

**Need to provide foolproof security arrangements and
adequate infrastructure facilities to pilgrims of
Amarnath Shrine in Jammu and Kashmir**

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं कश्मीर के अलगाववादी संगठन, हुर्रियत के अध्यक्ष, ...(व्यवधान)... सैयद अली शाह गिलानी के वक्तव्य पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जल्द ही अमरनाथ यात्रा शुरू होने वाली है। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे वक्त पर चर्चा करते हुए शुक्रवार को पुलवामा में एक रैली में फिर पाकिस्तान के झंडे फहराए गए। इस रैली में गिलानी ने राज्य की मुफ्ती मोहम्मद सईद सरकार को चेतावनी दी कि अमरनाथ यात्रा एक महीने से ज्यादा वक्त नहीं चलनी चाहिए। सर, यह अत्यंत गम्भीर बात है। आपके माध्यम से मेरा गृह मंत्रालय से यह सवाल है कि हमारे देश में धार्मिक यात्राएँ कैसी हों और कितने समय तक हों, यह बताने का अधिकार पाकिस्तान के एजेंट्स को किसने दिया है? सर, लगातार पाकिस्तान की तरफदारी करने वाले मि. गिलानी बार-बार अमरनाथ यात्रा के ऊपर जिस तरह से वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं, उससे पूरे जम्मू-कश्मीर का ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश का माहौल बिगड़ सकता है। अमरनाथ यात्रा का सम्बन्ध सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान से ही नहीं, बल्कि विश्व भर के हिन्दुओं की आस्था से जुड़ा है। वर्षों से अमरनाथ यात्रा होती रही है और उसे किसी समय-सीमा में नहीं बांधा जा सकता। सर, कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का गर्व है और विश्व का नन्दन वन है। यहां पर्यटन सबसे बड़ा व्यवसाय है और रोजी-रोटी का साधन है। कश्मीर में पर्यटन बढ़ेगा, तो वहां के लोगों के चूल्हे जलेंगे, रोजगार मिलेगा। अमरनाथ यात्रा से करोड़ों श्रद्धालु कश्मीर में आते हैं और उससे स्थानीय लोगों को फायदा होता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over.

श्री संजय राउत: एक तरफ जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over; it is time for Question Hour.

श्री संजय राउत: धन्यवाद, सर।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

Global Gender Gap Report

*121. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Economic Forum has placed India at 114th rank, 13 points below last year's ranking in its Global Gender Gap Report: and

(b) whether Government has analysed the reasons for India's poor performance on the Index this year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam, As per “The Global Gender Gap Report 2014” by World Economic Forum, India ranks at 114 in respect of Global Gender Gap Index among 142 countries of the World, while as per “The Global Gender Gap Report 2013”, India’s rank was 101 in respect of Global Gender Gap Index among 136 countries of the World.

(b) Yes, Madam. The report has been examined. The Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (sub-indices) namely, Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment. The structure of Global Gender Gap Index and Weights within each sub index are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*). The value of sub-indices for our country is shown in Statement-III (*See below*). Our observation with respect to the report are as follows:

- (i) The worsening of the GGI in the year 2014 compared to the year 2013 has occurred because of low female labour force participation rate (LFPR) in the category of Economic Participation and Opportunity. To the best of our knowledge, the latest data available on this indicator is from the Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12 of the NSSO. As per the Report, LFPR for female is 22.5% and that of male is 55.6%, indicating a low LFPR for females compared to males. Since there is no later data, therefore the value of this sub-index should have remained constant as it is based on the data of 2011-12. The value of this index for our country has been shown as 0.410 in 2014, compared to 0.446 in 2013.
- (ii) The sub index Educational Attainment is also a reason for worsening the GGI for the country. The latest data from District Information System for Education (DISE) has shown that the Gross Enrolment Ratio (ER) for girls have increased over the years than that of boys. The ER for girls in elementary and secondary education are 96.9 and 73.7 respectively and that of boys are 93.3 and 73.5 respectively during 2012-13. Therefore, the ratio of enrolment of girls compared to boys should have been more than 1. But in the Global Gender Gap Report 2014, it has been shown as changing from 0.857 to 0.850. This discrepancy is also not understood.
- (iii) Also, the main reason for decline in rank for Educational attainment and Health and Survival is that out of the 8 new Countries included in 2014 Report, some countries have better index value than India in respect of these

indicators. Decline in rank in respect of Political Empowerment (from 9 to 15) is that score for India remained unchanged during the period but some countries have improved their score and got the better rank.

Statement-I

Structure of the Global Gender Gap Index

Subindex	Variable	Source
Economic Participation and Opportunity	Ratio: female labour force participation over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)</i> , 2012
	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	World Economic Forum, <i>Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)</i> , 2014
	Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value	World Economic Forum, calculations based on the United Nations Development Programme methodology (refer to <i>Human Development Report 2009</i>)
	Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>ILO Stat</i> online database, 2013 or latest data available
	Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>ILO Stat</i> online database, 2013 or latest data available
Educational Attainment	Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Education Database, 2013 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1997 and 2007
	Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Education database, 2013 or latest data available

Subindex	Variable	Source
Health and Survival	Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Education database, 2013 or latest data available
	Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Education database, 2013 or latest data available
	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	Central Intelligence Agency, The CIA World Factbook 2014, data updated weekly
	Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organisation, Global Health Observatory database, data from 2012
Political Empowerment	Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in Politics: 2014, reflecting elections/appointments up to 1 May 2014
	Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in Politics: 2014, reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2014, data updated every two years
	Ratio: number of years of a female head of State (last 50 years) over male value	World Economic Forum calculations, 30 June 2014

Note: If there are multiple sources listed, the first source is the primary source, followed by the secondary source if data was not available from the primary source

Statement-II

Weights within each subindex

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex	Weights
Ratio: female labour force participation over male value	0.199
Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	0.310
Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value	0.221
Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	0.149
Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	0.121

Educational Attainment Subindex	Weights
Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	0.191
Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	0.459
Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	0.230
Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	0.121
Health and Survival Subindex	
Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	0.693
Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	0.307
Political Empowerment Subindex	
Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	0.310
Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	0.247
Ratio: number of years of a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value	0.443

Statement-III

Value of sub-indices in the GGI of various years for India

Year	Overall	Economic Participa- tion	Educa- tional Attainment	Health and Survival	Political Empower- ment
	Rank (Score)	Rank (Score)	Rank (Score)	Rank (Score)	Rank (Score)
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	114 (0.646)	134 (0.410)	126 (0.850)	141 (0.937)	15 (0.385)
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	101 (0.655)	124 (0.446)	120 (0.857)	135 (0.931)	9 (0.385)
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	105 (0.644)	123 (0.459)	121 (0.852)	134 (0.931)	17 (0.334)
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	113 (0.619)	131 (0.396)	121 (0.837)	134 (0.931)	19 (0.312)
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	112 (0.615)	128 (0.403)	120 (0.837)	132 (0.931)	23 (0.291)

Note: Lower the rank better the position; closer the score to 1, higher the equality.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, as per the Global Gender Gap Report prepared by the World Economic Forum, India was the second lowest performing country on health and survival for women, ranking 139 out of 141. And recently, the Minister for Women and Child Development has made a statement making sex determination test legal. Let the parents know whether the unborn child is a girl or a boy and then we, the lawmakers, should start tracking the development of the child from thereon. I would like to know whether the Government has tried to address the root causes behind the female foeticide. Is it planning to make sex determination legal? If yes; when it has failed to track 50,000 registered ultrasound machines in the country, how does it plan to track millions of pregnant women and children?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, to begin with, I would like to talk about the World Economic Forum's indicators. The World Economic Forum is a private organisation. It is a club funded by 500 companies and business centres. While its business data and ease of doing business is relevant, I am not sure that we can put so much credence on its social sector's statistics, specifically because they are derivative. There is no transparency in the data — what indices they have taken; how the data from secondary sources has been correlated. We should actually put our faith in data to which we have a party. For instance, Rwanda is placed at number 7 by the World Economic Forum in health indices whereas UNDP places it at 151. The same problem we have with Lesotho. Now, Lesotho has been placed for women's employment at number, I think, 14 whereas, in actual fact, what happens is, in Lesotho, there is no employment at all. The men go to South Africa for employment and the women perforce have to come out to support themselves. So, is it self-employment or is it made out of necessity? Like that, these indices are based on ranking which is abysmal. This index, I agree with you, is based on four things, of which you have specifically asked for the health index. Now, the health index, which is supposedly at 0.937, is better than the last year or the year before last, which was 0.931. Then again, all these, I would repeatedly say, are irrelevant. What is the Health and Survival Index? What is it based on? It is based on the sex ratio at birth and the female life expectancy *vis-a-vis* the male life expectancy. Now, you have specifically come to female sex ratio at birth. This is something that is worrying us as well. As you know, we have taken our main programme, which is doing very well, the *Beti Bachao* Programme. We have taken hundred districts which have the worst performance in India and which had fallen as low as eight hundred plus to a thousand. We have, of course, put in money, but more than that, we have put in a huge amount of energy in trying to get them to come up. And so far the results that we have got show that in a short span of four months, we are actually increasing the sex ratio very, very favourably. We may not be increasing the

acceptability of the girls in the house, as I have mentioned here last time, because a lot of those girls are now being found in orphanages, but the point is, they are not being killed any more. So, I am hopeful that the next step would be towards keeping them.

