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Thursday

10 December, 2015

19 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 10th December, 2015/19th Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, today, the 10th of December, 2015, marks the Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the year 1948. The day is celebrated the world over as 'Human Rights Day'.

This year, the day is devoted to the launch of a year-long campaign for the 50th Anniversary of the two International Covenants on Human Rights - one on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the other on Civil and Political Rights, which were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on the 16th of December, 1966. The focus, this year, is on the theme "Our Rights, Our Freedoms, Always", which aims to promote and raise awareness of the two Covenants on their 50th Anniversary. The year-long campaign revolves around the inalienable and inherent rights - civil, cultural, economic, political and social – and freedoms - freedom of speech, expression, and religion as well as freedom from poverty and fear – of all human beings, which are as much relevant today as they were when the Covenants were signed.

As a nation, we have always cherished the equality and freedom of all human beings and believed in the concept of peace and harmony among all. We have an abiding commitment towards the protection and promotion of human rights.

On this occasion, we re-dedicate ourselves to our commitment to the ideals and principles of the Declaration of Human Rights.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NIUA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3288/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of OIDC and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1) (ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC), Daman, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3239/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Corporation and Company and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of various societies, Educational Institutes and Research Laboratories and related papers

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री, कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री और अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. S.O. 2794 (E), dated the 12th October, 2015, publishing the Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Removal of Difficulties) Second Amendment Order, 2015, under sub-section (2) of Section 62 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3323/16/15]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 776 (E), dated the 12th October, 2015, publishing the Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Third Amendment Rules, 2015, under Section 61 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3322/16/15]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3987/16/15]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Atomic Energy Education Society (AEES), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (ii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (iii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL), SAS Nagar, Chandigarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3992/16/15]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3990/16/15]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3991/16/15]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3320/16/15]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3321/16/15]

Action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during various Sessions

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

1	Statement No. XXXIV	One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Session, 2003 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4048/16/15]
2.	Statement No. XXIX	One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Session, 2003 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4049/16/15]
3.	Statement No. XXXII	Two Hundred and Fifth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4050/16/15]
4.	Statement No. XXVIII	Two Hundred and Sixth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4051/16/15]
5.	Statement No. XXVII	Two Hundred and Eleventh Session, 2007 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4052/16/15]
6.	Statement No. XXVI	Two Hundred and Thirteenth Session, 2008 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4053/16/15]
7.	Statement No. XX	Two Hundred and Fourteenth Session, 2008 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4054/16/15]
8.	Statement No. XIX	Two Hundred and Fifteenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4055/16/15]
9.	Statement No. XXI	Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4056/16/15]

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| 10. | Statement No. XXI | Two Hundred and Eighteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4057/16/15] |
| 11. | Statement No. XX | Two Hundred and Nineteenth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4058/16/15] |
| 12. | Statement No. XIX | Two Hundred and Twentieth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4059/16/15] |
| 13. | Statement No. XVIII | Two Hundred and Twenty-first Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4060/16/15] |
| 14. | Statement No. XVI | Two Hundred and Twenty-second Session,
2011
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4061/16/15] |
| 15. | Statement No. XVI | Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4062/16/15] |
| 16. | Statement No. XV | Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session,
2011
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4063/16/15] |
| 17. | Statement No. XIV | Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session, 2012
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4064/16/15] |
| 18. | Statement No. XII | Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Session,
2012
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4065/16/15] |
| 19. | Statement No. XI | Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session,
2012
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4066/16/15] |
| 20. | Statement No. X | Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session,
2013
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4067/16/15] |
| 21. | Statement No. VIII | Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session, 2013
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4068/16/15] |
| 22. | Statement No. VII | Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session, 2013-14
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 4069/16/15] |

...(Interruptions)...

- I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013: —
- (i) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL), Naini, Allahabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3920/16/15]
- (ii) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL), Naini, Allahabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- [Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3921/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3268/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) and (ii) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3269/16/15]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3551/16/15]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3270/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14) of various State Societies, RMSA, Prathmik Shiksha Parishad and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Upendra Kushwaha, I lay
on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Sikkim implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Gangtok, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3499/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Authority, Punjab, implementing the Model School Scheme, Mohali, Chandigarh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3492/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of West Bengal implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4075/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Arunachal Pradesh implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Society (RMSA), Itanagar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3080/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Kerala implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4076/16/15]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4077/16/15]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Chhattisgarh, Raipur for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3253/16/15]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Manipur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3251/16/15]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Goa, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3494/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of Trust, Commission and Corporation and related papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4078/16/15]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 15 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the above-said Annual Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3275/16/15]

- III.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), Faridabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3274/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of Mizoram University and related papers

III. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Various Central Universities and related papers**IV. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of IIIT Kancheepuram and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. S.O. 2605 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2015, publishing the School of Planning and Architecture (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015, under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the School of Planning and Architecture Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3260/16/15]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Mizoram University Act, 2000:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Mizoram University, Aizawl, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Mizoram University, Aizawl, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3511/16/15]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3514/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Sixth Annual Report of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Sixth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. .

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3516/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Seventh Annual Report of the Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Seventh Annual Accounts of the Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3515/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Sixth Annual Report of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Sixth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3513/16/15]

- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2014-15, and Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3512/16/15]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (d) Chronological statement showing the sequence of events of laying of the Annual Report and Accounts of the above Institute, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3259/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

**Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of BIRAC, New Delhi
and MOU and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Y.S. Chowdary, I lay on the
Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section
(1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Biotechnology Industry
Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-
15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments
of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3325/16/15]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of
Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology) and the Bharat
Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), for the
year 2015-16.
 - (ii) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of
Understanding.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3324/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NCRPB, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of DUAC, New Delhi, and related papers

III. Annual Report of DDA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Babul Supriyo, I lay on the
Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 26 of
the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Planning

Board (NCRPB), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3616/16/15]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of above Commission.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3618/16/15]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3617/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

**Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Educational Organisations
and Welfare Association and Related Papers**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA), Dhenkanal, Odisha, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA), Dhenkanal, Odisha, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3571/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Integrated Rural Development and Education Organisation (IRDEO), Wangbal, Manipur, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Integrated Rural Development and Education Organisation (IRDEO), Wangbal, Manipur, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3572/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Minority Welfare Association, Midnapore, West Bengal, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Minority Welfare Association, Midnapore, West Bengal, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3573/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2015

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 2015."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

...(Interruptions)...

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the Seventy-eighth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015.

...(Interruptions)...

**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE DEPARTMENT-RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2015-16):—

- (i) Ninth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Development of Hydro Sector' relating to the Ministry of Power;
- (ii) Tenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and
- (iii) Eleventh Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Power.

...(Interruptions)...

REPORTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2015-16):—

- (i) Twenty-fifth Report on the subject “Disaster Preparedness in India” relating to Ministry of Home Affairs; and
- (ii) Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on “IT Applications in Income Tax Department” relating to Ministry of Finance.

...(Interruptions)...

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh through the Superintendent, Presidency Correctional Home, Alipore, Kolkata stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current (237th) Session due to his being held in Judicial remand custody. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the entire (237th) Session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 26th November to 23rd December, 2015 of the current (237th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.
(Interruptions)...

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixtieth Report and Two Hundred and Sixty-first Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) Scheme, pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry regarding Implementation of Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme, pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

...(Interruptions)...

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in The Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forest

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forest on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) of Department of Space.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Zero Hour Submissions. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Pathetic condition of tea garden workers in West Bengal

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a very important Zero Hour Submission. ...(Interruptions)... I would like to draw the attention of the House... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen has to raise a very important matter connected with labourers. Why don't you listen to that? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have to draw the attention of the House to the labour...(Interruptions)... The workers are suffering. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, how can I speak?(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request you all not to shout. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, how can they do that? Every day, they...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are ready for discussion. Have the discussion immediately, ...*(Interruptions)*... as the Leader of the House has said, 'We are ready for discussion.' ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let us have the discussion immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is saying that he is ready for discussion. Why don't you go to your seats and start the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seats and let us start with the discussion. The Minister is ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 11.30 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us continue with the Zero Hour submissions...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vivek Gupta...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vivek Gupta...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.C. Tyagi...*(Interruptions)*...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : सर, हम बहस के लिए तैयार हैं, आप बहस कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Chennai floods should be declared as national calamity...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Chennai faced a disaster...*(Interruptions)*... The unprecedented rains should be declared as National Calamity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, ये लोग बहस से क्यों भागते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, आप बहस कराइए, अभी बहस कराइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we demand for declaring the natural disaster in Chennai as national calamity...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Vivek Gupta...*(Interruptions)*...

Blatant misuse of protection power by police officials

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, police, in the name of protection, is found harassing a senior journalist of an Urdu daily. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the first time, the incidents of harassment by the police officials against media has come to light. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : सर, हम बहस के लिए तैयार हैं, आप अभी बहस शुरू कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the House take up the debate ...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready for discussion on all the issues that they are raising. We are ready for discussion...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready for debate on all their pleas – summons and other issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, ये डिबेट से भागते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम बहस के लिए तैयार हैं, आप बहस कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हम अभी बहस करना चाहते हैं, आप अभी बहस शुरू कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to what Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad wants to say...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, we want a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready for debate...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is saying that it is ready for debate...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We are ready for a debate, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : सर, यह राज्य सभा की गरिमा का प्रश्न है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, यह संसद की गरिमा के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम अभी बहस करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, we want to have a debate on all issues...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is ready for debate. Why don't you allow that?...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : आप लोग शोर क्यों मचा रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम तो बहस के लिए तैयार हैं, आप बहस कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, ये बहस से क्यों भाग रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम बहस के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : आप जिस विषय पर बहस करना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हम लोग चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I already requested you to go back to your seats. We will have discussion...**(Interruptions)**...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have discussion...**(Interruptions)**... You say what all you want to say...**(Interruptions)**... Instead of shouting slogans,...**(Interruptions)**... What is the point in shouting slogans? ...**(Interruptions)**... It will solve no problems...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing can be achieved...**(Interruptions)**... I am sorry. I will have to adjourn the House...**(Interruptions)**... The House is adjourned up to 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

VARIOUS POINTS

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Question No. 121, please. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Please go back to your places. Question No. 121, now. ...**(Interruptions)**.. We will have Question Hour. Please don't do this. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Please go back to your places. Question No. 121, please. ...**(Interruptions)**..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**..

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? ...**(Interruptions)**..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, Tamil Nadu incurred a damage to the extent of ₹ 15,000 crores. ...**(Interruptions)**.. The Centre should immediately support the State. ...**(Interruptions)**..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is not proper. ...**(Interruptions)**..

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, we are ready for a debate. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Sir, we are ready for a debate on all issues. You can start the debate just now...**(Interruptions)**.. आप डिबेट शुरू कीजिए, हम तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let them not disturb the proceedings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government is offering a debate now. *...(Interruptions)...*
The Government is offering a debate now on all issues on the Table. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : आप बहस कीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* हम उस पर भी बहस के लिए तैयार हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सभापति : यह क्या कर रहे हैं, आप लोग? *...(व्यवधान)...*

The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-three minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...*
Question No. 121. *...(Interruptions)...* यह मत कीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Please allow the
Question Hour to proceed. *...(Interruptions)...* Please *...(Interruptions)...* Please allow
the Question Hour to proceed. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*
Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Please wait
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order. Rule 38 is
regarding time for questions. "Unless the Chairman otherwise directs, the first Hour of
the every sitting shall be available for asking and answering the questions". सारे मंत्री
यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* जो देश से जुड़े हुए सवाल हैं, उन पर तैयारी करके बैठे हुए
हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* जिन माननीय सदस्यों को सवाल नहीं पूछना है, इस चर्चा में भाग नहीं लेना है, वे
लोग बाहर जा सकते हैं। सर, आपके *...(व्यवधान)...* इस सदन के संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है।
...(व्यवधान)... आज जो देश के विकास से जुड़े हुए सवाल हैं, वे रोके जा रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* जो
सदस्य सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं, उन सवालों को पूछने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह
सदस्यों के अधिकार का सवाल है। कुछ लोग पूरे के पूरे सदन को बंधक नहीं बना
सकते। *...(व्यवधान)...* Unfortunately, कुछ लोग अपने निजी स्वार्थों के कारण सदन को बंधक
बनाकर अपने निजी स्वार्थों को हल करना चाहते हैं, इसलिए हमारा आपसे संरक्षण का अनुरोध है।

...(व्यवधान)... आप सदन को संरक्षण दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... सदन के जो सदस्य सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं, वे पूछें और जिन्हें सवाल नहीं पूछना है, वे सम्मान के साथ बाहर जाएं...अन्यथा आप अपने अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करें।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... You can't take the name of another person in the House here. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Improving literacy among SC population

*121. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a gap between the literacy rate of total population and Scheduled Caste population in States with high SC population;

(b) if so, the measures taken to improve literacy among SC;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that very less number of SC candidates reach the graduate studies; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to increase the number of graduates from Scheduled Caste population?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development, is being implemented for non-literate adults in the 15 plus age group for enhancing the literacy rate in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one Union Territory (UT) that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent or below as per Census 2001. The main target under the programme is to make 70 million adult non-literates including 14 million SCs as literates. The Government has also enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group. At the aggregate level, the enrollment share of SC children, in the 6-14 age group, is 17.72% which is more than the SC population share of 16.06 %. The Gross Enrollment Ratio for SCs is higher than the national average in both the primary and upper primary levels of schooling. SSA

(Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) has also identified 61 SC special focus districts on the basis of concentration of SC population in the country spread across 11 States for supplementing mainstream intervention to promote inclusion.

(c) As per provisional report published by AISHE (All India Survey on Higher Education) for the year 2013-14, the Gross Enrollment Ratio in Higher Education for all categories, SC & ST are 22.6, 17.4 & 12.0 respectively. State-wise Gross Enrollment Ratio is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per the Central Educational Institutes (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 (as amended in 2012), out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study or faculty, 15% of seats shall be reserved for SCs and in case of tribal areas of Assam referred to in the sixth schedule to the Constitution and in the States of Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Sikkim and Meghalaya the existing reservations for SCs & STs will not be affected and apply to these CEIs. The implementation of the provisions of the CEI Act, 2006 in Central Educational Institutions is being followed in letter and spirit.

The UGC has reported that it has constituted Committees for monitoring the implementation of reservation policy in Centrally funded and their recommendations are sent to the universities from time to time.

Further, all the instructions of the Government of India on reservation policy are circulated among the universities.

Further, UGC has been implementing the following schemes to improve the skills of SC/ST students and to bridge their deficiency gaps:

- (i) Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minorities community students.
- (ii) Coaching for NET/SET for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minorities.
- (iii) Coaching classes for entry in services for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minorities.
- (iv) Establishment of Residential Coaching Academy (RCA) for SC/ST/Minorities in Universities
- (v) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC candidates (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment).
- (vi) Post- Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST candidates (Ministry of Human Resource Development).

(vii) Post-Graduate Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST Candidates.

Further, in order to ensure that there is no discrimination against the SC/ST students, the Commission has notified the following regulations:

(i) UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulation 2012.

(ii) UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations 2012.

In the above regulations, there are provisions and procedures defined under which complaints of the students including those of the SC/ST students are addressed effectively and satisfactorily.

In addition to the above regulations, UGC has launched a scheme to set up Equal Opportunity Cell (EOC) in HEIs to oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes for SC/ST students and to provide them guidance and counseling in academic, financial, social and other matters. Financial assistance under the scheme is available to such universities and colleges which come within the purview of section 2(f) and are fit to receive Central assistance under Section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956. A onetime grant of ₹ 2.00 lakh for universities, ₹ 75,000 for post graduate colleges and ₹ 55,000 for undergraduate colleges per annum is admissible under the scheme.

<i>Statement</i>										
<i>Gross enrollment ratio in higher education (18-23 years)</i>										
Sl. No.	State/UT	All Categories			SC			ST		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.2	17.1	15.6	-	-	-	2.6	5.1	3.8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33.0	25.4	29.2	27.4	21.9	24.7	24.7	17.7	21.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.3	24.7	24.5	-	-	-	30.7	29.7	30.2
4.	Assam	16.0	14.9	15.4	17.3	15.9	16.6	16.2	16.0	16.1
5.	Bihar	14.3	11.7	13.1	10.3	6.6	8.5	12.2	9.8	11.0
6.	Chandigarh	46.6	64.4	54.1	20.5	26.9	23.4	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	14.8	13.0	13.9	12.9	10.5	11.7	8.8	7.1	7.9
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.6	8.1	7.2	18.6	19.1	18.8	5.1	3.7	4.4
9.	Daman and Diu	6.1	8.6	6.7	21.8	24.1	22.8	19.6	12.1	15.9
10.	Delhi	41.6	43.4	42.4	24.2	23.5	23.9	-	-	-
11.	Goa	20.5	31.2	25.3	23.3	26.4	24.8	15.5	19.6	17.5
12.	Gujarat	21.4	17.2	19.4	25.3	21.4	23.5	12.5	11.7	12.1
13.	Haryana	28.3	26.9	27.7	18.5	16.3	17.5	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	28.9	27.4	28.2	14.3	15.0	14.6	21.2	20.7	21.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.8	26.4	25.1	13.8	17.1	15.4	9.5	7.7	8.7
16.	Jharkhand	12.7	12.0	12.4	9.4	7.8	8.6	6.4	7.7	7.1

17.	Karnataka	26.8	25.7	26.2	19.2	16.4	17.8	16.3	13.8	15.1
18.	Kerala	21.2	29.1	25.1	14.4	26.5	20.4	13.5	17.0	15.3
19.	Lakshadweep	6.4	18.0	12.0	-	-	-	1.8	5.7	3.7
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22.8	17.6	20.4	15.4	11.2	13.5	7.9	5.6	6.7
21.	Maharashtra	27.2	22.9	25.2	23.4	19.0	21.3	12.8	7.3	10.1
22.	Manipur	36.9	36.8	36.8	66.3	55.1	60.7	24.0	24.4	24.2
23.	Meghalaya	20.2	19.1	19.7	46.3	53.4	49.7	12.7	16.8	14.8
24.	Mizoram	22.7	21.5	22.1	99.1	127.4	109.3	23.4	21.8	22.6
25.	Nagaland	16.6	13.2	14.9	-	-	-	11.9	13.1	12.5
26.	Odisha	18.9	14.8	16.8	12.2	9.6	10.9	7.7	5.8	6.7
27.	Puducherry	49.2	43.5	46.3	41.1	32.2	36.6	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	22.4	26.6	24.3	12.2	12.6	12.4	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	21.8	16.1	19.1	17.0	11.2	14.3	17.0	10.6	13.9
30.	Sikkim	26.0	28.8	27.4	61.8	58.7	60.2	13.0	16.3	14.7
31.	Tamil Nadu	44.9	39.8	42.4	32.2	30.6	31.4	37.8	23.7	30.6
32.	Telangana	38.4	31.9	35.1	36.2	31.8	34.0	34.2	24.4	29.2
33.	Tripura	17.5	12.7	15.0	19.3	12.3	15.8	9.5	5.6	7.4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	20.7	21.6	21.1	16.8	18.5	17.6	26.2	24.0	25.1
35.	Uttarakhand	33.0	35.0	34.0	30.4	30.9	30.7	41.9	49.5	45.7
36.	West Bengal	18.1	14.4	16.2	12.5	9.7	11.1	9.4	6.6	8.0
INDIA		23.7	21.4	22.6	18.3	16.5	17.4	13.3	10.6	12.0

Chinese help in infrastructure

*122. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the visit of the President of National People Congress of China to Mumbai, Government was impressed by the infrastructure and speed of development in China especially the 42 km. trans-harbor link project that has been completed within a short span of time;

(b) whether Government, on the lines of this, would seek cooperation from Chinese companies to complete the trans-harbor link in Mumbai; and

(c) if so, the response of the Chinese Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (c) During the visit of Mr. Zhang Dejiang, Chairman of National People's Congress to India from 13-16 June, 2015, he visited Mumbai and had meetings with the Governor of Maharashtra and Chief Minister of Maharashtra. In his meeting, Chief Minister of Maharashtra mentioned about his experience of visiting China to participate in the 1st State/Provincial Leaders' Forum during the visit of Prime Minister to China from 14-16 May, 2015. During his visit, Chief Minister also visited Qingdao and was impressed on seeing the 42 km. trans-harbour link project.

Government of Maharashtra shared their hope with the visiting leader that China could participate in infrastructure development in Maharashtra of which the Mumbai trans-harbour link is an important project. No formal response has been received from the Chinese side.

National urban rental housing policy

*123. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy suggests that in India housing shortage could be resolved if the vacant houses in urban areas are made available for rent;

(b) if so, what is the total number of urban housing shortage at present in the country; and

(c) the number of vacant houses in urban areas at present in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy reflects that if the vacant houses are made available for rental housing, then some, if not most of the urban housing shortage, may be addressed. Further, 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy suggests States to develop strategy to deal with the vacant/locked properties in consultation with various stakeholders and come up with options/alternatives.

(b) As per the report of the Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation on estimation of urban housing shortage of the country for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, total urban housing shortage is 18.78 million at the beginning of Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2012.

(c) Based on the 2011 Census, 11.09 million houses are lying vacant.

Funding pattern of certain schemes

*124. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funding pattern of certain schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day-Meal Scheme has been changed and have been brought down to 60:40 pattern between Centre and State, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether this would not adversely affect the impact of such schemes in the States;

(c) whether States have given concurrence to such formula; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and mechanism to monitor quality and impact of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided that the fund sharing pattern of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Schemes will be in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and States; and 90:10 for the 8 North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura and 3 Himalayan States of Jammu Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand with effect from the year 2015-16. The changes in the fund sharing pattern are based on the report of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes constituted by the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog.

(b) With the acceptance of the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) by Government of India, the devolution to the States has increased from 32% to 42% of the net Union Tax Receipts. It is estimated that this entails devolution of additional resources to States as untied funds. Therefore, the changes would not adversely affect the impact of such schemes in the States.

(c) The changes in the fund sharing pattern of the SSA and MDMS are based on the report of the Sub- Group of Chief Ministers on the rationalization of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs). The Sub – Group undertook extensive consultation with States and UTs including those which were not represented by their Chief Ministers/LGs in the Sub-Group. Thus, it is implicit that most of the States are in concurrence with the report of the Sub-Group on fund sharing pattern of the CSSs.

(d) The implementation of SSA is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission comprising independent experts and external funding agencies covering States. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the programme implementation. Educational data on outcomes is collected through a Unified District Implementation System of Education (UDISE) every year. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. National Achievement Surveys (NAS) are conducted to check the health of the educational system and to provide information about the learning achievement of students. In this sample surveys, standardized tests and questionnaires are used to get learning achievement data and background information.

The implementation of MDM is also reviewed regularly through Joint Review Missions so as to assess the quality and impact of the scheme. At national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister, Ministry of Human Resource Development, a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) and Programme Approval Board (PAB) monitor the Scheme and suggest policy measures for effective implementation of the Scheme. At the State level, State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by Chief Secretary and at the district level a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of senior most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha monitor the scheme. Updated guidelines have been issued on quality, safety and hygiene on school level kitchens to all the States/UTs in February, 2015. MDM Rules, 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples on a monthly basis by Government recognized laboratories to ensure that the meals meet with nutritional standards and quality. The utilization of funds and foodgrains is also monitored through the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) as well as through the Management Information System (MIS).

Tool rooms and technology development Centres

*125. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government runs tool rooms and technology development Centres to provide technological support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of tool rooms and technology development Centres, State-wise; and

(c) whether there is no technology development Centre in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (c) Government of India in Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises runs 10 tool rooms and 8 technology development Centres to provide technological and skilled manpower support to the industries particularly MSMEs, State-wise details are given below. There are 5 Technology Development Centres (TDCs) in Uttar Pradesh and one Tool Room in West Bengal.

(I) Tool Rooms (10 nos.)

S.No.	Name of Tool Rooms	State in which located
1.	Central Tool Room & Training Centre, Kolkata	West Bengal
2.	Central Tool Room, Ludhiana	Punjab
3.	Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar	
4.	Indo German Tool Room, Indore	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
6.	Indo German Tool Room, Aurangabad	Maharashtra
7.	Indo Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
8.	Central Tool Room and raining Centre, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
9.	Tool Room and Training Centre, Guwahati	Assam
10.	Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad	Telangana

(II) Technology Development Centres (8 Nos.)

S.No.	Name of Technology Development Centres	State in which located
1.	Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre, Kannauj	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Centre for the Development of Glass Industry, Firozabad	
3.	Process and Product Development Centre, Agra	
4.	Process cum Product Development Centre, Meerut	
5.	Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra	
6.	Electronics Service and Training Centre, Ramnagar	Uttarakhand
7.	Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai	Maharashtra
8.	Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai	Tamil Nadu

Agreements signed during visit of PM to USA

†*126. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Prime Minister has visited United States of America (USA) recently;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main achievements of CEO Summit held in Silicon Valley during this visit; and

(d) the details of agreements signed with renowned foreign companies in the direction of Digital India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):
(a) to (d) Prime Minister visited New York and San Jose from September 23-28, 2015.

In New York, Prime Minister addressed the UN Summit for adoption of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. He hosted a summit of G-4 leaders to discuss the UN Security Council reform and also participated in Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping hosted by US President Barack Obama.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In the Joint Press Statement issued after the Summit, the G-4 leaders pledged to work together with all Member States and to accelerate outreach towards achieving an early and meaningful reform of the Security Council. At the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping, PM made announcements towards further strengthening India's contribution to UN peacekeeping operations.

Besides his UN-related engagements, Prime Minister had bilateral meetings with 15 world leaders including US President Barack Obama. Prime Minister also attended a round table on the financial sector; a round table on Media, Technology and Communications and also interacted with top Fortune 500 CEOs. He held one-on-one meetings with a number of leading CEOs. The Prime Minister strongly pitched India as an investment destination and outlined the measures being taken by the Government to attract further investment to the country. The CEOs commended the Prime Minister on the economic reforms that have been undertaken and provided their suggestions on further steps.

Prime Minister's visit to San Jose was aimed at further strengthening India-US technology, investment, renewable energy and human resource partnership. California's technology, enterprise, capital and people-to-people connectivity with India hold strong relevance for our own development priorities. This was the first visit of an Indian Prime Minister to the West Coast of the US since 1982.

In San Jose, the Prime Minister met the CEOs of several US technology companies including Apple, Microsoft, Google, Qualcomm, Cisco, and Adobe. Prime Minister also visited Google headquarters; toured Tesla Motors; and was featured in a town hall meeting at Facebook's headquarters. In all these interactions, the focus was on the importance of digital technologies for improved governance and faster service delivery and how the global IT companies can partner with India to make a transformative impact on the lives of all Indians.

The Digital India Technology event saw participation of a large number of prominent CEOs/Founders/Equivalents from top global companies. Prime Minister outlined the various efforts being made to implement the vision of the Digital India programme. These include the aggressive expansion of the National Optical Fibre Network that will take broadband to 600,000 villages; expanding the number of public Wi-Fi hotspots in the country and announced a partnership with Google to launch public Wi-Fi hotspots at 500 railway stations; and the setting up of Common Service Centres in villages and towns.

The Prime Minister attended a roundtable on renewable energy sector, in collaboration with the US Department of Commerce and Stanford University. Participants included US policy makers, academics, CEOs and investors in the renewable energy

space. Considering India's resolve to follow a green path to growth and increase the role of renewable energy in India's energy basket, these interactions succeeded in outlining to the US interlocutors the link between India's needs and the US capabilities.

The Prime Minister addressed the India-US Startup Konnect 2015, an event coordinated by National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) in partnership with TiE (The Indus Entrepreneurs) and IIM Ahmedabad's CIIE (Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship) wherein 36 startups from India participated in an exhibition. The interactions were aimed to kick start the startup revolution in India and help us benefit from the ecosystem in Silicon Valley. The following Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and Letters of Intent (LoIs) were signed at the event to strengthen the India US partnership to boost technology, innovation and startups:

- MoU between Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms, Bangalore, and the California Institute for Quantitative Biosciences (QB3) to develop Indo-US Life Science Sister Innovation Hub to enhance science-based entrepreneurship, research, academia and businesses by leveraging each other's ecosystems.
- LoI between Department of Biotechnology and Prakash Lab, Stanford University for sourcing Foldscope from Prakashlabs to DBT Star Colleges in India and for looking at possibilities for setting up of joint research on low cost instrumentation in colleges in India.
- MoU between NASSCOM and the Indus Entrepreneurs to support the creation of a vibrant ecosystem to foster technology entrepreneurship in India and Silicon Valley.
- MoU between IIM Ahmedabad's Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) and Lester Centre for Entrepreneurship of the Haas Business School of the University of California to collaborate to jointly promote technology and impact entrepreneurship in India.
- MoU between IIM Ahmedabad's Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) and Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator to extend Next Generation Intelligent Network (NGIN) Membership benefits to CIIE and to jointly promote cleantech entrepreneurship.
- MoU between IIM Ahmedabad's Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) and Google to support technology and impact entrepreneurs through strategic support.

- MoU between IIM Ahmedabad's Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) and Tata Trust to collaborate on Bharat Fund, which will provide seed funding to Indian entrepreneurs.

In addition, several US technology companies announced their plans to enhance their engagement in India.

PM also interacted with the Indian Diaspora. This was significant for further strengthening people-to-people ties considering that the 3 million strong Indian American community provides important underpinnings to overall bilateral relations.

Amendment in reservation policy

†*127. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether suggestions have been received for amendment in the reservation policy and whether any such proposal is under consideration;
- (b) the details of poor persons on caste basis as per Census Report 2011 and the assistance received by different castes on the basis of reservation;
- (c) whether in the regulations of the Other Backward Class Commission, constituted under the recommendations of Mandal Commission, there is a provision for reviewing the other backward castes every 10 years and after review to change reservation as per their economic and social status; and
- (d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received suggestions from various sources, however there is no such proposal to amend the existing reservation policy under consideration of the Government.

(b) As per the Census-2011 data maintained by the Registrar General of India, the details of poor persons on caste basis is not available. The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has informed that the representation of SCs in services is 17.57%, representation of STs in services is 7.73%, and representation of OBCs is 17.74%.

(c) Yes, as per Section 11(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993 the Central Government may at any time, and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of this Act and every succeeding period of ten years thereafter, undertake revision of the lists with a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

view to excluding from such lists those classes who have ceased to be backward classes or for including in such lists new backward classes.

- (d) No such review has taken place.

Panel to re-assess the role of CVOs

*128. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has set up a panel to re- assess the role of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in PSUs;

(b) by when the panel is expected to come up with its recommendations;

(c) whether the panel would also be considering to discontinue the post, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether they would be given more powers considering their work which involves major decisions taken at the Board level, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Government has constituted a Committee, under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) to *inter alia* rationalize the number of organisations where Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) are to be posted.

The Committee had to submit its report after getting the inputs from the various Ministries/Departments regarding staff strength, volume of vigilance work involved and turnover of organisations etc.

The Committee was to review the existing 151 posts of CVOs appointed through DoPT and suggest:-

- (i) Whether full-time CVO is required in particular organization.
- (ii) Whether the posts of CVOs of two organizations can be clubbed together.
- (iii) Whether the post of CVOs are required to continue at the current level or wishes to downgrade/upgrade/abolish the post.

However, the 'Terms of Reference' of this Committee does not include re-assessment of the role of CVOs in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

The Committee has submitted its report on rationalization of the post of CVOs to the Government.

Latest CARA guidelines

*129. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the major objectives sought to be achieved through the latest Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) guidelines;
- (b) whether Government is aware of apprehensions that these guidelines might further delay the process of adoption; and
- (c) if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The major objectives sought to be achieved through 'Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children 2015' are: expanding adoption programme in the country and addressing delays in the adoption process with an IT enabled platform of Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS). The main features of the said Guidelines include: provisions for linking the orphan/abandoned/surrendered children of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) to the adoption system, making the entire adoption process online, treating NRI Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) at par with the domestic PAPs and reducing the time-frame for completion of Home Study Report of the PAPs from two months to one month.

(b) and (c) The Guidelines were brought into effect to make the entire adoption process hassle free by minimizing delays at various levels. The provisions include declaring orphan, abandoned and surrendered children legally free for adoption by Child Welfare Committee (CWC) in a time bound manner, enabling online registration of PAPs for referral and matching, conducting Home Study Reports of the PAPs within a period of one month, mandating District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) to expedite placement of all adoptable children including setting up of linkage between Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA) and Child Care Institution (CCI) to reach all adoptable children etc.

CBI investigation of cases against bureaucrats

*130. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CBI can investigate assets of bureaucrats at the time of joining service and till date after judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 38/1997;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases and present status; and

(c) whether CBI is planning to investigate such cases of bureaucrats of the Central Government and the State Governments in the light of the Supreme Court judgement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) being primarily an anti-corruption organization *inter alia* investigates disproportionate assets cases under various Acts/Sections notified by Central Government under Section 3 of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946.

CBI takes up cases for investigation based on 'Source Information' developed by its own officers, complaints/references from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), Departments/Organizations/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Government of India, references/requests made by various State Governments, orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court/High Courts, complaints from private individuals etc. However, to take up investigation in a State, CBI requires prior consent of the State Government as per Section 6 of the DSPE Act.

After the passing of the judgement dated 6th May, 2014 by Hon'ble Supreme Court, CBI has registered nine such cases/enquiries against officers belonging to Ministries/Departments of Railways, Defence, Revenue, Higher Education and Telecom. Of these, one Preliminary Enquiry (PE) has been converted into a Regular Case (RC) and one PE has been closed. As such presently, seven cases are under investigation.

New skill development project

*131. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the new skill development projects launched in the last six months in various parts of the country, along with the details regarding trade, region and districts, number of participants/beneficiaries, course length and implementing agency's names; and

(b) the target for skill development of youth to be achieved till March, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on 15th July, 2015 across the country which is a reward based, demand driven scheme aiming to enable and mobilise a large number of Indian youth to take up skill training, become employable and earn their livelihood. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is the implementing agency for the scheme. The scheme targets to benefit 24 lakh persons with training of 14 lakh

fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) within a period of one year.

As on 30th November, 2015, the scheme has the coverage in 29 States and 5 Union Territories through 6,284 training centers operational in 568 districts across the country under 28 sectors with 328 job roles developed by Sector Skill Councils. As on 30th November, 2015, 5,32,964 persons have been enrolled and 4,38,459 persons trained under PMKVY. A statement showing State-wise break-up of enrollment/training completed under the scheme is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise break-up of enrollments and training completed
under PMKVY as on 30th November, 2015*

State/UT	Total Enrolled	Trainings Completed
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	141
Andhra Pradesh	25834	21717
Arunachal Pradesh	477	462
Assam	13133	9632
Bihar	23051	14656
Chandigarh	1374	1157
Chhattisgarh	8930	6483
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53	36
Delhi	24596	21596
Goa	140	120
Gujarat	15584	14103
Haryana	24012	19531
Himachal Pradesh	9142	7817
Jammu and Kashmir	4788	4014
Jharkhand	8376	6991
Karnataka	21087	17451
Kerala	3579	2602

State/UT	Total Enrolled	Trainings Completed
Madhya Pradesh	44759	37910
Maharashtra	32701	28049
Manipur	607	334
Meghalaya	1218	988
Mizoram	187	121
Nagaland	508	283
Odisha	17278	14090
Puducherry	2432	1827
Punjab	23669	20339
Rajasthan	31170	26173
Sikkim	466	338
Tamil Nadu	63376	55129
Telangana	24666	21391
Tripura	4949	4542
Uttar Pradesh	58770	46072
Uttarakhand	3520	2889
West Bengal	38338	29475
TOTAL	532964	438459

NEC funds allocated to NE States

*132. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that North East Council (NEC) funds are allocated to North Eastern States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the projects that have been retained for funding in the current financial year; and

(c) the number of projects that have been selected for funding in the current financial year and the amount of funds released so far, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The North Eastern Council (NEC) allocates funds to various development sectors for implementation of schemes and projects sanctioned for development of the North Eastern Region. NEC allots funds to State Governments in the North Eastern Region in respect of the schemes to be implemented by State Governments. The NEC releases funds to the implementing State Governments and other agencies depending upon the progress of implementation of the schemes/projects. Information about release of funds by NEC to State Governments in current financial year is till 30.09.2015 is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The projects that have been retained from the priority list sent by the respective State Governments during the current financial year are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) Detailed Project Reports in respect of the projects that have been retained are obtained from the State Governments. These are further appraised by the NEC Secretariat and funds are released in instalments in respect of sanctioned projects. Funds released for such sanctioned projects during current financial year is given in the statement-III.

Statement-I

Release of funds by NEC to State Governments in current financial year is till 30.09.2015

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State	2015-16
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.35
2.	Assam	11.18
3.	Manipur	92.37
4.	Meghalaya	54.35
5.	Mizoram	31.12
6.	Nagaland	36.43
7.	Sikkim	24.19
8.	Tripura	21.28
TOTAL		336.27

Statement-II

*Projects retained State-wise for funding by NEC in the current
financial year 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Estimated Cost
Assam		
1.	Rowa Wetland Development for Sustainable Livelihood	169.32
2.	Development of Plantation Crops and spices in Organic Mode at Beneficiary level in the Hills and Plains Districts of Assam	1175.00
3.	Installation of 33/11kV, 5MVA S/s at Bishnupur, Panchali at Dhemaji	1007.00
4.	Augmentation of transformer capacity of 220/132kV BTPS Sub-Station from 1X160 MVA + 1X80 MVA to 2X160 MVA	733.33
5.	Augmentation of transformer capacity of 132/33kV Biswanath Chariali Sub-Station from 2X16 MVA to 2X160 MVA	766.67
6.	Khairabari FIS, Tamulpur Division	275.00
7.	A/E measures to protect villages Kanthalguri, Jamunaguri, Silabari, Anandapur and Janata bazaar from erosion of river Langkar on L/B in Chirang District	428.00
8.	Proposal for expansion of Plastic Waste Management Centre (PWMC)- CIPET, Borgaon, Guwahati	753.00
9.	Common Facility Centre for Gold and Assamese Traditional Jewellery	756.00
10.	Buddhist Destination Centre at Sibsagar Buddha Vihar	376.81
11.	Infrastructure Grand-2 Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change & Development (OKDISD)	1000.00
12.	Re-construction/Re-modelling of RCC building including development of Library, Vocational Centre etc. of Madhavdev Higher Secondary School at Tulsimukh, Nagaon, Assam	250.00
13.	Upgradation of Karara Mini Stadium at Karara in Kamrup, Kamrup District	355.94

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Estimated Cost
Manipur		
1.	Construction of Agro Market Complex at Mayang Imphal Bazar, Imphal West	900.00
2.	Establishment of a Poultry breeding farm at Ningthoukhong	1400.00
3.	Development of Duncan park, Somsai, Ukhrul	600.00
4.	Re-Establishment of Magfruit factory, Manipur	952.00
5.	Installation of 2X5 MVA, 33 KV Sub-Station along with the associated 33kV line and related works at Mao	912.00
6.	Installation of 2X5 MVA, 33 KV Sub-Station along with the associated 33kV LILO line and related works at Mayangkhang	897.00
7.	Construction of Pick Up Weir across Loklai river at Pengjang, Churachandpur	738.48
8.	Construction of Mini Barage across Chakpi river at Serou-Thingangphai in Thoubal and Chandel District	1498.68
9.	Construction of RCC culvert and cross regular across Yaral Khong at Gurupat	490.00
10.	A/E Scheme on Khuga river at Zoumunnuam, Churachandpur District	780.00
11.	Construction of Yatri Niwas and Bus Parking at ISBT, Dimapur	1448.00
12.	Construction of Manipur Guest House at Shillong, Meghalaya	1454.00
13.	ISTT Sekmai, Manipur	2626.00
14.	Construction of Hostel at Noney	1250.00
15.	Construction of Hostel at Chandel	1250.00
16.	Modernization of Lamka Public Ground, Churachandpur	500.00
Mizoram		
1.	Improvement of Mandarin Orange Orchards at Leng village, Serchip District	523.00
2.	Construction of 33kV line on tower from Aibawk to Sialsuk with associated bays and 11kV line, Aizawl, Mizoram	1476.00

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Estimated Cost
3.	Sewage Canal-cum-Check Dam at Kanan – Dawpui Vengthar, Aizawl	696.82
4.	Construction of Approach Road to Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual	905.80
5.	Sialsuk Multipurpose Centre (SIMCENT)	397.00
6.	Bio Medical Waste Management for district hospitals at Lawngtlai, Champhai, Mamit and Serchhip	468.00
7.	Development and Implementation of computerised Hospital Management and Information System (HMIS, Phase-II) for Civil hospitals, Lunglei, Champhai and Development of State Health Data Centre at Civil Hospital, Aizawl	1042.00
8.	Purchase of CT Scan Machine for Civil Hospital, Lunglei	280.00
9.	Construction of SandT infrastructure Government Zirtiri Residential Science College, Aizawl	1500.00
10.	Introduction of Digital classroom for 40 High Schools in Mizoram	783.77
11.	Community Complex at Edenthlar, Aizawl	500.00
12.	Community Hall at Chandmary West, Aizawl	515.54
13.	Construction of Multipurpose Sports complex at Aizawl West Joint YMA Field Vaivakawn, Aizawl	1111.43
14.	Construction of Youth Recreation Centre-cum-Amalgamated Office Complex for Sports and Youth Services Department at New Secretariat Complex, Aizawl	1275.00
15.	Establishment of Multipurpose Indoor Hall, Sihphir, Aizawl	1500.00
16.	Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Analysis for Eight District Headquarters in Mizoram	268.00
17.	Strengthening of Mizoram Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Training Centre, Sesawng, Mizoram	460.99
18.	I.T. Education Programme for 150 Schools in Mizoram	1162.25
19.	Construction of City Multi-facility Centre, Aizawl, Mizoram	1465.00

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Estimated Cost
Nagaland		
1.	Agri Development in Cluster Basis at Phek, Peren, Mokokchung and Mon Districts	1000.00
2.	Post harvest Management of Horticulture crops (cold rooms, pack houses, marketing infrastructure) in Dimapur, Mokokchung, Peren, Tuensang, Phek and Wokha	1000.00
3.	Piggery Infrastructures, feed and fodder Development in Nagaland	500.00
4.	Development of fish seed and table fish farm at Ghowoto village, Dimapur	603.00
5.	Fishery project at Molongyimsen	350.00
6.	Watershed Management for sustainable Agriculture production and improved livelihood	1000.00
7.	Construction of Security fencing patrolling road , culvert, production camps, watch towers, barrack at Singphan wildlife sanctuary	500.00
8.	Upgradation of 66kV to 132kV S/T TL Kiphire-Tuensang-Mokokchung (Phase-II)	594.00
9.	Construction of SLDC building at Dimapur	235.00
10.	Construction of 2X500kV Ponglefo SHEP	2295.00
11.	Off Grid solar power plants with an aggregate capacity of 855 KWP at Government Deptts. Office building in Nagaland	687.01
12.	Development/Installation of Pico/hydroger, 3 KW	231.00
13.	Integrated Nzu valley Irrigation project at Phensunyu village	400.00
14.	Chathe Irrigation project at Sochunoma village	400.00
15.	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Project for Pughoboto, Ghathashi and Asuki area under Pughoboto sub-division	200.00
16.	Rutsa multi-purpose Irrigation project, Kohima	1000.00
17.	Conducting detailed survey on the water resource potential in Nagaland, including preparation of report on potential of river development-GIS and Remote Sensing	150.00

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Estimated Cost
18.	Upgradation of existing State Guest House in Shillong	200.00
19.	Up-gradation and installation of equipments at Naga Hospital, Kohima Authority	400.00
20.	Faith Hospital at Dimapur	400.00
21.	Infrastructure Development for newly upgraded Government Higher Secondary School in Nagaland 11 District	1300.00
22.	Construction of hostel, Science and computer Building for the Children Christian School Mission Road, Kohima	300.00
23.	Skill Development Training Programme on Bamboo enterprise and promotion in Nagaland	200.00
24.	Setting up of workshop-cum-training institute at Dimapur	700.00
25.	Construction of Indoor Stadium shooting Range and procurement of equipments and Appliances for Nagaland State Rifle Association	500.00
26.	Construction of a stadium at Kumbani stadium at Mangkolemba Town	400.00
27.	Urban Recreational and Resource Center at New Capital Complex, Kohima, Nagaland	1200.00
28.	Construction of multipurpose hall at MLA Hostel, Kohima	700.00
29.	Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services at Dimapur, Kohima, Peren, Phek and Tizit, Nagaland	964.49
30.	Survey and Large Scale Mapping of Natural Resources, Geomorphology and Physical Infrastructure of Nagaland for Resources Management with Special Emphasis on Agriculture & Allied Sector Development Plans through Application of Space based Technology, Nagaland	300.00
31.	Computerization, Networking and Modernization of Nagaland Legislative Assembly, Nagaland	328.00
32.	Computerization of NSCB (Nagaland State Cooperative Bank), Nagaland	350.00
33.	Modern Equipments (IT Infrastructure) at all customary court in 11 districts of Nagaland, Nagaland	621.97

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Estimated Cost
34	Setting up of Multi-Media-cum-Convention Centre at Dimapur, Nagaland	1000.00
Sikkim		
1.	Development of Commercial Floriculture in Sikkim	987.00
2.	Establishment of trout breeding farm at yathang, jyajuk under Lachen block, North Sikkim	326.31
3.	System Improvement and modernization i/c Augmentation of Distribution system of Uttarey Bazaar, Dentam Bazaar in West Sikkim.	1487.00
4.	Jhora training work/Anti-Erosion work along Kokaley Rangchang Khola and Singbel Selebung under Tumin Lingee Constituency	850.00
5.	Augmentation of water supply for Namthang Bazar in South Sikkim	968.00
6.	Modernization and expansion of Temi Tea Estate	306.36
7.	Purchase of 100 MA X-Ray machines and accessories for Primary Health Centres	554.00
8.	Construction of Old Age Home at Lower Kamrang, Kitchu Dumra, South Sikkim	497.46
9.	Planning Resource Centre-Open Data Centre, Sikkim	480.00
10.	M-Governance in Agriculture, Sikkim	922.92
Tripura		
1.	Modernization of State Poultry farm with automated layer unit	500.00
2.	Augmentation of the production potential of Hybrid True Potato Seed at Horticulture Research Complex, Nagicheria	220.00
3.	Water Supply arrangement in rural areas of West Tripura, Khowai, Sepahijala Districts by sinking and development of Deep Tube well (DTW) schemes including construction of pump house, installation of pump set, laying distribution pipeline etc.	1406.00
4.	Improvement of Bashalgarh (NH-44) - Taksapara - Sonamura Road (32 Km.)	6310.00
5.	Construction of 200 and 300 bedded (G+2) District Yuba Awas (Youth Hostel) in Dhalai District, Tripura	1200.00

Statement-III

*Details of projects selected (approved) so far in the current financial year (2015-16)
and the amount of funds released against the projects*

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Approved cost	Funds released
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of Tourism Amusement Park (Including Picnic Spot and Cottages) at Dollungmukh, Lower Subansari District, Arunachal Pradesh	320.82	115.50
2.	Development of Adventure Tourism Centre and Camping Site at Baririjo, Upper Subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh	344.00	0.00
3.	Construction of Adventure Tourism Camping-cum-Recreation Site at Huto Village in Doimukh, Papum-Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh	366.60	0.00
4.	Construction of double storied school building (Government Higher Secondary School) at Sagalee, Arunachal Pradesh	1500.00	377.33
5.	Installation of CCTV cameras and Infrastructure Development of various Entry check gate of tax, Arunachal Pradesh	245.76	90.00
6.	Remote Sensing and GIS based identification of Hazardous industries and development of emergency, Arunachal Pradesh	250.15	100.00
7.	IT infrastructure development in schools of Arunachal.	860.59	344.00
8.	Establishment of NEC Cell in Planning Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh	73.57	26.48
9.	Promotion of an environmentally sound approach for sustainable Water Management Optimizing Usage of Rain Water Harvesting from roof tops in Institutions, Health Centers and Community Centers in Assam	1248.00	162.17

1	2	3	4
10.	Organization of international Conference on Look (Act) East Policy and North East India” on 25th and 26th September, 2015 at Guwahati	5.00	4.00
11.	Re-Establishment of Magfruit factory, Manipur	952.00	0.00
12.	Water Supply Scheme at Laisoipat, Yenapat and Awangsoi	1491.60	400.00
13.	Construction of Buffer Water Reservoir at Shirui village for Ukhrul town, Ukhrul District	500.00	150.00
14.	Development of Work Sheds/Factory Sheds at Industrial Estate, Bishnupur, Manipur	1203.00	433.00
15.	Development of Work Sheds/Factory Sheds at Industrial Estate, Thoubal, Manipur	1203.00	433.00
16.	Construction of Common Facility Centres in Hill Districts of Manipur for Processing of Agriculture and Horticulture Products	705.50	254.00
17.	Organization of Tourist Festival (Sangai) - 2015	25.00	20.00
18.	Establishment of poultry breeding farm-cum-hatchery with 3000 layers parent stock and 2000 broilers parent stock at Phulbari, West Garo Hills, District, Meghalaya.	562.25	0.00
19.	Irrigation-cum-Management Works at Umtrew Umkta Village, Ribhoi District	823.44	296.00
20.	Construction of Eco-Tourism Park at Langkawet, East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya	137.40	49.46
21.	Global Conference on "Disaster Risk Reduction - Major Initiatives in North East towards Disaster Resilience" at Shillong (FICCI)	39.00	31.20
22.	Construction of New Market Building at Dawrpui Veng, Aizawl	1300.00	468.00
23.	Digital 3D Terrain Mapping and Monitoring of Eight Districts of Mizoram using Geospatial Techniques, Mizoram	179.19	71.67
24.	Development of Water Harvesting Pond for Augmentation of Irrigation in Nagaland	469.58	187.83

1	2	3	4
25.	Establishment of trout breeding farm at yathang, jyajuk under Lachen block, North Sikkim	326.31	0.00
26.	Modernization and expansion of Temi Tea Estate	306.36	0.00
27.	Establishment of Rural collection centre for Fruits and Vegetables, Tripura	276.42	0.00
TOTAL		15714.54	4013.64

Indians detained in jails of Iran

*133. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indians were detained in Iran jails for many years on charges of smuggling oil, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken up this issue with the Iran Government for their release; and

(c) if so, the response received by Government from Iranian counterpart?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) Nine Indian Sailors of the vessel Khaleel 2 were detained in Iran under charges of oil/diesel smuggling since October 2013. The Government took up the case strongly with the Government of Iran. These nine Indian sailors were released by the Government of Iran on (a) 13th October, 2015; they came back to India on 14th October, 2015. In addition, 24 Indian are still languishing in various jails in Iran. There are no Indians in jail for more than one and half years, the main charges against all these individuals are "illegal entry into Iranian territorial waters and diesel smuggling". The details of the detainees in Iranian Jails is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Mission is pursuing vigorously with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamic Republic of Iran for their release on humanitarian ground at the earliest possible through note verbales and during personal meetings.

(c) Iranian Government has provided Consular Access for all Indians. No other response is received from the Iranian Government.

Statement-I
The details of the Indians in Iranian Jails

Sl. No.	Name, Age, and Address in India	Date of arrest	Details about jail sentence/fine	Gender	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Launch Al-Sina					
1.	Shri Omar Saleh Mohammad, S/o Saleh Mohammad, 43 yrs, R/o Mandovi, Gujarat	02.08.2014	Lodged in Minab jail, Fined Rials 8,487,930,000/- for smuggling of Diesel and Gas (As per market rate 1 US dollar =36300/-Rials)	Male	Notes verbale No. Teh/cons/ 411/1/2013 dated 17/3/3015, 05/7/2015 and 04/11/2015 sent to Iranian Foreign Ministry., Consular Access granted on 17/06/2015, Consul, Bandar Abbas and Shri Naresh Chaturvedi, FS (Cons) from E/I, Tehran visited the jail.
2.	Shri Ebrahim Razzaq Sap, S/o Razaq Adam, 23 yrs, R/o Mandovi, Gujarat	02.08.2014	Lodged in Minab jail, Fined Rials 2,121,982,500/- for smuggling of Diesel and Gas.	Male	—do—
3.	Shri Sajid Omar Samra, S/o Omar Samra, 21 yrs, R/o Mandovi, Gujarat	02.08.2014	Lodged in Minab jail, Fined Rials 2,121,982,500/- for smuggling of Diesel and Gas.	Male	—do—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Vessel Motor Tanker Golden Eye					
1.	Shri Mahender Singh, R/o Bhaloth, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan	4.3.2014	Lodged in Bandar Abbas Jail, Fined, Rials 684,447,590,160/- for smuggling of 4282 liters of gasoline	Male	Notes Verbale No. Teh/ Cons/411/03/2014 dated 23/3/2014, 20/4/2014, 15/5/2014, 17/6/2014, 26/7/2015 and 04/11/2015 sent to Iranian Foreign Ministry. Consular Access granted on 15/06/2015, Consul, Bandar Abbas and Shri Naresh Chaturvedi FS(Cons) from E/I, Tehran visited the jail
Vessel Al Maan					
1.	Mr. Muslim Allarakha R/o Jam Salaya, Gujarat	30/12/2014	They have been sentenced to two years imprisonment for diesel smuggling	Male	Notes Verbale No. Teh/ Cons/411/02/2015 dated 05/2/2015, 22/2/2015, 30/4/2015, 17/8/2015, 30/8/2015, 28/9/2015 and 04/11/2015 sent to Iranian Foreign Ministry. Consular Access granted on 02/06/2015 Consul Zahidan visited the jail, the Consular Access also granted

for 08/12/2015. Consul Zahidan will visit the jail.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|--|------|---------|
| 2. | Mr. Sattar Abbas Rio
Jam Salaya, Gujarat | 30/12/2014 | They have been sentenced to two years imprisonment for diesel smuggling. | Male | ---do-- |
| 3. | Mr. Talib Abu Rio Salaya,
Gujarat | 30/12/2014 | They have been sentenced to two years imprisonment for diesel smuggling. | Male | ---do-- |

Vessel 'Salaami'

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------|---|------|--|
| 1. | Rishi Singh | 06/06/2015 | Lodged in Bandar Abbas jail. They are under trail. Hearing of the court held on 18/10/2015. The cause of arrest is yet to be ascertained. | Male | Notes Verbale No. The/Cons/436/4/2015 dated 16/8/2015, 20/9/2015, 04/11/2015 and 16/11/2015 sent to Iranian Foreign Ministry. Consular Access granted on 09/11/2015. |
| 2. | Jagdeep Singh | 06/06/2015 | --do-- | Male | --do-- |
| 3. | Pradeep Singh | 06/06/2015 | --do-- | Male | --do-- |
| 4. | Anand Prasad | 06/06/2015 | --do-- | Male | --do-- |
| 5. | Ranjeet Singh | 06/06/2015 | --do-- | Male | --do-- |
| 6. | Sachin Lovanshi | 06/06/2015 | --do-- | Male | --do-- |
| 7. | Mewa Ram | 06/06/2015 | --do-- | Male | --do-- |
| 8. | Shakti Kumar | 06/06/2015 | --do-- | Male | --do-- |

1	2	3	4	5	6
Vessel Nadir					
1.	Mr. Balbir Singh, passport No. H7643814, J&K	06/06/2015	Lodged in Bandar Abbas jail, They are under trail. Hearing of the court held on 22/11/2015. The cause of arrest is yet to be ascertained.	Male	Notes Verbale No. The/ Cons/436/4/2015 dated 16/8/2015, 20/9/2015, 04/11/2015 and 16/11/2015 sent to Iranian Foreign Ministry. Consular Access granted on 09/11/2015
2.	Mr. Jitender Singh, passport No. G7106429, J&K	06/06/2015	--do--	Male	--do--
3.	Mr. Neeraj Kumar, J&K	06/06/2015	--do--	Male	--do--
4.	Mr. Anil Kumar S/o Satya Dev Singh, Delhi	06/06/2015	--do--	Male	--do--
5.	Mr. Dalip Singh, J&K	06/06/2015	--do--	Male	--do--
6.	Mr. Sandip Singh, Jammu	06/06/2015	--do--	Male	--do--
7.	Mr. Surip Singh, J&K	06/06/2015	--do--	Male	--do--
8.	Mr. Ravinder Singh, J&K	06/06/2015	--do--	Male	--do--
9.	Mr. Vijay Singh, J&K	06/06/2015	--do--	Male	--do--

Reasons for not declaring Delhi as smart city

*134. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Capital Region of Delhi (NCR) is the most polluted, dirtiest and congested city in the world, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons for not declaring Delhi as smart city being the capital of the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Under the Smart Cities Mission, selection process of smart city consists of two stages of challenge. In stage 1, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), after conducting intra-state competition, shortlisted New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) against one city allocated to National Capital Territory of Delhi. On the basis of shortlisting done by States/UTs, including Delhi, Ministry of Urban Development has announced a list of 98 potential smart cities for participating in the stage 2 of the challenge.

Recruitment of permanent faculties in Delhi University

*135. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite growing scarcity of teachers in colleges under Delhi University, there has been no permanent recruitment of faculty in proportion to the need and requirement;

(b) what are the major obstacles in recruiting permanent faculty in colleges under Delhi University; and

(c) whether there is any plan to recruit permanent faculty in colleges under Delhi University, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) University of Delhi has reported that there are 68 affiliated/constituent colleges under the University. The appointment of teaching staff in colleges under Delhi University on permanent basis are made by the respective Governing Bodies of the colleges on the recommendations of the Selection Committees constituted under Clause 7(4)(a) of Ordinance XVIII of the University, upon their getting approval of respective reservation rosters by the University in terms of guidelines issued by the University, University Grants Commission and Government of India from time to time.

Accordingly, on the requests of colleges the name(s) of nominee (s) of Vice-Chancellor/Experts as also an academician representing SC/ST/OBC/Women are provided to the Colleges as per composition of the Selection Committee.

The recruitment in various colleges of the University is already underway. The strength of faculty keeps changing with ongoing process of retirement and recruitment. The Ministry and the University Grants Commission have been repeatedly writing to all the Central Universities, including the University of Delhi, to fill up vacant posts at the earliest.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System

1281. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether different Ministries have outlined the list of the objectives, targets and actions proposed during the financial year with regard to the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the reports of the Ministries have been finalized for the year 2014-15 and if so, the details thereof if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether any monitoring committee(s) for PMES has been constituted; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof regarding the constitution, functioning and reports of monitoring committee(s)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Various Ministries had outlined their objectives and targets for the year 2014-15. However, the Government has not further pursued the mechanism of the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) for the year 2014-15 and thereafter.

Agreements with different countries for nuclear energy

1282. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any efforts towards producing nuclear energy in the country;

(b) the names of the countries with whom Government has succeeded in entering into deals or agreements; and

(c) the countries with whom the talks are in pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An indigenous three-stage nuclear power programme is being implemented in the country. In addition, large capacity Light Water Reactors (LWRs) with foreign technical cooperation have also been introduced as additionalities for faster capacity addition. The present installed nuclear power capacity of 5780 MW comprises twenty one (21) reactors. Of these, one reactor, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 1 (RAPS-1) (100 MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan is currently under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment for continued operation. In addition, ten (10) reactors are at various stages of implementation with a total capacity of 7700 MW. More nuclear power reactors are also planned in future.

(b) India has signed Nuclear agreements/Memorandum of Understanding/Joint Declarations with USA, France, Russia, Namibia, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Argentina Republic, United Kingdom, Republic of Kazakhstan, Canada, Sri Lanka and Australia. Out of these, the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) signed with Russia is for construction of nuclear power plant at Kudankulam (KKNPP 3&4), the Pre-Engineering Agreement (PEA) signed with M/s AREVA, France recently is for assessment of licenseability of the Evolutionary Pressurised Reactor (EPR) project proposed to be set up in Jaitapur and Preliminary Contract for Technical Feasibility Study for AP-1000 reactors signed with Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC), USA for the proposed Site at Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Bhavnagar, Gujarat.

(c) Discussions with companies from France and the USA are continuing to arrive at project proposals to set up nuclear power plants in the country.

Nuclear plant in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal

1283. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up nuclear plant in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has not taken any decision to scrap the Haripur project in West Bengal;

(c) whether Government shall revive the project, if the State Government wants it; and

(d) if so, the views of the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has accorded "In-principle" approval for the site at Kovvada in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of nuclear power reactors in technical co-operation with the United States of America (USA). Pre-project activities are continuing at the site.

(b) The Government has not taken any decision to scrap the Haripur project.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Non-Lapsed Pool of Resources in Assam

†1284. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned projects in Assam under schemes of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), Social and Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF) and North Eastern Council from the inception of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and present status thereof;

(b) whether any time-frame has been fixed for the completion of these projects;

(c) the names of the projects which are lagging behind the schedule and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the concrete and effective steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to monitor the projects and to make these time-bound?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The number of sanctioned projects in Assam under schemes of Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), Social and Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF) and North Eastern Council (NEC) are as under: -

Name of the scheme	Number of projects sanctioned	Number of projects lagging behind schedule
NLCPR	436	183
SIDF	8	8
NEC	130	43

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The time frame for completion of the projects are usually 2-3 years. Names of the projects, sanctioned under the schemes of NLCPR, SIDF and NEC, which are lagging behind the schedule, are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (See below). The projects are implemented by State Governments. Primary reasons for delay in completion of the projects *inter alia* are limited working period due to prolonged rainy season, difficult terrain etc. in the North Eastern Region.

(d) To expedite completion of projects, review meetings are held with the State Governments regularly. State Governments are advised to review progress of all projects on quarterly basis at the level of Chief Secretaries of the respective States, where the projects are being implemented. Officers of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and State Governments undertake site visits for expediting progress of execution of work and removal of bottlenecks.

Statement- I

Names of NLCPR projects in Assam, lagging behind schedule

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of project	Date of sanction	Approved cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Guwahati University Campus. Kokrajhar	30-01-2003	500.00
2	Modernisation & Augmentation of Infrastructure Development of Assam Textile Institute at Guwahati	12-09-2006	741.49
3.	Construction of academic - cum - Administrative building of K.K Handique Government Sanskrit College	21-06-2007	238.09
4.	Development of infrastructure facilities of Kahrupetia college, i.e construction of class rooms , computer laboratory with Ac, hostel for tennis, electricity facilities, water supply and sanitary installation in darrang distt.	24-10-2007	175.68
5.	Infrastructure Development of Assam SLET Commission	15-11-2010	334.46
6.	Infrastructure Development of Assam Institute of Management, Guwahati	23-07-2010	1461.11
7.	Construction of Govt college of Arts and Crafts in Kamrup District	27-06-2011	500

1	2	3	4
8.	Construction of RCC Multistoried Auditorium Building attached to Haflong Government College at Haflong in Dima Hasao District	16-01-2013	230.21
9.	Infrastructure Development of Haflong Government College, Haflong	29-12-2014	1005.49
10.	89 Nos. of minor irrigation schemes	15-02-1999	2520
11.	Belsiri Lift Irrigation Scheme	28-09-2007	217.42
12.	Deithor Minor Irrigation Project (Karbi Anglong) cum Community Development	22-03-2010	222.2
13.	Flow Irrigation Scheme from River Kulsik at Palashgarh	31-05-2011	1927.88
14.	Burinagar Lift Irrigation scheme (Nalbari Division)	27-06-2011	215.69
15.	Khowra flow Irrigation Scheme	28-06-2012	355.33
16.	Phangcho Basti Irrigation Scheme	17-10-2012	952.69
17.	Farkongcho Irrigation Scheme	23-09-2013	1021.96
18.	Langkhailu Irrigation Scheme	26-09-2013	1037.68
19.	Conversion of 100 bedded Civil Hospital to 200 Bedded Hospital with construction of Staff Quarters and improvement and renovation of existing buildings at Haflong(NC Hills)	29-07-2004	1119.81
20.	Construction of two storeyed building of SJN Government Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital at Panjabari, Guwahati	12-11-2008	265.71
21.	College of Nursing at Kokrajhar	17-05-2013	1427.21
22.	Construction of Sankar Madhab Cultural Complex at Letekupukhuri at Bhogpur Chariali Lakhimpuri District in Assam	25-10-2007	401.45
23.	Cashew processing Plant at Mankachar in Dhubri District in Assam	14-01-2010	248.34
24.	Development and Upgradation of Jyoti Chitranban Film and Television Institute	20-12-2007	1346.77
25.	Bodoland Indigenous Tribal Art and Cultural Complex-cum Film Studio at Kathalguri, Kokrajhar	24-12-2007	495.14

1	2	3	4
26.	Construction of Cultural Centre/Complex at Dotma in Kokrajhar	26-12-2007	221.06
27.	Multi Level Parking in different parts of Guwahati	14-08-2008	2024
28.	Construction of Roadside drain cum footpath and provision of roadside streetlight illumination in Naharkatia town in Dibrugarh Rural Road Division	30-09-2008	644.73
29.	Preservation of cultural Heritage of Majuli Natun Kamalabari satra (Phase-I)	05-11-2009	618.97
30.	Street Lighting in Jorhat City leading to Jorhat Airport	05-04-2010	213.47
31.	Comprehensive Development Plan for college of Fisheries for augmenting Human Resources in Assam	28-06-2010	874.82
32.	Construction of Bus Terminals at Barpeta town	11-10-2010	185.96
33.	Infrastructure Development of Road Transport system under Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (Karbi Anglong) - Part-I		
34.	Socio-Literary Cultural Complex of Bodo Sahitya Sabha at Bathooupuri, Gorchuk, Guwahati	13-12-2010	841.01
35.	Construction of Multistoried Car Parking cum City Hall, Jorhat	13-12-2010	1051.33
36.	Construction of Home for orphans and destitute children at Haflong along with staff quarters including one Vocational Training Centre for children	11-06-2013	298.48
37.	Construction of super market complex at Moran revenue Town.	20-12-2013	683.8
38.	Powerline to Balipara Industrial Growth Centre, Sonitpur	30-09-2004	872.89
39.	ST&D - Construction of 38 km, 33 kV line from Balipara to Dhalukpung	30-06-2005	133
40.	Namrup Sub- station 2x50 MVA, 220/132 kV	19-01-1999	10.57

1	2	3	4
41.	Construction of 220/132 KV, 2x50 MVA and 220/33 KV, 2x40 MVA Azara Sub - Station with 220 Kv LILO line from one circuit of 220 KV DC Agia - Sarusajia line along with construction of 132 KV SC line to Boko with terminal bay at 132/33 Boko Sub-station	26-09-2007	3622.07
42.	Construction of 132 KV BTPS - Kokrajhar S/C line and 132 KV Kokrajhar S/C line 132 Kv/33Kv S/S at Kokrajhar	29-11-2010	4357.75
43.	Construction of new 33/11 kV, 2x5 MVA S/S at Thirubari with 45 Km 11 kV lines and 55 Km 33 kV lines from Dhiligaon to Thirubari	23-11-2012	890.94
44.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 1/1, 3/1 and 5/1 on Bahirjonai Berachapari Road in Dhemaji District (Assam) with approaches	21-02-2006	552.17
45.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 1/1, 4/1 and 5/1 on Sripani Jengrai Road in Dhemaji District (Assam) with approaches	21-02-2006	301.78
46.	Barpeta Basbari Road, Barpeta	31-10-2001	90
47.	Ambagaon - Barigaon Road	18-02-2003	763
48.	Barangajuli-Khairabari road	18-02-2003	210
49.	Causeway Over Kulsi, Darrang	11-02-2004	100
50.	Construction of RCC bridge No.1/2 on Manja to Hidim Teron Road in Karbi Anglong District	28-07-2004	178.12
51.	Construction of RCC bridge No.12/3 on Balkulia Rajapathar Road in Karbi Anglong District	28-07-2004	173.51
52.	Construction of RCC bridge No.26/3 on Samar Ali Das Road in Karbi Anglong District in Assam	28-07-2004	167.54
53.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.4/3, 10/2 and 14/1 on Pengeri Philobari Road in Tinsukia District with approaches	07-07-2004	233.66
54.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.27/2, 28/1, 29/1,30/2,32/2,35/1 and 45/1 including approaches on Dhubri-Kachugaon Road in Kokrajhar	16-05-2006	516.4

1	2	3	4
55.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.38/1, 43/1,43/3 and 44/2 including approaches and subway on Silchar - Hailakandi Road in Hailakandi District	16-05-2006	353.13
56.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.2/2 and 4/2 including approaches on Gurnagar Tikrikilla Road in Goalpara District	16-05-2006	355.19
57.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 2/3, 5/1, 9/1, 11/1, 15/3, 16/1, 18/1 and 19/4 on Itakhola Pavo Road in Sonitpur District (Assam) with approaches	28-10-2005	875.42
58.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 16/1, 19/1 and 19/3 on Bagals Road in Nalbari District with approaches	31-10-2005	404.73
59.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 6/1, 7/1, 8/1, 8/2, 9/1, 11/1 and 11/2 on Sepon Suffry Road in Sivasagar District (Assam) with approaches	27-12-2005	411.17
60.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 2/4, 6/1 and 8/1 on river Kaldia including approaches on Dr. Jina Ram Das Road in Barpeta District (Assam)	27-06-2006	535.85
61.	Improvement of Roads and Natural Drainage System within Greater Tezpur Town	28-03-2007	2551.78
62.	Construction of road and minor bridge from Motinagar to Buban hill Temple - Phase I	24-10-2007	326.07
63.	Improvement of Dalgaon Kopti Road (Orang - Dalgaon Road)	26-10-2007	235.71
64.	Construction of Road from Bhangarpar to Chandranathppur via babur bazar (Length 5.5 km)	20-12-2007	249.05
65.	Construction of Dibrugarh Sapekhati road from km 12 to km 18 along with 2 RCC bridges No. 18/1 and 19/1 with approches (Bridge over river Buridihing at Saraighat)	19-12-2007	2116.45
66.	Metalling and Black Topping of Swapanpur to Ramchandi Road of Hailakandi District	27-03-2008	379.75

1	2	3	4
67.	Construction of RCC bridge at 7th km of Kathal Road over river Ghagra including approaches and protection work in Cachar District.	28-03-2008	250
68.	Construction of RCC bridge no. 18/2 over stream Bahanigaon and bridge no. 19/1 over river Kachikata on Laluk-Narayanpur via Bihpuria Road in Lakhimpur District	30-09-2008	208.7
69.	Construction of RCC Bridge no. 5/3 on Bhorbhogia Mikirbheta Dhing Road with approaches in Morigaon District	25-11-2008	241.17
70.	Metalling and Blacktopping of Gunjung Maibang Road from 17th to 28.78 km (NC Hills)	18-08-2009	640.8
71.	Construction of RCC bridge No. 57/1 on Gaurisagar Moran Road and construction of RCC bridge no. 15/2 over River Disam on Naharkatia - Tinkhong Road under Dibrugarh Rural Road Division	10-12-2008	406.12
72.	Conversion of SPT Bridge 20/1 over River Gangia into RCC Bridge on Gosaigaon Sapatgram Road in Kokrajhar District (BTC Package)	28-11-2008	1082.68
73.	Construction of RCC Br. No. 32/1 on AT road (old) including approaches with protection works in Goalpara	30-03-2009	739.12
74.	Constn. of Br.No. 28/1 on Dehangi Dayangmukh Road over thaijuwari Nala and Langlodisa Nala (PWD Roads Haflong Division)(NC Hills)	30-03-2009	355
75.	Constn. of RCC Br. No. 22/1 over river Diffoloo on Chowkiholder Panjan Deithor Malasi Diring Kohora (CPDMDK) Road with approaches and protection works (Karbi Anglong)	30-03-2009	303.82

1	2	3	4
76.	Improvement of BBDC Road at 31 Km (Karbi Anglong)	16-06-2009	4017.23
77.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 8/6 over river Diring, (b) Bridge No. 18/1 over river Borjan, (c) Bridge No. 19/1 over River Borjan, (d) Bridge No. 23/3 over River Donjon, (e) Bridge No. 27/3 Over River Kokosang (2) Br. No. 2/1 ovr river Kohra (Karbi Anglong)	14-07-2009	1138.37
78.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 2/1 on Nandini Karaimari Road in Assam	14-07-2009	658.13
79.	Rupshir Ali (Construction of Bridge Nos. 3/2, 5/2 & 5/4)	14-07-2009	210
80.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 7/1, 15/1 and 19/1 on Nagaon Barapujia Road (NH-38) Road division	18-08-2009	465.83
81.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 12/1 on Goroimari -Dewaguri Laharighat Road with approaches in Assam	30-09-2009	317.34
82.	Improvement and upgradation of Chencoories Elgin Road including construction of Major RCC bridge over river Ghagra	15-10-2009	1180.91
83.	Improvement of Municipal Roads in Narayanpur Town in Assam	20-01-2010	400
84.	Upgradation of Nagaon - Bhuragaon Road via Dhing (SH-10) under Nagaon State Road Division (Nagaon District)	22-03-2010	1151.91
85.	Improvement of Road Network leading towards Dibru-Chaikhowa National Park under Dibrugarh Rural Road division	22-03-2010	747.42
86.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 4/1 on Dimou- Raidongia Road over river Sonai under Nagaon Rural Road Division (Nagaon District)	05-04-2010	270.98

1	2	3	4
87.	Metalling and Blacktopping of Road from Borhapjan samdang <i>via</i> Nahoroni road to Sukanguri L.P School in Tinsukia Rural Road Subdivision / Division	15-09-2010	321.45
88.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 3/1 on Majgaon Shantipur Road over River Sonai under Nagaon rural road Division	17-06-2010	333.19
89.	Metalling and Black Topping of Road from Circuit House Tinsukia to NH-37 <i>via</i> Okanimuria Borguri Okanimuria Nakhrai and Lunpuria Kaibortogaon in Tinsukia Rural Road Subdivision/ Division	29-10-2010	524.1
90.	Construction of Moran Netai Road, Dibrugarh	10-11-2010	303.42
91.	Construction of road from Hidipi to Lahorijan - goutom Basti road in Karbi anglong	10-11-2010	485.41
92.	Construction of Tiphuk Jajolipukhuri Road with RCC Bridge No. 3/3 in Sibsagar District	10-11-2010	559.91
93.	Construction of Bridge No. 1/2 and Bridge No. 4/1 on old AT Road under Dibrugarh Rural Road Division in Dibrugarh Distt.	10-11-2010	290.37
94.	Construction of Mohmora Ali with RCC Bridge No. 9/2 in Sibsagar District	12-11-2010	771.96
95.	Improvement of Tangla Kachubil Road (BTC area)	15-11-2010	1079.86
96.	Construction of RCC Br. No. 2/2 and 2/3 (Renamed as Br. Nos. 3/1 and 4/6) on Shyamaprasadpur to Dossgram Road <i>via</i> Swapnargul over stream Singrai in Cachar District	29-11-2010	257
97.	Const of RCC Br. No. ½ Over river Aie at Chillapara Kahibari villages on the road from Kokojana 31-National High way to Nagaon.Manikpur 31 National Highway <i>via</i> Kirtanpara, Numbarpara villages under Bongaigaon rural road Divn.	29-11-2010	4001.26

1	2	3	4
98.	Improvement of Mahilapara Dongapara Barangajuli PWD Road.	14-12-2010	835.19
99.	Construction of Zoo Japorigog Road (CH.0.00 to 1865.00 m from R.G. Baruah Road near State Zoo to Junction Point of Dispur Narengi Road including electrical works	13-12-2010	619.86
100.	Improvement of Road Network at Sonari Town under Charaideo Rural Road Division	13-12-2010	723.74
101.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 24/1 on Morigaon Moirabari Road in Morigaon District	25-01-2011	315.54
102.	Construction of RCC bridge no. 13/1, 13/2 and 30/2 on Mohbondha Road	25-01-2011	614.33
103.	Construction of Br. no 2/1 and 4/1 on Raha Barapujia road over river Botamari and Hatibandha with approaches in Nagoan District	22-02-2011	369
104.	Improvement of Roads in Biswanath Chariali Town	22-02-2011	1174.43
105.	Improvement of JB Road	26-05-2011	297.37
106.	Upgradation of NT road through Ramphalbil Bazar to all weather road with conversion of SPT bridges into RCC	27-06-2011	764.18
107.	Improvement of Chintagaon Botiamari Road in Udalguri District	15-09-2011	898.26
108.	Construction of Road with MTBT from UT Road at Dimakuchi Donbosco School to Badlapara via Kalikhola Road, Udalguri in Assam	14-12-2011	620.91
109.	Upgradation of Road from NH-31 (C) via Serfanguri, Nepalpara, Athiabari, Ebargaon, Thaigiriguri and No. 2 Hazarikapara to Kapuragaon	14-12-2011	759.7

1	2	3	4
110.	Construction of RCC Br. No. 8/1 over Saral Bhanga on Dotma Balajan Road	19-12-2011	1202.31
111.	Construction of 4 Nos. road including box culverts and pucca drainage in Lakhipur Town	29-12-2011	1424.77
112.	Construction of Flyover at the Intersection of Pramathesh Barua Road and N.F Railway Track at Bijni Town in Assam	29-12-2011	1963.35
113.	Improvement (KAADC) of Rongkhang Basti to Thekerajan	29-12-2011	1418.14
114.	Construction of road from rangamati to kalaigaon Road Janaram Chowka to Aola Chowka	31-01-2012	575.35
115.	Construction of Maijan Thakurbari road to Malukbari road in Dibrugarh District	21-05-2012	811
116.	Improvement of Road from 1st km of Demow Dehing Road to Dhaoma Pukhuri (Length – 10.125 km) with R.C.C. Bridge (Length – 18.75 km) in Demow Rural Road sub - Division	28-05-2012	760
117.	Construction of RCC Bridges and Slab Culverts by Replacing Old Bridge and slab culverts on Kamarbondha Road upto 22nd km	15-06-2012	728.5
118.	Metalling and Black topping of Assalu to Diduki Road including WBM (Length 18 km) under Mahur Road Division	28-06-2012	639.57
119.	Const. of RCC Br.No.29/1 (at Brg.) at Kuhimari Bordowa Road (SH-15) with RCC Bridge.	28-06-2012	501.37
120.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 3/1 over River Pagladia on U.C. Baruah Road in Nalbari District including Approaches and Protection Work	21-08-2012	730.15
121.	Improvement of Naginimora Jajoli Road from Ch. 8.346 km to Ch. 13.650 km including conversion of SPT bridge No. 14/1 to RCC Bridge	21-08-2012	485.43

1	2	3	4
122.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 6/2, 7/3, 8/1, 8/2, 10/1 and 11/1 over branches of river Kaloo on A.P.S. Road under Dhubri rural Road Division	22-08-2012	1391.49
123.	Construction of Kaliapani RCC bridge No.21/1 over River Dibru on Domdoma Dighaltarang Natun Gaon road with approach Road in Tinsukia	22-08-2012	1322.94
124.	Const. of Rangia Dhamdhama Road including RCC Br. No 18/1.18/2,19/2,20/1 & 20/3.	22-08-2012	1054.77
125.	Construction of railway over Br. at Dhing gate on Nagaon Bhurgaon <i>via</i> Dhing at Nagaon under NLCPR	22-08-2012	2105.46
126.	Construction of Bridge No. 1/1 including approaches and protection work over Jatinga at Borkhola on Mahasadak to Borkhola Road	22-02-2013	1432.23
127.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 1/1 over River Doomdooma on old AT Road	26-09-2012	421.87
128.	Construction of road side drainage system including improvement of town roads in Nagaon Urban area	25-09-2012	1924.5
129.	Construction of Road from Rongaichara to Bhola Bazar	26-12-2012	365.59
130.	Improvement of Kanimara Nannatary Road in Nalbari District	26-12-2012	435
131.	Conversion of washed out STP Bridge No. 2/1 over river Hell	28-12-2012	1967.53
132.	Improvement and Strengthening of hard crust road from Laisong to Laiko Border Road (length 30km) under Mahur Road Division	28-12-2012	835.29
133.	Construction of RCC Br.No.1/1 over river Kaldia on Sarumanikpur Maharani Road.	22-02-2013	461.56

70	Written Answers to	RAJYA SABHA	Unstarred Questions
1	2	3	4
134.	Construction of RCC Br. No. 7/1 on Sissibargaon Amguri Road over Singimari steam in Dhemaji District	22-02-2013	429.32
135.	Construction of road from Banamali Tiniali to Rongagorh Tiniali with RCC Br. No. 2/2 over river Desang and Br. No. 8/2 on Mohmora Ali	25-02-2013	1422.31
136.	Construction of Road from Gopalpur (Kekerikuchi) to Niz- Kaurbaha(13.50 km length) including construction of RCC Br.No.5/1(15.00m) under PWD,Musalpur(R&B)Division.	25-02-2013	1170.83
137.	Const. of RCC. Br. No. 2/1 over river Belsiri on Dhekipelua to Belsiri T.E., Connecting NH-52, under Sonitpur Rural Road Division	25-02-2013	552.5
138.	Construction of Guidebund near RCC bridge No.8/2 over river Tonganee on the road from NH-52 to Kuwaripukhuri via Fakirpara	25-02-2013	208.76
139.	Construction of road from Ramhari to Bherbheri via Chamuakhat(Ch.8.00 Km to 11.50 km) including cross drainage works (Darrang)	25-02-2013	345.68
140.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.6/1 over river Katakhal at Ratanpur Ferryghat on Hailakandi Ratanpur Road (MDR)	25-03-2013	2294.05
141.	Improvement of Singimari –Sualkuchi Road including cross drainage works and road side drains in Kamrup district	25-03-2013	1827.76
142.	Improvement and Development of Goalpara Town Road Network in Goalpara District	17-05-2013	1723.85
143.	Construction of road from Paoriputa to Natun Panbari with black topping and construction of RCC Bridge over river Pasnai in Udalguri Rural Road Division (Length - 2.30 km) in Assam (BTC area)	17-05-2013	767.94
144.	Improvement of Mridongpara Road under NLCPR in Sibsagar District	05-06-2013	671.52

1	2	3	4
145.	Construction of RCC bridge No. 1/1 on Mohmoria to Kuruabahi <i>via</i> Bebejia Road over river Kalang under Nagaon Rural Road Division	05-06-2013	274.08
146.	Improvement/Upgradation of Mangaldoi Bhutiachang Samrang road from CH-47722M to CH-48292 and from CH-50000 to CH- 62500M including cross drainage works	11-06-2013	2991.66
147.	Improvement of road from Budura to Parbhuchuba Dimakuchi PWD Road at Batabari <i>via</i> Khasiachuba, Barangabari	02-07-2013	1109
148.	Improvement of Banglagarh Jaberikuchi Road including cross drainage works in Darrang District	02-07-2013	2046.55
149.	Construction of RCC bridge no. 4/3 on NH-36 'O' Point to Horaghat Karkok Road at Kanki Eagti Gaon <i>via</i> Monsing Rongchekon Gaon	02-07-2013	220.56
150.	Const of RCC br. no.9/8 over Laska on Dauluguri Dotma Road	02-07-2013	175.03
151.	Improvement of Lahorijan Gautom basti Road (Ph-II, L-5.50Km from Ch 9000.0m to Ch 145000.0 M)	02-07-2013	517.35
152.	Conversion of SPT bridge no. 10/1, 12/3, 14/2 and 16/1 into RCC Bridge on metd. Kokrajhar Bahalpur road	23-09-2013	698.94
153.	Improvement of Road Bye Lanes of Chabua Town	23-09-2013	906.03
154.	Improvement of Kadamtal Nikashi Road from Kuchighar to	21-10-2013	415.75
155.	Construction of RCC bridge No. 15/2 over river Burisuti on Patdadaha Panbari Road	20-02-2014	719.17
156.	Diphu Sports Complex at Diphu in Karbi Anglong District	29-07-2004	501.22

1	2	3	4
157.	Development of Jorhat Stadium at Jorhat	30-07-2007	268.93
158.	Construction of District Sports Complex at Jhagrapar in Dhubri District	10-12-2008	377.77
159.	Construction of Chandi Barua Stadium at Barpeta	10-02-2009	290.36
160.	Construction of RCC Gallery of District Sports Association (Stadium Complex,Hailakandi)	17-05-2010	177.13
161.	Construction of proposed stadium at Mushalpur in Baska District	15-11-2010	900
162.	(i)Const. of Hojai Stadium ii)Const. of swimming pool type –II with RCC Building iii) Indoor Hall type-II	11-06-2013	571.31
163.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Bagori Entry Point of Kaziranga National Park (Karbi Anglong)	08-02-2010	329.57
164.	Mahapurush Shri Shri Madhav Deb Kalashetra at Dhekia Khowain Jorhat District	02-07-2013	225.11
165.	Drinking Water supply, Gossigaon	01-12-2000	363
166.	Greater Silchar Town Water Supply Scheme	30-01-2003	1230
167.	Haflong Water Supply Scheme (NC Hills)	20-02-2004	141.82
168.	Golaghat Town Water Supply Scheme	28-05-2007	504.61
169.	Sibsagar Town Water Supply Scheme	28-05-2007	1639.35
170.	Dhubri Town Water Supply Scheme	12-09-2006	1026.53
171.	Greater Mahur Town Water Supply Scheme in Assam (NC Hills)	31-12-2006	512.26
172.	Augmentation of Greater Diphu Water Supply Scheme in Karbi Anglong District (Karbi Anglong)	19-08-2008	2767.44
173.	Stabilisation of Dispur Water Supply Scheme	19-08-2008	729.52
174.	Greater Bokajan Water Supply Scheme (Karbi Anglong)	17-12-2008	1003.87
175.	Langklangvong Water Supply Scheme (Karbi Anglong)	02-12-2009	596.47
176.	Mangaldoi Water Supply Scheme	22-03-2010	1261.05

1	2	3	4
177.	Margherita Water Supply Scheme in Tinsukia District	22-03-2010	933.66
178.	Bongaigaon Town Water Supply Scheme (Bongaigaon District)	21-01-2011	3202.24
179.	Kharupetia Water Supply Scheme	21-01-2011	1981.15
180.	Sarupathar Piped water Supply Scheme	25-01-2011	1029.35
181.	Greater Dokmoka Tekelangjan Water Supply Scheme for fluoride, Arsenic / iron affected areas from river Dikrut (KA)	15-09-2011	1865.89
182.	Tamulpur Piped Water Supply Scheme	15-12-2011	293.7
183.	Augmentation of Donka-Mokam Piped Water Supply Scheme in Karbi Anglong	15-10-2012	706.64
TOTAL			152353.15

Statement- II*Names of SIDF projects in Assam, lagging behind schedule**(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl. No.	Name of project	Date of sanction	Approved cost
1.	Improvement of Dokmoka Dentaghat Road in Karbi Anglong District	06.04.2010	318.00
2.	Improvement and Strengthening of Dihangi-Thaijwary-Haflong Tiniali Road in NC Hills Distt.	13.06.2011	2666.00
3.	Improvement of Amsoi-Baithalangso road from 15th Km. to 44.60 km. in Karbi Anglong District in Assam	13.03.2012	764.00
4.	Development of Margherita-Deomoli Road in Tinsukia District in Assam	13.03.2012	1746.00
5.	Improvement of NH-36 at Phuloni Bazar to Lamba Teron Gaon in Karbi Anglong District.	13.03.2012	750.00
6.	Construction of Road from Dhansiri to Misibablem via Khebari in Karbi Anglong District	13.03.2012	495.00
7.	Improvement of Road from Tingrai Chariali to Madhavpur Tiniali and Joypur Tiniali to Hukanjuri Gate in Dibrugarh	29.06.2012	1500.00
8.	Improvement of Kapurpura Pakiribari Garobasti Road in Udalguri in BTC area	29.06.2012	2112.00
TOTAL			10351.00

Statement- III*Names of NEC projects in Assam, lagging behind schedule**(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl. No.	NEC Project	Date of sanction	Approved cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Establishment of Cold Storage with Allied Marketing Facilities at Jorhat.	21/10/10	490.65
2.	Construction of 132/33KV, 1x16MVA + 1X25MVA, Umrangshu S/s , North Cachar Hills District.	03/01/11	1344.00
3.	Lungnit Small Hydro Electric Project stage I & II (2 X 1.50 MW) in Assam.	25/3/08	500.00
4.	Gilabwr - Flow Irrigation Scheme (FIS)	23/03/12	418.00
5.	Anti-Erosion Measures to protect Ranipur and its adjoining area from the erosion of river Pekua	23/03/12	343.39
6.	Modernization & extension of Langparpan MIS	22/09/10	213.00
7.	Dhankhunda Flow Irrigation Scheme	22/09/10	485.00
8.	Bio-Diversity Conservation of Basistha Bahini Watershed, in South West part of greater Guwahati.	25/08/09	496.76
9.	Protection of Raimona village and its adjoining area from the erosion of river Janali , Assam,	01/02/11	374.00
10.	Amring HEP (Karbi Anglong) 20 MW APGCL)	25/11/08	211.00
11.	Controlling of Jiadhal river in Dhemaji district in Assam, Phase-I	27/02/06	1493.57
12.	Upgradation/Replacement of Machineries of the Spinning Unit at Tulsibari, Assam	22/11/11	457.34
13.	Publicity and Promotion of Tourism products of Assam with an innovative approach integrating advertisement through print and electronic media, outdoor media, organization of events and face lift of few select tourist destinations	28/03/11	245.31
14.	Eco-Tourism-cum-Botanical Garden and Orchid culture at Jokai, Dibrugarh, Assam	22/03/10	264.57
15.	Construction of a Yatrivas-cum-NEC Guest House at Paltan Bazar, Guwahati	25/07/05	1124.47

1	2	3	4
16.	Preparation of Project Profiles for Tourism Infrastructure in the Bodoland Territorial Council Areas, Assam	29/08/06	200.00
17.	Upgradation/Renovation of Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati into a 5 Star Hotel of North East, Assam	24/03/05	343.00
18.	Rymbai-Jalalpur Road	26/12/05	2332.52
19.	Construction of Vertical Extension of 1st Floor (Part), 2nd & 3rd Floors of MDS building at Regional Dental College, Guwahati.	09/03/12	461.82
20.	Regional Dental College, Guwahati	16/03/05	1310.94
21.	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	15/03/05	822.97
22.	Silchar Medical College, Silchar	09/09/05	1397.09
23.	Establishment of a Burn Care Unit by Burn Care Foundation, Guwahati	26/02/09	300.00
24.	Support to Government Ayurvedic College, Guwahati	14/12/09	398.09
25.	Establishment of a Hospital Ship on the river Brahmaputra by C- NES, Guwahati	31/11/09	400.00
26.	Up-gradation of Academic Facilities at Down Town College of Allied Health Sciences, Panikheri (near Guwahati)	20/03/10	460.00
27.	Up-gradation of Civil Hospital, Sonari, Sivasagar District (Revised)	11/01/11	417.31
28.	Regional College of Nursing, Guwahati	16/03/05	573.14
29.	Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati	09/09/05	1235.35
30.	Construction of R.C.C. two storied Boys' Hostel for Diphu Government College at Diphu, Assam	16/09/11	253.00
31.	Construction of Titlagarh (Sonari) Sports Complex, Titlagarh, Assam	25/4/12	272.00
32.	Construction of Goroimari Stadium Ground at Langhin, Karbi Anglong	3/03/11	286.74

76	<i>Written Answers to</i>	RAJYA SABHA	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
1	2	3	4
33.	Development of Composite Sports Stadium Complex at Silchar DSA Ground	25/10/02 revised 17/03/04	353.00
34.	Modernization of Assam Flying Club Ltd., Guwahati	02/06/06	11.55
35.	Seismic vulnerability assesment of major cities in NER, Jorhat (NEIST, Jorhat)	11/01/13	184.25
36.	A Study on hydro carbon pollution in Lentic Eco systems in and around oilfield areas and effect of gydrocarbon contamination of flora and fauna, (IASST) Guwahati	22/03/13	26.35
37.	Standardization of Microcutting Technique in Tissue Culture Technology for Bhut Jalokia or Ghost Chillies (Capsicum chinense) of Assam and adjoining States for Commercial Supply of Virus-free Seedings to the large Scale Growers of the Region (Assam) (B.N College of Agriculture, Sonitpur)	27/03/11	49.95
38.	Strengthening on Geo-Informatic Application for Rural Development (C-GARD) laboratory (NIRD)	28/02/11	206.71
39.	Utilisation of Plant and waste Materials of NE India to a value added product: Environmental Friendly Assam	04/11/10	22.25
40.	Online/Realtime Seismic Network for Disaster Mitigation in North East India (NEIST)	28/03/09	170.00
41.	"Assessment of Risk due to intake of artificials colours through foodstuffs available in the North Eastern States (including Sikkim)", Assam (IASST)	07/12/09	24.52
42.	IT Application- Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) system Guwahati Univ-	20/07/04	35.62
43.	Establishment of Deori Tribal Cultural Complex, Narayanpur, Lakhimpur District, Upper Assam	25/04/12	497.00
TOTAL			21506.23

Connectivity through Japan International Cooperation Agency

1285. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the role being played by the Ministry in facilitating the North East connectivity project with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA);
- (b) what are the nature of roadblocks that is preventing the project from taking-off; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has estimated the losses associated with the delay of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) is a coordinating and facilitating Ministry for the development of the North Eastern Region (NER). For processing of project proposals for support of external funding agencies including JICA submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs by the State Governments, comments of DoNER is sought as a nodal Ministry for NER. Keeping in view the overall development perspective of the State concerned and views of the concerned line Ministries of Government of India along with MHA, MEA and NITI Aayog, M/o DoNER firm up its views and communicate to DEA for further action. M/o DoNER is not involved in the subsequent steps for sanction or monitoring of project implementation. Therefore, the Ministry is not aware of the nature of roadblocks affecting implementation of the project. However, as per the information from Ministry of Road transport and Highways no time limit has been set for commencement and completion of road projects under JICA funding.

Projects under SIDF in North Eastern States

1286. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that under Social and Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF), projects are allocated to North Eastern States, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) how many projects have been selected under SIDF for North East;
- (c) how much funds released/utilised, project-wise and year-wise so far; and
- (d) when the projects have been started and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION(DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, an outlay of ₹ 500 crore was earmarked in 2008-09 to address special problems faced by the border areas of NER that cannot be tackled through normal schemes. The provision for this is to be met out of the Social and Infrastructure Development Funds (SIDF) that is maintained in the Public account.

(b) and (c) In total 25 projects have been selected and sanctioned under SIDF, against which ₹ 315.24 crore has been released so far. Year wise releases are ₹ 17.42 crore in 2009-10, ₹ 106.97 crore in 2011-12, ₹ 75.17 crore in 2012-13, ₹ 73.77 crore in 2013-14 and ₹ 41.58 crore in 2014-15. Releases are made based on utilisation and physical progress of projects and not necessarily year to year basis.

(d) Sanction of selected projects started in 2009. Completion of projects is dependent on execution by the State Governments. Projects are at various stages of implementation.

Delivery Monitoring Unit

1287. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that under Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) projects, funds are allocated to North Eastern States, if so, the details thereof ;
- (b) how many projects have been selected under DMU for North East;
- (c) how much funds released / utilised, project-wise so far; and
- (d) when the projects have been started and when it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION(DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, as a coordinating ministry, is involved in monitoring of major infrastructure projects being implemented by various ministries. Major ongoing infrastructure programmes in the NER are (i) SARDP-NE, (ii) Arunachal Package(Road), (iii) East West Corridor, (iv) Railway (New Line and Gauge Conversion), (v) Power Generation Projects, (vi) Comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission and distribution system in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, (vii) NER Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP), (viii) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan, (ix) Airport Development Programme, and (x) Inland Water Transport Development Programme.

Under each programme there are sets of projects. Fund for implementation is allocated project wise in the respective ministries' budget and not allocated state wise through Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU). Projects are at various stages of implementation.

As directed by the PMO, projects identified for monitoring are discussed in Inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee and necessary follow-up action is taken with the concerned authorities (Centre and States) to resolve various issues affecting the implementation of the projects (e.g. land acquisition, forest and environment clearance, law and order, rehabilitation, etc.).

(c) and (d) Number of projects under implementation being large and fund release is based on progress of each project/sub-project, updated status is not centrally compiled. As per latest available information following are the major projects completed or nearing completion with targeted date of completion:

Completed Projects:

- (i) Palatana Thermal Power Project (726 MW)
- (ii) Harmuti-Naharlagun (new railway line),
- (iii) Dudhnoi-Mendipathar (new railway line),
- (iv) Lumding-Silchar (BG conversion),
- (v) Rangiya-Murkongselek (BG Conversion),
- (vi) Balipara – Bhalukpong (BG Conversion).
- (vii) Silchar – P.K. Bari 400 KV D/C transmission line,
- (viii) Rangpo - New Melli 220 KV D/C transmission Line,
- (ix) Silchar – Melriat 400 KV D/C transmission Line

Projects nearing completion, with target date of completion :

- (i) East-West Corridor (Srirampur – Silchar, TDC: 3/2016),
- (ii) Kumarghat – Agartala (BG Conversion, TDC : 3/2016),
- (iii) Jiribam–Tupul (new BG line, TDC: 3/2017),
- (iv) Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project (750 MW), 1 unit of 250MW commissioned, other two units to be commissioned by 6/2017,

- (v) Pasighat – Roing–Tezu 231 KV D/C transmission Line (TDC: 6/ 2016),
- (vi) Tetelia – Byrnihat transmission line (TDC: 3/2017),
- (vii) Bogibeel Rail cum Road Bridge (TDC: 6/2016)

Monitoring committee for infrastructural project

1288. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted a monitoring committee to supervise the progress of infrastructural projects in the North Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of projects which are completed; and
- (c) if not, the steps taken by Government to monitor the satisfactory implementation of the ongoing projects in North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, as a coordinating Ministry, is involved in monitoring of infrastructure projects in NER. Major ongoing infrastructure programmes in the NER are (i) SARDP-NE, (ii) Arunachal Package(Road), (iii) East West Corridor, (iv) Railway (New Line and Gauge Conversion), (v) Power Generation Projects, (vi) Comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission and distribution system in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, (vii) NER Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP), (viii) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan, (ix) Airport Development Programme, and (x) Inland Water Transport Development Programme.

As per available information the following are the major projects completed or nearing completion:

Completed Projects:

- (i) Palatana Thermal Power Project (726 MW)
- (ii) Harmuti-Naharlagun (new railway line),
- (iii) Dudhnoi-Mendipathar (new railway line),
- (iv) Lumding-Silchar (BG Conversion),
- (v) Rangiya-Murkongselek (BG Conversion),

- (vi) Balipara – Bhalukpong (BG Conversion).
- (vii) Silchar – P.K. Bari 400 KV D/C transmission line,
- (viii) Rangpo - New Melli 220 KV D/C transmission Line,
- (ix) Silchar – Melriat 400 KV D/C transmission Line

Projects nearing completion, with targeted date of completion (TDC):

- (i) East-West Corridor (Srirampur – Silchar, TDC: 3/2016),
- (ii) Kumarghat – Agartala (BG Conversion, TDC : 3/2016),
- (iii) Jiribam–Tupul (new BG line, TDC: 3/2017),
- (iv) Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project (750 MW), 1 unit of 250MW commissioned, other two units to be commissioned by 6/2017,
- (v) Pasighat – Roing–Tezu 231 KV D/C transmission Line (TDC: 6/ 2016),
- (vi) Tetelia – Byrnihat transmission line (TDC: 3/2017),
- (vii) Bogibeel Rail-cum-Road Bridge (TDC: 6/2016)

Progress of other projects is at various stages. As directed by the PMO, projects identified for monitoring are discussed in Inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee (IMC) and necessary follow-up action is taken with the concerned authorities to resolve various issues affecting the implementation of the projects (*e.g.* land acquisition, forest and environment clearance, law and order, rehabilitation, etc.).

Proposed projects for North East

1289. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total budget allocation and disbursement by Government for 2015-16 plan outlay;
- (b) the details of last five years allocation and sanction of funds from Government exchequer through the Ministry;
- (c) detail of project proposals received by Government for 2015-2016 from North East States thereof; and
- (d) present status of the projects thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION(DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Total budget allocation and disbursement by Ministry of DoNER for 2015-16 plan outlay is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial year	Budget allocation	Fund released as on 30.11.2015
2015-16	2334.50	882.54

(b) Details of last five years allocation and sanction of funds from government exchequer through the Ministry are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2010-11	1740.00	1738.22	1618.85
2011-12	1741.00	1641.00	1626.65
2012-13	1905.00	1727.08	1643.08
2013-14	2006.00	1806.00	1781.09
2014-15	2306.00	1800.00	1694.80

(c) and (d) Detail of project proposals received by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme and North Eastern Council for 2015-16 from North East States and their status are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of project proposals received by Ministry of DoNER for 2015-2016 from North East States and present status thereof

Under the scheme of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), project proposals for 2015-16 in the form of Priority lists, have been received from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Nagaland and Manipur. These proposals are considered by the designated Committees for retention and sanction as per extant guidelines of the NLCPR scheme.

Details of project proposals received by North Eastern Council (NEC) for 2015-16 from the North Eastern States and the present status thereof are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Projects	Status
1.	Assam	13	Retained
2.	Manipur	16	Retained
3.	Mizoram	19	Retained
4.	Nagaland	34	Retained
5.	Sikkim	11	Retained
6.	Tripura	5	Retained

Haj pilgrims dying in stampede

1290.SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the number of Indian Haj pilgrims who died in the stampede;
- the names and natives of which States in the country they were;
- whether the families of the victims have received any compensation; and
- if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD)V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) A stampede occurred in Mina on 24 September 2015. 120 Indian Haj pilgrims died in the stampede. The list of names along with the native states of the deceased is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government of India has not paid any compensation to the families of the victims. However, every Haj pilgrim going through Haj Committee of India is insured under the Group Accident Compensation Scheme of Haj Committee of India. Private Tour Operators also insure the pilgrims and provide compensation in such cases as per their compensation policy.

Statement

State-wise list of 120 Indian Haj Pilgrims who died in the stampede in Mina on 24 September 2015

Assam

- Anowar Ali
- Abdul Karim Sheikh
- Arfiz Ali
- Abdus Salam

Bihar

1. Jaibun Nisha
2. Md. Hamid Hussain
3. Bibi Hasina Khatoon
4. Sadiya Begum
5. Mohammed Irshad Ahmed

Gujarat

1. Mohammed Hanif Hasan Bhai Shaikh
 2. Shaikh Madinabibi Mahammad Hanif
 3. Divan Ayubsha Bafaisha
 4. Divan Jubedabibi Aiyubsha
 5. Soda Rehmat Qasam
 6. Betara Fatmaben Karim
 7. Bolim Haybai Ishak
 8. Nagori Johrabibi Mahmadshafi
 9. Nagori Rukhsana Mohammed Ishak
 10. Hafijababen Satarsha Diwan
 11. Syed Abdul Hussain
 12. Mohmedyunus Rahimbhai Mansuri
 13. Bibi Ismail
 14. Maherunnisha Hanif
 15. Mohammedyusuf Sikandarmiya Malik
 16. Madinaben Rasulbhai Mansuri
 17. Mohmedhanif Gulamahmed
 18. Abdulkadar Gulam Mohammed Miyawala
 19. Manasiya Abdulwahid
 20. Fatama Yakub
 21. Hanif Ismail
 22. Khairunnisa Husain Budhdha
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-
23. Aibani Jarina Usman
 24. Aibani Usman Abdul Sattar
 25. Fatmaben Rahimbhai Mansuri
 26. Salma Mohammedrafiq Mansuri
 27. Saikh Zarena Ben Sarifa Bin Abdul
 28. Pathan Mustafa Khan Ahmed Khan
 29. Najmaben Shakurbhai
 30. Saikh Abdul Majid Rasul
 31. Aiyeshabibi Mohmedhanif
 32. Shekh Aiyubbbhai Usmanbhai
 33. Pathan Sultan Jahan
 34. Irfan Rasulbhai Mansuri
 35. Mansure Abdul Rashid
 36. Yakub Vali Patel
 37. Mohammed Rafiq Gulam Mohammed Mansuri
 38. Hushnabanu Gulamrasul Mansuri

Jammu & Kashmir

1. Abdul Salam Dar
2. Mehraj Ud Din Ganai
3. Shijahat Hussain Malik
4. Zamruda Ganaiee
5. Abdul Khliq Naikoo

Jharkhand

1. Niazul-Haque Mansurul Haque
 2. Mohammad Rustam Ali
 3. Rasul Ali
 4. Mohammad Yasin Miyan
 5. Mansurul Haque
 6. Nashima Khatoon
-

-
7. Nurul Haque
 8. Sekhawat Miyan
 9. Md. Islam Hussain
 10. Khatun Bibi
 11. Sattar Ansari
 12. Ilyas

Karnataka

1. Syed Shafi Ahmed
2. Abdul Gafoor Kamal

Kerala

1. Zulfiqar Abdul Khalam
 2. Sajeev Habib
 3. Faaiz Abdul Muneer Veetil
 4. Amina Beevi Mohammed Shafi Musaliar
 5. Abdul Rahiman Asarithodi
 6. Puthu Veetil Kunhimon
 7. Moinuddin Abdul Kader
 8. Seyadhu Ali Sadque
 9. Sajeeb Usman
 10. Potufil Moon
 11. Abdul Muneer Kulangara Veetil
 12. Sebinas Husain Koya
 13. Pookayil Mohammad Kutty
 14. Shini Sajeeb
 15. Aboobackar Abdulkareem
 16. Sameer Chekidappurath
 17. Mujeeburahman Sayed
 18. Laila Beevi Salahudeen
-

Maharashtra

1. Shaikh Nisar Ahmed Abdul Rahman
2. Dalvi Sugra Bi Sadiq Ali
3. Khan Abdul Haq
4. Allauddin Babalal Tamboli
5. Sheikh Saleem Yosuf

Tamil Nadu

1. Shamsudeen Mohamed Ebrahim
2. Mohideen Pitchai Mohideen Pitchal
3. Remijan Mohamed Amanullah
4. Mohammad Ibrahim Moideen
5. Thamim Mohammad

Telangana

1. Nikhat Kawser
2. Hana Fatima
3. Khaleeq Khan
4. Mohammed Moiz Rabbani
5. Bilqis Jahan Ara
6. Akbar Pasha

Uttar Pradesh

1. Moinuddin
 2. Anvar Janha
 3. Sabdar
 4. Mohammad Yasin
 5. Mahtab Alam
 6. Sharif Ahmad
 7. Jamila Begum
 8. Shakeel Khan
 9. Mufeed Ahmed Abdul Hameed
 10. Farookh
-

West Bengal

1. Ferdousi Begam
2. Abdul Aziz
3. Jenun Nisha
4. Meher Tabassum
5. Mohammed Nezamuddin
6. Akhtar Navaz
7. Mofazzal Hussain
8. Arshi Azim
9. Sheikh Mahiuddin Mandal

Not Yet Confirmed

Mohammad Rizwan

Road blocks against indian workers in USA

1291.DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen media reports that USA Senators plan road blocks against Indian Guest workers; and

(b) whether Government would take up with the USA Administration, the adverse effects of the Grassley-Durbin bill on hiring of Indian IT personnel from Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the Bill entitled "H-1B and L-1 Visa Reform Act of 2015", introduced by Senator Charles Ernest Grassley and Senator Richard Joseph Durbin in the US Senate in November 2015. The bill contains several provisions that could potentially affect the interests of H-1B and L-1 visa seekers and IT companies from India adversely. Government of India has raised its concerns with both the US Administration and members of the US Congress over the impact of such legislations.

India has been consistently taking up issues relating to H-1B and L-1 visas with the US Government at all levels from time to time. The issue was raised recently in the Ministerial India-US Trade Policy Forum, held in Washington DC on 29 October 2015

and in the bilateral Consular Dialogue held in Washington DC on 3 November 2015. As per the India and United States Joint Statement on the Trade Policy Forum issued on 29 October 2015, *“The United States and India also decided to continue their engagement on visa issues, and the United States took note of India’s interest in ensuring easier access for Indian professionals in the United States.”*

Sri Lankan Navy arresting Indian fishermen

1292.DR. R. LAKSHMANAN:

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Sri Lankan Navy arrested 34 Indian fishermen and their boats seized at Thalaimannar and Kangesanthurai off the northern coast of Sri Lanka;
- (b) whether the arrest followed Sri Lankan Government claims that new legislation is being planned in order to confiscate equipment of Indian fishermen allegedly poaching in Sri Lankan waters;
- (c) whether the Sri Lankan Navy allegedly damaged two boats by forcing them to collide, seized seven boats and also ruined 40 fishing nets; and
- (d) if so, whether Government has taken up this issue with the Sri Lankan Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) (a) to (d) From time-to-time, there have been incidents wherein Indian fishermen have been apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy for allegedly fishing in Sri Lankan waters. However, as a result of steadfast efforts by the Government, all Indian fishermen apprehended by Sri Lankan authorities for fisheries related violations have been released and repatriated, except 41 who were apprehended by Sri Lankan authorities on and after 09 November 2015 while allegedly fishing in Sri Lankan waters close to its coasts.

In recent times, Indian fishermen have complained of coming under attack of the Sri Lankan Navy while the Sri Lankan Navy have shared pictures of their boats being damaged by some Indian fishermen using booms. Sri Lankan fishermen have also complained of bottom trawling by Indian fishermen and their use of monofilament nets which destroy the nets used by Sri Lankan fishermen.

Recently, during an adjournment debate the Sri Lankan Parliament is reported to have discussed some steps to be taken to find a solution to the fishermen issue, including through dialogue and some preventive measures. However, there has been no law passed so far by the Government of Sri Lanka in this regard.

Government has, repeatedly, taken up the fishermen issue with Sri Lanka, including at the highest levels. During their interactions with their Sri Lankan counterparts, Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister have pointed out that the issue of fishermen is an emotive and complex one, involving livelihood, longstanding socio-economic practices and humanitarian concerns on both sides and thus needs to be handled with great care and sensitivity. They also strongly emphasized the need to ensure that the Sri Lankan Navy acts with restraint, does not use force under any circumstance and that all fishermen are treated in a humane manner. Sri Lanka has requested for an end to bottom trawling in the immediate term since it is affecting fish stocks and marine ecology close to the Sri Lankan shores.

Government continues to remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner.

Resolving of issues by India and Pakistan

1293. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan decided to jointly resolve sensitive issues like ceasefire violations and infiltration along the border by initiating timely exchange of information and inked some new confidence-building measures, If so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the issues of incidents of firing at the borders, smuggling of narcotics and defence construction activities were discussed during the meetings, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether both the sides agreed for constant endeavour to maintain peaceful and tranquil borders and also agreed to stop ceasefire along the line of the International Border (IB) through enhanced communication; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) Prime Minister met the Prime Minister of Pakistan on

10 July 2015, on the sidelines of the SCO Summit in Ufa (Russia). During the meeting, the two sides agreed on a meeting in New Delhi between the two NSAs to discuss all issues connected to terrorism, an early meeting of Directors General of Border Security Force (BSF) and Pakistan Rangers followed by that of the Directors General of Military Operations (DGMOs), and discussions on ways and means to expedite the Mumbai case trial including additional information like providing voice samples. In addition, decision was also taken for release of fishermen in each other's custody along with their boats within a period of 15 days and establishing a mechanism for facilitating religious tourism.

(b) to (d) Directors General of BSF and Pakistan Rangers met from 9-12 September 2015 in New Delhi. The meeting covered the entire gamut of border management issues that traditionally figure in the regular bi-annual Directors General of BSF and Pakistan Rangers meetings. In particular, detailed discussions were held on mechanisms enhancing safety and security of border force personnel and civilian populations along the border, improved coordination between the BSF and Pakistan Rangers and expeditious release of civilians inadvertently straying across the International Border (IB). The two sides agreed to the need for enhanced communication between commanders of the two forces at all levels and establishing mechanisms to enhance exchange of information between the two forces to combat smuggling and trafficking of narcotics, Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN), arms and ammunition.

Extradition treaty with foreign countries

1294. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the countries with which India has got an extradition treaty;
- (b) whether India is yet to formalise an extradition treaty with Indonesia; if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Indian does not need a formal extradition treaty for somebody to be extradited to another country from India, if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) India has signed extradition treaties with the following countries:

Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea,

Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

(b) India has already formalised an extradition treaty with Indonesia. The Extradition Treaty between the Republic of India and the Republic of Indonesia was signed on 25 January 2011 at New Delhi. The Treaty has entered into force on 15 December 2014.

(c) A fugitive criminal may be extradited from India pursuant to an extradition treaty, an extradition arrangement, based on reciprocity, or pursuant to an international convention which provides for extradition and to which both India and the concerned country are a party.

India has extradition arrangements with the following countries:

Fiji, Italy, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Tanzania.

Making passport process transparent and easy

1295.SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for making the process of getting passport transparent and easy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is also trying to ensure to make the passport issuing process foolproof so that no anti national element can misuse it and if so, the steps taken in this direction;

(c) whether a racket of middlemen involved in making passports on fake address has been allegedly exposed recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) With the implementation of Passport Seva Project from 2011-12, the process of passport issuance has become very transparent and easy. Under this system, the applicants are required to apply for their passports online, upload relevant documents, make the payment online through debit/credit card or SBI net-banking/SBI Challan, schedule an appointment and then visit the designated PSK. A user friendly portal has been made available. When an applicant visits PSK, Electronic Queue Management System (EQMS) working on the principle of First-in First-out is available at

all PSKs to monitor flow of applicants. After completing non-sovereign activities by the staff of the Service Provider, applicants move to the Passport Office Staff for verification of documents and granting of passports. The shortcoming(s), if any, is conveyed to the applicant there itself. Exit letter giving position of the application ensuring fairness is provided to the applicant at the time of exit. The applicants can track the status of their applications themselves through portal and also SMS services. In the current system of passport issuance, there is no manual intervention at any stage, complete process is digitally flown with re-engineered process through a single visit clearance.

(b) The process of issuance of passports has been made foolproof under the new system which is capable of leaving no scope for misuse by anti national elements. Before granting any passport, in-person appearance is mandatory avoiding chances of impersonation. Background check is carried out from the entire Passport database for duplication and criminality status. Capture of Biometric data and photograph on the spot and matching of biometric data with Aadhar database, fully integrated since August 2015, also ensure issuance of the passport to the right person. Police Verification of personal particulars and antecedents of applicants including address, where required, is very critical to issue of passports. All these measures and precautions available in the system make passport issuance foolproof.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has not come across any incident of the kind referred to in the question.

USA continuing spying over countries

1296. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 961 given in the Rajya Sabha on 17 July, 2014 and state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the USA continues spying on many countries including India through Internet and other means, if so, the details in this regard; and
- (b) the action being taken to safeguard the security and sovereignty of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) The Government has raised its concerns with the US Government regarding the reported authorization given to its entities to intrude upon the privacy of communications of the Indian Government, its citizens and Indian entities.

The devices on internet are prone to regular scanning from different parts of the world for a variety of purposes, including to penetrate the cyber networks operating in

the Government. It has been observed that the attackers use masquerading techniques and hidden servers to hide the identity of actual system from which the attacks are being launched.

(b) Government of India has taken several steps to enhance the cyber security posture of the country and improve the ability to resist cyber attacks. These include:

- Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis. CERT-In has formulated guidelines for securing IT infrastructure. It also conducts regular training programmes for the system administrators.
- The National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) has been operationalised. The Centre provides regularly to Chief Information Security Officers of Critical Information Infrastructure organizations, tailored advisories on software/hardware vulnerabilities and alerts on cyber attacks. In addition, policy, audit and compliance reports from Critical Information Infrastructure organizations are analysed.
- All Central Government Ministries/Departments and State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to conduct security audit of entire Information Technology infrastructure.
- Cyber security mock drills are conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors.

Country's support to join us led fight against terrorism

1297. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand that India should support and join the US led fight against the terror outfit, Islamic State and support the ongoing Afghan Taliban talks, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any decision to join any country who intends to take on the said terror outfit, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Both India and the US have resolved at the highest level to further deepen bilateral cooperation to counter terrorism and radicalism. During the visit of US President Barack Obama to India in January 2015, India and the US committed to undertake efforts to make the India-US partnership a defining counterterrorism relationship for the 21st Century by deepening collaboration to combat the full spectrum of terrorist threats and keep their respective homelands and citizens safe from attacks. India and the US reiterated their strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations with 'zero tolerance' and reaffirmed their deep concern over the continued threat posed by transnational terrorism like Al Qaida and the ISIL and called for eliminating terrorist safe havens and infrastructure, disrupting terrorist networks and their financing, and stopping cross-border movement of terrorists. India and the US also reaffirmed the need for joint and concerted efforts to disrupt entities such as Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammad, D Company and the Haqqani Network.

At the first India-US Strategic and Commercial Ministerial Dialogue in Washington DC on 22 September 2015, a Joint Declaration on Combating Terrorism was issued. India and the US recognized the serious threat posed by ISIL/Da'esh to global security and affirmed efforts to degrade and defeat this threat in accordance with the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2178, 2170, and 2199.

India supports talks between the Government of Afghanistan and the various armed groups in Afghanistan within the framework of an Afghan-owned, Afghan-led and Afghan-controlled reconciliation process which adheres to the red-lines agreed to by the international community.

Killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka

†1298. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any step to resolve the racial issues at the earliest and maintain peace in Sri Lanka, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the incidents of killings of the Tamils have occurred in Sri Lanka; and
- (c) if so, whether this matter has been taken up with the authorities of Sri Lanka and if so, the outcome thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.)V. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The protracted war in Sri Lanka, which ended in May 2009, resulted in serious loss of lives, including that of Tamil civilians.

India believes that the solution to the ethnic issue would be a negotiated political settlement, acceptable to all communities in Sri Lanka, including the Tamil community. Towards this, Government has reiterated to the Sri Lankan side, including at the highest levels, the need for meaningful devolution of powers, through the implementation of the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution and to go beyond. India's consistent stand has been to achieve a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka which is marked by peace, equality and justice to prosper and fulfil their aspirations, within a united Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has assured India and the international community, at the highest levels, on a political process that envisages a broader dialogue with all parties, including the Tamil parties, for a lasting political solution in Sri Lanka.

Additional staff in proportion to passports issued

1299. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than 800 posts lying vacant in various passport offices across the country and in missions abroad, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it was approved long back that for an every increase of one lakh passports there would be additional sanction of 32 or so staff members; and

(c) whether this was never implemented all these years since approval by the Cabinet Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.)V. K. SINGH): (a) Yes. There are approximately 800 posts lying vacant in various Passport Offices across the country at different levels. As on date, against the sanctioned strength of 2697 of Central Passport Organization and 21 posts sanctioned by the Union Cabinet for the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Passport Seva Project, there are 46 vacancies at Group 'A' level, 46 at Group 'B' Gazetted level and 756 at Group 'B' non-Gazetted and Group 'C' level. The Staff Selection Commission has completed the recruitment process and has already sent dossiers for 622 Assistants/Lower Division Clerks appointment. This will take care of vacancies existing at non-Gazetted level. Other vacancies at Gazetted level are filled up through fast track promotion and wherever not possible, by taking officers on deputation from other Government Departments. The Ministry has also deployed 450 Data Entry Operators as an interim measure against the non-Gazetted posts for smooth functioning of the Passport Offices.

