

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether this plan has been scrapped by the Centre; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBIHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) The Scheme for Special Infrastructure (SIS) for the 9 Left Wing Extremism affected States, with 100% funding by the Central Government was approved in the Eleventh five year Plan, with an outlay of ₹ 500 crore.

Continuation of the Scheme, during the XII Plan period, was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 02.04.2013 with the following major changes:

- (i) A new objective of funding training infrastructure, residential infrastructure, weaponry, vehicles and any other related items pertaining to the up gradation and filling critical gaps of the Special Forces in the LWE affected States has been added.
- (ii) The funding pattern has been changed from 100% funding by the Central Government to 75 (Central Government share): 25 (State Government share) pattern.

The focus of funding during the XII Plan period was on the up gradation/critical gap filling of Special Forces in the 4 worst LWE affected States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha with lesser extent of funding to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

During the financial years 2013-14 & 2014-15, a total sum of ₹ 122.13 crore (₹ 74.13 crore + ₹ 48.00 crore) was released to the States of Andhra Pradesh (₹ 16.99 crore), Bihar (₹ 19.10 crore), Chhattisgarh (₹ 32.90 crore), Jharkhand (₹ 16.52 crore), Odisha (₹ 3.1.62 crore) and Telangana (₹ 3.00 crore).

However, no fund provision has been made by the Ministry of Finance for the financial year 2015-16 under SIS.

- (b) No Madam.
- (c) In view of the above, question does not arise.

(d) and (e) Now the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) has been transferred to the State Governments.

Led explosions in the Country

673. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India witnessed 190 LED explosions, placing it just

behind Pakistan and Iraq in the list of countries worst affected by bomb blasts according to latest data by National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC);

(b) whether it is also a fact that 92 per cent blasts in India used high-grade explosives and 54 per cent of targets were general public;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to control sale and stocking of explosives and detonators and monitoring of its end use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per data available with National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC), India witnessed 190 LED explosions in 2014 (61 in North-Eastern States, 98 in Left Wing Extremism affected States, 19 in Jammu and Kashmir and 12 in other parts of the country). 550/0 of these LED explosions were targeted towards general public, 380/0 towards security forces, 40/0 towards Government properties and 3% towards VIPs. In 92% cases, high-grade explosives were used and in 8% cases, low-grade explosives were used.

(d) The manufacture, storage, sale, use and transportation of explosives and detonators are administered under Explosives Act, 1984. The Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO), Nagpur monitors the production, sale and use of explosives and scrutinizes the quarterly returns submitted by all licensees through online scrutiny module.

The online facility has been made available to all the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police of all the Districts to view transactions and movement of explosives in their respective jurisdictions. The PESO has taken the following steps to monitor the storage, sale, use and transportation of explosives:

- (i) The seller of explosives has to deliver the explosives at the consignee's magazine premises to prevent diversion of consignment of explosives.
- (ii) The forwarding of the Explosives Delivery Pass to the respective Police and District Authorities made compulsory.
- (iii) Escorting of the explosives vans by two armed guards made mandatory while in transit.
- (iv) Antecedent verification of driver of the explosives van made compulsory.

- (v) Use of GPS devices on the explosives transportation vans except vans transporting Electric Detonators to track the movement.
- (vi) Written authorization with photo identity was made compulsory for the authorized representative of the consignee for receipt of the consignment of explosives.

Amendments in Cr. PC for speedy trial of cases

674. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring about amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code for speedy trial of cases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to tighten the existing procedure and practices being often resorted to by the concerned to delay the hearings in the courts; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal to bring amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code for speedy trial of cases at present.

Amendment in criminal law as per the social and legal requirements is a continuous process. Similarly, administrative measures are taken by the Executive and Judicial authorities for proper implementation of the law/procedures in order to curtail delays in the court hearings, etc.

Pending cases of freedom fighters pension

675. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and cases of freedom fighters with regard to grant of pension pending;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to resolve the pending cases; and
- (c) the action taken to grant freedom fighters pension to genuine freedom fighters in the country in their old-age?