Now, you have said that I have made a statement. No, actually I didn't make a statement, but it was a remark that I have made. It is not a Government of India's policy nor is it a statement. It is something saying that we have, as you mentioned, 50,000 ultrasound machines. These ultrasound machines are required for many things other than just determining whether you are going to have a baby boy or a baby girl. But because we are so strong about it, the Government before us was strong, and we are equally passionate about not allowing this, that we tend to focus our efforts on arresting the people doing ultrasound scanning and catching them in making prediction of any kind. Even a constable in a district in India has the clout, ability and fear factor that he can go to a clinic for ultrasound scan and ask कि मेरा क्या बच्चा पैदा होने वाला है and they will have to tell him whether it is a baby girl or a baby boy. All the people who are getting..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we go on to the second supplementary?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sorry, it is a long answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you finish the answer quickly?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, can we have the answer?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Can I finish it?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Are you allowing it to be legal? That is the question.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: No, no. At the moment, it is illegal to predict. I don't have the authority and I don't have the ability to make it legal. What I had suggested was this. Every woman, who becomes pregnant, will go to register in her district that she is pregnant so that when she has a baby, we can look at the statistics and say कि यह पैदा हुआ, नहीं पैदा हुआ, क्या पैदा हुआ, क्या नहीं पैदा हुआ। That is what I have suggested rather than locking up 750 persons operating ultrasound machines which is being done now. That is all. Mine was not a policy statement. Accept it as my personal view.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, as far as Global Gender Gap Index is concerned, India has done badly in the category of Economic Participation and Opportunity. It scores around .36 in female labour force participation and .25 in income earned by the women. The answer also says that the LFPR for the female is 22.5 per cent and that of the male is 55.6 per cent. And salaries given to them are also low.

This is not just in the case of labour-oriented jobs. Even in the corporate sector, women are paid only one-third of what men get. I would like to know whether the Government has taken any measures to enhance women's participation in labour force and address the existing large gender gap in payments.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I agree that the participation of women in the workforce is low. But I don't agree with the figures which they have given. As I explained earlier, one of the reasons for lower women workforce is that the contribution of women in the informal and the household sector is not taken into account at all. If we were to evaluate or value women, who work at home, and put a monetary price on it, then we would hardly be having any unemployment.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is about ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)... This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... This is not your question. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry, we are not having a ...(Interruptions)... The question needs an answer but you can only ask supplementary questions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But the question needs an answer. ...(Interruptions)... Please elicit the answer. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I am happy to give it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I cannot allow more than ten minutes per question. I think we are taking much too long both in questions and in answers. ...(Interruptions)... If the answer is incorrect, you know the procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, admitting the question mark on the GGI by the hon. Minister, I would like to submit that the basic question, which we are intending to ask, remains unanswered. There is a huge gap between male-female sex ratio. I belong to Beed District in Maharashtra. The Minister must be aware of it. It is negatively famous for sex determination test and female foeticides.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, the Prime Minister has launched the *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* scheme in a big way as an event. But, still the question remains. The measures which the Minister has referred to are not sufficient for the improvement of sex ratio. What more corrective measures is the Minister planning to take in this regard?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, can I answer the previous question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one question please. You know we have taken ten minutes on this question and we have not finished yet.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Beed is one of the 100 districts which we have chosen to improve sex ratio and it is doing much better since we have chosen it. We are planning to have women SPOs per village. We have put in a great deal of advertisement in the area. We are rewarding people. The most important thing which will further improve sex ratio is institutionalised birth delivery. Now, that is almost 100 per cent in the 100 areas which we have chosen; of which, Beed is one.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, I am really surprised to see the reply which the hon. Minister has given. The reply says that because of the addition of eight countries to the list, India is second last of 142 countries in health and survival. We should not forget that in our country, every minute, one woman dies because of pregnancy-related problems. My question is not just to the hon. Minister, but I seek attention of hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. My question is: Will the hon. Minister agree that the cut in Budgetary allocation on women health for this year by as much as 20 per cent will deteriorate the state of affairs?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, firstly, I want to answer the previous half of the question which is related to entry of eight new countries, which has lowered us in the Index. Obviously, we need to know which countries are added. They are Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Ireland, Philippines and Belgium. Obviously, they are going to be ahead of us in all the four indicators that have been mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue here.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Second one is: Are we suffering from a cut? We could suffer from a cut, but, I have been informed that most of our money will be restored and I look forward to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The money that was cut from ours, the Budget that was cut from ours, has gone to the States. Now, we need to persuade the States to do the same programme as ours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But, it is not restored. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the House be properly informed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Wait a minute. I am informing you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in our Ministry, we have asked that most of the cuts to be restored and I am informed that they probably will be.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Global Gender Gap Index has been categorised into economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. My question to the Minister is about the Gender Gap Index 2014. Out of 142 countries, the political empowerment score of India is 0.385.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: If it is closer to the score of 1, it is higher equality. But, my question to the Minister is: Is India and is this Government serious about bringing forward Women Reservation Bill which promises 33 per cent reservation to women?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not related to this question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It is to improve the political empowerment gap index in India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I go to the next question now. Question No.122. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Review of sick and loss making CPSEs

*122. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under various Ministries/Departments of Government functioning at present in the country, State/ Union Territory-wise including West Bengal;

(b) the total investment made in them, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the details of the profit/loss incurred by CPSEs during each of the last three years and the current year, CPSE-wise; and

(d) the details of the efforts made by Government to review sick and loss making CPSEs in West Bengal?