(b) and (c) As part of the Passport Seva Project, the Ministry continues to consider increase in the number of Government employees at various levels to keep pace with the growth of passports.

PSKs in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand

1300. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) that are working in the country especially in the States of Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

(b) whether Government is planning or has planned to set-up more Passport Seva Kendras in different States and Union Territories of our country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) At present, 83 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) are working in the country. Out of these 83 PSKs, one PSK each is working in the States of Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand at Bhubaneswar, Raipur and Ranchi.

(b) and (c) With the implementation of Passport Seva Project (PSP), the Ministry had established 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in various States/Union Territories initially. These PSKs were operationalised by June, 2012. Subsequently, to provide more access points for passport services, the Ministry decided to set up 18 additional Passport Seva Laghu Kendras (PSLKs). Out of these 18 PSLKs, 6 have already started functioning in various States and Union Territories. A list of 18 functional/upcoming PSLKs is enclosed as statement (See below). In view of increased demand for passports, the Ministry is considering to further increase the number of PSKs in the country.

Statement

List of functional/upcoming Passport Seva Laghu Kendras (PSLKs)

Sl. No.	State / UT	Location of PSK	Under Passport Office
1.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Guwahati
2.	Manipur	Imphal	Guwahati
3.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Guwahati
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Guwahati
5.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Guwahati

Sl. No.	State / UT	Location of PSK	Under Passport Office
6.	Tripura	Agartala	Kolkata
7.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Kolkata
8.	West Bengal	Siliguri	Kolkata
9.	West Bengal	Kharagpur	Kolkata
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata (MEA Branch Secretariat)	Kolkata
11.	Bihar	Darbhanga	Patna
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh	Srinagar
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bhopal
14.	Maharashtra	Solapur	Pune
15.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Bangalore
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhimavaram	Visakhapatnam
17.	Telangana	Karimnagar	Hyderabad
18.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Chennai

Resolution of UNGA for security council reforms

1301.SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has adopted a resolution for beginning discussions on Security Council reforms at the Inter-Governmental Negotiations Group (IGN) on the basis of a framework document; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.)V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Due to India's consistent outreach efforts with member states of the United Nations, in the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA), the UNGA through its Decision of 14 September 2015 decided to immediately continue Inter- Governmental Negotiations(IGN) on Security Council reform in informal plenary of the UN General Assembly, and further build on the positions of and proposals made by Member States that was reflected in the text and annex of the letter dated 31 July 2015 circulated by the President of the General Assembly.

India has welcomed this decision and continues working with other countries with the aim to take this process to its logical conclusion.

China against UNSC reforms process

1302. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has stepped up its efforts to move on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) reforms process;
- (b) whether India is facing significant challenges to its decade long bid to reform the UNSC;
- (c) whether China has mounted a strong diplomatic offensive against text based negotiations; and
- (d) whether it is also true that China's opposition stalls India's UNSC reform bid, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Due to India's consistent outreach efforts with member states of the United Nations, in the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly under the Agenda item '*Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters*' the UN General Assembly through its Decision of 14 September 2015 decided to immediately continue Inter-Governmental Negotiations (IGN) on Security Council reform in informal plenary of the UN General Assembly and further build on the positions of and proposals made by Member States that were reflected in the text and annex of the letter dated 31 July 2015 circulated by the President of the General Assembly.

China in a letter addressed to the Chair of the IGN in April 2015 stated that the Inter-Governmental Negotiations on Security Council reform must be driven by member states and the position of member states should form the basis of further negotiations, and that this principle and consensus are not reflected in the text circulated.

Four out of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council have bilaterally expressed official affirmations of support for India's candidature to a permanent seat in an expanded UN Security Council. In the Joint Statement issued on the occasion of the visit of the Indian Prime Minister to China in May 2015 it is stated that "*China attaches great importance to India's status in international affairs as a large developing country, and*

understands and supports India's aspiration to play a greater role in the United Nations including in the Security Council'.

Country's membership to NSG

1303. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is pursuing for membership to the 48 members Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India has presented its case before the NSG during the visit of the Chairman of NSG recently to India; and

(c) whether it is also true that there has been a growing appreciation for Indian nuclear controls and capabilities since 2008, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) India has expressed its interest in membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). Chairman of the NSG was in New Delhi in October 2015 for discussions on NSG and nuclear commerce. India continues to be in touch with the NSG Chairman and individual members of the NSG in this regard. A number of NSG members including U.S., Russia, France, Japan, Australia, Germany, Republic of Korea and Spain have expressed their support for India's membership in recognition of India's record on non proliferation and the robustness of its export controls. India will apply for membership of NSG when the ground is adequately prepared for our membership.

Country's candidature for permanent membership of UNSC

1304. SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USA continues to support India's candidature for a permanent seat in United Nations Security Council (UNSC);

(b) whether the USA has promised that in the event of a vote on the issue, the USA would support India;

(c) whether India has been demanding for expansion of the United Nations Security Council; and

(d) if so, the total number of countries that were in favour of expansion of UNSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) During the visit of President Obama to India in January 2015, President Obama reaffirmed his support for a reformed UN Security Council with India as a permanent member, and both India and the US committed to ensuring that the Security Council continues to play an effective role in maintaining international peace and security as envisioned in the United Nations Charter.

During the first Strategic and Commercial Ministerial Dialogue held in Washington DC on September 22, 2015, the US reaffirmed its support for a reformed UN Security Council with India as a permanent member. Both sides committed to ensuring that the Security Council continues to play an effective role in maintaining international peace and security as envisioned in the UN Charter. Both sides noted they are committed to continued engagement on Security Council reform in the UN Inter-Governmental Negotiations (IGN) on Security Council Reform.

(c) India actively continues its efforts for reform of the UN and becoming a permanent member in an expanded UN Security Council. India remains engaged bilaterally with other UN member states as well as at various multilateral fora towards securing India's permanent membership in a reformed and expanded UNSC. These encompass actively campaigning for UNSC reform through the G4 forum (Group of Four – India, Japan, Brazil and Germany), the L.69 Group (cross regional grouping of developing countries) and in the Inter-Governmental Negotiations (IGN) process currently underway at the United Nations.

(d) Under the Agenda item 'Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters', the UN General Assembly, in the 69th Session, by its consensus Decision of 14 September 2015 decided to further build on the positions of and proposals made by Member States reflected in the text and its annex circulated by the President of the General Assembly in his letter dated 31 July 2015.

Agreement made in BRICS Summit

1305. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has visited Central Asia and attended Brazil,

Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of discussion had and bilateral agreement made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) Yes. Prime Minister visited Central Asia from 6 -8 July, 2015 and 10-13 July, 2015 and Ufa, Russia on 8-9 July, 2015 to attend BRICS Summit.

(b) Central Asia: PM had extensive bilateral meetings with Presidents of Central Asian countries on wide range of bilateral issues as well as regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest. The discussions also focussed on cooperation in the field of defence, connectivity, energy, agriculture, trade and investment, health, information technology, science and technology and culture. A total of 21 agreements were signed during the visit in diverse fields including defence, nuclear, railways, culture, elections, human resource development and tourism. A list of agreements signed during the visit is given in the Statement (*See below*).

BRICS Summit: The BRICS Summit was held under the theme “BRICS Partnership-a powerful Factor of Global Development”. The issues discussed at the BRICS Summit included UN Reform, IMF Reform, WTO, G20, regional and global political issues, terrorism, New Development Bank (NDB), BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA), cooperation in ICTs and other issues relating to Intra-BRICS Cooperation. The key outcomes of the 7th BRICS Summit include an Agreement on Cultural Cooperation, an MoU on the Creation of a Joint BRICS Website and an MoU under the BRICS Inter-Bank Mechanism on Cooperation with the NDB. The Strategy for BRICS Economic Partnership was also adopted at the Ufa Summit.

Statement

List of Agreements signed during the Prime Minister's visit to Central Asia.

Uzbekistan (6-7 July, 2015)

- i. Agreement in the field of tourism
- ii. Protocol on cooperation between the Foreign Ministries
- iii. Programme on Cultural Cooperation

Kazakhstan (7-8 July, 2015)

- i. Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons
 - ii. Agreement on Defence and Military Technical Cooperation
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- iii. MoU on cooperation on Physical Culture and Sports
 - iv. MoU on technical cooperation in the field of Railways
 - v. Contract for sale and purchase of natural uranium concentrates between Kazatomprom and DAE

Turkmenistan (10-11 July, 2015)

- i. MoU on Supply of Chemical Products between Indian PSU RCF and Turkmen State concern 'Turkmenhimiya'
- ii. MoU between the Foreign Service Institute, MEA and the Institute of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan
- iii. Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Sports
- iv. Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology for the Period 2015-17
- v. MoU on Cooperation in Yoga and Traditional Medicine
- vi. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Tourism
- vii. Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Defence

Kyrgyz Republic (11-12 July, 2015)

- i. MoU between the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic (The Centre for Standardization and Meterology/CSM)
- ii. MoU for Cooperation in the Field of Elections between the Election Commission of India and the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic
- iii. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on Cooperation in the fields of Culture, Arts, Youth, Sports and Mass Media.
- iv. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on Defence Cooperation

Tajikistan (12-13 July, 2015)

- i. Programme of Cooperation in the field of Arts and Culture for the period 2016-18
 - ii. Exchange of Note Verbale for setting up of computer labs in 37 schools of Tajikistan.
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Problems of logistics for Haj pilgrims

1306.SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that problems continue to afflict Haj pilgrimage and its logistics year after year, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is corruption in preparation as well as execution of arrangements for the Haj pilgrimage, the action being taken in the matter; and
- (c) the details of suggestions received for solving the recurring problems in this regard, and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (c) Government of India attaches high priority to Haj pilgrimage. It has been the constant endeavour of Government to address issues related to Haj pilgrimage and to make improvements in the arrangements for the Haj pilgrims. Ministry of External Affairs coordinates arrangements for Haj pilgrimage in consultation with the Haj Committee of India and the Consulate General of India, Jeddah. Every year, Ministry of External Affairs sends deputationists (Coordinators, Assistant Haj Officers, Haj Assistants, Doctors and Paramedical staff) for rendering assistance to the Haj pilgrims. Every year, Consulate General of India, Jeddah arranges for temporary tents in Mina, sets up branch Haj Offices and dispensaries in Makkah & Madinah, provides medicines, ambulances, other local transport etc. for the Haj pilgrims.

For Haj 2015, Ministry of External Affairs sent 543 deputationists and supplied Medicines and medical equipment worth ₹ 1.76 crores to Consulate General of India, Jeddah. Consulate General of India, Jeddah established main offices in Makkah and Madinah, 13 branch offices in Makkah, 3 branch offices in Madinah, offices with dispensaries at Jeddah and Madinah Haj Terminals, a 40-bedded hospital in Makkah, a 40-bedded hospital in Azizia region of Makkah, 13 branch dispensaries in Makkah, a 10-bedded main dispensary in Madinah and 3 branch dispensaries in Madinah.

Ministry of Civil Aviation supervises the Air Charter operations during Haj period and deploys officials in Saudi Arabia to assist in embarkation and disembarkation of pilgrims. Ministry of Civil Aviation also provides subsidy for air travel to pilgrims performing Haj through Haj Committee of India.

To provide better facilities and amenities for Haj pilgrims, several initiatives have been undertaken. These include : improvement of amenities for Haj pilgrims in buildings

in Makkah and Madinah; strengthening of medical services for Haj pilgrims; streamlining of air travel arrangements for Hajis by ensuring effective management of timely arrival and departure of flights; online submission of Haj application form to Haj Committee of India and providing e-payment option to pilgrims; procurement of Adahi coupons through Islamic Development Bank; supply of standardized baggage to all pilgrims; provision of local sim cards; provision of travel by metro train in Mashaer region for pilgrims going through Haj Committee of India; 24X 7 helpline, toll free number and use of Whatsapp and SMS for providing timely information; use of Mobile Phone Application – “Indian Hajis Accommodation Locator” with information for Indian pilgrims; speedy and effective online complaint management system; strengthening of transport arrangements for Hajis accommodated in Azizia.

(b) No cases of corruption have been reported in preparation as well as execution of arrangements for the Haj pilgrimage.

Agreement signed with Sri Lanka

1307. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agreements signed on the eve of Sri Lankan Prime Minister visit to India recently, the details thereof;

(b) whether discussion was held on intensifying cooperation in combating terrorism and to work together for security and stability in maritime neighbourhood, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of progress made in comprehensive economic partnership agreement between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) During the visit of Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe of Sri Lanka to India from 14-16 September 2015, following four Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements were signed:

- (i) Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on Satellite for SAARC;
- (ii) MoU regarding Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of Small Developmental Projects;
- (iii) MoU for supply of Medical Equipment and Furniture to 200 Bed ward complex at District General Hospital, Vavuniya, Sri Lanka; and
- (iv) Exchange of Letters on Establishment of Emergency Ambulance Services in Sri Lanka.

Issues of mutual interest were discussed during the visit. India and Sri Lanka agreed to work towards intensifying cooperation in combating terrorism and achieving stability and security in the maritime domain. In this regard, both countries reaffirmed commitment to deepen bilateral defence and security cooperation.

The Departments of Commerce of both countries are taking forward discussions on an agreement for cooperation on economic affairs with emphasis on trade and investment and also on technology which is essential for development.

Global economic recession affect

1308. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken/ proposes to take steps to keep the Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises unaffected by the ongoing global economic slowdown, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken to downsize the strength of workers in the Public Enterprises in view of the global economic recession and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched a “Make in India” initiative in September 2014 with 25 thrust sectors to provide a push to manufacturing in India. An Investor Facilitation Cell with support up to the State level has also been created in ‘Invest India’ to assist, guide, hand-hold and facilitate investors during the various phases of the business life cycle. In addition, various programmes such as inclusive development, including Financial Inclusion, Skill India, Digital India, Industrial Corridors and Smart Cities are expected to provide boost to growth and employment in India. These measures/initiatives will also benefit the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Selected CPSEs under Department of Heavy Industry have been included in the “Make in India” initiative for restructuring and strengthening of their capabilities and making appropriate business plans for the future.

National Electric Mobility Mission

1309. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Electric Mobility Mission was approved five years ago;

- (b) the main aims and objectives of the above Mission; and
- (c) in what manners the Ministry is going to support the electric/hybrid vehicles through the above Mission and details of incentives being given to manufacturers and consumers who buy electric/hybrid vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) and (b) Yes sir, Government of India approved the National Mission on Electric Mobility in 2011 and subsequently National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 was unveiled (in 2013). As part of the mission, DHI has formulated a scheme namely Fame-India (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India). The over all scheme is proposed to be implemented over a period of six years, till 2020. The phase I of the scheme is being implemented over a two year period commencing from 01.04.2015. The scheme shall have four focus areas *i.e.*, Technology Development, Demand Creation, Pilot Projects and Charging Infrastructure.

(c) Under the FAME-India Scheme, Ministry is offering incentive in the form of upfront reduction of price to the consumer who buys electric/hybrid vehicles. Details of incentive being given to consumer who buy electric/hybrid cars are specified in FAME-India notification No. S.O. 830 (E) dated 13th March, 2105 available on DHI web-site [<http://dhi.nic.in>].

Vacancies in Boards of Directors of Public Undertakings

1310. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of existing vacancies in the Boards of Directors of Public Undertakings;
- (b) whether Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) and Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) have been found ineffective in tackling the problem; and
- (c) whether the task would be entrusted to provide head hunting consultancy firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) The Boards of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) consists of (i) functional (full-time), (ii) Government (part-time) and (iii) non-official (part-time) Directors. As per available information, 101 posts of functional Directors and around 470 positions of non-official Directors are presently vacant in various CPSEs.

(b) and (c) The selection of functional Directors is made by Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB). PESB is effectively discharging the mandate assigned to it and during the last three years it has sent 483 recommendations for selection to Board level posts in CPSEs. The selection of non-official Directors is made by Search Committee and during last one year it has recommended names for filling up around 150 positions of non-official Directors on the Boards of various CPSEs. There is no proposal to entrust the responsibility of selection of Directors of CPSEs to any outside agencies including consultancy firms.

Delay in Supply by BHEL

1311. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in supply of electrical equipments by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) to various power generating companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) and (b) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has generally been supplying electrical equipments in its scope as per requirements of various projects of utility power generating companies and readiness of their project sites. However, delay in partial supplies can occur in certain projects involving high level of complexities and inter-dependencies and sometimes delay is due to non-readiness of required fronts at sites, constraints of proper storage, project coming on hold, contractual issues etc.

Nominee Directors on the Boards of the PSUs

1312. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Companies Act does not recognize Government Nominee Directors on the Companies, Boards;

(b) if so, under what provision the administrative Ministries have appointed Nominee Directors on the Boards of the PSUs;

(c) the steps DPE have taken to caution concerned PSEs and their administrative Ministries against such practice; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that certain PSUs count Nominee Directors as Independent Directors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) No, Sir. The explanation attached to Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013, states that “For the purpose of this section “nominee director” means a director nominated by any financial institution in pursuance of the provisions of any law for the time being in force, or of any agreement, or appointed by Government, or by another person to represent its interests”.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Boards of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are constituted by their concerned administrative Ministries in terms of laid down guidelines which provide for appointment of requisite number of functional, Government and non-official (independent) Directors. As per Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, an independent director in relation to a company, means a director other than a managing director or a whole time director or a nominee Director.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

1313. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) to what extent Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana is helping the urban poor to get employment and lead a decent life;

(b) the performance of the above scheme in the last five years, year-wise and State-Wise

(c) whether any targets have been set under the above scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of targets and achievements during the above period, State-wise and year- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997 which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013. NULM aims at providing skill training to urban poor as per the skill demand from the market, so that they can find gainful employment or set up self-employment ventures. It also has provision for credit at subsidized rate of interest for individual/group micro-enterprises.

(b) to (d) Details of funds released, targets, achievements for last 5 years year-wise and State wise are given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement- I

*A Statement showing State-wise Central funds released during the last five years
(2010-11 to 2014-15) under SJSRY/ NULM*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5226.02	6910.24	8457.92	6518.53	4034.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	201.79	129.99	129.99	242.17	193.87
3.	Assam	2869.96	3274.79	3413.28	3429.58	0.00
4.	Bihar	2001.40	1579.36	0.00	2352.37	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1201.95	1921.96	2024.30	959.20	1487.91
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.80	62.11
7.	Gujarat	1928.53	3843.37	4855.11	5222.95	6354.10
8.	Haryana	654.37	1597.70	1866.07	854.55	1607.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	109.54	335.61	187.91	604.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	135.21	293.30	296.27	607.94	998.98
11.	Jharkhand	814.88	814.00	1782.29	218.26	1012.55
12.	Karnataka	5376.04	4874.28	5058.16	3656.12	6347.11
13.	Kerala	474.03	1970.37	2634.58	3056.78	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5914.80	5719.08	4743.32	4724.85	5158.37
15.	Maharashtra	10464.11	10304.04	10271.98	8971.11	12853.86
16.	Manipur	448.43	399.65	399.65	241.45	837.43
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	234.74	434.06	420.34
18.	Mizoram	641.66	514.74	653.12	437.12	851.52

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
19.	Nagaland	419.06	269.06	443.18	445.16	532.25
20.	Odisha	1650.75	2083.28	1669.30	2303.62	1808.46
21.	Punjab	0.00	2275.11	1344.04	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	2932.96	4187.60	1976.70	1819.71	4201.04
23.	Sikkim	194.84	44.84	174.95	66.14	152.21
24.	Tamil Nadu	4267.63	6346.09	11221.33	5922.44	6439.54
25.	Tripura	224.25	523.81	0.00	0.00	946.24
26.	Uttarakhand	546.34	583.96	625.97	653.65	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7224.67	11119.01	4668.63	9393.43	4655.31
28.	West Bengal	2169.31	5764.81	7500.54	5811.75	5372.61
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.75	23.34	9.27	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	39.26	147.13	68.21	136.66	282.32
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.79	8.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	175.00	250.01	2663.96	0.00
34.	Puducherry	50.00	75.00	37.58	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		58149.79	77883.10	68688.18	64978.74	63180.18

Statement-II

*State-wise, Year-wise physical progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/
National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2010-11				2011-12				2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual/group micro enterprises		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual/group micro enterprises		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual/group micro enterprises		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual/group micro enterprises		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual/group micro enterprises		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	
		Target	Achvt	Target	Achvt	Target	Achvt	Target	Achvt	Target	Achvt	Target	Achvt	Target	Achvt	Target	Achvt	Target	Achvt	Target	Achvt
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3800	22505	15200	26753	7361	12946	17580	67664	9265	11737	38720	50567	11700	9275	29000	47171	2255	2159	18800	429
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	34	22	28	654	143	231	213	463	156	1496	252	480	98	1000	229	290	20	2500	823
3.	Assam	80	126	317	470	7873	206	2890	1006	6250	190	20203	3903	6100	0	15300	0	2175	0	18200	0
4.	Bihar	2006	0	8026	17134	5850	1449	14008	412	5038	35	16282	58663	4235	0	10500	0	1828	0	15300	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1204	2773	4820	3701	1923	4582	4600	10505	2515	4407	8468	16908	2615	4737	6400	14890	891	933	7500	4090
6.	Goa	102	0	406	0	246	14	589	50	189	45	612	40	275	164	740	680	37	0	300	91
7.	Gujarat	1682	11302	6731	31517	5979	9848	14363	43179	7823	3085	28673	40778	9550	2734	23550	42762	4424	0	36900	0
8.	Haryana	656	2424	2624	4724	2250	2269	5400	2440	2961	2752	9572	4217	3750	1907	9400	21334	1445	181	12000	433
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	26	54	112	78	69	103	262	899	169	2904	485	350	266	800	1236	101	316	850	1126
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	136	200	542	2356	392	88	983	1380	922	573	2979	1904	1125	771	2700	4579	587	3	4900	5089
11.	Jharkhand	816	784	3268	2874	2212	116	5328	438	3213	2690	10387	8733	3180	170	7900	1803	1334	0	11000	0
12.	Karnataka	3950	7557	15801	13397	7267	12343	17386	26644	9123	8333	34489	45562	9385	13536	23400	40338	3838	3839	32000	5502
13.	Kerala	1062	2895	4250	3190	2242	3920	5362	5040	3749	8003	12116	20011	5385	6907	13700	9402	751	0	6300	0

14. Madhya Pradesh	4582	17822	18326	31439	8819	13580	21118	27586	8261	17603	28085	51269	8485	13147	21000	59109	3161	3555	26400	30104
15. Maharashtra	9054	42148	36203	38669	16624	13472	39770	56168	22301	33037	77087	60821	21135	31656	52800	86223	9232	812	76900	0
16. Manipur	12	8	50	131	1768	0	707	1283	1431	0	4625	669	1200	517	2800	683	412	0	3500	422
17. Meghalaya	10	52	40	154	935	0	413	0	581	34	1878	150	750	6	2100	32	323	21	2700	465
18. Mizoram	10	546	40	3145	826	759	129	2755	857	554	2771	4913	840	288	2000	2620	529	376	4400	5287
19. Nagaland	8	326	30	154	601	905	53	864	891	321	2880	1350	840	440	1900	1845	386	310	3300	4780
20. Odisha	1654	9506	6620	3356	3250	5939	7772	7341	3484	8594	11261	30389	3305	4496	8000	32237	934	571	7800	0
21. Punjab	402	66	1609	0	2463	59	5891	995	4698	13	15189	2502	5350	76	13200	9603	1556	0	12500	0
22. Rajasthan	2940	7353	11761	3355	6131	5947	14671	9131	8579	5629	27733	26485	6950	4910	17300	30598	2643	87	22000	316
23. Sikkim	2	150	5	320	105	106	7	908	204	73	661	112	240	27	500	1744	112	0	900	0
24. Tamil Nadu	4278	8585	17113	7198	8786	11141	21011	24589	11521	11282	41270	27570	15245	19213	38500	121378	4342	19569	36200	94894
25. Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2303	389	19200	2378
26. Tripura	12	382	50	1586	1314	433	462	1688	1258	458	4071	1659	1330	150	3300	503	511	0	4200	0
27. Uttarakhand	548	914	2191	2168	909	725	2176	1890	983	694	3177	1520	1225	1124	3000	4277	390	256	3300	0
28. Uttar Pradesh	7242	9943	28971	52419	18638	5509	44612	31846	15805	10724	51090	11393	16725	8542	41900	100491	6392	2026	53300	0
29. West Bengal	2174	5019	8699	5878	8297	13411	19842	24870	10262	10750	36556	58116	13160	8434	33000	49160	4238	0	35400	24054
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	43	79	0	54	65	96	0	43	45	140	0	65	49	100	0	22	0	200	0
31. Chandigarh	42	114	166	124	331	444	604	616	255	324	825	816	310	294	600	1382	218	26	1800	771
32. Dadra and Haveli	10	0	37	0	39	5	71	60	37	12	120	0	70	0	100	0	20	0	200	0
33. Daman and Diu	8	0	35	0	27	0	50	0	149	0	480	0	70	0	110	0	14	0	150	0
34. Delhi	1380	2511	5520	548	525	316	6479	1230	727	415	2350	3807	4250	132	12700	19198	2166	0	18000	983
35. Puducherry	98	1423	394	276	231	534	243	741	263	254	850	215	325	94	700	0	138	0	1100	0
Total	50000	157537	200000	257176	125000	121343	275000	353794	145000	142591	500000	535779	160000	134160	400000	705507	60000	35446	500000	182037

Green Building Council

1314. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD :Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has worked for more than a year to come out with a comprehensive guidelines and a framework for affordable housing which will guide prospective developers in setting up affordable houses with all the elements of quality, comfort and basic amenities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Indian Green Building Council of the Confederation of Indian Industry has come out with rating system for the country's affordable housing segment, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Green Building Council will certify green products categorizing them under the Green Product Category and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana "Housing for All" (Urban) on 25th June, 2015 and issued comprehensive guidelines for implementation of the Yojana. The Mission aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor through the following four verticals:-

- (i) "In situ" Slum Redevelopment
- (ii) Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction

(b) The Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) operates a voluntary rating system for the Residential Sector. There is, however, no exclusive rating system by IGBC for the affordable housing segment.

(c) The IGBC certifies Green Building Projects as a whole and does not test/certify any material/products or technologies.

Urban Local Bodies Covered Under NULM

1315. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would consider to cover all the Urban Local Bodies (ULB) under National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM); and

(b) whether the Ministry would revise the NULM guidelines to provide one community organiser for 2000 BPL households as it was under SJSRY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) A proposal in this regard is under consideration.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Sanitation facilities in Slums

1316. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanitation facilities built in the slums under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether the number of slum dwellers who has defecate in the open come down after the toilets have been built and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) aims to make country open defecation free by 2nd October, 2019. Under the mission, 1.04 crore individual household latrines (IHHL), 2.52 lakh community toilets and 2.56 lakh public toilets will be constructed during the mission period. The number of beneficiaries for IHHL and community toilets are inclusive of slum dwellers. Till date 5,91,240 IHHLs and 21,275 community toilets have already been constructed.

Funds Utilization Under Poverty Alleviation Programmes

1317. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various poverty alleviation programmes undertaken for improving condition of the urban poor of the country; and

(b) the details of the funds made available and utilized under these poverty alleviation programmes during the last two years and other measures taken to reduce the urban poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) This Ministry

is implementing National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) with the objective of reducing poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. The Mission envisages universal Social Mobilization of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. It has a provision for skill training of urban poor to increase their income through, market-oriented skill trainings that can provide salaried employment or self-employment opportunities. It also focuses on financial assistance to individuals/groups/SHGs of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures. Under the Mission, for the urban homeless population permanent shelters equipped with basic amenities are also constructed. It also addresses the livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating survey, issue of certificate and creation of infrastructure facilities.

(b) The State/UT-wise funds released and utilized under NULM during the last two years is given in the statement.

Statement

*State-wise Central funds released and utilized under Swarna
Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihoods
Mission (NULM) during 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14		2014-15	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6518.53	5271.40	4034.00	2815.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	242.17	89.89	193.87	258.30
3.	Assam	3429.58	2559.75	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	2352.37	0.00	0.00	1657.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	959.20	795.84	1487.91	50.67
6.	Goa	165.80	158.95	62.11	2.64
7.	Gujarat	5222.95	4031.37	6354.10	0.00
8.	Haryana	854.55	1235.28	1607.60	152.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	187.91	48.14	604.45	315.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	607.94	371.44	998.98	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	218.26	218.26	1012.55	1586.17
12.	Karnataka	3656.12	3656.12	6347.11	2929.31
13.	Kerala	3056.78	4389.80	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4724.85	3378.39	5158.37	1990.12
15.	Maharashtra	8971.11	7288.23	12853.86	888.99
16.	Manipur	241.45	60.33	837.43	235.52
17.	Meghalaya	434.06	21.70	420.34	34.51
18.	Mizoram	437.12	308.35	851.52	962.39
19.	Nagaland	445.16	331.91	532.25	451.57
20.	Odisha	2303.62	2107.65	1808.46	1324.19
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	686.10
22.	Rajasthan	1819.71	891.72	4201.04	118.33
23.	Sikkim	66.14	66.14	152.21	61.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	5922.44	9196.66	6439.54	9575.63
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	0.00	2207.90
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	946.24	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	653.65	523.85	0.00	46.11
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9393.43	8582.06	4655.31	2512.00
29.	West Bengal	5811.75	5435.11	5372.61	661.81
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	9.97	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	136.66	136.66	282.32	103.96
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	2663.96	683.52	0.00	248.75
35.	Puducherry	0.00	17.73	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		71497.27	61866.22	67214.18	31877.71

Construction of housing units for urban weaker sections

1318. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present Government is battling a housing shortage of 18.78 million units and 95 per cent of it is driven by low income population who live in and around the urban centres, if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether Government has decided to construct 2,28,204 housing units for economically weaker sections and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the estimated cost of the aforesaid project;

(d) whether Government has requested the States to contribute their share in the aforesaid scheme; and

(e) if so, the response of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation constituted a Technical Group (TG-12) on estimation of urban housing shortage of the country for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). As per the report of the Committee, the total housing shortage estimated at the beginning of Twelfth Plan Period *i.e.* in 2012, was 18.78 million. Out of the total urban housing shortage of 18.78 million, 10.55 million (56.18%) is in Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Category, 7.41 million (39.44%) is in Lower Income Group (LIG) and the rest of 0.82 million (4.38%) is in the Middle Income Group and above category.

(b) and (c) As on 3.12.2015, 174 projects for construction of 2,30,403 houses of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category in 98 cities of 6 States have been approved “in principle” under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) Mission which was launched on 25.6.2015. State-wise details of these 174 projects under the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Beneficiary Led Construction components of the Mission are given in the Statement(*See below*).

(d) and (e) The PMAY Mission Guidelines already envisage resource mobilization for construction of houses under the Mission through Central Share, State Share, ULB Share and Beneficiary Share.

State-wise details of projects in Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Beneficiary Led Construction Scheme (BLCS) component of PMAY

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No of Cities	Number of Projects			Project Cost			Central Share			EWS Houses		
			AHP	BLCS	Total	AHP	BLCS	Total	AHP	BLCS	Total	AHP	BLCS	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	78	32	110	6,713.25	3,865.62	10,578.87	1,801.59	1,095.61	2,897.20	1,20,106	73,041	1,93,147
2.	Chhattisgarh	10	11		11	1,906.94		1,906.94	190.05		190.05	12,670		12,670
3.	Gujarat	5	8		8	461.11		461.11	76.88		76.88	5,125		5,125
4.	Rajasthan	9	13		13	733.15		733.15	93.83		93.83	6,255		6,255
5.	Tamil Nadu	5	6		6	233.31		233.31	43.74		43.74	2,916		2,916
6.	Telangana	10	26		26	622.10		622.10	154.35		154.35	10,290		10,290
GRAND TOTAL		98	142	32	174	10,669.86	3,865.62	14,535.49	2,360.43	1,095.61	3,456.04	1,57,362	73,041	2,30,403

AHP : Affordable Housing in Partnership, BLCS : Beneficiary Led Construction Scheme

Cities selected for housing to all scheme

†1319. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 305 cities/towns of only nine States have been selected for the Housing for all scheme;

(b) if so, the number of houses proposed to be constructed, State-wise and by when;

(c) the basis on which the States and the cities/towns therein have been selected; and

(d) by when decision would be taken for the construction of affordable houses in the six States that have expressed their commitment for the implementation of reform measures and the number of houses to be constructed in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Selection of Cities under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) Mission which was launched on 25.6.2015 is an ongoing process and as on date, 1183 Cities have been selected in 23 States. State-wise list of city selected is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). As on date, 174 projects for construction of 2,30,403 houses of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category in 98 cities of 6 States have been approved “in principle” under the Mission. State-wise details of these 174 projects under the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Beneficiary Led Construction components of the Mission are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

All 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 and towns subsequently notified as Municipalities across the country are eligible for inclusion under the Mission.

Land and colonisation being State subjects, construction of the projects under the Mission rests with the concerned State Governments.

Statement-I***State-wise list of the cities selected under PMAY (As on date)***

Sl. No.	Name of State	cities selected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29
3.	Bihar	134
4.	Chhattisgarh	36
5.	Gujarat	57

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of State	cities selected
6.	Haryana	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	25
9.	Jharkhand	14
10.	Kerala	14
11.	Madhya Pradesh	74
12.	Manipur	28
13.	Meghalaya	10
14.	Mizoram	23
15.	Nagaland	23
16.	Odisha	42
17.	Punjab	139
18.	Rajasthan	40
19.	Sikkim	8
20.	Tamil Nadu	191
21.	Telangana	28
22.	Uttarakhand	61
23.	West Bengal	125
TOTAL		1183

Statement-II

State-wise details of projects in Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Beneficiary Led Construction Scheme (BLCS) component of PMAY

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of Cities	Number of Projects			EWS Houses		
			AHP	BLCS	Total	AHP	BLCS	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	78	32	110	1,20,106	73,041	1,93,147
2.	Chhattisgarh	10	11		11	12,670		12,670
3.	Gujarat	5	8		8	5,125		5,125
4.	Rajasthan	9	13		13	6,255		6,255
5.	Tamil Nadu	5	6		6	2,916		2,916
6.	Telangana	10	26		26	10,290		10,290
GRAND TOTAL		98	142	32	174	1,57,362	73,041	2,30,403

AHP : Affordable Housing in Partnership, BLCS : Beneficiary Led Construction Scheme

Projects started under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

1320. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects that have been sanctioned and work has started under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) whether there are any projects that have started in partnership with the private sector for rehabilitation of slums, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government for effective monitoring and implementation of schemes for the development of slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As on 03.12.2015, 174 projects for construction of 2,30,403 houses of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category in 98 cities of 6 States have been approved “in principle” under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) Mission which was launched on 25.6.2015. State-wise details of these 174 projects under the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Beneficiary Led Construction components of the Mission are given in the statement {Refer to the Statement-II Appended to the Answer to USQ No.1319 [Part (a) to (d)] }.

Land and Housing being State subjects, commencement of the projects under the Mission, therefore, rests with the concerned State Governments.

(b) No project proposal under the “*In-situ* Slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as resource” component of PMAY (U) has been received in this Ministry.

(c) The PMAY (U) Mission Guidelines prescribe three-tier structure for effective monitoring and implementation of its various components as under:

- (i) An Inter-Ministerial Committee *viz.* Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) is as an important decision making body responsible for overall review and monitoring of the Mission.

A Committee of Secretary (HUPA) and Secretary, Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance has also been constituted for monitoring the credit linked subsidy component of the Mission.

- (ii) An inter-departmental State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee

(SLSMC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State is in-charge of overall implementation and monitoring of the Mission at State level.

- (iii) A city level Mission envisaged under the chairpersonship of the Mayor or Chairman of the Urban Local Body (ULB) will monitor the implementation of the Scheme in the selected cities.

Sanctioned projects under JNNURM in Himachal Pradesh

1321. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has completed the projects sanctioned before March 2012 under JNNURM in Himachal Pradesh:
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with funds spent thereon;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many projects of Himanchal Pradesh are pending with Government; and
- (d) if, so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The details of projects sanctioned before March 2012 alongwith physical and financial progress under the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing for Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Himachal Pradesh is given in the Statement(See below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No project is pending with Government of India under JNNURM in Himachal Pradesh.

Statement

Details of Projects Sanctioned under JNNURM before March 2012 alongwith Status and Physical and Financial Progress for Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No	Scheme	State/City/ Town Approved Date	Project Title	Financial Progress (Rs in Crores)				Physical Progress (Nos)			Status
				Project Cost	Central Share	Central Share	Dwelling Units Released	DUs In-Progress	Construction	Completed	
1.	BSUP	Himachal Pradesh Shimla 21-Mar-2007	Ashiana- a Housing Scheme for the Poor of Shimla town, Himachal Pradesh	Project Cancelled on 20-May-14	NA	1.76	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cancelled
2.	BSUP	Himachal Pradesh Shimla 27-Feb-2008	DPR for Ashiana-II a Housing Scheme for the poor of Shimla town" Dhalli-2, Himachal Pradesh	6.42	5.14	5.61	176	88	88	-	Ongoing
3.	IHSDP	Himachal Pradesh Baddi 21-Feb-2009	480 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Baddi, Himachal Pradesh	14.75	8.91	4.45	480	480	-	-	Ongoing
4.	IHSDP	Himachal Pradesh Dhamsala 27-Feb-2008	328 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Dhamsala, Himachal Pradesh 9.42	9.42	6.62	3.31	328	328	-	-	Ongoing
5.	IHSDP	Himachal Pradesh Hamirpur 27-Feb-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh	4.43	3.41	3.41	152	80	72	-	Ongoing

6.	IHSDP	Himachal Pradesh Nalagarh 21-Feb-2009	128 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Nalagarh, Solan, Himachal Pradesh	5.47	3.75	3.75	128	-	128	-	Ongoing
7.	IHSDP	Himachal Pradesh Parwanoo 21-Feb-2009	192 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Parwanoo distt Solan, Himachal Pradesh	11.68	8.22	8.22	192	-	192	76	Ongoing
8.	IHSDP	Himachal Pradesh Sarkaghat 25-Feb-2011	IHSDP Scheme for town of Sarkaghat, the Himachal Pradesh District. Mandi,	7.39	5.08	5.08	130	-	130	106	Completed
9.	IHSDP	Himachal Pradesh Solan 27-Feb-2008	336 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Solan, Himachal Pradesh	9.58	6.16	3.08	336	336	-	-	Ongoing
10.	IHSDP	Himachal Pradesh Sundarnagar 25-Feb-2011	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Sundarnagar, District Mandi, Himachal Pradesh.	9.99	6.63	6.63	208	-	208	120	Completed
11.	IHSDP	Himachal Pradesh Sarkaghat 28-Mar-2012	IHSDP Scheme, Phase-II for 89 DUs and infrastructure facilities in seven slums in Sarkaghat, Himachal Pradesh	Project Cancelled on 20-Jan-14	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cancelled

Education of tribals

1322.SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the tribals are lagging behind in education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof compared to the other sections of SCs, OBCs and general category during the last five years; and
- (c) the steps being taken to overcome the situations in future with coordination with States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The all-India Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in respect of various categories (SCs/ST and All Category) for Elementary Education, Secondary Education and Higher Education available for the previous years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

From the available GER data, it can be seen that the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Elementary Education is more than 100% in respect of ST students. The GER of ST students for Secondary and Higher Education although less than 'all categories', has improved over the years.

(c) Various steps are being taken by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in coordination with the State Government for the educational upliftment of Tribal children such as Development of Bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language, School vacation to be in synchronization with major tribal festivals, Construction of Girls toilets to address sanitation issues to check drop out of girl students, Residential schools in block headquarters for quality education and physical safety including in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, 100% physical enrolment of children, etc.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is also implementing various schemes/measures for the SC/ST students such as, the National Scheme for Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST, Post-Graduate Scholarships for Students belonging to SCs/STs, Post-Doctoral Fellowships for SC/ST, Remedial Coaching for SC/ST / OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minorities etc.

