

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. On 8th January, 2013 the Special Services Group of Pakistan Army executed an attack on an Indian army patrol in which two Indian soldiers were killed. One soldier was beheaded in the attack. Inputs analysed by Military Intelligence indicate that terrorists affiliated to Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad were involved in the attack. Intelligence reports also indicate that Pakistani terrorist and Chief of Lashkar-e-Taiba Hafiz Sayeed was reported to have visited the LoC areas prior to the attack.

#### **Rise in malnutrition deaths in Jharkhand**

240. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that malnutrition deaths are on the rise among children in the State of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any inquiry through the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to find out the causes of these deaths;

(d) the findings thereof and the recommendations made by NCPCR to tackle the situation; and

(e) the measures being adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Government of Jharkhand, there has not been any reported deaths due to malnutrition in the state.

(c) and (d) The Government did not receive any information or complaint regarding the deaths due to malnutrition in Jharkhand and accordingly did not ask for any enquiry. However, based on a complaint alleging cases of deaths of six children in Chaibasa, NCPCR took up the matter in September, 2012 with the District Administration and the State Government.

Some of the findings and recommendations by the NCPCR team to the State Government were for immediate action on various issues, such as universalisation of services, growth monitoring, infrastructure for Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) including rent for the private buildings, facility of safe drinking water, issues concerning community based management of malnutrition and limited role played by the Malnutrition Treatment Centers, need for proper co-ordination and initiatives from the district level etc.

(e) The causes of malnutrition are complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, the approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged. First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach, is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition especially among children and young girls and is implementing several schemes/programmes through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13; additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and NER and the remaining districts in 2014-15.

Further, an Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) to generate awareness against malnutrition has been launched in the country.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Current status of Indo-EU FTA talks**

1706. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of talks on the Indo-EU Free Trade Agreement;
- (b) whether the FTA may harm the rural economy of the country by allowing import of cheap agro-products;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the EU has expressed concerns about the security of data in India, with regard to the services sector;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, other reasons for the delay in the signing of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) and negotiations were launched in Brussels on 28-29 June, 2007 based on the recommendations of the High Level Trade Group at the 7th India-EU Summit in October, 2006 in Helsinki. Negotiations across a number of tracks including Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Government Procurement, Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights etc. are underway. So far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held.

(b) to (d) Negotiating stands on market access issues are crystallized after extensive consultations with stakeholders and with a view to ensuring that the agreement as and when concluded will lead to positive outcomes for the country as a whole and the particular sector specifically.

(e) to (g) The European Union (EU) had commissioned a Report in 2010 to analyse the adequacy of protection of personal data provided in India. However,