda	Chhattisgarh	
15.	Warangal	39.	Bastar
16.	Nizamabad	40.	Bijapur
Bihar		41.	Dantewada
17.	Arwal	42.	Jashpur
18.	Aurangabad	43.	Kanker
19.	Bhojpur	44.	Korea (Baikunthpur)
20.	East Champaran	45.	Narayanpur
21.	Gaya	46.	Rajnandgaon
22.	Jamui	47.	Sarguja
23.	Jehanabad	48.	Dhantari
24.	Kaimur	49.	Mahasamund
25.	Munger	50.	Gariyaband
26.	Nalanda	51.	Balod
27.	Nawada	52.	Sukma
28.	Patna	53.	Kondagaon
29.	Rohtas	54.	Balrampur

Sl. No.	Name of Districe	Sl. No.	Name of Districe
Jharkhand		78.	Gadchiroli
55.	Bokaro	79.	Gondia
56.	Chatra	80.	Aheri
57.	Dhanbad	Odisha	
58.	East Singhbhum	81.	Gajapati
59.	Garhwa	82.	Garyam
60.	Giridih	83.	Keonjhar
61.	Gumla	84.	Koraput
62.	Hazaribagh	85.	Malkangiri
63.	Koderma	86.	Mayurbhanj
64.	Latehar	87.	Navrangpur
65.	Lohardaga	88.	Rayagada
66.	Palamu	89.	Sambhalpur
67.	Ranchi	90.	Sundargarh
68.	Simdega	91.	Nayagarh
69.	Saraikela-Kharaswan	92.	Kandhamal
70.	West Singhbhum	93.	Deogarh
71.	Khunti	94.	Jajpur
72.	Ramgarh	95.	Dhenkanal
73.	Dumka	96.	Kalahandi
74.	Deoagarh	97.	Nuapada
75.	Pakur	98.	Bargarh
Madhya Pradesh		99.	Bolangir
76.	Balaghat	Uttar Pradesh	
Maharashtra		100.	Chandauli
77.	Chandrapur	101.	Mirzapur

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102. Sonebhadra

West Bengal

103. Bankura

104. West Midnapore

105. Purulia

106. Birbhum

Note: Districts shown in bold are 35 most LWE affected districts.

Augmenting capacity of coastal police stations in Tamil Nadu

1693. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to augment the capacity of all the Coastal Police Stations situated in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the sea has undertaken any survey in Tamil Nadu taking into consideration the long coast line in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) No Sir. The survey of coast line is taken up as and when necessary.

Bangladeshis settling in eastern districts of Bihar

†1694. SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Bangladeshis are settling in large numbers in eastern districts of Bihar like Araria, Kishanganj, Katihar and Purnia;

(b) whether Government is also aware that Government of Bihar is providing them voter ID cards without any hindrance;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government is taking any steps to tackle this problem; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.