Further, National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) in the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 (NCF) has taken initiatives for promoting multi-lingual education for tribal children and development of wide range of textual materials/

primers in children's mother tongue based on their experience and culture for use in classrooms.

Statement

Gross Enrolment Ratio for Elementary Education

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
All Categories	100.34	104.20	95.57	97.01	97.00
SC	113.88	117.1	106.69	109.82	107.71
ST	121.14	120.5	105.79	105.86	105.47

Gross Enrolment Ratio for Secondary Education

	2013-14	2014-15
All Categories	76.64	78.51
SC	78.02	81.95
ST	69.43	71.35

Gross Enrolment Ratio for Higher Education

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
All Categories	15.0	19.4	20.8	21.5	22.6
SC	11.1	13.5	14.9	16.0	17.4
ST	10.3	11.2	11.0	11.1	12.0

Source: U-DISE, Statistics of Higher and Technical Education, MHRD (for the year 2009-10) and All India Survey on Higher Education, MHRD (for the year 2010-11 to 2013-14)

Ceiling on tuition fee by justice Srikrishna Committee

1323. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Justice Srikrishna Committee set up on the directions of Supreme Court in the TMA Pai Foundation case has recommended a ceiling on the tuition fee charged by all private institutions for technical courses such as MBA and engineering;

(b) whether the Srikrishna panel has pegged the maximum (tuition and development) fee for a 2 year MBA Course in the range of ₹ 1.57 lakhs and ₹ 1.71 lakhs per annum depending on the location of the institution, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) beyond attempting to cap the tuition and development fee in private institutions for MBA and engineering what steps are being taken to tackle the scourge of capitation fee modelled on courses for medical education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Shrikrishna Committee has recommended the maximum tuition and development fee to be charged for 2 year MBA programme by the institutions located in Type X cities, Type Y cities and Type Z cities to ₹ 171,300, ₹ 163,400 and ₹ 157,800 per annum respectively.

(c) The Shrikrishna Committee has not recommended charging of capitation fee except tuition and development fee. Therefore, any institution reported to be charging capitation fee shall be liable for punitive action under the Approval Process Handbook which includes withdrawal of approval.

Special Training Centre in Minority Concentrated Districts

1324. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government aided and unaided schools in minority concentrated districts;
- (b) the number of Special Training Centres (STCs) in these districts;
- (c) the number of students enrolled in the schools and STCs in these districts; and
- (d) the drop-out rate in these districts at the elementary and secondary school levels?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education, 2013-14, at elementary level there are 198388 Government and Government aided schools and 45190 unaided schools in minority concentrated districts (where at least 25% of the total population belongs to minority communities). At secondary level there are 21641 Government and Government aided schools and 14183 unaided schools in minority concentrated districts.

(b) For the year 2015-16, the Project Approval Board (PAB) of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has sanctioned funds for 760 residential special training centres and 19059 non-residential special training centres in minority concentrated districts.

(c) At elementary level, there are 3.04 crore students enrolled in Government and Government aided schools, while 1.02 crore students are enrolled in unaided schools in minority concentrated districts. At secondary level, there are 75.26 lakh students enrolled in Government aided and unaided schools in minority concentrated districts. For the year 2015-16, the PAB of SSA has approved ₹ 4554.67 lakh for residential special training centres for benefit of 37607 children and ₹ 8960.02 lakh has been approved for non-residential special training centres for benefit of 3.81 lakh children.

(d) Annual average drop-out rates in minority concentrated districts at elementary and secondary level are 5.65% and 9.29% respectively.

Better Education System for North Eastern Region and Odisha

1325. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE proposes to focus on North East (NE) Region in development of better education system, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether such a project is also proposed to be implemented in the backward regions of the country, especially Odisha region, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been implementing the national curriculum uniformly across the country. However, with a view to sensitize students about the rich cultural heritage of the North Eastern States, CBSE conducted a Film Making Competition-2015 on 'The Marvels of North East India.' In addition, as a part of the Project Based Learning, Value Education Kit, Heritage India Quiz and Science Exhibitions, focus is laid on themes related to NE region.

(b) CBSE has no proposal at present to implement any state specific academic project.

Examination policy at school level

†1326. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of examination policy at primary, secondary and higher secondary level in present education policy;

(b) the effective measures to fill up the gap/discrepancy in teaching fee charged for higher studies in Government sector and private sector; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the basic concept of new education policy or proposed education policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Right to Education Act, 2009 mandates Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation system for assessment of the students at elementary level. The Act also stipulates No Detention Policy till Standard-VIII. However, education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, schools under the purview of the State Governments follow the examination policy prescribed by the respective State Boards. As far as schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are concerned, there is no Board Examination at secondary level with effect from the year 2013 for students who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after Class X. Other students are required to take the Board's external examination at secondary level. CBSE conducts external examination at the end of Class XII, which is based on the syllabi prescribed by the Board from time to time in accordance with the curriculum specified for the year.

(b) Tuition fee charged by self-financed colleges for particular technical programmes is fixed by the State Level Committee constituted by the respective State Government. However, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) provides tuition fee waiver for wards of parents having annual income of less than ₹ 4.5 lakh per annum for all AICTE approved technical institutions offering Bachelor, Diploma and Post Diploma programmes. Scholarships are provided to students belonging to economically weaker sections of society, girl students and differently-abled students. Fee in private universities is regulated in accordance with the UGC norms.

(c) The basic concept of the new education policy is to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research as well as making India a knowledge super power.

Retaining of original birth certificates by schools

1327. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules/directions/ guidelines has been issued by the Ministry to the schools wherein they have been asked to keep original copy of birth certificates at the time of admission of a child in class KG, nursery, first etc. and never to return that certificate, not even at the time of leaving school also;

(b) if so, the details and the purpose behind this kind of directions; and

(c) if not, how parents could get back original birth certificates of their children

from schools who are keeping these, whether Government would issue any directions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has not issued any such direction. However, as per section 14(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, for the purposes of admission to elementary education, the age of a child shall be determined on the basis of the birth certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 or on the basis of such other document, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government. Further, Section 14(2) the RTE Act, 2009 states that no child shall be denied admission in a school for lack of age proof.

Education is a concurrent subject and majority of schools come under the purview of the State Governments/UT Administrations. In case of any complaints, parents may have to approach the concerned Government or authority for redressal. Further, any person having grievance relating to the right of the child under the RTE Act, 2009 may make a written complaint to the local authority having jurisdiction.

Time used for preparation and consumption of Mid-Day Meal

†1328. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) in Government schools, all the students and teachers spend their time by indulging in eating and preparing food instead of studies and teaching, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the guardians of the students send their children to schools for food and not for studies;

(c) whether Government have conducted any survey about the quality of food provided to the students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Mid Day Meal Guidelines envisage that teachers should not be assigned responsibilities that will impede or interfere with teaching learning activities. Teachers should, however, be involved in ensuring that (a) good quality, wholesome food is served to children, and (b) the actual serving and eating is undertaken

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in a spirit of togetherness, under hygienic conditions, and in an orderly manner so that the entire process is completed in 30-40 minutes. It should however, be ensured that the food prepared is tasted by 2-3 adults including at least one teacher before it is served to children. Preparation and serving of mid day meals to the children are done by the cook-cum-helpers. The teaching learning activities are not affected because the meals are served during the recess period.

(b) The Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) is aimed at addressing the issue of hunger as well as education of children by improving their nutritional status. It also aims at encouraging school children, many of which belong to poor and disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly, overcome classroom hunger and help them concentrate on classroom activities. Besides preventing classroom hunger and promoting classroom participation, the mid day meal in schools also imparts intrinsic educational values, foster social equity and enhances gender equity. Thus, the MDMS is not merely a scheme to provide food but is closely linked to achieving the goal of universalization of elementary education along with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

(c) and (d) The Government of India reviews the Scheme through Joint Review Missions consisting of academic and nutritional experts and experienced administrators. 38 Monitoring Institutes of national repute have been engaged for monitoring and evaluation on a six-monthly basis. Several independent studies such as by Programme Evaluation Organization of erstwhile Planning Commission etc. have reported positive impact of the MDMS on educational indicators in the country. The Government of India has also issued updated guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene on school level kitchens to all the States/UTs on 13th February, 2015. These guidelines, *inter alia*, provide for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded ingredients for preparation of mid day meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories.

Arbitrary fees from SC/ST students of Uttar Pradesh

†1329. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that fees is being charged in an arbitrary manner from the students belonging to the SC and ST community in the schools/colleges of Uttar Pradesh; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any action is being taken by Government to help the students belonging to SC/ST families in order to make them capable of receiving education and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. No such complaint has been received in this regard.

(b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for universalization of elementary education is being implemented in consultation and coordination with States/UTs throughout the country. Since the enactment of RTE Act the Framework for implementation of SSA programme has been revised to align with the provision of RTE Act. At present the RTE Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education for children of the age 6-14 years for classes I to VIII. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) the children are being provided free education at elementary level in Government and Government aided schools and no fee is charged from the students including SC/ST children.

Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) educational development of children belonging to educationally backward groups including SCs and STs is the special focus. 1192 and 2600 new secondary schools have been sanctioned in SC and ST concentrated districts respectively. Similarly, sanction has been given for strengthening of 3,833 and 4,678 schools in SC and ST concentrated districts respectively. Besides, 154 and 401 Girls Hostels have been approved in SC and ST concentrated districts respectively. Under ICT in school component of RMSA, 8654 and 8294 schools have been approved in SC and ST concentrated districts respectively. Under the vocational education component of RMSA, 751 and 265 schools have been approved in SC and ST concentrated districts respectively. In addition, interventions like remedial teaching, counselling, special coaching classes have also been sanctioned for students belonging to SC and STs families.

In addition to above, the Department of Higher Education is implementing following programmes/schemes exclusively for SCs/STs.

- Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC/ST.
- Post-Graduate Scholarships for Students belonging to SCs/STs.
- Post-Doctoral Fellowships for SC/ST.
- Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minorities.
- Coaching for NET/SET for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minorities etc.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing following scholarship schemes across India to help the students belonging to ST families in order to make them capable of receiving education.

- Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X.
- National Fellowship and Scholarship for higher education for ST students.
- National Overseas Scholarship for higher education abroad.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing following scholarship schemes across India to help the students belonging to SC families in order to make them capable of receiving education.

- Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX and X.
- Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students.
- Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students.
- National Overseas Scholarship for SC students.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh is implementing the following schemes for the benefit of the students belonging to SC/ST families in order to make them capable of receiving education.

- Full fee concession to the Students belonging to SC/ST.
- Implementation of reservation quota as per reservation scheme.
- Grant of scholarship by the Social Welfare Department for SC/ST students.
- Grant of boarding lodging facilities and arrangement of extra classes for SC/ST students studying in State Inter Colleges.
- The SC/ST Girls students of IXth Class are granted ₹ 3000/- under the scheme of Incentive for Girls education.
- SC/ST students of class XI and XII are granted reimbursement of fees.

Uniform timing of schools

1330. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to adopt a policy to start all schools after 8.30

AM to allow school children to have sufficient sleep in view of research which found that 8 out of 10 students are deprived of full sleep in the country; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present. Education being a concurrent subject, a majority of schools come under the purview of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Therefore, decisions in this regard are taken by the State Governments / UT Administrations.

Barrier free access in schools

1331. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schools fully or partially funded by the Central Government, State-wise;
- (b) the number of differently-abled students in these schools;
- (c) whether all such schools have barrier free access and educational aids to augment learning process for differently-abled students and the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken for inclusive/ integrated education for the differently-abled children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the Unified District Information System on Education (UDISE), 2013 -14 data, there are 1161953 Government and Government aided schools at elementary level. At the secondary level, there are 138849 Government schools and Government aided schools. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (b) As per UDISE 2013-14, 25.03 lakh children with special needs (CWSN) have been enrolled under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in elementary schools.

At the secondary level under Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) component of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 2.37 lakh CWSN are reported to be enrolled in Government and Government aided schools as per UDISE 2014-15.

- (c) Under the SSA guidelines/directives have been issued regarding barrier-free design and access in school buildings for the benefit of CWSN. IEDSS under the

integrated RMSA has the provision of removal of architectural barriers for CWSNs for ensuring access to each classroom, laboratory, library and toilet in the school. As per the UDISE, 2013-14, 82.33% elementary schools have barrier free access. Besides in the year 2014-15, at the elementary level, 2.06 lakh CWSN have been provided with aids and appliances, 42594 blind children have been provided with Braille books and 39283 low vision children have been given large print books.

At the secondary level, 76690 schools have ramps, 23743 schools have disabled friendly toilets and 4997 Braille books have been provided in Government and Government aided secondary schools.

(d) Under SSA, various steps have been taken for inclusive/integrated education for the differently abled children in the country. During 2014-15, 143211 CWSN were provided transport support, 132400 CWSN were provided escort support, 161144 CWSN were provided therapeutical support and surgical support was provided to 13535 CWSN. 20910 resource persons have been engaged exclusively for CWSN.

National Council for Education Research and Training has prepared books on curricular adaptations for children with visual impairment, hearing impairment, cognitive impairment and intellectual impairment for general teachers at primary and upper primary levels. As of now, 1.58 lakh general teachers have been trained on this material.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Government and Government Aided Schools

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Elementary Schools	Secondary Schools
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	350	97
2.	Andhra Pradesh	78231	6586
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3413	304
4.	Assam	54114	5293
5.	Bihar	70821	5709
6.	Chandigarh	119	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	47867	4368
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	287	30
9.	Daman and Diu	92	25

1	2	3	4
10.	Delhi	3082	1249
11.	Goa	1359	385
12.	Gujarat	34463	5998
13.	Haryana	15203	3517
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15220	2432
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23234	2506
16.	Jharkhand	41840	2771
17.	Karnataka	48957	9058
18.	Kerala	12333	2710
19.	Lakshadweep	44	13
20.	Madhya Pradesh	115511	7862
21.	Maharashtra	84798	16112
22.	Manipur	3703	466
23.	Meghalaya	11234	720
24.	Mizoram	2324	421
25.	Nagaland	2603	310
26.	Odisha	62868	8069
27.	Puducherry	466	168
28.	Punjab	21816	4391
29.	Rajasthan	83564	13791
30.	Sikkim	873	193
31.	Tamil Nadu	45397	8164
32.	Telangana	0	5907
33.	Tripura	4371	914
34.	Uttar Pradesh	171077	6802
35.	Uttarakhand	17998	2669
36.	West Bengal	82321	8739
TOTAL		1161953	138849

Peer reviewed journals from India

1332. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many publications came out in peer reviewed journals from India as compared to the other countries of BRICS, *i.e.* Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to encourage research in India?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There are several citation databases on publications from different countries in peer reviewed journals and none of these can be said to be a comprehensive database. The Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET), an Inter University Centre under the University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that as per data available in one such database *viz.* Web of Science, maintained by Thomson Reuters, the following are the publications in peer reviewed journals for India and other BRICS Countries from 2011 to 2015:

Year	Publications in peer reviewed journals					Total
	India	Brazil	Russia	China	South Africa	
2015	58454	40643	30831	255591	12430	397949
% of Share (2015)	14.69%	10.21%	7.75%	64.23%	3.12%	
2011-2015	294091	222758	161898	1137813	63421	1879981
% of Share (2011-2015)	15.64%	11.85%	8.61%	60.52%	3.37%	

(b) The Ministry has launched IMPacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) as a pan- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) initiative to develop a roadmap for research in order to solve major engineering and technology challenges in ten technology domains relevant to India. Further, the Ministry has announced an annual investment of ₹ 250 crores through the Uchcharat Avishkar Yojana in the IITs initially and later in all premier technological institutions funded by Central Government. Research publications in peer reviewed journals are one of the parameters that are given high weightage in National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) that was launched in October 2015. The UGC has informed that it has formulated the following schemes *viz.* Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE); Centre with

Potential for Excellence in Particular Area: (CPEPA); Special Assistance Programme (SAP); Research Projects; and Basic Science Research to provide grants to universities for undertaking research and improving its standards. Further, the UGC has implemented Academic Performance Indicators (API) for teachers and academic staff to encourage them to publish their research in peer reviewed journals. API Score at a specified threshold is necessary for teachers and academic staff to get promotions/appointments in universities and colleges.

The Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented during the Twelfth Plan, also has a component for improving Research and Innovation in Universities and Colleges within a State.

Social Development Plans by schools

1333. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many School Management Committees have prepared Social Development Plans, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise;
- (b) how many toilets will be brought under the SDPs;
- (c) whether Government is aware of media reports stating that dalits are being made to clean school toilets in parts of India; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by Government to monitor the schools and ensure that the facilities that are being created are properly utilized by the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) 9,50,895 School Management Committees (SMC) in the country have prepared School Development Plans (SDP) (as per UDISE 2013-14). The State/UT wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Section 22 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that the School Development Plan prepared by the School Management Committee (SMC), except the School Management Committee in respect of a minority school, shall be the basis for the plans and grants to be made by the appropriate Government or local authority, as the case may be. Every SMC prepares SDP which contains information based on requirements and necessities of the school, which may include requirement of toilets. As SDP is a demand based tool, SMCs can include toilets in their SDP when the need arises.

(c) and (d) Nothing in this regard has been reported by any State/UT. Duties and responsibilities of SMCs are defined by the respective States in accordance with the mandate given under Section 21 of the RTE Act which *inter alia* states says that SMC shall monitor the working of the school; prepare and recommend SDP; monitor the utilization of the grants received from various sources and perform such other functions as prescribed under State RTE Rules. In addition, the Central Government reviews and monitors implementation of the RTE Act periodically with the States at different fora, including the State Education Ministers' Conferences and through school based data provided under U-DISE. The Central Government also releases an annual publication on State-wise progress under the RTE Act, which is available on the Ministry's website. Further, SSA has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system. SSA programme is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising independent experts and members of external funding agencies, covering all States by rotation. National level review/Civil Works Coordinator meeting are held quarterly to monitor the school infrastructure created under SSA.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details as per UDISE 2013-14

State/Uts	Schools having Constituted SMC and Prepared School Development Plan (Government & Aided Managements)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	287
Andhra Pradesh	74382
Arunachal Pradesh	3164
Assam	43859
Bihar	46069
Chandigarh	107
Chhattisgarh	43631
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	284
Daman and Diu	84
Delhi	2205

1	2
Goa	971
Gujarat	33705
Haryana	14308
Himachal Pradesh	13718
Jammu and Kashmir	9524
Jharkhand	29614
Karnataka	47307
Kerala	10111
Lakshadweep	33
Madhya Pradesh	106051
Maharashtra	77811
Manipur	3248
Meghalaya	4202
Mizoram	1377
Nagaland	2423
Odisha	44919
Puducherry	342
Punjab	21421
Rajasthan	70871
Sikkim	538
Tamil Nadu	44530
Tripura	3146
Uttar Pradesh	148118
Uttarakhand	15485
West Bengal	33052
TOTAL	950895

Inclusion of private technical universities for all India ranking

1334. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to include private technical universities and colleges in all India ranking and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many private technical universities and colleges were doing better work than some centrally funded technical institutes and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is also considering to make it mandatory that all deemed universities should also adopt the JEE main examination for admission to avoid multiplicity of entrance exams and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) launched on 29th September, 2015. Private Technical Colleges/Universities are eligible to participate in the ranking framework. The Ranking Framework has been developed for institution offering courses in Engineering / Management / Pharmacy and Architecture.

(b) No such assessment has been done.

(c) No.

Girl students for IITs

1335. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the number of girls admitted to IITs has gone up marginally this year from 8 per cent last year to 9 per cent in the current batch;

(b) whether it is also true that the number of girls registering for the joint entrance examination was steadily on the rise; and

(c) whether it is also true that there are not many girls taking the JEE (Main), so there are fewer students for JEE (Advanced)?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The percentage of the girl candidates (out of the total registered candidates)

for JEE (Main) has registered an increase from 26.48% (in 2014) to 26.73% (in 2015). However, the percentage of girl candidates qualified for JEE (Advanced) has declined from 17.9% [of the total candidates qualified for JEE(Advanced)] in 2014 to 17.35% in 2015.

CBSE-international for global education

1336. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced CBSE International for global education, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it would include Indian culture, ethos, traditions as part of syllabi;
- (c) the difference between CBSE system and CBSE-i (International) in respect of teaching, training, project work and evaluation and grading; and
- (d) what is the number of enrolment in CBSE-I as on 31st October, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education–International (CBSE-i) is a curriculum based programme for CBSE affiliated schools located overseas. CBSE-i programme was initially introduced in Classes I and IX in 2009-10 in 23 CBSE affiliated schools located overseas. Indian culture, ethos and traditions were also made a part of CBSE-i programme. National Education Policy 1986 (as modified in 1992) states, “a proper understanding of the work ethos and of the values of a humane and composite culture will be brought about through appropriately formulated curricula.”

(c) There is no difference between CBSE system and CBSE-i with regard to teaching, training, project work, evaluation and grading.

(d) The enrolment in CBSE-i for the year 2015-16 is 1434 in classes IX to XII.

Vacancies of faculty at higher institutes

1337. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that 37 per cent of faculty posts in 16 Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) 28 per cent of faculty posts in 30 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and 42 per cent of teaching posts in Indian Institute of Information Technology IIITs are lying vacant across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the action taken by Government to fill these vacancies; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to attract the quality teacher and to enhance the quality of higher education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) While, there are some vacancies of faculty in the premier institutes, efforts to fill the gaps include teaching by research scholars, contract, adjunct and visiting faculty. Further, the Government has launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach courses in the higher educational institutions.

(c) All the Institutions have been taking measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and PIOs to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty. In addition, Institutes are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty.

Diversion of funds by Delhi University

1338. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Delhi University Vice Chancellor (VC) has admitted that he had diverted the funds for OBCs to other heads, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any action is initiated against the VC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) A Fact Finding Committee constituted by UGC under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sathyam had established violation of statutory procedures while approving the purchase of laptops by diverting from OBC recurrent grant which were meant for newly appointed staff positions. A 'Show Cause Notice' was served on the former Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi in respect of certain irregularities, including purchase of laptops by diversion of funds received from UGC for implementation of reservation policy for Other Backward Classes (OBC).

Prof. Dinesh Singh, Former Vice Chancellor, University of Delhi has admitted diversion of funds in an media interview published in The Indian Express on 1st November, 2015. Excerpts of the interview are quoted below:

“Shyamlal Yadav: You’ve been accused of using ₹ 170 crore from the OBC fund to buy laptops for students. What’s your version?”

Do you know what we did with that money? We ensured that every single college could provide laptops for first-year students each year. We enabled the Wi-Fi system. This is not a misuse. This is the way forward.”

**Vacant post of Deputy Vice Chancellor and professors
in Central Universities**

†1339. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Central Universities in the country and the number of universities out of the above where the post of Deputy Vice Chancellor is lying vacant;
- (b) since when the posts of Deputy Vice Chancellor are lying vacant;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that permanent posts of professors are also lying vacant in many Central Universities;
- (d) if so, the number of posts that are lying vacant and since when; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to fill the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Presently there are 41 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). There is no provision of a Deputy Vice Chancellor post in CUs.

(c) to (e) 1310 posts of Professor are vacant in the Central Universities as on 01.09.2015. Ministry of Human Resource Development and University Grants Commission have repeatedly written to Central Universities to expedite filling of vacancies of teachers and are continuously monitoring the progress. The progress has also been discussed in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 4th – 5th February, 2015 and at the Visitor’s Conference on 4th -6th November, 2015. Visitor’s nominees have also been provided to all Central Universities for Selection Committees for teachers, to expedite the selection process.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indian Institute of Information Technology in Nagpur

1340. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the setting up of an Indian Institute of Information Technology at the site selected and proposed in Nagpur; and
- (b) if so, the details and time-frame proposed for the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal for establishment of Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode at Mouja Waranga, Tehsil Nagpur (Rural), District Nagpur, Maharashtra has been approved on 1st May, 2015. The Institute is expected to begin its academic session in 2016-17.

Parameters under right to Education in Maharashtra

1341. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of parameters set under Right to education;
- (b) how States have performed under each of the above parameters;
- (c) whether Maharashtra has made positive strides in implementing these parameters, if so the States which have lagged behind in implementation of these parameters; and
- (d) steps taken by Government to help States in achieving targets under these parameters?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The status of different parameters as specified by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), state/UT wise including Maharashtra is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) Maharashtra has adopted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and has notified all the mandatory sections of the Act. Maharashtra has achieved universal access for both primary and upper primary schools as per neighbourhood norms of the State. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in the Government

Schools in Maharashtra has been improved from 26 (2009-10) to 23 in 2013-14. All teachers in the State are professionally qualified. State has notified SCERT as its academic authority and the State has revised its curriculum and also its textbooks. All States/UTs are being supported under SSA for achieving the gaps in relation to above parameters. Maharashtra has reported construction of 5586 toilets in 3545 schools under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative.

(d) The SSA is implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme in partnership with State Governments for universalizing elementary Education across the country. Through the SSA, States and UT's are being provided funds to achieve the laid down targets. The Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative launched on 15th August, 2014 by this Ministry emphasized the need for education of girls and made a national call for provision of separate toilets for girls and boys in every school within a year. The Government of India has introduced several measures to improve the quality of education namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat'—a foundational programme to improve early reading and writing with comprehension and early mathematics and a focus on strengthening Science and Maths learning at the upper primary level, 'Rashtriya Avishkaar Abhiyan'—a convergent framework to make Science, Mathematics and Technology exciting for children, sharing an exemplar on continuous and comprehensive evaluation in elementary education developed by the NCERT, sharing learning outcomes by class and stage of education brought out by the NCERT, conducting the 3 rounds of National Achievement Surveys for Class III, V and VIII to track student learning outcomes, bringing out guidelines against discrimination in schools and monitoring of States to set up decentralized grievance redressal systems under the RTE Act.

Statement
Parameters under Right To Education in Maharashtra

State/UTs	Drinking Water	Ramp	Boundary wall	Play Ground	Library	PTR	Electricity	SCR
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98.28	17.53	55.17	54.60	92.82	87.36	85.34	86.49
Andhra Pradesh	84.61	29.60	50.01	45.49	96.27	66.17	89.80	66.97
Arunachal Pradesh	76.87	20.78	46.59	35.14	15.33	54.80	28.43	87.61
Assam	85.80	73.73	28.18	51.22	51.84	64.20	18.50	61.44
Bihar	92.11	59.58	51.62	32.21	59.05	17.00	4.60	30.36
Chandigarh	100.00	50.89	100.00	91.96	99.11	71.43	100.00	16.96
Chhattisgarh	94.63	65.73	59.48	46.35	85.58	72.36	53.20	77.66
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	50.91	38.55	30.55	99.64	50.91	96.00	71.27
Daman and Diu	100.00	67.05	89.77	40.91	92.05	79.55	100.00	70.45
Delhi	100.00	90.55	99.72	79.23	97.24	59.20	100.00	43.24
Goa	98.13	58.17	75.96	29.76	98.34	57.02	97.19	71.28
Gujarat	99.87	96.35	93.04	71.50	96.62	76.64	99.65	80.34
Haryana	99.76	73.23	96.71	77.87	99.71	66.47	98.56	75.81
Himachal Pradesh	98.89	67.88	68.11	83.97	98.22	87.38	94.34	94.01
Jammu and Kashmir	87.93	14.75	22.94	26.09	41.50	88.83	12.46	87.71
Jharkhand	90.99	45.41	24.57	28.53	91.32	37.46	9.43	82.32

Karnataka	98.44	78.42	74.43	55.53	99.61	79.64	98.66	87.35
Kerala	98.88	77.34	87.85	50.54	92.45	90.18	93.86	84.41
Lakshadweep	100.00	61.36	47.73	27.27	97.73	97.73	100.00	93.18
Madhya Pradesh	91.88	60.57	34.51	53.51	81.27	50.13	12.72	75.47
Maharashtra	98.91	92.26	72.68	78.05	96.39	85.24	90.96	85.25
Manipur	86.11	10.22	18.74	46.68	12.58	90.04	17.85	91.73
Meghalaya	60.14	29.52	14.55	32.05	6.77	85.52	17.79	83.33
Mizoram	94.98	57.11	63.79	53.67	91.95	90.81	70.13	94.24
Nagaland	67.92	22.55	61.81	33.19	20.82	86.82	28.08	90.13
Odisha	96.77	65.93	67.10	24.33	86.77	68.49	24.71	74.91
Puducherry	100.00	92.38	94.69	52.66	99.77	95.38	100.00	90.07
Punjab	99.68	83.97	98.20	99.10	99.93	76.77	99.97	78.04
Rajasthan	95.03	51.36	80.12	39.21	60.04	68.12	37.85	80.64
Sikkim	95.98	4.60	26.55	64.25	31.84	98.05	58.97	96.44
Tamil Nadu	99.99	76.52	74.53	68.01	97.09	85.53	98.19	82.75
Tripura	84.99	51.65	14.53	59.89	30.63	88.36	22.46	79.69
Uttar Pradesh	96.76	83.48	59.97	69.16	76.08	44.69	45.66	72.90
Uttarakhand	94.75	58.67	82.73	50.56	89.42	78.04	72.41	89.26
West Bengal	98.12	57.82	37.87	34.31	62.92	67.84	39.59	67.05
INDIA	94.14	64.94	56.98	51.89	78.29	62.05	48.86	73.53

Low Female Literacy

1342. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in literacy in the country;
- (b) if so, the details as per 2011 census with percentage increase State-wise;
- (c) whether female literacy is still low in the country, if so, districts with low female literacy, State-wise; and
- (d) steps taken by Government to increase female literacy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A comparative statement indicating State-wise details of increase in literacy rates reported by Census 2011 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) A statement indicating State-wise names of those districts where female literacy rate is below 50 per cent, in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) In order to improve the female literacy rate in the country, Government is implementing Saakshar Bharat programme for adults since October, 2009. The programme is being implemented in the rural areas of all the districts that had adult female literacy rate of 50% and below as per Census, 2001, and in left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rate with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups.

In order to ensure greater participation of girls in elementary education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has targeted interventions for girls which include opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programme to promote girls participation, gender sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks. In addition, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls.

Statement-I

State/Gender-wise literacy rates and increase in literacy rates as per Census 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Literacy Rates (Percentage)						Increase in Literacy Rates 2001-2011 (Percentage Points)					
		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001-2011	2001-2011	2001-2011	2001-2011	2001-2011	2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
	INDIA	64.84	72.98	75.26	80.88	53.67	64.63	8.14	5.62	10.96			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.47	67.02	70.32	74.88	50.43	59.15	6.55	4.56	8.72			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.34	65.38	63.83	72.55	43.53	57.70	11.04	8.72	14.17			
3.	Assam	63.25	72.19	71.28	77.85	54.61	66.27	8.94	6.57	11.66			
4.	Bihar	47.00	61.80	59.68	71.20	33.12	51.50	14.80	11.52	18.38			
5.	Chhattisgarh	64.66	70.28	77.38	80.27	51.85	60.24	5.62	2.89	8.39			
6.	Goa	82.01	88.70	88.42	92.65	75.37	84.66	6.69	4.23	9.29			
7.	Gujarat	69.14	78.03	79.66	85.75	57.80	69.68	8.89	6.09	11.88			
8.	Haryana	67.91	75.55	78.49	84.06	55.73	65.94	7.64	5.57	10.21			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76.48	82.80	85.35	89.53	67.42	75.93	6.32	4.18	8.51			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.52	67.16	66.60	76.75	43.00	56.43	11.64	10.15	13.43			
11.	Jharkhand	53.56	66.41	67.30	76.84	38.87	55.42	12.85	9.54	16.55			
12.	Karnataka	66.64	75.36	76.10	82.47	56.87	68.08	8.72	6.37	11.21			
13.	Kerala	90.86	94.00	94.24	96.11	87.72	92.07	3.14	1.87	4.35			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.74	69.32	76.06	78.73	50.29	59.24	5.58	2.67	8.95			
15.	Maharashtra	76.88	82.34	85.97	88.38	67.03	75.87	5.46	2.41	8.84			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Manipur	69.93	76.94	79.54	83.58	60.10	70.26	7.01	4.04	10.16
17.	Meghalaya	62.56	74.43	65.43	75.95	59.61	72.89	11.87	10.52	13.28
18.	Mizoram	88.80	91.33	90.72	93.35	86.75	89.27	2.53	2.63	2.52
19.	Nagaland	66.59	79.55	71.16	82.75	61.46	76.11	12.96	11.59	14.65
20.	Odisha	63.08	72.87	75.35	81.59	50.51	64.01	9.79	6.24	13.50
21.	Punjab	69.65	75.84	75.23	80.44	63.36	70.73	6.19	5.21	7.37
22.	Rajasthan	60.41	66.11	75.70	79.19	43.85	52.12	5.70	3.49	8.27
23.	Sikkim	68.81	81.42	76.04	86.55	60.40	75.61	12.61	10.51	15.21
24.	Tamil Nadu	73.45	80.09	82.42	86.77	64.43	73.44	6.64	4.35	9.01
25.	Tripura	73.19	87.22	81.02	91.53	64.91	82.73	14.03	10.51	17.82
26.	Uttar Pradesh	56.27	67.68	68.82	77.28	42.22	57.18	11.41	8.46	14.96
27.	Uttarakhand	71.62	78.82	83.28	87.40	59.63	70.01	7.20	4.12	10.38
28.	West Bengal	68.64	76.26	77.02	81.69	59.61	70.54	7.62	4.67	10.93
UNION TERRITORIES										
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81.3	86.63	86.33	90.27	75.24	82.43	5.33	3.94	7.19
30.	Chandigarh	81.94	86.05	86.14	89.99	76.47	81.19	4.11	3.85	4.72
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57.63	76.24	71.18	85.17	40.23	64.32	18.61	13.99	24.09
32.	Daman and Diu	78.18	87.10	86.76	91.54	65.61	79.55	8.92	4.78	13.94
33.	Delhi	81.67	86.21	87.33	90.94	74.71	80.76	4.54	3.61	6.05
34.	Lakshadweep	86.66	91.85	92.53	95.56	80.47	87.95	5.19	3.03	7.48
35.	Puducherry	81.24	85.85	88.62	91.26	73.90	80.67	4.61	2.64	6.77

Statement-II

98 Low Female Literacy Rate districts having female literacy rate below 50 per cent in the age group of 7 and above as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Districts	Literacy Rate Female-2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (3)	Mahbubnagar	44.72
		Kurnool	49.78
		Vizianagaram	49.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (5)	Changlang	49.84
		Tirap	41.89
		Kurungkumey	42.64
		Anjaw	43.71
		Tawang	46.53
3.	Bihar (17)	Saharsa	41.68
		Madhepura	41.74
		Purnia	42.34
		Sitamarhi	42.41
		Araria	43.93
		Katihar	44.39
		Pashchimchampan	44.69
		Supaul	44.77
		Purbachampan	45.12
		Darbhanga	45.24
		Sheohar	45.26
		Madhubani	46.16
		Kishanganj	46.76
		Jamui	47.28
		Banka	47.66
		Nawada	48.86
		Khagaria	49.56

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh (5)	Bijapur	31.11
		Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	32.54
		Narayanpur	39.88
		Bastar	44.26
		Kabeerdham	48.71
5.	Gujarat (1)	Dohad	47.65
6.	Haryana (1)	Mewat	36.60
7.	Jammu and Kashmir (8)	Ramban	38.04
		Kishtwar	42.36
		Bandipore	44.34
		Badgam	44.85
		Ganderbal	45.71
		Reasi	46.59
		Kulgam	48.49
		Doda	49.69
8.	Jharkhand (9)	Pakur	40.52
		Sahibganj	43.31
		Godda	44.14
		PaShchimisinghbhum	46.25
		Garhwa	47.58
		Latehar	48.68
		Giridih	48.72
		Dumka	48.82
		Chatra	49.92
9.	Karnataka (2)	Yadgir	41.38
		Raichur	48.73
10.	Madhya Pradesh (9)	Alirajpur	30.29
		Jhabua	33.77
		Barwani	42.39

1	2	3	4
		Sheopur	44.23
		Singrauli	48.53
		Dhar	48.77
		Shivpuri	48.79
		Rajgarh	48.95
		Tikamgarh	49.97
11.	Odisha (7)	Nabarangapur	35.80
		Malkangiri	38.28
		Koraput	38.55
		Rayagada	39.19
		Gajapati	43.18
		Nuapada	44.76
		Kalahandi	46.68
12.	Rajasthan (18)	Jalor	38.47
		Jaisalmer	39.71
		Sirohi	39.73
		Barmer	40.63
		Pratapgarh	42.35
		Banswara	43.06
		Tonk	45.45
		Dungarpur	46.16
		Chittaurgarh	46.53
		Jhalawar	46.53
		Bundi	46.55
		Bhilwara	47.21
		Sawaimadhopur	47.51
		Nagaur	47.82
		Rajsamand	47.95
		Pali	48.01

1	2	3	4
		Udaipur	48.45
		Karauli	48.61
13.	Uttar Pradesh (13)	Shrawasti	34.78
		Balrampur	38.43
		Bahraich	39.18
		Budaun	40.09
		Rampur	44.44
		Gonda	47.09
		Siddharthnagar	47.41
		Moradabad	47.86
		Bareilly	48.30
		Kaushambi	48.56
		Mahrajganj	48.92
		Kanshiram Nagar	49.00
		Shahjahanpur	49.57

National uniform education policy for regional languages

1343. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to frame a National Uniform Education Policy throughout the country in regional languages of concerned States, if so, the updated status of the action taken in this regard;

(b) whether Government has consulted/would consult the States in this regard;

(c) if so, whether Government intends to organize meetings/conferences with State Education Ministers to chalk out further strategy in the matter, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has made any assessment regarding benefits of implementing such National Policy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Government has undertaken a collaborative, multi-stakeholder and multi-pronged consultation process for formulating the New

Education Policy (NEP), which included online, grassroots and national level thematic deliberations. Out of the 33 themes, one theme under School Education "Promotion of Languages" and one under Higher Education "Promote cultural integration through language" relates to languages. For facilitating grassroots consultations, relevant question templates were translated with the help of NCERT into 12 languages- Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

A meeting was held by the Minister of Human Resource Development on 21st March, 2015 with Education Ministers, Secretaries and other senior officials of the State Governments in which the consultation process was explained in detail and suggestions of States on the process as well as the themes were also invited. The NEP consultation process was discussed in the meeting of Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) on 19th August 2015. Views of all States and members of CABE were invited on the consultation process and the themes. The entire grassroots consultation from village, block, district to State is through the State government machineries. States have also been requested to submit their views and recommendations on the New Education Policy. Six Zonal Meetings were held by the Minister of Human Resource Development in Eastern, Central, North-Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Zones covering all States and UTs in September-October 2015 which was attended by Education Ministers and officials of the respective States/UTs. The issue regarding regional languages was discussed during Zonal Meetings.

The Government of India has constituted a Committee for the Evolution of the New Education Policy (NEP) which will examine the outcome documents, recommendations, suggestions and views received and submit a Draft National Education Policy as well as a Framework for Action (FFA) by 31st December, 2015.

Further, the Ministry is responsible for development, promotion and propagation of all languages, including Hindi and Sanskrit. Accordingly, an Expert Committee has been constituted to examine the entire gamut of preservation, development and promotion of all scheduled and non-scheduled languages and mother tongues, and to formulate a comprehensive National Policy on Language.

Education in self-financing professional colleges

1344. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government is aware about the quality of education, facilities and fee structure in the self financing professional colleges in India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Yes, Sir. The quality of education in the AICTE approved institutions is monitored through norms and standards as prescribed in Approval Process Handbook of AICTE. Institutions not fulfilling the norms are liable for action as laid down in the Handbook. Further to improve the quality, AICTE has made it mandatory to have NBA Accreditation for the institutions seeking new courses / expansion of existing courses.

