

(c) Decision to matters affecting security are taken after evaluation of the situation on the ground and after detailed consultations among the Central Government, State Governments concerned and the Security forces.

#### **Mock Tsunami Drill**

\*25. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps undertaken during the Mock Tsunami Drill held on 12 October, 2011 for alerting the locals;

(b) what was the time difference between the tsunami alert being issued and mobilising of local officials for evacuation; and

(c) the details of reforms being looked at for more speedy evacuation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In the mock Tsunami drill held on October 12, 2011, Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC) disseminated the test notification messages to the stakeholders comprising of coastal States/Union Territories/Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Defence, Port Authorities, and other vital installations through email, fax and SMS. In States/UTs, the tsunami drill was taken down to different levels involving field units, local offices, line departments and public, as appropriate. Village/community level evacuations were carried out in some States and in others the information was taken down to village level but evacuation was not done. A host of last-mile communication systems such as SMS-based alerts, megaphones, etc. were used by the local authorities to alert the population.

(b) Based on the feed back received from the coastal States/UTs who took the tsunami drill to the community level, the average elapse time was 45 minutes from the time they received the warnings to activation of public modification system.

(c) The tsunami drill has highlighted certain points for making the warning dissemination chain more effective. These include broadcast of warning through TV and Radio in local languages to enhance the reach, installation of sirens in the vulnerable coastal areas, regular conduct of tsunami drill and awareness workshops, strengthening of State/District control rooms with computers and communication equipment for speedy receipt as well as dissemination of bulletins, providing coastal inundation maps for vulnerable villages and streamlining of Standard Operating Procedures of DMO to handle tsunami emergency response.

#### **Skill Development Mission**

\*26. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government undertook 'Skill Development Mission' during the Eleventh Plan (2007—12) with an outlay of Rs. 22,800/- crores;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details of amount spent on this Mission so far;
- (c) whether any regional imbalances surfaced during this period and, if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective action taken;
- (d) whether the present public infrastructure is sufficient to achieve the desired results of the Mission or the involvement of private enterprise is necessary;
- (e) if so, the plans of Government; and
- (f) what is the present State-wise status of skill requirement and availability in major sectors?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Under Co-ordinate Action Plan for Skill Development, the following three institutions have been set up:—

- (i) Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development—under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, for policy direction and review of spectrum of skill development efforts in country.
- (ii) National Skill Development Coordination Board—under the chairmanship of Dy. Chairman Planning Commission to enumerate strategies to implement the decisions of PM's council and to coordinate with Union and State Governments as well as National Skill Development Corporation.
- (iii) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a non-profit company under the Companies Act, 1956. The corporation is being funded by trust "National Skill Development Fund" to which the Government has contributed a sum of Rs. 1,500 crore. The Corporation is expected to mobilize about Rs. 15,000 crore from other government, public sector, private sector, bilateral and multilateral sources.

No specific budget allocation has been made for Skill Development Mission. However, different Ministries and Departments are carrying out skill development activities as part of their regular budget allocations.

(c) to (f) There are regional imbalances in different parts of the country. Skill development infrastructure is not evenly distributed and some regions viz. hilly, border, difficult and desert areas are deficient in skill development infrastructure. Government has formulated scheme to set up 1500 more Industrial Training Institutes and 5000 Skill Development Centers with active participation of private sector in these areas to

reduce regional imbalance. State Skill Development Mission under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers have also been set up to prepare State specific plan to address the skill deficit.

State Governments have also been requested to carry out skill gap analysis in their States. However, National Skill Development Corporation has carried out study on requirement of skilled man power in twenty one high growth sectors, by 2022.

#### **Implementation of the National Child Labour Project**

\*27. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project in various districts of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details in this regard;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilized under the said project during 2010-11 and 2011-12 so far in various States;

(d) whether there is any system for overall supervision, monitoring and evaluation of NCL Project in the country; and

(e) if so, the extent to which child labour has been eliminated from the country during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of the country for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming them into formal education system. The State-wise details of coverage of NCLP scheme is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Under NCLP Scheme, expenditure of Rs. 92.71 crore was incurred against Revised Estimate of Rs. 92.80 crore for 2010-11. During 2011-12 the expenditure of Rs. 70 crore has been incurred (upto 21st November, 2011) against Budget Estimate of Rs. 373 crore.

(d) and (e) A Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment with representation from State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments has been set up for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the National Child Labour Project. As per available information, 94657 child labour during 2010-11 and 51641 child labour during 2011-12 (Upto June, 2011) have been mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme.