

fatigue due to erratic duty hours, extended shift duties, sudden offset of emergency, lack of proper food, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and remedial measures proposed to be taken to make the police force efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects in the list II of the VII Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is responsibility of the State Governments to implement various police reform measures. A copy of the study report *inter-alia*, recommending introduction of a shift system, allowing weekly off to each staff and to continue with one month extra salary for working beyond duty hours with respect to police personnel was forwarded to DGsP of all States/UTs *vide* BPR&D’s letter dated 29.12.2014 for appropriate action.

Establishment of pollution free industry in Uttarakhand

†14. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to install pollutionfree industry in Uttarakhand State;

(b) if so, the industries likely to be established in the State;

(c) if not, whether the State is not competent to establish pollutionfree industry/units; and

(d) if not, whether the Minister will remove the difficulties coming in the way of establishing pollutionfree industry/units in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Government of India is providing Central subsidy under Special Package–II for Industrial units in the State of Uttarakhand with a view to accelerating the industrial development in the State. As per the Subsidy Scheme certain industries including polluting industries are enlisted in the Negative List and are not eligible for subsidy. Copy of the Negative List is given in the Statement (*See below*). The existing Policy of the State Government allows entrepreneurs for setting up industries under the identified non-polluting category *viz.* tourism activities, hotel, adventure and holiday sports,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ropeway, nursing homes, professional training institutes, biotechnology, handloom and handicraft enterprises etc.

Statement

Negative list of industries for Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Negative List of Industries
1.	Tobacco and tobacco products including cigarettes and pan masala.
2.	Thermal Power Plant (coal/oil based)
3.	Coal washeries/dry coal processing.
4.	Inorganic chemicals excluding medicinal grade oxygen (2804.11), medicinal grade hydrogen peroxide (2847.11), compressed air (2851.30)
5.	Organic chemicals excluding Provitamins/vitamins, Hormones (29.36), Glycosides (29.39), sugars* (29.40)
6.	Tanning and dyeing extracts, tanins and their derivatives, dyes, colours, paints and varnishes, putty, fillers and other mastics, inks.
7.	Marble and mineral substances not classified anywhere.
8.	Flour mills and rice mills.
9.	Foundries using coal.
10.	Minerals fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation bituminous substances, mineral waxes.
11.	Synthetic rubber product.
12.	Cement clinkers and asbestos, raw including fibre.
13.	Explosive (including industrial explosives, matches, propellant powder etc.)
14.	Mineral or chemical fertilizers.
15.	Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, and pesticides (basic manufacture and formulation)
16.	Fibre glass and articles thereof.
17.	Manufacture of pulp—wood pulp, mechanical or chemical (including dissolving pulp).
18.	Branded aerated water/soft drinks (non-fruit based).
19.	Paper: Writing or printing paper etc., Paper or paperboard etc., Maplitho paper, etc., Newsprint, in rolls or sheets, Craft paper etc., Sanitary towels, etc. Cigarette paper, Grease-proof paper, Toilet or facial tissue, etc. Paper

Sl. No.	Negative List of Industries
	and paperboard, laminated internally with bitumen, tar or asphalt. Carbon or similar copying paper Products consisting of sheets of paper or paper board, impregnated, coated or covered with plastics, etc. Paper and paperboard, coated, impregnated or covered with wax, etc.
20.	Plastics and articles thereof

*Serial No. 5; Reproduction synthesis not allowed as also downstream industries for sugar.

Impact of inverted duty structure on manufacturing

15. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether and to what extent inverted duty structure continues to prevail;
- (b) if so, whether and to what extent the current duty structure militates against growth of manufacturing in India central to the 'Make in India' policy; and
- (c) whether bilateral and multilateral trade agreements will be reviewed and renegotiated to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Inverted Duty Structure (IDS) is characterized by a lower import duty on finished products than that of their inputs. The impact of IDS on the domestic industry depends on the share of imported inputs used in domestic manufacturing of final product and may discourage domestic value addition in manufacturing, hindering the pace of 'Make in India'. The Government continues to monitor such cases of possible inversion in duty structure and a number of corrections have been announced in Union Budget 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

(c) Various trade agreements have a joint review mechanism which provides for review of the Agreement from time to time. If there are instances of any existing inverted duty structure on account of an agreement per se, these can be considered in such reviews.

Meeting on the working and implications of FTAs on India

16. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently convened a high level meeting to discuss the working and implications of Foreign Trade Agreements on India;