Sub-Committee for 'no detention' policy

1345. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education constituted for assessment and implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of "no detention" provision has submitted its recommendations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has accepted all the recommendations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the further course of action taken by Government to implement the recommendations accepted by it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of a resolution adopted in the 59th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 6th June, 2012, a Sub-Committee was constituted for assessment of implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of No-Detention provision in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Sub-Committee has submitted its report in August, 2014. The recommendations of Sub-Committee include, inter alia, measuring Learning Level Outcomes of all children on regular basis, to catalyse a performance-driven culture and review of 'No-Detention' policy and its implementation in a phased manner.

(b) The report of the Sub-Committee was placed before CABE in its meeting held on 19.08.2015, wherein it was decided to request all States/ UTs to share their views on the No-Detention policy, in writing with Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) Another Sub-Committee under the Chairpersonship of Minister of Education,

Government of Rajasthan has been constituted on 26.10.2015 *inter alia*, to review the feedback received from States/UTs on the No-Detention policy .

MoU with foreign countries

1346. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various countries in the field of education, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any special focus/ importance has been accorded to Higher Education in these MoUs, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. India has entered into agreements in the field of education by way of signing Memoranda of Understanding (MoU)/ Educational Exchange Programmes (EEPs)/ Joint Declarations of Intent (JDIs) with 53 countries/ multilateral organisations. The list of intergovernmental instruments signed is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) 'Higher Education' figures prominently in the MoUs. Most MoUs have objectives that relate to the higher education sector including exchange of students & faculty, joint research projects, sharing of information relating to education, holding of conferences/seminars and research collaboration amongst higher educational institutions.

Statement

Details of MoU with foregin Countries

1.	Mongolia	09.07.2002 (EEP)
2.	Armenia	03.10.2002 (EEP)
3.	Tanzania	27.04.2003 (EEP)
4.	Guyana	25.08.2003 (EEP)
5.	Israel	09.09.2003 (EEP)
6.	Australia	23.10.2003 (EEP)
		24.08.2015 (MoU)

160	<i>Written Answers to</i>	RAJYA SABHA	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
7.	Myanmar		02.11.2003 (MoU)
8.	Syria		15.11.2003 (EEP)
9.	Uzbekistan		05.04.2005 (EEP)
10.	New Zealand		19.04.2005 (EEP)
11.	Thailand		03.06.2005 (MoU)
12.	Sri Lanka		10.06.2005 (EEP)
13.	Mexico		21.10.2005 (EEP)
14.	Brazil		01.02.2006 (EEP)
15.	Afghanistan		10.04.2006 (MoU)
16.	Croatia		19.04.2006 (EEP)
17.	Ecuador		18.07.2006 (EEP)
18.	Rwanda		25.07.2006 (EEP)
19.	South Africa		02.10.2006 (MoU)
20.	Saudi Arabia		06.11.2006 (MoU)
21.	China		15.05.2015 (EEP)
22.	Portugal		11.01.2007 (EEP)
23.	France		15.02.2007 (EEP)
24.	Ethiopia		05.07.2007 (EEP)
25.	Vietnam		06.07.2007 (EEP)
26.	Oman		14.12.2007 (MoU)
27.	Norway		18.06.2008(MoU)
28.	Chile		17.03.2009 ((EEP)
29.	Botswana		09.01.2010 (EEP)
30.	Malaysia		20.1.2010 (MoU)
31.	Turkmenistan		25.05.2010 (MoU)

32.	Canada	27.06.2010 (MoU)
33.	Indonesia	25.01.2011 (MoU)
34.	Mozambique	13.07.2011 (EEP)
35.	RUssia	16.12.2011 (EEP)
36.	Trinidad & Tobago	06.01.2012 (MoU)
37.	Mauritius	07.02.2012 (EEP)
38.	Yemen	02.04.2012 (EEP)
39.	Qatar	09.04.2012 (EEP)
40.	Tajikistan	03.09.2012 (EEP)
41.	Burundi	18.09.2012 (EEP)
42.	Belarus	14.11.2012 (EEP)
43.	Republic Of Korea	12.12.2012 (MoU)
44.	Germany	11.04.2013 (MoU)
	Germany	05.10.2015 (JDI)
45.	Estonia	15.10.2013 (EEP)
46.	Peru	28.10.2013 (EEP)
47.	Kuwait	08.11.2013 (EEP)
48.	Hungary	19.11.2014 (EEP)
49.	U. K.	Joint Statement (13.11.2014)
50.	U.S.A.	Joint Statement (13.10.2011) 23.01.2015 (JDI)
51.	Czech Republic	Joint Declaration (28.04.2009)
52.	U.A.E	03.09.2015 (MoU)
53.	Brics Countries	18.11.2015 (MoU)

Establishments of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1347. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact related to the burden for recommendations from parents for admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) due to its fees and quality;

(b) if so, the details for establishing more KVs, State-wise; and

(c) the steps to match existing Government schools as per the standard of KVs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are meant primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable/non-transferable employees of Central Government, State Governments, autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings and Institutes of higher learning. If seats remain vacant after giving admissions to the wards of employees mentioned above, these vacant seats are given to children of other categories.

(b) Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries/Departments of the Government of India or State Governments/Union Territories Administrations or Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV, and are subject to availability of resources with the Central Government. The Government of India had conveyed sanction for setting up of 54 new KVs in the country on 04.03.2014. Out of these, 32 KVs have been made functional so far. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Across the country, States are being supported through the schemes including Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan to design and implement comprehensive quality improvement programmes to bring about overall changes in the teachers training, curricula, learning materials, learning processes, learning outcomes, assessment and monitoring systems in order to ensure that the quality of teaching learning is improved.

Statement***List of 32 Functional Kendriya Vidyalayas***

Name of State	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
Delhi	1. Sector 28, Rohini
Uttar Pradesh	2. Shivgarh, Distt. Raebareli

Name of State	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
Odisha	3. Gangrani, Distt. Kushinagar
	4. Hardoi, Distt. Hardoi
	5. Shrawasti, Distt. Shrawasti
	6. Sambalpur No. 2, Distt. Sambalpur
	7. Hinjilicut, Distt. Gangam
Telangana	8. Miryalguda, Distt. Nalgonda
	9. Mahabubabad, Distt. Warangal
	10. Siricila, Distt. Karimnagar
	11. Bodhan Town, Distt. Nizamabadd
	12. Jharasangam, Distt. Medak
Madhya Pradesh	13. Kasrawad, Distt. Khargone
Rajasthan	14. Jalore, Distt. Jalore
	15. Bundi, Distt. Bundi
	16. Jaisindhar, Distt. Barmer
	17. Dausa, Distt. Dausa
	18. Hanumangarh, Distt. Hanumangarh
Himachal Pradesh	19. Saloh, Distt. Una
Andhra Pradesh	20. Tenali, Distt. Guntur
Karnataka	21. Chamrajnagar, Distt. Chamrajnagar
	22. Haveri, Distt. Haveri
	23. Mandya, Distt. Mandya
	24. Chikodi, Distt. Belgaum
	25. Udupi, Distt. Udupi
Bihar	26. Sasaram, Distt. Rohtas
	27. Jha Jha, Distt. Jamui

Name of State	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	
Arunachal Pradesh	28.	Ziro, Hapoli, Distt. Lower Subansiri
Chhattisgarh	29.	Janjgir, Distt. Janjgir Champa
	30.	Narayanpur, Distt. Narayanpur
Kerala	31.	Kottayam, Kudurthy, Distt. Kottayam
Manipur	32.	Akampat, Distt. East Imphal

SC/ST teaching position in Delhi University

1348. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of SC/ST teaching position in all colleges under Delhi University;

(b) the number of SC/ST teaching position filled, subject-wise (in all D.U. colleges); and

(c) the number of SC/ST vacancies, subject-wise, in all D.U. colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) No such data is Centrally maintained. The Central Universities, being autonomous bodies, are competent to take necessary action in all academic and administrative matters as per their Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. However, the data provided by University of Delhi on the teaching positions in affiliated/ constituent colleges of the University as on 01.04.2015 is given in the Statement.

Statement*Status of teaching positions in affiliated/constituent colleges of the University as on 01.04.2015*

Sl. No.	Name of College	Category-wise sanctioned strength					Category-wise in position					Category-wise vacant position				
		SC	ST	OBC	UR	Total	SC	ST	OBC	UR	Total	SC	ST	OBC	UR	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Teaching Posts																
1.	Acharya Narendra Dev College	16	8	30	59	113	9	0	1	64	74	5	3	14	17	39
2.	Aditi Mahavidyalaya	14	6	25	49	94	5	0	0	54	59	5	2	10	18	35
3.	Aryabhatta College	14	7	26	51	98	5	0	2	30	37	9	3	16	33	61
4.	Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College	27	13	49	95	184	11	2	1	65	79	16	11	48	30	105
5.	Bhagini Nivedita College	8	4	15	31	58	1	0	0	38	39	3	0	6	10	19
6.	Bharati College	16	7	28	56	107	6	0	1	44	51	10	5	15	26	56
7.	Bhaskaracharya College of Applied Sciences	11	5	20	40	76	2	0	2	42	46	4	3	8	15	30
8.	Bhim Rao Ambedkar College	23	11	41	80	155	5	2	5	68	80	12	4	19	40	75
9.	College of Vocational Studies	20	9	36	70	135	3	1	1	44	49	17	8	35	26	86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10.	Daulat Ram College	28	13	50	96	187	9	1	0	57	67	19	12	50	39	120
11.	Delhi College of Arts & Commerce	15	7	28	56	106	8	2	3	47	60	7	5	13	21	46
12.	Deshbandhu College	29	15	53	101	198	15	6	10	105	136	7	3	18	34	62
13.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College	15	7	28	56	106	8	2	6	79	95	1	1	3	6	11
14.	Dyal Singh College	38	19	70	133	260	19	2	8	104	133	19	17	62	29	127
15.	Dyal Singh College (Evening)	16	8	30	59	113	11	4	13	52	80	5	4	17	7	33
16.	Gargi College	30	15	54	102	201	9	5	6	99	119	12	8	24	38	82
17.	Hansraj College	27	13	48	92	180	19	4	15	97	135	8	9	11	17	45
18.	Hindu College	21	10	38	72	141	15	1	11	94	121	5	3	7	5	20
19.	I.P. College of Women	25	12	45	87	169	13	4	10	73	100	12	8	35	14	69
20.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education & Sports Sciences	6	3	11	22	42	4	2	0	22	28	2	1	4	7	14
21.	Institute of Home Economics	11	5	20	39	75	7	1	0	42	50	2	4	19	0	25

22. Janki Devi Memorial College	25	12	45	87	169	12	5	2	64	83	13	7	43	23	86
23. Jesus & Mary College*					0					0					0
24. Kalindi College	28	14	50	96	188	9	1	3	56	69	21	11	32	55	119
25. Kamala Nehru College	19	9	34	67	129	13	5	8	67	93	5	1	10	20	36
26. Keshav Mahavidyalaya	15	7	27	51	100	2	0	4	43	49	13	7	23	8	51
27. Kirori Mal College	30	15	54	101	200	20	5	13	120	158	8	6	11	17	42
28. Lady Irwin College	15	7	27	54	103	7	2	0	44	53	8	5	27	10	50
29. Lady Shri Ram College	24	12	44	83	163	15	5	3	81	104	10	6	16	27	59
30. Lakshmibai College	23	11	41	80	155	15	4	8	73	100	8	7	33	7	55
31. Maharaja Agrasen College	15	7	27	51	100	5	0	0	59	64	7	4	10	15	36
32. Maharishi Valmiki College of Education	2	1	5	11	19	2	0	1	12	15	0	1	2	1	4
33. Maitreyi College	28	14	51	97	190	11	3	7	92	113	12	4	21	40	77
34. Mata Sunderi College for Women	24	12	44	86	166	13	2	0	82	97	11	10	44	4	69
35. Miranda House	25	12	45	87	169	17	5	7	102	131	7	3	13	15	38
36. Motilal Nehru College	22	11	40	77	150	16	8	3	68	95	9	4	14	28	55
37. Motilal Nehru College (Evening)	11	5	19	39	74	7	1	2	29	39	5	3	9	18	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
38.	P.G.D.A.V. College	22	11	41	76	150	12	4	1	76	93	9	3	19	26	57
39.	P.G.D.A.V. College (Evening)	13	6	24	48	91	5	1	0	48	54	7	6	10	14	37
40.	Rajdhani College	23	11	41	80	155	13	5	5	72	95	6	3	18	33	60
41.	Ramanujan College	16	8	30	58	112	7	1	2	33	43	9	7	28	25	69
42.	Ranjias College	34	17	62	117	230	15	7	28	67	117	19	10	34	50	113
43.	Ram Lal Anand College	12	6	29	59	106	3	0	0	29	32	9	6	29	30	74
44.	School of Open Learning	14	7	25	50	96	0	0	0	33	33	10	3	19	31	63
45.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh College	23	12	44	86	165	14	7	10	57	88	8	4	21	44	77
46.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh College (Eve.)	18	9	33	64	124	5	0	2	44	51	13	9	31	20	73
47.	Shaheed Rajguru College of Applied Sciences for Women	6	3	11	24	44	0	0	6	16	22	6	3	5	8	22
48.	Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies	6	3	11	24	44	4	1	5	25	35	2	2	5	0	9
49.	Satyawati College	19	9	36	70	134	17	5	9	69	100	2	4	11	17	34
50.	Satyawati College (Evening)	15	7	27	52	101	5	0	0	45	50	9	4	15	23	51

51. Shivaji College	24	12	43	85	164	13	5	10	86	114	11	7	12	20	50
52. Shri Ram College of Commerce	17	9	30	64	120	9	4	5	47	65	8	3	15	29	55
53. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee College for Womens'	23	11	42	81	157	6	0	1	72	79	17	11	18	32	78
54. Shyam Lal College	19	9	20	84	132	12	3	2	59	76	7	5	19	25	56
55. Shyam Lal College (Evening)	14	7	25	50	96	6	3	6	37	52	8	4	19	13	44
56. Sri Aurobindo College	19	9	35	67	130	4	1	0	63	68	15	8	35	4	62
57. Sri Aurobindo College (Evening)	14	7	15	56	92	5	1	1	36	43	9	6	14	20	49
58. Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Khalsa College	22	11	40	77	150	12	2	0	92	106	0	0	0	44	44
59. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Khalsa College	13	6	0	64	83	3	0	0	53	56	0	0	0	27	27
60. Sri Guru Gobind Singh College of Commerce	0	0	0	76	76	3	0	0	42	45	0	0	0	31	31
61. Sri Venkateswara College	27	13	49	94	183	19	9	38	74	140	8	4	11	20	43
62. St. Stephen's College*					0					0				0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
63.	Swami Shraddhanand College	25	12	11	125	173	15	1	6	84	106	10	11	5	41	67
64.	University College of Medical Sciences	15	7	27	52	101	9	0	4	28	41	6	7	23	24	60
65.	Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute	2	1	4	9	16	0	0	0	10	10	2	0	4	0	6
66.	Vivekananda College	15	7	27	52	101	4	1	4	48	57	10	6	19	9	44
67.	Zakir Husain Delhi College	30	15	54	101	200	17	3	15	108	143	8	6	14	29	57
68.	Zakir Husain Post Graduate Evening College	11	5	19	39	74	7	1	0	46	54	4	1	3	12	20
TOTAL		1227	596	2153	4497	8473	592	150	316	3911	4969	549	336	1198	1421	3504

* Minority Institutions

Construction of toilets for girl students

†1349. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary, secondary and higher secondary schools in the country where no toilets are there for the girl students, the details thereof;

(b) the time-frame fixed for construction of toilets for girls students in such schools, the number of toilets constructed so far in compliance of target fixed and the number of toilets yet to be constructed, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that in some parts of the country particularly in western Rajasthan, toilets are not being used due to non-availability of water; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes for the availability of water in toilets, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) All Government schools in the country having enrolment of girls have at least one toilet block for girls. All States and Union Territories excluding Jammu and Kashmir have been advised to ensure that all the schools in the respective State, including those under the non-Government sector (private, aided schools etc.) comply with the provision contained in Schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which states that every recognized school should have separate toilets for boys and girls.

(b) Under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative which aimed to provide separate toilet blocks for girls and boys in each school, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in a period of one year from 15.8.2014 to 15.8.2015, thus ensuring that every single Government school now has separate toilets for girls and boys.

Government of India financially supports States and Union Territories (UTs), for creation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in schools across the country including construction of toilets under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes. The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State and Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). Under SSA, 4,99,946 girls toilets have been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sanctioned to States and UTs since inception of the scheme in 2000-01 till September, 2015. Out of this, construction of 4,82,746 girls toilets in elementary schools have been reported by the States and UTs. Under RMSA, 33,334 girls toilets have been approved and constructed in secondary schools.

(c) and (d) Rajasthan has reported problem of availability of water for toilets in some Government schools situated in western Rajasthan due to non-availability of permanent water source within school premises. In such schools alternative arrangements have been made by putting small tanks or buckets in toilets for ensuring water availability.

SSA also assists States and UTs for providing drinking water facilities in elementary schools. This Ministry has sanctioned 2,38,973 drinking water facilities to States and UTs including 23,283 drinking water facilities to the State of Rajasthan. Apart from this, SSA supports convergence with schemes *viz.* National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and other relevant schemes of Central and State Governments, for ensuring availability of drinking water in schools.

Yoga and sports as subject in schools

1350. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to introduce/has already introduced yoga as a compulsory subject;

(b) whether any representations are received from various quarter against this move, if so, the reaction of Government;

(c) whether Government also plans to introduce sports as a graded subject in schools under the New Education Policy (NEP); and

(d) what steps have been taken in this regard and by when is it proposed to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, Yoga is an integral part of Health and Physical Education at all levels of school education. For schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), which has adopted National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) curriculum and syllabi, Health and Physical Education is compulsory for Classes I to X and optional at classes XI and XII.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Government has initiated a multilevel consultative process, involving all stakeholders, such as, educationists, teachers and students across all level, for formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge. One of the themes identified for the New Education Policy, is "Comprehensive Education – Ethics, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, Life Skills" which mentions that "Our students need to have a holistic development which cannot be achieved only through information and instructions and knowledge needs sensitization to values, ethics, appreciating arts, physical education, sports and like skills". The views and suggestions received on various themes identified for the New Education Policy have been forwarded to the Committee constituted for Evolution of the New Education Policy.

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in Jharkhand

1351. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released by the Centre towards the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme for Jharkhand in the last three financial years;

(b) whether the Ministry received complaints regarding financial irregularities and poor quality of food served to children in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in Jharkhand, if so, particulars of action taken against the delinquent officer (s); and

(c) what system is in place in the Ministry to ascertain that the large amount of grants released for the scheme are being utilized for the intended purposes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The amounts released by the Centre towards the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme to Jharkhand in the last three financial years are as under:-

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Grant released
1.	2012-13	25035.45
2.	2013-14	35017.20
3.	2014-15	21508.92
	TOTAL	81561.57

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Reply awaited	-	1	1	1	3	2	2	-	10
4.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	1	1	2	3	2	2	-	11
Overall number of complaints received			1		3		5		2	11

Infrastructure for disabled students

1352.SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students with disabilities enrolled in Government schools across the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to evaluate the provision of infrastructure and resources to support disabled students, if so, details thereof, findings of the study and corrective action taken, if not, reasons thereto;

(c) whether Government schools have infrastructure facilities in schools to support disabled student, if so, details thereof, State-wise, if not, reasons thereto and action Government envisages to undertake to correct the same; and

(d) the measures taken to sensitize and train Government school teachers towards teaching disabled students, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the Unified District Information System on Education (UDISE), 2013-14, 19.81 lakh students with disabilities are enrolled at elementary level in Government schools across the country, while 1.58 lakh children with special needs (CWSN) are enrolled in Government secondary schools. State-wise details are in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) An evaluation study of the implementation of the Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme was conducted by an Evaluation Committee of National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT) in 2013. The study was conducted mainly to find out whether students covered under the IEDSS Scheme are getting the required resource support in terms of trained (general and special) teachers, assistive devices, appropriate teaching materials and learning environment, etc. The findings showed that States had taken steps to provide an enabling environment in schools, in training special

and general teachers, provided aids and appliances to children, appointed special educators, provided relaxation to CWSN in evaluation procedures and had constructed resource rooms. Nearly half of the students (44.5%) expressed the need for special attention from their teachers. Majority of students with disabilities (87.3%) attended classes regularly. The recommendations of the evaluation study have been shared with the States and UT's for corrective action. Review meetings with the States/UT's have also been undertaken.

(c) As per the UDISE, 2013-14, 64.94% Government elementary schools have disabled friendly infrastructure facilities. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (See below). Further comprehensive barrier free guidelines have also been developed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

(d) NCERT has recently developed exemplar material on curricular adaptations, inclusive teaching and how to adopt flexibility in evaluation for children with disabilities in inclusive classrooms. This material, meant for regular Government teachers, covers all disabilities, including, physical, sensory, cognitive and intellectual disabilities. The material comprises of a number of examples that demonstrate how to change the current teaching practices in inclusive classrooms, and support students to become independent learners and actively participate in the learning process. This material in the form of two handbooks has been prepared for all teachers at the primary and upper primary level.

Three regional workshops to train resource teachers on this handbook have already been conducted by NCERT. Based on this, States have begun training resource teachers and primary level teachers. 1.58 lakh mainstream teachers under SSA have already been trained on this exemplar material.

Further, specialized training has also been given to regular teachers. 1491 teachers have been trained on teaching children with low vision, 19415 on teaching the visually impaired children and 26699 teachers on sign language for the hearing impaired. Similarly, 65401 teachers have been trained on teaching children with intellectual and cognitive impairments.

Statement-I

State-wise number of CWSN enrolled in Government schools

Sl. No.	Name of the State	CWSN Enrolled in Government Elementary schools	CWSN Enrolled in Government Secondary schools
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	528	201
2.	Andhra Pradesh	158577	12682
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12215	494
4.	Assam	84441	4152

1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	210410	9217
6.	Chandigarh	4086	1026
7.	Chhattisgarh	79794	4963
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	343	72
9.	Daman and Diu	96	10
10.	Delhi	12834	7705
11.	Goa	567	358
12.	Gujarat	82706	1365
13.	Haryana	4892	5611
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13296	2864
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17802	3004
16.	Jharkhand	69087	2805
17.	Karnataka	93820	7048
18.	Kerala	63536	11794
19.	Lakshadweep	300	50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	66940	13302
21.	Maharashtra	150524	6855
22.	Manipur	5574	330
23.	Meghalaya	5205	59
24.	Mizoram	10757	648
25.	Nagaland	7642	237
26.	Odisha	119488	6264
27.	Puducherry	665	253
28.	Punjab	95916	7070
29.	Rajasthan	91345	5861
30.	Sikkim	1159	86
31.	Tamil Nadu	87849	7218
32.	Telangana	--	6764
33.	Tripura	3713	662
34.	Uttarakhand	248381	1307
35.	Uttar Pradesh	12520	1864
36.	West Bengal	164393	24525
TOTAL		1981401	158726

Statement-II*Progress on Barrier Free Access under SSA*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of Government elementary schools with ramps
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.78
4.	Assam	73.73
5.	Bihar	59.58
6.	Chandigarh	50.89
7.	Chhattisgarh	65.73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.91
9.	Daman and Diu	67.05
10.	Delhi	90.55
11.	Goa	58.17
12.	Gujarat	96.35
13.	Haryana	73.23
14.	Himachal Pradesh	67.88
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.75
16.	Jharkhand	45.41
17.	Karnataka	78.42
18.	Kerala	77.34
19.	Lakshadweep	61.36
20.	Madhya Pradesh	60.57
21.	Maharashtra	92.26
22.	Manipur	10.22
23.	Meghalaya	29.52
24.	Mizoram	57.11
25.	Nagaland	22.55
26.	Odisha	65.93
27.	Puducherry	92.38

1	2	3
28.	Punjab	83.97
29.	Rajasthan	51.36
30.	Sikkim	4.60
31.	Tamil Nadu	76.52
32.	Tripura	51.65
33.	Uttarakhand	58.67
34.	Uttar Pradesh	83.48
35.	West Bengal	57.82
	TOTAL	64.94

Increase in enrolment of girl students

1353.SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been surge in enrollment of girls in primary, secondary and higher secondary education in India in the last year, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons thereto;

(b) whether Government has introduced schemes to create awareness about girls education, if so, details thereof, State-wise and their progress, if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the number of girl dropouts have reduced over the last three years, particularly in the case of girls belonging to SC/ST and OBC communities, if so, details thereof, State-wise, if not, reasons therefor and corrective action Government plans to take?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the enrollments of girls at primary level during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are 6.52 crore and 6.38 crore respectively. Further, the enrolment of girls at secondary level has increased from 1.63 crore in 2012-13 to 1.76 crore in 2013-14 and at higher secondary level the enrolment has increased from 0.93 crore to 1.05 crore during the same period.

(b) The SSA norms provide that up to 0.5% of district outlay may be utilized for community mobilization, advocacy and awareness campaigns, provided that the management cost and community mobilization together does not exceed 4% of the total

outlay. In 2015-16 all States have been specifically directed that the component should include awareness generation amongst community on “*Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*” campaign. Further, awareness on girls education also forms a part of the School Management Committee (SMC) training modules. The State-wise outlay approved under SSA for Community Mobilization and SMC training for 2015-16 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The annual average dropout rate of girls belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) are 5.0% and 6.1% and the same for girls belonging to Scheduled Tribe (ST) are 8.9% and 8.5% respectively at primary level during 2012-13 and 2013-14. The annual average dropout rate of girls belonging to SC and ST at secondary level is 18.32% and 26.96% during 2013-14. At higher secondary level the annual average dropout rate of girls belonging to SC and ST is 1.38% and 2.77% during 2013-14. The data on annual average dropout rate of girls belonging to SC and ST at secondary and higher secondary level during 2012-13 is not available for comparison.

The statement showing the State-wise details on annual average dropout rate of girls including SC, ST and Other Backward Class (OBC) communities during last three years at primary level, secondary level and higher secondary level is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to every child, including girls, of age 6-14 years in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education.

There are two centrally sponsored schemes *viz.* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to assist States in universalization of elementary education and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for universal access to secondary education, which address the issue of enrolment, retention and reducing the dropout.

SSA and RMSA programmes provide a number of incentives to encourage enrolment and retention and to reduce dropout of children including girls in schools. These includes enhancing access to primary, upper primary and secondary schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, girls toilets, girls hostels, drinking water facilities etc., the appointment of additional teachers including women teachers as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and educational administrators. In addition, 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas or residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country

have been sanctioned. The mid-day meal programme is also implemented in elementary schools, to help retain children in schools.

In the newly announced Scheme of the Government of India “*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*”, ₹ 5 crore has been made available for strengthening girls’ education in 100 districts with low Child Sex Ratio at the rate of ₹ 5 lakh per district.

Statement-I

*State-wise approved outlay under Community Mobilization and
SMC Training (2015-16) under SSA*

			(₹ in lakh)
Sl.No.	States/UTs	Community Mobilization	SMC Training
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	5.94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	982.50	674.67
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	118.00	58.27
4.	Assam	703.97	1003.63
5.	Bihar	2165.79	1507.00
6.	Chandigarh	5.10	3.53
7.	Chhattisgarh	997.60	846.56
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.26	4.90
9.	Daman and Diu	2.70	3.55
10.	Delhi	58.85	50.26
11.	Goa	8.30	16.96
12.	Gujarat	868.05	590.65
13.	Haryana	408.78	262.10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	164.88	275.51
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	279.53	418.91
16.	Jharkhand	622.23	723.13

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Community Mobilization	SMC Training
17.	Karnataka	466.90	531.85
18.	Kerala	205.96	84.02
19.	Lakshadweep	0.65	0.90
20.	Madhya Pradesh	681.00	1370.77
21.	Maharashtra	727.67	1194.21
22.	Manipur	124.06	58.99
23.	Meghalaya	53.00	139.89
24.	Mizoram	30.00	40.81
25.	Nagaland	26.05	41.37
26.	Odisha	1149.16	1133.52
27.	Puducherry	3.00	8.78
28.	Punjab	427.50	350.89
29.	Rajasthan	498.36	676.93
30.	Sikkim	10.00	13.81
31.	Tamil Nadu	909.87	668.39
32.	Telangana	734.91	353.80
33.	Tripura	110.00	77.63
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3036.27	2829.71
35.	Uttarakhand	214.00	308.21
36.	West Bengal	1009.00	0.00
TOTAL		17814.89	16330.04

Statement-II*The State-wise details on annual average dropout rates of girls at primary, secondary and higher secondary level.*

States/UTs	Primary Level			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2013-14
	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0.15	0.51	5.55	5.98	10.15	12.2		
Andhra Pradesh	5.62	5.56	3.05	13.25	13.37	-	10.85		
Arunachal Pradesh	14.22	17.97	14.44	11.77	12.75	2.14	15.49		
Assam	10.93	8.00	5.46	27.79	32.10	4.5	6.83		
Bihar	4.18	13.89	-	31.28	26.05	-	-		
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	10.09	8.49		
Chhattisgarh	4.72	3.00	4.05	14.89	22.72	-	2.13		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.70	-	0.47	22.00	26.83	4.81	5.33		
Daman and Diu	2.42	1.58	-	12.25	20.33	-	4.89		
Delhi	-	-	-	4.21	6.64	9.6	11.45		
Goa	-	-	0.26	6.26	7.19	5.8	8.38		
Gujarat	3.04	-	1.35	12.95	19.81	0.3	6.18		
Haryana	0.15	-	1.06	9.93	13.27	-	3.16		
Himachal Pradesh	1.07	0.04	0.39	8.40	8.83	7.64	5.54		
Jammu and Kashmir	11.47	8.38	5.75	17.96	16.14	9.36	6.2		
Jharkhand	12.23	6.89	7.05	19.20	23.32	-	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	1.91	2.86	2.51	39.07	26.57	11.26	-
Kerala	0.13	-	-	6.38	11.40	-	5.9
Lakshadweep	1.04	-	2.71	9.17	7.65	10.65	2.59
Madhya Pradesh	7.54	6.46	6.49	16.39	27.91	-	2.83
Maharashtra	1.88	0.86	1.06	15.72	13.78	3.94	3.89
Manipur	12.34	8.22	9.48	11.35	15.28	10.06	3.08
Meghalaya	14.01	13.02	8.96	25.02	23.99	-	-
Mizoram	5.51	10.48	23.93	20.65	17.37	-	-
Nagaland	5.63	5.67	7.03	26.33	36.08	17.87	12.96
Odisha	5.44	5.21	3.49	49.62	49.57	-	-
Puducherry	-	0.18	0.43	11.72	10.02	3.87	9.28
Punjab	1.65	1.50	1.98	10.30	8.71	6.53	3.2
Rajasthan	7.09	5.71	8.85	14.49	20.06	-	-
Sikkim	2.92	0.52	2.31	8.64	12.14	4.92	11.92
Tamil Nadu	0.87	0.32	4.10	5.86	7.99	2.33	4.35
Telangana	N.A.**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16.86	N.A.	13.2
Tripura	6.16	0.28	2.11	26.99	25.70	9.49	9.06
Uttar Pradesh	11.39	6.31	10.03	-	7.35	-	-
Uttarakhand	4.36	3.55	1.18	10.45	7.44	1.85	-
West Bengal	5.80	5.95	5.71	19.41	19.77	8.49	7.76

Note : Annual Average Dropout rate at secondary and Senior Secondary level during 2011-12 is not available in UDISE.

** Data not Available.

Promotion of Sanskrit language

1354. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any special plan to promote any language, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has set up a panel to deliberate on issues related to Sanskrit as part of its attempt to promote the language, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) This Ministry is promoting all Indian languages through the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore including Scheduled, Non-Scheduled, Minor, Tribal languages including mother tongues, as per the Constitutional provisions.

(b) This Ministry has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Gopalaswami, Chancellor, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati to assess and review the present schemes for the development of Sanskrit and Veda Vidya.

Insufficient publicity of quality education in Madarsas

1355. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefits of Scheme to Provide Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) scheme are not able to reach a number of Madarsas due to insufficient publicity of the scheme, if so, details thereof;

(b) the details of steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the total number of Madarsas recognized throughout the country, State-wise, till 2015; and

(d) the details of Madarsas financed under SPQEM, State-wise, till 2015?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Scheme for Providing Quality Education to Madarsas (SPQEM) is being implemented all over the country through the State/UT Governments. However, since the process of modernization of traditional Madarsas and Maktab is voluntary, it is upto the individual Madarsa/Maktab having been in existence for at least three years and registered under the Central or State Government Acts or Madarsa Board or with the Waqf Boards or the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), to send its proposal to the State Government to avail the benefits of the Scheme.

A National Workshop was held on 09.10.2015 to create awareness amongst all Stakeholders on the norms of the SPQEM and all States/UTs have been sensitized on the manner of sending the proposals, so that the Scheme can be run effectively throughout the country and maximum benefits can reach the madarsas.

(c) The Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) captures the number of recognised madarasas who opt to give formal education as per the State's curriculum. These madarasas get free text books, teacher training grant and school grant under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and are also eligible for Mid Day Meal Scheme. Details showing status of such recognized Madarasas as per U-DISE 2013-14 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Details showing grant-in-aid released and number of Madarasas benefited under the SPQEM Scheme during the last five years till 6.12.2015 are given in the statement-II.

Statement-I

Details showing status of recognized Madarasas as per U-DISE 2013-14

Sl.No.	States/UTs	As per U-DISE 2013-14
		Number of Recognised Madarasas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Bihar	1122
3.	Chhattisgarh	160
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1
6.	Jharkhand	24
7.	Karnataka	2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1672
9.	Maharashtra	54
10.	Manipur	7
11.	Odisha	3
12.	Punjab	1
13.	Rajasthan	2217
14.	Tripura	180
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2906
16.	Uttarakhand	52
17.	West Bengal	561
	TOTAL	8971

Statement-II

Details showing grant-in-aid released and number of Madaras benefited under the SPQEM Scheme during the last five years till 6.12.2015

Sl.	Name of	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
No	State / UT	Amount	No. of Madarsas	Amount	No. of Madarsas	Amount	No. of Madarsas	Amount	No. of Madarsas	Amount	No. of Madarsas	Amount	No. of Madarsas	Amount	No. of Madarsas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	260	40	-	-	-	-	40	48.96	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	1039	486	459.5	486	139	349.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	55.54	-	-	80	19.79	1127	1543.36
4.	Chandigarh	0.36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	811.7	439	229.7	255	253	721.79	308	529.33	-	-	27	54.27
6.	Haryana	-	-	37.5	6	-	-	-	-	7	18.36	-	-	-	-
7.	J&K	-	-	347.9	372	538.6	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Jharkhand	497.2	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Karnataka	-	-	490.2	160	210.6	48	-	-	-	-	45	81.41	-	-
10.	Kerala	-	-	1490	724	-	-	547	776.88	1462	7117.9	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11.	Madhya Pradesh	561.4	329	1343	764	1086	1028	1920	2104.4	1743	1912.02	1817	1322.67	115	147.81
12.	Maharashtra	-	-	36.59	11	147.5	34	46	168.44	98	210.7	-	-	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	-	-	547.5	220	71.95	21	220	392.66	209	335.21	-	-	-	-
14.	Tripura	374.2	129	-	-	-	-	129	199.41	129	288.72	129	145.36	-	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3190	1356	3555	1758	11173	4539	6294	12987	10704	7351.5	9217	8585.79	6062	5246.21
16.	Uttarakhand	-	-	188.9	65	34.62	9	100	493.44	159	460.71	194	324.27	194	324.24
17.	Uttar Pradesh (NIOS)	-	-	-	-	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	172	303.61	49	94.06
TOTAL		4624	1979	10147	5045	13953	6792	9728	18249	14859	18273	11654	10783	7574	7449.54

Maulana Azad Urdu University in Kurnool or Kadapa

1356. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up Maulana Azad Urdu University in Kurnool or Kadapa District in Andhra Pradesh after the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Reduced funding of National Institute of Technology

†1357. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating any plan for reducing funding of National Institute of Technology (NITs);

(b) whether there will be extra economic pressure on poor students owing to increase in fee structure; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to increase the fee for students of other institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The fee structure of National Institute of Technology (NITs) has not been enhanced.

(c) Ministry of Human Resource Development funded institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) etc. are autonomous institutions. The decision to increase fees is taken by their respective Council and/or Board of Governors. Ministry of Human Resource Development does not intervene in their decision making in this regard.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Free education in unaided primary schools

1358. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many students get free education in unaided primary schools in the country;

(b) how many of them are girls, SCs and STs, corresponding numbers for previous two years;

(c) whether any of the unaided institutions refused to admit students from these sections, how many students were affected by this stand of private managements; and

(d) whether Government ensured admission to them in other institutions and if so, to how many of them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood in private unaided and specified category schools in Class-I (or pre-school as the case may be) to the extent of atleast 25% of the strength of that class and providing them free and compulsory elementary education including at primary level.

As per school based data provided on various educational indicators under Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2014-15 (Provisional) 14.22 lakh students benefited from the reservation earmarked for the children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in private unaided schools, under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act till September, 2014. However, disaggregated data on admission of girls, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled tribes (STs) is not being centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Newspaper reports on this have appeared. However, refusal to admit children under 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 by private unaided schools has so far not been reported by any States/UT.

Net Enrolment at secondary and higher secondary level after RTE Act

1359. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children admitted to schools after implementation of the Right to Education Act (RTE), *vis-a-vis* prior to its implementation, State-wise, district-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Secondary and Higher Secondary level is decreasing constantly; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the statistics of Net Enrolment Ratio in the country at Secondary and Higher Secondary level in last five years, State-wise, district-wise, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into force on 1st April, 2010. As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), the enrolments at elementary level during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are 18.79 crore, 19.30 crore, 19.90 crore, 19.97 crore and 19.89 crore respectively. The Statement showing the State-wise enrolment of children at elementary level during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See below*). The district-wise data on enrolment in all the 662 districts for the last five years are available at www.dise.in.

(b) No, Sir. As per the U-DISE 2014-15, the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at secondary level was 41.93%, 45.63% and 48.46% during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. Further, the NER at higher secondary level was 23.79%, 30.43% and 32.68% during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. Data prior to this is not available, as data on NER were collected only from 2012-13.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The State-wise details on enrolment of children at elementary level during the last five years as per U-DISE.

State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56565	53353	53332	52397	51703
Andhra Pradesh	10851248	11272063	11251101	11097614	11089215
Arunachal Pradesh	334449	332065	341311	333415	325047
Assam	5162100	5822163	5760967	5704044	5806184
Bihar	19007493	19974702	20852093	19292951	21238957
Chandigarh	142345	149002	156869	158892	161185

State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Chhattisgarh	4515735	4637444	4742902	4752539	4589564
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52290	59064	59994	58067	58793
Daman and Diu	26435	26143	26459	26758	28161
Delhi	2666589	2710483	2818457	2870582	2944191
Goa	178667	181923	186005	197221	198084
Gujarat	7814391	8147024	8376967	9220204	9229471
Haryana	3336753	3475846	3724481	3924337	3956723
Himachal Pradesh	1036117	1035627	1005942	984898	969095
Jammu and Kashmir	1973294	1998138	1908230	1859101	1841178
Jharkhand	6523933	6840744	6660259	6618450	6625023
Karnataka	7636745	7670492	8424857	8396731	8323556
Kerala	3355998	3438905	3819863	4091835	4101946
Lakshadweep	10557	10285	10165	9747	8289
Madhya Pradesh	15484989	15493689	15317828	15065533	14594089
Maharashtra	15854058	16081769	16185891	16226543	16158791
Manipur	470287	503682	508064	540035	549897
Meghalaya	606327	660129	705616	712715	738124
Mizoram	246609	235327	258653	254713	217963
Nagaland	401411	411383	414405	417791	411695
Odisha	5989512	6556425	6520130	6422415	6388057
Puducherry	183994	182627	180992	178307	174122
Punjab	2908324	3964427	3989063	4043626	4011520
Rajasthan	12175129	12003827	12397172	12541518	12290252

State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Sikkim	124102	126542	125618	125330	120101
Tamil Nadu	9924561	9797264	9776252	9678476	9396441
Tripura	663819	610098	603580	606030	590230
Uttar Pradesh	31537647	32019087	35404745	37098290	36726500
Uttarakhand	1579729	1638492	1658918	1668463	1704890
West Bengal	15040794	14931765	14827957	14480781	13280622
All States	187872996	193051999	199055138	199710349	198899659

Time-frame for Special Research Projects of ICHR

1360. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Special Research Project of Indian Council of Historical Research in hand at present along with the year of their start and expenditure made so far;

(b) whether it is true that certain book projects are decades old and not likely to be completed in near future and if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure thereon so far; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for completion of work on these Special Research Projects within a definite time-frame in order to contain bleeding of exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Indian Council of Historical Research has indicated that there are at present six Special Research Projects in hand. The details of the Special Research Projects indicating the year of commencement and the expenditure made so far are given in the Statement- I (*See below*).

(b) There are two Book Projects in the ICHR which are decades old. The details, along with the expenditure incurred, are given in the Statement- II (*See below*).

(c) ICHR has set up timelines for completion of all Special Projects undertaken. Details are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Following six Special Research Projects are in hand at present with the ICHR:

Sl. No.	Title of the Project	Year of start	Expenditure made so far
1.	Dictionary of Martyrs: India's Freedom Struggle (1857-1947)	2009	₹ 1,58,81,031/-
2.	Documents on Economic History during the British Rule in Northern and Western India in the late Nineteenth Century: Quality of Life.	2012	₹ 17.12 lakh
3.	Translation of Dutch Sources, 1617-30	2012.	₹ 3.22 lakh
4.	Towards Freedom: Documents on the Movement for Independence in India	1973	₹ 2,45,68,000/-
5.	Dictionary of Social Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/South Asian Inscriptions	1990	₹ 42.6 lakh
6.	Survey, Collection and Documentation of Archival Sources of North East India	2012	₹ 14.84 lakh

Statement-II

The status of decade old Book Projects

- I. Towards Freedom: Documents on the Movement for Independence in India (sanctioned in the year 1973). Volume-wise details of the same are as under:

Volumes (Year)	Part (s)	Published in
1937	Single Volume	1985
1938	Parts 1, 2 & 3	1999
1939	Parts 1 & 2	Both published in 2008
1940	Parts 1 & 2	Published in 2009 and 2010 respectively
1941	Parts 1 & 2	Part 1 published in 2010. Expert's opinions are awaited on the manuscript <i>w.r.t.</i> part 2.

Volumes (Year)	Part (s)	Published in
1942	Part 1 & 2	Part 1 sent to the Press. Compilation and editing work of Part 2 is in progress
1943-44	Parts 1, 2 & 3	1997
1945	Single Volume	2008
1946	Parts 1 & 2	Published in 2007 and 2009 respectively
1947	Parts 1, 2 & 3	Part 1 & 2 published in 2013 and 2015 respectively. Part 3 in press

Expenditure incurred till date on the project is Rs. 245.68 lakh

II. Dictionary of Social Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/South Asian Inscriptions (sanctioned in the year 1990). Details are as under:

- (a) One Volume titled Dictionary of Social Economic and Administrative Terms in South Indian Inscriptions has been published by ICHR in 2012 covering alphabet terms of A to D. The subsequent volumes are under preparation.
- (b) The work of compilation and editing for all the volumes relating to Dictionary of Social Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/South Asian Inscriptions of the North Indian Inscriptions is in progress.
- (c) The work of compilation and editing of all volumes of the project relating to Persian and Arabic inscriptions is in progress.

Expenditure incurred so far on this Project is ₹ 42.06 lakh.

Statement-III

Timelines for completion of all Special Projects

Title of the Project	Timelines/Status
(1) Dictionary of Martyrs: India's Freedom Struggle (1857-1947)	By end of December 2015
(2) Documents on Economic History during the British Rule in Northern and Western India in the Late Nineteenth Century: Quality of life:	The Project is scheduled to be completed in the year 2017-2018
(3) Translation of Dutch Sources, 1617-30:	As per its time schedule this project will be completed in the year 2017-2018

Title of the Project	Timelines/Status
(4) Towards Freedom: Documents on the Movement for Independence in India:	Project declared completed. However, printing is under process
(5) Dictionary of Social Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/South Asian Inscriptions:	
South Indian Inscriptions next volume (E to K alphabet terms)	End of June 2016
Remaining Volumes of South Indian Inscriptions	End of December 2018
North Indian Inscriptions- Alphabetical Glossary	End of December 2016
First Fascicule of main work	End of June 2017
Entire work	End of December 2020
Persian and Arabic Inscriptions	End of May 2018
(6) Survey, Collection and Documentation of Archival Sources of North East India:	As per the present schedule, this project would be completed in February 2016

Cell for reservations in posts and services

1361. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) had issued a circular in the year 2013 directing all Departments/offices under the control of the Union Government to appoint a Liaison Officer and set up Cell in each Ministry/Department for enforcement of orders of reservations in posts and services; and

(b) whether it is a fact that such an arrangement does not exist in universities/institutes/subordinate offices under the administrative control of the Ministry, if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Students of KVs and JNVs in Uttarakhand

1362. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students studying in Kendriya and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country as on date particularly in Uttarakhand, State-wise;

(b) the monitoring system put in place for maintaining high standards of education in JNVs;

(c) whether Government has evaluated the performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas and JNVs in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the financial assistance provided to poor but otherwise meritorious students of these schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The State/UT-wise details of number of students studying in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are given in the Statement (*See below*). The number of students in KVs and JNVs of the Uttarakhand State are 40335 and 5322 respectively.

(b) For the monitoring of the Vidyalaya activities, there is a Vidyalaya Advisory Committee and a Vidyalaya Management Committee for each JNV. The District Magistrate of the concerned district is the Chairman of these Committees. The Regional Offices of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) also monitor the standards maintained by the Vidyalayas under their jurisdiction.

(c) A review of the functioning of the KVs had been undertaken in the year 2002 by the J.C. Pant Committee and again in the year 2009 by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore. The report submitted by the IIM in the year 2010, was considered in the 93rd meeting of the Board of Governors of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). Most of the recommendations on Academic Reforms, Admission Policy, Personnel Policy, Teachers Training, Promotion of Indian Culture, Library Policy, Physical Infrastructure, Vocational Education, Implementation of ICT, School Management, Safety and Welfare Measures were accepted.

The functioning of JNVs had been studied in the past by IIM, Ahmedabad, IIM, Lucknow and by an expert committee headed by Shri. Y.N. Chaturvedi. These studies covered the organizational aspects like admissions, performance of the students, pace

setting role and other miscellaneous management issues of the JNVs. The recommendations made by these committees were taken into consideration from time to time in laying down mechanisms for the fulfilment of the objectives for setting up the JNVs. Apart from this, functioning is also reviewed on a continuous basis by its executive committee and the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development.

Improvement of the functioning of the KVs and JNVs is a continuous process. Best efforts are made to ensure good infrastructure for the schools and food and clothing etc. for JNV students. On account of these composite factors, the students of the KVs and JNVs have consistently been performing well over the years.

(d) In the KVs, deserving students whose parent/guardians are not in a position to pay the prescribed tuition fees are granted exemption from payment of such fees to the extent indicated in Article 123 of the Education Code of KVS.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme envisages provision of good quality modern education to the talented children predominantly from rural areas. JNVs are residential schools and all facilities such as boarding and lodging, text books, uniform and stationery are provided to the students free of cost.

Statement

State-wise details of students studying in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

Sl.No.	Name of State	Kendriya Vidyalayas	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	3003	543
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28212	6655
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7399	4154
4.	Assam	48373	11032
5.	Bihar	44097	15717
6.	Chandigarh	8347	489
7.	Chhattisgarh	26960	7487
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	980	389

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	408	558
10.	Delhi	105576	956
11.	Goa	4779	746
12.	Gujarat	37236	9513
13.	Haryana	28973	9272
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13620	5134
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27874	5841
16.	Jharkhand	27236	10235
17.	Karnataka	52974	13033
18.	Kerala	52281	6732
19.	Lakshdweep	281	117
20.	Madhya Pradesh	95762	23963
21.	Maharashtra	72821	14044
22.	Manipur	4819	4350
23.	Meghalaya	4909	2895
24.	Mizoram	1713	1165
25.	Nagaland	1869	2014
26.	Odisha	47328	12412
27.	Pondichery	3739	1324
28.	Punjab	45525	9078
29.	Rajasthan	62789	16450
30.	Sikkim	929	1580
31.	Tamil Nadu	51230	0
32.	Telangana	33460	4223
33.	Tripura	5792	1794
34.	Uttar Pradesh	151110	30330
35.	Uttarakhand	40335	5322
36.	West Bengal	65327	5086
TOTAL		1208066	244633

Autonomy to higher institutes

†1363. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to give autonomy to the institutes of higher education and universities;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Universities and Institutions empowered to grant degrees by Act of Parliament and State Legislatures are governed by their Acts, Statutes and Ordinances in academic, administrative and financial matters, subject to compliance with the norms and standards laid down by the regulatory bodies and guidelines for the use of public funds, and are therefore already autonomous in their day-to-day functioning.

Global standards for educational institutes

†1364. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is making some efforts to bring higher education institutes and universities at par of the standards of world criteria;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Many of the premier institutes of learning in the country are already maintaining world class academic standards. Further, to promote objective assessment of performance annually, Government has launched the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) in September 2015. Government has initiated programmes for improving the quality of education such as Global Initiative of Academic Network (GIAN), National Digital Library (NDL), SWAYAM—the platform for interactive e-learning, modernising the teaching/learning methods through the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

New Indian Institute of Science Education and Research

1365. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have announced setting up of new Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of States where the new IISERs are proposed to be set up; and
- (c) the details of progress made in establishing the new IISERs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have decided to establish two new Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) in the States of Nagaland and Odisha. The State Governments of Nagaland and Odisha have identified land for construction of the respective permanent campuses for the two IISERs. The new institutes are expected to start functioning from temporary / transit campuses from the academic year 2016-17.

People employed in MSME sector

1366. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any information on the number of people employed in the MSME sector in India, if so, the State-wise details for the last five years thereof; and
- (b) whether any information about level of wages, social security and job safety of the workers employed in the MSME sector in India is available with Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Government monitors the employment in the MSME sector in the country by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, as well as data extracted from Economic Census, 2005 (EC, 2005) conducted by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade,

legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), the total employment in the MSME sector is 805.24 lakh. The State-wise details of the employment in the MSME Sector are given in the Statement (*See below*) .

(b) Information about level of wages, social security, and job safety of the workers employed in the MSME sector is not centrally maintained.

Statement

State-wise distribution of employment in MSME sector

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Employment (in Lakh)			
		Registered Sector	Unregistered Sector*	EC, 2005#	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.90	2.17	2.68	5.75
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.65	2.27	1.76	4.68
3.	Punjab	4.16	14.16	8.48	26.79
4.	Chandigarh	0.12	0.58	0.53	1.23
5.	Uttarakhand	0.80	3.62	2.54	6.96
6.	Haryana	3.82	8.41	6.61	18.84
7.	Delhi	0.58	5.94	13.29	19.81
8.	Rajasthan	3.42	15.00	12.37	30.79
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7.55	51.76	33.06	92.36
10.	Bihar	1.48	15.97	10.81	28.26
11.	Sikkim	0.01	0.56	0.22	0.79
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.82	0.31	1.19
13.	Nagaland	0.16	1.00	0.54	1.71
14.	Manipur	0.20	1.38	0.78	2.36
15.	Mizoram	0.26	0.30	0.25	0.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	TRipura	0.23	0.53	0.99	1.75
17.	Meghalaya	0.13	1.04	0.75	1.92
18.	Assam	2.11	4.48	7.66	14.25
19.	West Bengal	3.60	54.93	27.24	85.78
20.	Jharkhand	0.75	8.24	3.92	12.91
21.	Odisha	1.73	21.94	9.57	33.24
22.	Chhattisgarh	0.75	4.68	4.09	9.52
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2.98	17.32	13.36	33.66
24.	Gujarat	12.45	21.97	13.31	47.73
25.	Daman and Diu	0.26	0.03	0.09	0.37
26.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.26	0.07	0.07	0.41
27.	Maharashtra	10.89	24.72	34.43	70.04
28.	Andhra Pradesh	3.83	35.15	31.71	70.69
29.	Karnataka	7.89	22.58	16.24	46.72
30.	Goa	0.33	0.87	0.68	1.88
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.06
32.	Kerala	6.21	26.98	16.42	49.62
33.	Tamil Nadu	14.26	38.89	27.82	80.98
34.	Puducherry	0.21	0.25	0.55	1.01
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06	0.18	0.15	0.38
ALL INDIA		93.09	408.84	303.31	805.24

* Excludes activities under wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage)

For activities under wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), which were excluded from coverage of All India Census of MSM

Targets under SFURTI clusters

1367. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of setting up the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) clusters in the Eleventh Plan, and how many of them have actually been established, vocation and location-wise details;

(b) whether there has been under achievement *vis-a-vis* the target, if so, reason for under performance;

(c) what was the original target for Twelfth Plan and whether it has been drastically reduced, if so, reasons for reduction of target; and

(d) how many Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) clusters have been established so far during Twelfth Plan, the details vocation and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) was launched in October 2005 for a period of five years with an approved outlay of ₹ 97.25 crore for developing 100 clusters of khadi, village industries and coir. Funds to the tune of ₹ 82.09 crore (₹ 62.94 crore to KVIC and ₹ 19.15 crore to Coir Board) was realised during the period 2005-06 to 2010-11 for implementation of SFURTI. 105 clusters (29 khadi, 50 VI and 26 coir) were approved and currently 101 (Khadi, Village Industry and Coir) clusters are functional. The details of clusters vocation and location-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hon'ble Finance Minister in Union Budget for 2013-14, announced setting up of 800 clusters of Khadi, Village Industries and Coir during Twelfth Plan with an outlay of ₹ 850.00 crore to cover around 4 lakh artisans. Assistance from Multilateral Funding Agencies is also being explored to carry out the mandate. The Ministry of MSME under Phase-I has approval to set up 71 clusters (including coir) with coverage of 44500 artisans (approx.) with an outlay of ₹149.44 crore.

Duration of the Revamped SFURTI is for 3 years and the fund earmarked and target for Mini, Major and Heritage clusters are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Cluster	Funds per Cluster	Total Fund
1.	Heritage	2	8.00	16.00
2.	Major	10	3.00	30.00
3.	Mini	59	1.50	88.50
	Total	71		134.50

Additional ₹ 14.94 Crore earmarked for Administrative, Thematic and M&E expenses making the total required allocation ₹149.44 Crore.

Phase-II will be taken up after the funding from Multilateral Funding Agencies is tied up.

(d) As of now, 56 Clusters (24-Khadi and 32-Coir) clusters have been assigned in-principle-approval by the SSC and the State-wise and vocation wise list is given in the Statement-II & III (See below). Out of which, 14 Clusters (9- Khadi and VI and 5-Coir) clusters have been assigned final approval on 10.08.2015 with a sanction of ₹ 22.44 crore of assistance under SFURTI as per list enclosed as Statement-IV & V.

Statement-I

SFURTI clusters implemented during Eleventh plan

Sl. No.	State	Place	Name of Cluster/Vocation
(A) Khadi Clusters			
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Bandipora Woollen Khadi Cluster
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Gudura Woollen Khadi Cluster
3.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra Cotton Khadi Cluster
4.	Punjab	Amritsar	Amritsar Woollen Khadi Cluster
5.	Rajasthan	Bassi	Bassi Khadi Cluster
6.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jhalawar Khadi Cluster
7.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Haldwani Khadi Cluster
8.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Vadhwan Polyester Cluster
9.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Swami Ramanand Tirth Khadi Cluster
10.	Karnataka	Hubli	Belur Khadi Cluster

Sl. No.	State	Place	Name of Cluster/Vocation
11.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hebbally Cotton Khadi Cluster
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Srikakulam Cotton Khadi Cluster
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Metpally	Sircilla Khadi Cluster
14.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi	Karaikudi Khadi Cluster
15.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Sulur Khadi Cluster
16.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Coimbatore Khadi Cluster
17.	Puducherry	Pondicherry Distt.	Pondicherry Khadi Cluster
18.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Thalappilly Cotton Khadi Cluster
19.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram Khadi Cluster
20.	Bihar	Gaya	Nawadah Khadi Cluster
21.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Palamu Khadi Cluster
22.	West Bengal	Murshidabad and Birbhum	Behrampur (Jangipur) Cotton Khadi Cluster
23.	West Bengal	Malda	Malda Khadi Cluster
24.	Assam	Nalbari	Mukalmua Silk Khadi Cluster
25.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur Khadi Cluster
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur Cotton Khadi Cluster
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Tikarmafi Woollen and Cotton Khadi Cluster
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli Khadi Cluster
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Attaria Khadi Cluster

(B) Village Industries Clusters**Village Industries**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	DevaraKonda	DevaraKonada Jewels Cluster
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananatapur	HindpurAgarbatti Cluster
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittor, Wood Carving Craft Cluster

Sl. No.	State	Place	Name of Cluster/Vocation
4.	Assam	Barpeta	Barpeta Cane and Bamboo Crafts Cluster
5.	Assam	Dhubri	Lakhimani Cane and Bamboo Cluster
6.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Bee Keeping Cluster
7.	Bihar	GopalGanj	Mehsi River Shell Button
8.	Haryana	Karnal	Handmade paper
9.	Haryana	Hissar	Wooden beads Cluster
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	Una Plant Fiber Cluster
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	Baramulla Ajas Manda Gabba Embroidery Cluster
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ladakh	Seabuck Throne Cluster
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Jammu Bee-Keeping cluster
14.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Food Processing Cluster
15.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Gadehiroli Pottery Cluster
16.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Amaravathi Wartha Bee Keeping Cluster
17.	Odisha	Korapat	Umri Leather Cluster
18.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	Luburising Palm Gur Cluster
19.	Rajasthan	Dausa	Dausa Pottery Cluster
20.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Nachyarkoil brass Metal Production Cluster
21.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Siddha and Ayurveda Cluster
22.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	Bee keeping Cluster
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Horns and Bone Products
24.	Uttar Pradesh-Pratapgarh	Sultanpur	Amla Processing
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Kannauj Agarbatghi Cluster
26.	Tripura	Tirupa west	Gandhigram Crafts Processing Cluster
27.	Tripura	Agartala	Bee Keeping Cluster

Sl. No.	State	Place	Name of Cluster/Vocation
28.	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Bee Keeping Cluster
29.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Cane and Bamboo Cluster
30.	Chhattis-garh	Raipur	Ektal Bell Metal Cluster
31.	Jharkhand	Singhbum	Singhbum Bee Keeping Cluster
32.	Kerala	Wayanad	Kalpetta Bamboo Craft Cluster
33.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Bee Keeping Industry and Honey Processing
34.	Punjab	Patiala	Phulkari Cluster Development of Traditional Bamboo and Handicrafts
35.	Punjab	Punjabi	Punjabi DesiJuti Cluster
36.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	Wooden handicraft Cluster
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Balaghat Bamboo Crafts Cluster
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Lac Cluster
39.	Gujarat	Valsad	Neera Cluster
40.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Ziro Traditional Dress Making Cluster
41.	Mizoram	Aizwal	Cane and Bamboo Clusters
42.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	Bamboo and Handicrafts
43.	Manipur	Thoubal	Carpentry Cluster
44.	Manipur	Chandel	Parallel Cane and Bamboo Cluster
45.	Nagaland	Montown	Montown Cluster
46.	Sikkim	South Sikkim	Bee Keeping Cluster
47.	Karnataka	Coorg	Bee Keeping Cluster

(C) Coir Clusters

The main activity in Coir Clusters is fibre extraction, spinning and product manufacturing.

Coir Clusters

1.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Chirayinkeezhu-Defibering
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Sl. No.	State	Place	Name of Cluster/Vocation
2.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Beypore-Dyeing, bleaching and shearing
3.	Kerala	Kollam	Mangad- Spinning
4.	Kerala	Kottayam	Vembanadu- Spinning
5.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Salem- Coir Geo Textiles
6.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	Sigampuneri Coir Cluster
7.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Periyakulam Coir Cluster
8.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Pattukottai Coir Cluster
9.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Cuddalore Coir Cluster
10.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Vellore Coir Cluster
11.	Karnataka	Hassan	Hasan Coir Cluster
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Channapattanam Coir Cluster
13.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Gubbi Coir Cluster
14.	Karnataka	Hassan	Arsikere Coir Cluster
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Godawari	Coir Cluster
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Srikakulam Coir Cluster
17.	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	Alanahat Coir Cluster
18.	Odisha	Puri	Sakhigoal Coir Cluster
19.	Goa	North Goa	Morgim Coir Cluster
20.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Androth Coir Cluster
21.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry Coir Cluster
22.	Assam	Guwahati	Manas Coir Cluster
23.	West Bengal	Paraganas	Dhanchetbria Coir Cluster
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	Ranghat	Rangat-Middle Andaman Coir Cluster
25.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Coir Cluster

Statement-II

Details of the 24 Khadi and village industry clusters which got in-principle approval and diagnostic study conducted

Sl. No.	State	Name of District	Name of Cluster
1.	Karnataka	Davangere	Harihara Khadi
2.		Belgaum	Hudli Khadi
3.		Chikballapur	Khadi
4.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	Kangayam Khadi
5.		Salem	Steel and Wooden Furniture
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Hand Knotted Carpet Cluster
7.		Bagpat	Rana Cotton Khadi and Woolen Cluster
8.		Sitapur	ZariZardozi Cluster
9.		Deoria	Crochet (Croshia) Cluster, Deoria
10.	Chhattisgarh	Azamgarh	Pottery Cluster
11.		Lakhimpurkheri	Kotwara ZariDardozi Cluster
12.		Bastar	Bastar Handicrafts
13.		Raipur	Dry Flower Handicraft
14.	Gujarat	Surat	Blacksmithy and Agriculture Tools Products cluster
15.	Manipur	Imphal East	Ningomthong Reed Cluster
16.	Kerala	Thrissur	Medicinal Plant based products cluster
17.		Cannanore	Multi Product Khadi Cluster
18.	Tripura	West Tripura	Bamboo Mat based utility product cluster
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Srinagar Multi-Craft Cluster
20.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	SanthalPragana Silk Cluster
21.		Bishnupur	Bamboo Utility Cluster
22.	West Bengal	Koderma	Agarbatti Cluster
23.		Murshidabad	ChakIslampur Khadi Cluster
24.	Telangana	Chittoor	Shree KalahastiKalaamkaari

Statement-III*SFURTI Clusters Implemented During Twelfth Plan**Details of The 32 Coir Clusters which Got In-Principle Approval
and Diagnostic Study Conducted*

Sl. No.	State	Name of District	Name of Cluster Products/Vocation
1.	Kerala	Kannur	Kannur
2.		Alappuzha	Haripad
3.		Thrissur	Kodungallur
4.		Kanyakumari	Ethamozhy, Kanyakumari
5.		Coimbatore	Pollachi, Coimbatore
6.		Dindigul	Dindigul
7.		Pudukkottai	Aranthangi, Pudukkottai
8.		Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri
9.		Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri
10.		Tiruppur	Palladam Growbag
11.		Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam
13.		West Godavari	West Godavari
14.		Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram
15.		Chittoor	Chittoor
16.	West Bengal	Howrah	Shyampur Coir Cluster, Howrah
17.	Assam	Nagaon	Kaliabor Coir Cluster
18.	Tripura	West Tripura	Agartala Coir Cluster
19.		West Tripura	Teliamura Coir Cluster
20.	Tripura (W)	North Tripura	Dharmanagar Coir Cluster
21.	Karnataka	Chikkabalarpur	Attur Coir Cluster
22.		Tumkur	Tumkur Coir Cluster
23.		Chitradurga	Hiriyur Coir Cluster

Sl. No.	State	Name of District	Name of Cluster Products/Vocation
24.		Uduppi	Coondapur Coir Cluster
25.		North Kanara	Kumta Coir Cluster
26.		Mysore	Mysore Coir Ply Cluster Modular Furniture
27.		Hassan	Hassan Cluster
28.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Pendur
29.		Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi

*Statement-IV**Details of the 9 Khadi and Village Industry clusters which got final approval**Khadi and village industries clusters*

S.No.	Activity / vocation	Location
1.	Handicraft	Bastar, Chhattisgarh
2.	Dry Flowers	Raipur, Chhattisgarh
3.	Blacksmithy and Agri tools	Bardoli, Surat, Gujarat
4.	Khadi Cluster	Devangere, Karnataka
5.	Reed Cluster	Imphal, Manipur
6.	Khadi	Tirupur and Karur, Tamil Nadu
7.	Cotton Khadi and Woolen	Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh
8.	Hand Knotted Carpet	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
9.	Crochet	Deoria, Uttar Pradesh

*Statement-V**Details of the 5 coir clusters which got final approval***Coir Clusters**

Sl.No.	Activity / vocation	Location
1.		Chikballapur, Karnataka
2.	Fibre extraction, spinning and product manufacturing	Sindudurg, Maharashtra
3.		Tirupur, Tamil Nadu
4.		Palladam, Tamil Nadu
5.		Dindigul, Tamil Nadu

Introduction of New MSME Policy

1368. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to introduce new MSME policy; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when the said new policy will be finalized and introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government had prepared a draft Consultation paper on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) policy on which a large number of suggestions were received from various stakeholders. However, the draft paper has not yet been given the final policy shape and the details are yet to be worked out.

Self employment under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana

1369. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of youths provided self employment under the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during the last two years, State-wise;
- (b) the rules fixed under the Yojana in this regard, at present;
- (c) whether the recommendation of State Government is necessary for self employment under the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the number of youths who have been recommended for self-employment by the State Governments during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was discontinued in 2007-08 and in 2008-09 a new scheme namely Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been introduced by merging the two schemes *i.e.* Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). Number of youth provided self employment under PMEGP during the last two years and current year, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible to apply under PMEGP. For setting up of projects costing above ₹ 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above ₹ 5 lakh in the business/service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25 % of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas, personal

contribution is 10% in rural areas and 5% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/ OBC/ minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, North Eastern Region (NER), Hill and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas, personal contribution is 5%. Assistance under the Scheme is available only for new projects.

The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹10 lakh in the service sector. Any activity, barring a few indicated in the negative list of PMEGP guidelines can be taken up under PMEGP.

Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency at national level. In States, State Directorates of KVIC, Khadi and Village Industry Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) implement the Scheme. In urban areas, only the DICs are the nodal agencies.

Project proposals are invited from potential beneficiaries at district level through press, advertisement, radio, other-multi-media and Panchayati Raj Institutions. Beneficiaries can also apply on- line. District Level Task Force Committees (DLTFCs) headed by the District Collectors/Magistrates scrutinize the applications and recommend the same to the Banks, which take their own credit decision on the basis of viability of each project and sanction the loans. Number of applications recommended by the DLTFCs to the Banks during the last two years and current year is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of youth provided self employment under PMEGP

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (No. of persons)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16#
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	11818	11025	4294
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5307	6352	652
3.	Punjab	7536	6438	2655
4.	UT Chandigarh	385	160	133
5.	Uttarakhand	7335	7889	1687
6.	Haryana	6352	7024	3920
7.	Delhi	1136	1584	821
8.	Rajasthan	13280	15002	4578
9.	Uttar Pradesh	43449	48604	18163

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Bihar	20043	9240	9992
11.	Sikkim	255	54	11
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	6570	2871	93
13.	Nagaland	4365	2407	579
14.	Manipur	5277	829	772
15.	Mizoram	5050	6736	1552
16.	Tripura	9175	6333	2997
17.	Meghalaya	1037	3680	1776
18.	Assam	24555	15535	9018
19.	West Bengal	24189	24646	11623
20.	Jharkhand	13060	8495	9536
21.	Odisha	20482	10211	8240
22.	Chhattisgarh	4435	5821	4178
23.	Madhya Pradesh	19449	21896	4066
24.	Gujarat*	13420	18107	5993
25.	Maharashtra **	14869	28311	9927
26.	Andhra Pradesh	18170	12220	4191
27.	Telangana	—	6604	4742
28.	Karnataka	25261	21825	8033
29.	Goa	214	406	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0	93	0
31.	Kerala	11507	9738	4839
32.	Tamil Nadu	29496	36190	7315
33.	Puducherry	181	386	124
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	887	790	157
TOTAL		368545	357502	146657

Upto 30th October, 2015

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-II*Number of applications recommended by the DLTFs to the Banks*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of applications recommended and forwarded to Banks by DLTF		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16#
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4752	4282	143
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2309	1344	1029
3.	Punjab	3660	4206	1835
4.	UT Chandigarh	205	184	105
5.	Uttarakhand	2809	2403	1040
6.	Haryana	3938	3900	651
7.	Delhi	1026	1370	532
8.	Rajasthan	6998	7150	2290
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13002	20022	9305
10.	Bihar	11892	11680	674
11.	Sikkim	92	89	105
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1601	1364	0
13.	Nagaland	693	1514	0
14.	Manipur	1714	2392	2949
15.	Mizoram	1309	1615	700
16.	Tripura	4274	4549	3202
17.	Meghalaya	1046	1190	360
18.	Assam	16020	17899	4956
19.	West Bengal	16942	13009	6924
20.	Jharkhand	8437	8771	3814
21.	Odisha	10621	11754	4810
22.	Chhattisgarh	4329	4944	133
23.	Madhya Pradesh	6941	5904	2441

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Gujarat*	3355	4121	2402
25.	Maharashtra **	9054	13694	155
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7590	4831	0
27.	Telangana	0	3432	0
28.	Karnataka	8746	12257	0
29.	Goa	163	130	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0	46	0
31.	Kerala	5056	2933	1880
32.	Tamil Nadu	6913	8459	4882
33.	Puducherry	162	227	191
34.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	331	165	0
TOTAL		165980	181830	57508

Upto 30th October 2015

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Technical fault in the e-Migrate system

1370. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain faults have been noticed i n the e-Migrate system launched recently by Indian Mission in UAE to smoothen and streamline the recruitment of Indian workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government for early resolution of the problem in order to ensure smooth recruitment of Indian workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.)V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The e-Migrate system aims to provide efficiency and transparency in the recruitment of Emigration Check Required (ECR) category Indian workers for overseas employment. The complaints received regarding e-Migrate are largely in the nature of teething troubles of an e-governance

project. The stakeholders, such as Indian Missions including Indian Mission in UAE and recruiting agents have been consulted in the matter. The remedial steps taken in this regard include simplification of processes, namely Foreign Employer (FE) registration process; process for direct recruitment and manual attestation required in respect of domestic sector and unskilled workers.

Swarna Pravas Yojana

1371. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Swarna Pravas Yojana implemented by Government to impart skill development for overseas employment to the Indian youth is yet to be implemented;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons proposed by Government for skill development for overseas under that scheme;
- (c) the details of fund allocation made by Government for this purpose; and
- (d) the corrective measures and the action taken by Government for implementation of the scheme expeditiously and successfully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The operational modalities for implementation of Swarna Pravas Yojana, on skill development, are in the process of being formalised. The objective of the Scheme is to enhance employability of Indian youth abroad by providing them training and certification which will be internationally recognised. The number of persons proposed to be trained for overseas employment during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period is 208000 Indian youth.

(c) The budget allocation for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period is ₹ 137.00 crore. The Budget Estimate (BE) for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 20 .00 crore.

(d) In order to implement the scheme expeditiously and successfully a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), to be signed with Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), is being finalized. The objective of the MoU is to implement the scheme in collaboration with Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) being implemented by MSDE.

Indians on hunger strike in Florida Jail

1372. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 22 Indians are on hunger strike in a Florida jail in USA, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken up their matter with the USA Government and if so, the response received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Consulate General of India, the Consulate was informed by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), US Department of Homeland Security, that 24 Indian detainees were on hunger strike at the Krome Detention Center in Florida. The Consulate officials were informed that the Indian detainees were on a hunger strike, as they were protesting against their possible deportation by the US authorities.

The Consulate followed up the matter by requesting a visit to Krome Detention Center to meet the concerned detainees and ascertain their welfare. The ICE authorities facilitated a visit to the Center on 19 August 2015. However, by the time of the visit, the 24 detainees had already been released from the Detention Center, as the Judge hearing their asylum case had released all of them on bond. Following the judgment which went in their favour, the 24 detainees had ended their hunger strike.

Illegal staying of indians in foreign countries

1373. SHRI PANKAJ BORA:

SHRI K.K. RAGESH:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any report on the number of Indians whose visa has expired and staying illegally in various foreign countries;

(b) whether Government has any report on the number of Indians convicted and jailed in various foreign countries for overstay after the expiry of visa; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government for assisting Indians who are stuck in foreign countries after visa expiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The information received from 166 Indian Missions/Posts from 143 countries is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As and when the local Government brings any illegal immigrant to the attention of the Embassy, or any individual approaches the Mission for his/her repatriation, the Mission issues Emergency Certificate after verifying their Indian identity. Thereafter, they are repatriated by the local Government. Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) is also used to provide financial assistance in deserving cases.

Statement*Illegal staying of Indians in foreign countries*

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Indians whose visa expired and are staying illegally.	No. of Indians convicted and jailed for overstaying after expiry of visa.
1	2	3	4
1.	Australia	13	Nil
2.	Austria	222	Nil
3.	Bahrain	7505 (as on 12.04.2015)	5
4.	Canada	Information not available due to privacy act	
5.	Cuba	1	1
6.	Denmark	Exact number not known	Information not available due to privacy act.
7.	Dominican Republic	22	22
8.	Egypt	Around 100. No official figure is available	Nil
9.	France	No information is available with the Mission	
10.	Germany	1850	Nil
11.	Greece	3000-4000	Not available
12.	Hong Kong SAR	465 (January to June 2015)	27 as on 16.10.2015
13.	Indonesia	Information not available	Not applicable
14.	Iraq	2	2

15.	Ireland	2	-
16.	Israel	Data not available	4
17.	Italy	Data not available	6
18.	Kuwait	There is no record available with the Mission on number of Indians staying illegally due to expiry of visa. However, as per local media report dated 16 November 2015, there are about 28,000 Indians staying illegally in Kuwait on charge of violation of residency and labour law.	As per the local laws expatriates detained for residency visa law violation in Kuwait are deported to their home countries. Indians, who are not having valid visa, are detained by the police authorities and deported to India. The number of such detainees varies every day as the Indian detainees in the Deportation Center are deported in small numbers and new deportees are forwarded to this Center by the police stations almost on a daily basis.
19.	Latvia	This Embassy has no information about the number of Indians residing illegally in Sweden or Latvia. However, from time to time, local police asks the Mission to issue travel documents for Indians being repatriated because they have not been granted permission to stay or given asylum. The number of travel documents issued in such cases for the last two years and current year is given below: 2013: 8; 2014: 3; 2015 (till date): 7	The Embassy is not aware of any Indian having been convicted or jailed for overstaying after expiry of visa.
20.	Lebanon	Around 200-250 persons	15 detained and repatriated back to India.

1	2	3	4
21.	Lithuania	Mission issued two Emergency Certificates in 2015 for their deportation to India by the Lithuanian authorities. As per Mission's record - Nil	
22.	Malaysia	Mission does not have any data	55 as on 31.11.2015
23.	New Zealand	Information not available due to privacy law	
24.	Norway	2014: 15; 2015: 10	2015: 01
25.	Oman	As per the figure available with the Indian Mission on 11.11.2014 the total number of Indians absconded from the Employers was 2783. The details of the Indian nationals whose visas are expired are not provided by the local authorities.	238 Indian workers who were not having passports were brought to the notice of Embassy in 2015 for consular assistance and were repatriated.
26.	Philippines	Specific figures are not available. However, the number appears to be sizeable.	Nil
27.	Poland	Mission doesn't have a record of estimated Indians staying or migrated illegally. However, Mission issued two Emergency Certificates in 2015 for their deportation to India by the Polish authorities.	As per Mission's record
28.	Singapore	- Nil	
29.	Slovak Republic	Nil	34 as on 31.10.2015
30.	Sri Lanka	8 (Kept in Detention Centres of local Government but not in jail).	Nil
31.	Sweden	Mission has not been informed of any such case	1 for forging passport
		The number of travel documents issued in such cases	Nil

for the last two years and current year is given below:

		2013: 8; 2014: 3; 2015 (till date): 7	
32.	Switzerland	9	Nil
33.	Thailand	Nil	2 (After the payment of fine, both were permitted to leave Thailand. Eventually, both Indian reached Vadodra, Indians on May 13, 2015.)
34.	Trinidad & Tobago	1 (as per records).	Nil
35.	UAE	Not available	Not available. But illegal immigrants are kept in detention centres for short periods and deported at the earliest.
36.	UK	No such information available with the Mission	765 (upto 30th November, 2015)
37.	USA	Mission does not have authentic data on Indians who are living illegally in USA after expiry of their visas; CGI. Atlanta reported 56 Indians as per available information.	64 (Washington: 8 and Atlanta: 56)
38.	Yemen	No such data is available with the Mission. But there are persons staying illegally in Yemen due to travel on Visit visa/expiry.	Nil

Note: The other Missions/Posts who have responded have reported "Nil" figure.

Dilution of quota/reservation

1374. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be no dilution of quotas/reservations for various sections of society; and

(b) whether Government considers incorporating such commitment in the statute so that there would be no tinkering with the reservation policy in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Reservation is provided to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) at the rate of 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively in posts and services under the Central Government. As on 1.1.2013, the representation of SCs and STs was 17.55% and 7.72% respectively. The representation of OBCs which was 4.17% during 2004 has increased to about 17.71% as on 1.1.2013. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to dilute quota/reservation in respect of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes who are presently getting the benefits of reservation.

At present, reservation in Central Government posts and services is being administered through executive instructions issued by Department of Personnel and Training from time to time. The Hon'ble Supreme Court on 16.11.1992 in the matter of Indra Sawhney vs. Union of India has, *inter-alia*, held that the executive instructions so issued have the force of law.

Lateral entry in IAS

1375. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to review the recruitment procedures to permit lateral entries based on professional experience from the private sector into the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the measures that are being taken by Government to make up for the shortage of officers and fill up vacant posts in civil services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to address the issue of shortage of IAS officers in Regular Recruitment quota, the Government has increased annual intake from 55 in

Civil Service Examination (CSE) 1998 to 180 in CSE 2015. Further, the Government has sensitized the States Governments to send complete and updated proposals to Union Public Service Commission for selection of suitable officers for promotion quota of IAS. During the present calendar year, 28 selection committee meetings for promotion of State/Non State Civil Services officers to the IAS have been conducted and 175 officers have been appointed by promotion/selection to IAS. Further the Government has also organized training programme for 7 extra batches at four Administrative Training Institutes to remove the backlog of induction training for promoted IAS officers.

However, no proposal to permit lateral entry into Indian Administrative Service (IAS) is currently under consideration of the Government.

Identification of civil servants of doubtful integrity

1376. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued instructions to all departments to identify civil servants of doubtful integrity who should be booted out to raise probity bar in Governance, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to compulsorily retire employees if they are suspected to be ineffective, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of officers identified so far after issue of above instructions and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) to (c) The provision of Fundamental Rule (FR) 56 (j) and Rule 16(3) of All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 relating to Premature Retirement have been reiterated from time to time and recently *vide* DoPT's O.M. No. 25013/1/2013-Estt. A-IV dated 11.09.2015 and O.M.No. 25013/02/2005-AIS-II dated 28.06.2012 and 03.08.2015.

Reservation in promotion

1377. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the stand of Government on reservation in promotion cases involving Central Government employees; and

(b) what is latest order issued by Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The reservation in promotion is provided to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) at the rate of 15% and 7.5% respectively in posts and services under the Central Government. As on 1.1.2013, the representation of SCs and STs was 17.55% and 7.72% respectively.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, on 19.10.2006, in the matter of M. Nagaraj & Ors. *V/s* Union of India, while upholding the validity of the Constitutional Amendments made in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, *inter-alia*, observed that the State will have to collect quantifiable data of backwardness, inadequacy of representation before providing reservation in promotion.

In order to provide impediment free reservation in promotion to SCs and STs, the Constitutional (One Hundred and Seventeenth Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha by the Government in September, 2012. The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 17.12.2012 and transmitted to the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing. The Bill could not be considered in the 15th Lok Sabha and lapsed on the dissolution of 15th Lok Sabha. The issues emanating from the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgment dated 19.10.2006 in M.Nagaraj case is under examination.

Verdict on Sanskriti school

1378. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Delhi High Court verdict ending the system of reservations for children of bureaucrats in the city Sanskriti school and asking Central Government to immediately roll back reservation or convert the school into Kendriya Vidyalaya; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In the Writ Petition (C) No. 8973/2006 in the matter of Court on its own motion *vs.* Union of India and others, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi while quashing the 60% quota reserved in Sanskriti School for children of Group 'A' officers of the Union of India who enters service through the Civil Service Examination, has *inter-alia* directed the Union Government to take appropriate decision as to whether the school can be made part of the existing Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan or alternatively in what manner the wrong can be rectified keeping in view its present decision.

The Government, in such cases takes appropriate action after taking legal advice.

Financial resources for scientific research

1379. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) in view of the fact that Government has asked the institutes involved in scientific research to mobilize financial resources themselves for the scheme, whether this decision of the Ministry will not affect the level of research in the country;
- (b) whether Government wants to commercialise the research work;
- (c) whether Government has made assessment of the financial condition of institutes before taking this decision and has considered any optional arrangement;
- (d) whether this decision of the Government will not affect the morale of new researchers; and
- (e) whether make in India can be successful without encouraging research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) The Government has not asked the institutes involved in scientific research to mobilize financial resources themselves. However, in the Directors' Conference of CSIR Laboratories held at Dehradun in June 2015, it was resolved to attempt for self-financing of laboratories as the ultimate dream. This has been a long-time ideal for the institutions under the Ministry of Science and Technology. In fact, institutions under the Ministry of Science and Technology which specialize in basic research have been securing extramural competitive project funding from government and non-government sources. Those institutions which have applied research portfolio and carry out technology development activities have been raising resources through technology transfer, patent licensing, contract R&D activities, consultancy and high-end knowledge-based services.

(b) The Government fully appreciates the importance of fundamental basic research in building the knowledge-base and scientific manpower-base of the country, as well as its importance as the fountain-head of technologies. The Government encourages all institutions to maintain their international competitive edge in basic research and further improve upon it. At the same time, the Government has also been urging and encouraging researchers to carry out applied and translational work so that the country becomes competitive in the commercial space of knowledge-intensive and technology-intensive products and services.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of answer to Part (a) above.

(e) Promotion of Research and Development (R&D) is an important ingredient for the success of Make in India.

Deterioration in science, education and research

1380. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether overall deterioration in science, education and research are matters of far greater concern, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is allotting less than one per cent of GDP to science;

(c) whether private sectors' complete indifferent to long term industry academia linkages are fast approaching; and

(d) if so, what steps Government is taking to check negligence of science?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI.Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Sir, no deterioration in science, education and research has been noticed in recent times. The Government is constantly engaging itself with increasing access and quality in education. The Gross Enrolment Ratio in the country, in higher education is constantly increasing and the number of students, who are opting for research is also increasing. India's performance in scientific research is promising and impressive in recent years, which is evident from the fact that India's position globally in scientific publications, as per Scopus database, has improved from 12th position in 2005 to 6th position in 2013 with a growth rate of 13.4% as against the world average of 4.4% during 2005-2013. However, the country needs to improve the quality of research publications, enhance the R&D investment and density of scientific workforce for achieving higher impact in research.

(b) India invests 0.88% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) towards Research and Development (R & D).

(c) No, Sir. The industry has evinced enhanced industry-academia linkages which are evidenced by a greater share of private sector investment in R & D from 19% in 2001-02 to 30% in 2011-12. Government is promoting industry-academia linkages through various initiatives. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is connecting industry through its New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (CSIR-NMITLI) Scheme. Industrial linkages with academia are also encouraged through

schemes such as Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a section 8 company. Science and Engineering Research Board, a statutory body of Department of Science and Technology (DST), has recently launched a “Scheme for funding Industrial R&D” to promote industrial research.

(d) Government has given utmost importance to science education and research. The Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) of DST is a planned program to attract talented youth to study science and pursue careers in research. It engages talented youth of the country in the age groups of 10 to 32 with the objectives to promoting a science aware citizenry through an Award scheme, Scholarship scheme, Fellowship scheme and INSPIRE faculty scheme for providing opportunities/careers in research. The fellowships of Junior/Senior Research Fellows (JRF/SRF) and Research Associates (RA) have been enhanced substantially to attract more students to enroll themselves into research career. Government has set up many institutes of higher education such as Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology to improve the quality of science education.

Increasing interest of youth in research and development

1381. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that only few number of youth are taking up research and development in the country;

(b) whether Government has taken any initiative to attract young talent towards research and development; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI.Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Not exactly, Sir. Earlier only few numbers of youth were taking up research and development in the country, but the recent trend has now changed as the Government has taken up several steps and initiated various programmes and schemes during last few years.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. During the past few years, the Government has initiated several new Schemes for attracting young talents towards research and development activities

in the Country. Initiating targeted schemes for young researchers, offering attractive fellowships and strengthening research and development infrastructural facilities are some of the measures taken in this direction. These targeted Programmes/Schemes include Young Scientist Project Award Scheme, Ph.D Fellowship and Faculty Award Schemes under 'Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)' Programme, Early Career Research Award (ECRA), National Post-doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF) and CSIR-Nehru Post Doctoral Fellowship etc.

Setting UP of Skill University in Telangana

1382. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that recently Skill India Mission has formally launched, if so, the details of aims and objectives of the Mission;
- (b) whether setting up of Skill Universities in the country are part of the Mission, whether Skill University is a Central University;
- (c) if so, the details of States where Skill Universities are likely to be set up; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Telangana has been demanding for setting up of Skill University in Telangana, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Skill India Mission was launched on 15th July, 2015 with the objective to create an eco-system of empowerment by skilling on a large scale at speed with high standards and to promote a culture of innovation based entrepreneurship which can generate wealth and employment so as to ensure sustainable livelihoods for all citizens in the country rapidly scale up skill development efforts.

(b) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 envisages promotion of national skills universities and institutes in partnership with States and centres of excellence for skill development and training of trainers, either as *de-novo* institutions or as depart of existing university landscape.

- (c) Location of skill universities has not been decided.
- (d) No, Sir.

Special funds for skill development

1383. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

be pleased to state:

(a) the details of money allocated towards skill development at the Centre as well as States during the last three years till date and the utilisation of the same; and

(b) whether Government has provided any special fund to any State for skill development, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) There are over 70 skill development schemes across various sectors implemented by over 20 Central Ministries/Departments to promote skilling across the Country. Funds under these schemes are provided by the concerned Ministries/Departments to the implementing agencies including States in accordance with the guidelines issued for the schemes.

Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has introduced 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' with an outlay of ₹ 1500 crore during current financial year *i.e.* 2015-16 which has the target to benefit 24 lakh persons with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). PMKVY is a reward based scheme wherein a monetary reward is directly credited to bank account of trainees on their successful assessment and certification. The scheme is being implemented on pan India basis benefiting States/UTs across the country. So far, ₹ 935 crore have been released to National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) for PMKVY.

Skill council for artists/crafts persons

1384. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the skill council to promote skill development among artists, craft persons and workers with latest techniques;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria laid down to identify the beneficiaries;

(c) whether Government has also planned to operationalise the skill councils at district level through State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the allocations proposed by Government for this purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Government has constituted and operationalised 29 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which are industry led bodies intended to align the skilling efforts as per the industry's requirement. The SSCs prescribe the National Occupational Standards (NOS) and Qualification Packs (QPs) based on which the training is imparted.

Handicrafts Sector Skill Council (HSSC) has been mandated to promote skilling in the handicraft segment. The key objective of the HSSC is to create a robust and vibrant eco-system for skill development in the handicraft and carpet sectors including for craft persons and workers, across the country. The Council has to identify all the job roles in the sector, finalize standards for them, developed affiliation criteria for training partners along with assessment and certification of the trainees.

Further, there is no plan to operationalise Sector Skill Councils at district level.

Unemployment after vocational training

1385. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of a 2014 Labour Bureau survey that found high unemployment among workers with formal vocational training;
- (b) if so, measures taken by Government to address this problem in the National Skill Development Mission; and
- (c) the reasons why workers with formal vocational training are still unable to find employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) As per 4th Annual employment and unemployment survey report (2013-14) of Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment, about 76% of the persons in the age group of 15 years and above have reported to be employed at all India level who have received/receiving vocational training during the reference period.

(b) and (c) The National Skill Development Mission provides the institutional framework to rapidly implement and scale up skill development efforts across India. The key bodies under the mission have been set up. The unemployment of trained youths indicates towards demand and supply mismatch of skill sets. To bridge the demand-

supply mismatch of skilled persons, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). PMKVY is a demand driven scheme envisaging sector-wise job oriented skill training programme with close participation of industry in training and development of course curriculum and standards.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

†1386. SHRINARESHAGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is failing to attract the youth, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if not, the number of youth who have received training and also provided with jobs in the country under this scheme, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), which has been launched on 15th July, 2015 across the country, is a reward based, demand driven scheme aiming to enable and mobilize a large number of Indian youth to take up skill training, become employable and earn livelihood. The scheme has the target to impart skill training to 14 lakh persons and certify 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). As on 30th November, 2015, 5,32,964 persons have been enrolled and 4,38,459 persons trained under PMKVY. A statement showing state-wise break up of enrollment/training completed under the scheme is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise break-up of enrollments and training completed under PMKVY as on 30th November, 2015

State/UT	Total Enrolled	Trainings Completed
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	141
Andhra Pradesh	25834	21717
Arunachal Pradesh	477	462
Assam	13133	9632

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State/UT	Total Enrolled	Trainings Completed
Bihar	23051	14656
Chandigarh	1374	1157
Chhattisgarh	8930	6483
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53	36
Delhi	24596	21596
Goa	140	120
Gujarat	15584	14103
Haryana	24012	19531
Himachal Pradesh	9142	7817
Jammu and Kashmir	4788	4014
Jharkhand	8376	6991
Karnataka	21087	17451
Kerala	3579	2602
Madhya Pradesh	44759	37910
Maharashtra	32701	28049
Manipur	607	334
Meghalaya	1218	988
Mizoram	187	121
Nagaland	508	283
Odisha	17278	14090
Puducherry	2432	1827
Punjab	23669	20339
Rajasthan	31170	26173
Sikkim	466	338
Tamil Nadu	63376	55129

State/UT	Total Enrolled	Trainings Completed
Telangana	24666	21391
Tripura	4949	4542
Uttar Pradesh	58770	46072
Uttarakhand	3520	2889
West Bengal	38338	29475
TOTAL	532964	438459

Public service areas easily accessible to disabled

1387. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion and number of airports, railway stations and government buildings that are accessible to visually and physically disabled persons, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is taking steps to ensure that all such transport stations are easily accessible to differently-abled, if so, the details of these steps;

(c) whether there are any guidelines in place to ensure that public service areas, such as government buildings, are accessible to visually and physically impaired persons; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No survey has been conducted regarding availability of barrier free features at various public places such as airports, railway stations, government buildings etc.

(b) Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act, 1995 under section 44, 45 and 46 categorically provides for non-discrimination in transport, non-discrimination on the road and non-discrimination in built environment respectively. To successfully operationalize and create accessible environment, Government has conceptualized a multi-sectoral campaign the "Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)" as a nation-wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility for PwDs. The Campaign focuses on enhancing the accessibility of Government and public buildings, and built environment which includes

public transportation comprising airports, railway stations and public transport across the country.

(c) and (d) Central Public Works Department under the Ministry of Urban Development has issued guidelines and space standards for barrier free built environment for persons with disabilities and elderly persons in 1998. It specifies minimum access provisions required in various types of buildings to ensure specific environment suitable for all categories of people including persons with disabilities. Design elements within the building premises include site planning, parking, approach to plinth level, entrance landing, corridor, lift, toilet, signages etc.

Establishment and maintenance of old age homes

†1388. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides any financial assistance to State Governments for establishment and maintenance of old age homes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of old age homes run by various States including Madhya Pradesh during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), under which financial assistance, in the form of grants-in-aid is given to Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Local Bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organization such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) etc. for running and maintenance of *inter alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units etc.

In exceptional cases such financial assistance is also provided to the State Governments/UT administrations. However, no proposal from the State Governments for seeking financial assistance under the Scheme has been received in this Ministry till date.

(b) A details showing total number of old age homes assisted and funds released during the last three years including the State of Madhya Pradesh under the Scheme of IPOP is given in the statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

number of Old Age Homes assisted and funds released during the last three years under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons

Sl. No.	Name of State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of Old Age Homes assisted	Funds released	No. of Old Age Homes assisted	Funds released	No. of Old Age Homes assisted	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76	251.44	56	251.36	47	279.66
2.	Bihar	4	17.07	1	4.86	1	2.43
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	12.22	1	4.88	0	0.00
4.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Haryana	5	17.15	8	30.29	1	3.76
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	6.10	0	0.00	1	4.88
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Karnataka	39	197.59	15	60.81	17	88.12

(₹ in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	0	0.00	3	-10.14	0	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	6.15	1	2.44	3	18.22
13.	Maharashtra	14	70.78	17	64.38	4	21.88
14.	Odisha	27	105.89	38	164.11	23	89.70
15.	Punjab	1	3.05	2	4.27	1	2.21
16.	Rajasthan	1	4.88	4	14.25	2	10.29
17.	Tamil Nadu	45	202.00	7	19.89	32	152.83
18.	Telangana	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	32.77
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15	56.16	6	31.54	5	18.83
20.	Uttarakhand	3	14.18	4	19.51	3	7.32
21.	West Bengal	7	19.72	25	98.57	15	73.43
UTs							
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

27.	Delhi	2	7.16	2	9.04	1	2.33
28.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NE Region States							
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Assam	12	50.45	6	37.77	12	65.35
31.	Manipur	7	43.02	11	58.95	9	51.57
32.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.13
35.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
36.	Tripura	2	7.78	0	0.00	2	9.58
TOTAL		1096.87	207	887.06	187	936.29	

Inclusion of mallah communities in SC list

1389. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sent proposals from Bihar to Registrar General of India (RGI) regarding inclusion of communities in Scheduled Castes list;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and RGI's comments thereon;
- (c) whether proposal of Bihar Government for inclusion of Mallah caste in the list of Scheduled Castes are pending with Government, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Proposals of Bind, Mallah, Nai, Rajbhar, Baheliya, and Bhuimali, Jalia Kaibarta, Namasudra, Sunri, Pod (Bengali displaced) received from Government of Bihar for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs) were sent to the Registrar General of India (RGI) for comments during the current year. The RGI has not supported the proposal of conferring Scheduled Castes status to aforesaid communities on the ground that they do not suffer from any tangible form of social disability.

(c) and (d) The proposal of Mallah caste for inclusion in the list of SCs of Bihar has not been supported by the RGI even on a second reference. Therefore, it is not eligible for further processing.

Funds to NGOs and ITs Auditing

1390. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many NGOs are registered and are in operation under the Ministry of SJ&E currently;
- (b) how many of such NGOs are provided with funds for running their NGOs and programmes;
- (c) whether the accounts of such NGOs that are registered with the Ministry and are provided with funds are properly audited annually by the authorized Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Ministry;
- (d) if not, then what is the procedure for the NGOs to get their accounts audited; and

(e) the actions proposed against those NGOs who do not follow the norms and do not maintain their accounts properly and do not get them audited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) This Ministry launched an NGO portal viz. [www.ngograntssje@gov\(.\)in](http://www.ngograntssje@gov.in) for mandatory online submission and processing of GIA applications w.e.f. 01-04-2015. During the year 2014-15, 4174 NGOs have submitted applications for grants-in-aid for implementing the schemes of welfare of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Senior Citizens, Persons with Disabilities and Drug and Alcohol abuse prevention, on this portal. Of these, 1360 NGOs were sanctioned funds for implementing the schemes.

(c) to (e) The guidelines of the schemes do not stipulate auditing of the reports by Chartered Accountants authorized by the Ministry. After release of grants-in-aid to NGOs, the final accounts for a financial year are required to be rendered by them with utilization certificate and audited accounts signed by a chartered accountant within six months of the close of the financial year. In case the NGOs (i) do not get their accounts audited (ii) do not follow the norms, and (iii) do not maintain their accounts properly then no further grants-in-aid is released to the organization. Also, the Ministry can initiate action to blacklist such organization and take legal action for recovery of funds released to them.

Survey of disabled friendly amenities at public places

1391. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government conducted any detailed survey regarding the amenities created in public places for differently abled persons, particularly as per Secs. 44, 45 and 46 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act, 1995;

(b) if so, the details of the survey undertaken; and

(c) if no such survey is undertaken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not conducted any survey regarding the amenities at public places for persons with disabilities. At the State level, it is for the appropriate Government to conduct survey, if necessary, as relief to the disabled is a State subject.

Jobs opportunities for disabled persons of Rajasthan

†1392. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) The year-wise and district-wise number of disabled persons seeking jobs in Rajasthan during the last five years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that during the above period their number is increasing every year and opportunities of employment is decreasing; and
- (c) if so, the scheme Ministry is formulating to increase the opportunities of employment for disabled people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Ministry of Labour & Employment, number of disabled persons, registered with Employment Exchanges in the country including the State of Rajasthan and number of them provided employment through Employment Exchanges for the last five years is given below:-

Year	No. of job-seekers	No. of persons received placement
2008	6,69,400	3,700
2009	6,65,500	3,300
2010	6,64,200	3,200
2011	6,87,300	3,300
2012	7,15,200	2,100

(c) In order to provide employable skills to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) for better employment opportunities, vocational training is being provided to them in the following manner:-

- (i) Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) run by various training organisations under the scheme of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).
- (ii) Skill training programme is being conducted by National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC), a Public Sector Undertaking and seven National Institutes under the administrative control of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) 21 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRCs) under the administrative control of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(iv) The National Action Plan (NAP) for skill development of Persons with Disabilities has been launched by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in the year 2015. The NAP sets a target of skilling of one lakh PwDs in the year 2015-16 through a cluster of empanelled training partners from Government and private sectors.

UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

1393. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2008 India ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which stresses on adopting a social model definition of disability;

(b) if so, the details how the Ministry plans to put this in force, if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning on continuing the usage of the medical definition of disability, as defined in the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) India ratified the UN Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 1 October, 2007. Copy of the Convention was circulated to all the States/UTs for taking steps for implementation of its provisions. Further, the Government had introduced the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 in the Rajya Sabha on 7/02/2014 which is in line with the above UN Convention.

(c) In the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014, socio-medical approach has been adopted while defining persons with disability.

Assistance for improving socio-economic conditions of OBCs, SCs and STs.

1394. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from NGOs, voluntary organisations and from the State Government of Telangana seeking financial assistance for improving socio-economic conditions of OBCs, SCs, and STs through skill development;

- (b) the status of above proposals and the number of beneficiaries, category-wise; and
- (c) in what manner OBCs, SCs and STs stand with regard to skills when compared to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No proposal has been received from NGOs, Voluntary Organisations and the State Government of Telangana for Telangana State seeking financial assistance for improving socio-economic conditions of OBCs, SCs and STs through Skill developments under their respective Schemes during 2015-16.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Recommendations of National Commission for Backward Classes

1395. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Backward Classes has recommended recently that children of MPs, MLAs are not eligible for reservation under OBC category;
- (b) if so, the details of recommendation and justification for the same;
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken any view on this; and
- (d) if so, will this be made applicable to other categories like SC, ST, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) NCBC in its report dated 26.10.2015 has stated that the children of MPs should fall under creamy layer and MLAs and MLCs should not be brought under the creamy layer and the Rule of Exclusion should not be made applicable to them.

- (b) National Commission for Backward Classes in its report dated 26.10.2015 has stated in the proposed schedule category-I, the following in this regard under the heading “Who will fall in the creamy layer”:-

“Persons holding constitutional posts/positions and of like nature including Ministers of Central/States, sitting MPs, etc. fall in the creamy Layer.”

- (c) No.
- (d) No, NCBC report does not pertain to SCs and STs.

Grievances of aged people

1396. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Commissions/Corporations/Statutory bodies are functioning under the Ministry;
- (b) whether Government is going to form or give additional power to any of these bodies to look after and address the grievances of the aged people and senior citizens of our country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) There are four Commissions, five Public Sector Corporations and three Statutory bodies working under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The list is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for giving additional powers to these bodies for addressing the grievances of senior citizens. However, the National Institute for Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is working with the objective of strengthening and providing technical inputs to the social defence programmes of the Government and to develop and train the manpower resources required in the field of social defence. The Institute is mainly involved in conducting training programmes pertaining to care for senior citizens, and also on prevention of drug abuse and other social defence issues. Besides, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, was enacted for ensuring need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for Maintenance of Parents/senior citizens by children/relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives; Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens; Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens; Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens and Protection of life and property. The Act is brought into force by individual State Governments and has been notified by all States and Union Territories except Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh who have their own Acts for senior citizens.

Statement

*List of Commissions, Corporations and other Statutory Bodies working under the
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment*

Commissions;

1. National Commission for Scheduled Castes;
2. National Commission for Safai Karamcharis;
3. National Commission for Backward Classes;
4. National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

Corporations:

1. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation;
2. National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation;
3. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation;
4. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation;
5. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India;

Other Statutory Bodies:

1. Rehabilitation Council of India;
 2. Office of the Chief Commission for Persons with Disabilities;
 3. National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities.
-

Proposals from States for inclusion of castes in lists of SCs/STs/BCs/EBCs

†1397. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from various States to include some castes in the lists of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Castes/Extremely Backward Castes in respective States of the country since 2010;

(b) if so, when and for which castes the proposal to include them in the lists of SCs/STs/BCs/EBCs has been received from those States;

(c) the names of the castes for which the proposals were approved by the Government and the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether there are such castes also as are needed to be included in the lists of SCs/STs/BCs/EBCs, if so, the list thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) State/Union Territory-wise and community-wise details of receipt of proposals since 2010 for inclusion of castes in the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) are given in Statement-I (*See below*) and for OBCs the details are given in Statement-II (*See below*). There is no categorisation as Extremely Backward Classes in the Central List of OBCs. State/Union Territory-wise and community-wise details of communities included in the list of SCs, STs are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Government of India has laid down modalities in June, 1999, further amended in 2002 for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the lists of SCs and STs. Accordingly to the modalities only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government and Union Territory Administrations and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) in case of SCs and RGI and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) in case of STs are to be considered for amending legislation under clause (2) of Articles 341 & 342. As per extent modalities, proposals for inclusion in the lists of SCs and STs have been processed.

For OBCs, the list for inclusion are notified only after due consideration once the National Commission for Backward Classes so recommends (As per NCBC Act section 10).

Statement-I

*State/UT- wise and community-wise details of proposals for inclusion
in list of SCs/STs/OBCs since 2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Names of communities (Year of recommendation)
1	2	3
A: Scheduled Castes		
1.	Bihar	(1) Kanu, (2) Tanti (Tatwa) (2011) (3) Badhai, (4) Kumhar (Prajapati) (2012) (5) Mallah, (6) Nai, (7) Rajbhar (8) Bind, (9) Dhanuk, (10) Khatwe (2014)

1	2	3
		(15) Bhuimali, Jalia Kaibarta, Namasudra, Sunri, Pod (Bengali displaced) (16) Baheliya (2015)
2.	Chhattisgarh	(1) Audhelia, Adholia, Adhoria, Adhoulia (2011) (2) Sarathi, Sooth-Sarathi, Sais, Sahis, Thanwar (3) Sonkar (2013) (4) Dangchagha, Dangchagaha Nat, Dangchagha, (5) Chandar (2015)
3.	Haryana	(1) Sub-castes of Sansi (2010) (2) Kabirpanthi Julaha (2011) (3) Aheria, Aheri, Hari, Heri, Thori, Turi, Naik, Nayak (4) Rai Sikh, (5) Dhobi, Dhobi Rajak (6) Banjara, Banzara (2014)
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Tarkhan, Dhiman, Barhi, Thawin, Kangre, Chitere (2010)
5.	Jharkhand	(1) Kadar, (2) Koranga, (3) Mai (Mai Khastriya) (4) Noniya, (5) Paik, Khandit, Khandit Paik, (6) Namasudra, (7) Chandravanshi (Kahar) (2012)
6.	Karnataka	Kotekshatriya, Kotegar, Kolegar, Koleyava, Ramkshatriya, Koteyara, Serugar, Servegar (2015)
7.	Kerala	Kudumbi (2014)
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Jangda
9.	Maharashtra	Kaikadi (2014)
10.	Odisha	(1) Sualgiri, Swalgiri, (2) Radhi, Niari, Niyari, (3) Ghani, (4) Girigiria, Girigira,, Gingira, (5) Mahara, Mohara, Mohra, Mahra(2015)
11.	Punjab	Dhobi, Kanaujia (2010)
12.	Uttar Pradesh	(1) Kahar, Kashyap, Kewat, Mallah, Nishad, Dheever, Bind, Dheemar, Batham, Turha, Godiya, Manjhi, Machhua (2) Bhar, Rajbhar, (3) Kumhar (Prajapati) (2013)

1	2	3
13.	West Bengal	Chain (2014)
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Valmiki (2012)
15.	Delhi	(1) Berwa, (2) Kapadia (2013)
B: Scheduled Tribes		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Konda Kummari (August, 2011)
2.	Assam	Koch Rajbongshi (2013) Tai Ahom, Moran, Matak, Chutia, (2013) Amri Karbi, Karbi Mikir, (2013) Bodo Kachari, (2013) 36 Tea Tribes communities (2013) Change of name from Miri to Mising (2013)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yobin (November, 2013), Delete the word 'any Naga Tribe' and replace with Wancho, Nocte, Tangsa, Tutsa, Olio (June 2012)
4.	Bihar	Krishi, Vaishya/Chasot as synonym of Kishan, (March 2013) Kamkar (January, 2014) Lohar (October, 2015)
5.	Chhattisgarh	(1) Pathari (January, 2010) Saura, Sahara, Soura, Saonra, Saunra, Saora (September, 2013) Bhuiya, Bhuiyan, Bhuyan, Bhuyya and Bhiyan Dhanuhar, Dhanuwar (January 2012) Binjhia (February, 2011) Rautia (September, 2011) Sabria (September, 2011) Kisan (February 2012) Banjara, Nayak (December, 2013) Parganiha, Pradhan (April 2013) Dhuri, Dhoori (December, 2013) Kherwar, Kharwar (May & July, 2014) Dhangad (May, 2014) Dhimar, Kewat, Kahar and Mallah (August and September, 2008) Majhwar (May, 2014) Kodaku (May, 2014) Tanwar Chhatri (May, 2014) Amnit, Amneet (August, 2014) Parhia (July, 2014) Kondh/ Kond (May, 2014) Bhuihar (April, 2014)

1	2	3
		Pando (April, 2014) Nagwanshi and its phonetic variants (April, 2014) Bharia (April, 2014) Gadba (April, 2014) Gond (April, 2014)
6.	Jharkhand	Biar, Kolh (Teli), Khetauri and Kurmi/Kudmi (Mahato) and Ghatwar/Ghatwal (October, 2012, May, 2013) Bhogta, Deshwari, Ganjhu, Dautalbandi (Dwalbandi), Patbandi, Raut, Maajhia and Khairi (Kheri) (March, 2012)
7.	Karnataka	(1) Removal of area restriction of “Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district) and inclusion of Kani, Kaniya, Kaniyaru, Kaniyar, Kanisan (March, 2014) (2) Kadu Golla, Hatti Golla and Adavi Golla (December, 2014)
8.	Kerala	(1) Malayali (July,2013 & February, 2015) (2) Kunduvadiyan (March, 2012)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	(1) Kamar (with area restrictions in Shahdol District) (Aug, 2013) (2) Removal of area restriction in respect of “Panika” (May, 2014) (3) Re-inclusion of Meena, Keer and Pardhi (February,2010 & May, 2011) (4) Vaadi with area restriction in Jabalpur and Shahdol (August, 2014)
10	Odisha	(1) Laban (2) Labana (3) Bhattada, (4) Bhottara (5) Bodo Bhottada (6) Sano Bhottada (7) Bhuinya

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3

(8) PauriBhuyan / PaudiBhuyan (PTG)

(9) PrajaBhuyan/ Parja Bhuyan /
ParajaBhuyan/ Paroja Bhuyan/ Routali
Bhuyan

(10) Rajkoli Bhuyan / Rajkuli Bhuyan

(11) Paika Bhuyan / Paik Bhuyan /Khandayat
Bhuyan / Khandayat Paik Bhuyan

(12) Bhumija

(13) Singlal Bhumij / Singlat Bhumij

(14) Tamodia Bhumij / Tamadia Bhumij/
Tamudia Bhumij/ Tamulia Bhumij /
Tamundia Bhumij

(15) Chuktia Bhunjia (PTG)

(16) Banda Paraja,

(17) Bonda Paraja

(18) Durua

(19) Dhurua

(20) Dhurava

(21) OHcra Gadaba

(22) Sana Gadaba

(23) Meria Gond (Maria Gond)

(24) Muria / MuriaGond

(25) Tanla Gauda

(26) Kaur / Kaanr / Koanr / Kuanr / Kunwar /
Kuanwar / Konwar

(27) DudhaKharia

(28) PahadiKharia (Hill Kharia)

1	2	3
		(29) Delki / DelkiKharia
		(30) Nageswar
		(31) KolhaLohara
		(32) KolKamar
		(33) ErengaKolha
		(34) CherengaKolha
		(35) GampaKoya
		(36) GumpaKoya
		(37) Koitor
		(38) MussaraKoya / MusriKoya
		(39) Lodha Khadia
		(40) Mankidia
		(41) Erenga Munda
		(42) Nagabansi Munda
		(43) Amanatia
		(44) Uram
		(45) Dhangara
		(46) Oram / Uraon
		(47) OraonMudi (Mudi)
		(48) Bareng Jhodia Paroja
		(49) Penga Paroja
		(50) Pengu Paroja
		(51) Porja
		(52) Selia Paroja
		(53) Jhadua Bindhani
		(54) Kuvi Kandha
		(55) Kui Kandha
		(56) Budha Kondh / Budha Kandha / Budu Kondh /,dudu Kandha / Buri Kandha,
		(57) Desua Kandha / Desi Kandha

1	2	3
		<p>(58) Danguria Kandha / Dongria Kandha, (59) Kutia Kondh, (60)Pengu Kandha (61) Tikira Kondha /Tikiria Kandha (62)Oriya Kandha /Odia Kandha (63) Bhima (64) Bobili Saora (65) GontarSaora, (66) JaduSavar (67) JathiSavar/JathiSaora, (68) Kampo Saora (69) Kapu Saora (70) Kuduba Saora, (71) Kurumba Saora (72) Kumbi Saora (73) Laria Saora (74) Malla Savar, (75) Oriya Saora / Odia Saora, (76) Patra Savara (77) Sudha Savar /Sudha Saora / Sudho Soura (78) Tankla Savar / Kindal Savar, (79) Vasu Saora / Basu Saora (80) Kandha Kumbhar (81) Paharia (82) Konda Reddy / Konda Reddi (83) Muka Dora / Mooka Dora / Nuka Dora / Nooka Dora (84) Saara (85) Jodia / Jhodia / Jadia / Jhadia) (86) Luhura, Lohara, Lohar (February, 2013)</p>

1	2	3
11.	Punjab	Bauria, Bazigar, Banjara, Bangala, Brara, Ghandhila, Nat and Sansi (including its 33 sub-castes Kuchband, Bhedkut, Manesh, Gadria, Bachhbans, Kopet, Aheria, Tettlu, Bheria, Arhar, Bhantu, Chattu, Bhattu, Habura, Kikan, Harrar, Khola, Behlowala, Biddu, Langeh, Singiwala, Kanjar, Mishkari, Bhaginarmaur, Kingicut, Dhe, Kalkinar, Chaddi or Chadi, Birtwal, Biharia, Pakhwara, Haddon, Haria) (July, 2012)
12.	Sikkim	Thami, Bahun, Chhetri, Sanyasi (Jogi), Newar, KiratKhambuRai, KiratDewan, Sunuwar, Gurung, Mangar and Bhujel (2004 & 2012)
13.	Tamil Nadu	Yerukula (Dec., 2014) Valmiki (Dec., 2014)
14.	Tripura	Darlong (Dec., 2014)
15.	Uttarakhand	Balti (Feb., 2014)
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Gihar (Kanjar) (Jan., 2014) Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Rajgond in the newly created districts of SantKabimagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli and Santravidasnagar. (Dec., 2013) Banjara (2013)
17.	West Bengal	Dhimal (Feb., 2014) Kol (April, 2013) Bhujel, Gurung, Mangar, Newar, Jogi, Khas, Rai, Sunuwar, Thami and Yakhha (Dewan) (2014)
18.	Puducherry	Irular (including Villi and Vettaikaran), Kattunayakan, Malaikuravan, Yerukkula and Kuruman (January, 2012)

Annexure-II

The details of castes/communities of various States/Union Territories recommended by NCBC and included in the Central List of OBCs since 2010

Assam

1. Koch-Rajbonshi (2011)

Andhra Pradesh

1. Chakali, Vannar (2011)
2. Devaravandlu, Yellammavandlu, Mutyalammavandlu. (2011)
3. Veerabhadreeya. (2011)
4. Kalinga. (2011)
5. Gudia/ Gudiya (confined to Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam Districts only)(2012)
6. Kurmi (confined to Telangana Region and also Krishna District only) (2012)
7. Budubunjala/ Bhunjwa/ Bhadbhunja (confined to Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy Districts only)(2013)
8. Lakkamari Kapu (confined to Telangana Region only) (2013)

Bihar

1. Adrakhi (2010)
2. Badhai (2011)
3. Ansari/Julaha (2011)
4. Soyar (2011)

Chhattisgarh

1. Ahir, Brajwasi, Gawli, Gawali, Goli, Lingayat-Gaoli, Gowari (Gwari), Gowra, Gawari, Gwara, Jadav, Yadav, Raut, Thethwar, Gop/Gopal (2010)
 2. Asara (2010)
 3. Badhbhuja, Bhunjwa, Bhurji, Dhuri or Dhoori(2010)
 4. Bairagi (2010)
 5. Banjara, Kachiriwala Banjara, Laman Banjara, Bamania Banjara, Laman/ Lambani, Banjari Mathura, Mathura Labhan, Mathura Banjari, Navi Banjara, Jogi Banjara, Nayak, Naykada Lambana/Lambara Lambhani, Labhana Laban, Labana, Lamne, Dhuriya (2010)
 6. Barai, Waarai, Wari (Chaurasia), Tamoli Tamboli, Kumavatt, Kumavat (2010)
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7. Barhai, Sutar, Suthar, Kunder, Vishwakarma
 8. Bharood (2010)
 9. Bhat, Charan (Charahm) Sawli, Sutiya, Rav Jasondhi, Maru-Sonia(2010)
 10. Bhatiyara (2010)
 11. Bhurtiya, Bhutiya (2010)
 12. Chippa, Chhipa, Bhavsar Nilgar, Jingar, Nirali Ramgari, Rangari, Rangrez, Rangarej Rangraz, Rangredh, Chippa-Sindhi-Khatri (2010)
 13. Chitari (2010)
 14. Chunkar, Chungar/Choongar Kulbandhiya, Rajgir (2010)
 15. Dangi (2010)
 16. Darji Cheepi/Chhipi/Chipi Shipi, Mavi (Namdev) (2010)
 17. Deshwali, Mewati (2010)
 18. Dhimar/Dhimer, Bhoi, Kahar, Kahra, Dhiwar Mallah, Nawda, Navda Turaha, Kewat (Rackwar, Raikwar), Kir Britiya/Vritiya, Sondhiya (2010)
 19. Dhobi (excluding the area where they are listed as Scheduled Castes) (2010)
 20. Dholi, Dafaali/Dufali Gurav/Guraw (2010)
 21. Gadariya, Dhangar, Kurmar, Hatgar, Hatkar Haatkaar, Gaadri, Gadaria Gari, Gayari Dhariya, Dhosi (Gadariya), Gadariya (Pal Baghele) (2010)
 22. Garpagari Joginath, Nathjogi (2010)
 23. Ghoshi (2010)
 24. Goojar/Gurjar (2010)
 25. Gusai/Gosai/Gosain Gosaib Goswami/Gowsami (2010)
 26. Islamic Groups: (2010)
 1. Rangrej (2010)
 2. Bhishti, Bhishti-Abbasi (2010)
 3. Chippa/Chhipa (2010)
 4. Hela (2010)
 5. Bhatiyara (2010)
 6. Dhobi (2010)
 7. Mewati, Meo (2010)
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8. Pinjara, Naddaf, Fakir/Faquir, Behna, Dhunia, Dhunkar, Mansoori (2010)
 9. Kunjara, Raine (2010)
 10. Manihar (2010)
 11. Kasai, Kasab, Kassab, Quasab, Qassab, Qassab-Qureshi (2010)
 12. Mirasi (2010)
 13. Barhai (Carpenter) (2010)
 14. Flajjam (Barber), Nai (Barber), Salmani (2010)
 15. Julaha-Momin, Julaha-Ansari, Momin-Ansari (2010)
 16. Luhar, Nagauri Luhar, Saifi, Multani Luhar (2010)
 17. Tadavi (2010)
 18. Banjara, Mukeri, Makrani (2010)
 19. Mochi (2010)
 20. Teli Nayata, Pindari (Pindara) (2010)
 21. Kalaigar (2010)
 22. Pemdi (2010)
 23. Nalband (2010)
 24. Mirdha (Excluding Jat Muslim) (2010)
 25. Niyargar, Niyargar-Multani, Niyaria (2010)
 26. Gaddi (2010)
 27. Kachhit Kushwaha/ Koshwaha Maurya) Koyari/Koiri (Kushwaha), Shakya, Murai, Panara/Panahara, Sonkar (2010)
 28. Kadere/Kadore, Dhunkar, Dhuniya, Dhanka (2010)
 29. Kalar, Kalal, Dudsena (2010)
 30. Kalota/Kolta/Koltta (2010)
 31. Karmariya (2010)
 32. Kasabi/Kisbi (2010)
 33. Kharol (2010)
 34. Khatiya, Khati, Khathiya (2010)
 35. Kirar [Kirad] Dhakar/Dhakad (2010)
 36. Koshta/Kosta Kosti/Koshti Devangan Dewang Salwidewang Mala, Padamhali,
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- Pademsali Sali, Sutsali Salwar/Salewar, Jendra/Jandra, Koskati, Garhwal, Garhewal, Garewar (2010)
37. Kotwar/Kutwar, Kotwal (2010)
38. Kumhar (Prajapati) Kumbhar (2010)
39. Kurmar/Kurami/Kurmi, Kunbi, Kurmi Patidar, Kulami, Kulmi, Kulambi, Gavel/Gabhel, Kurmvanshi, Chandrakar, Chandra Nahu, Kumbhi Gavel (Gamel), Sirvi (2010)
40. Lakhera/Lakher, Kachera/Kacher (2010)
41. Lodhi, Lodha, Lodh (2010)
42. Lohar, Luhar, Lohpita, Gadoley, Gadela, Lohpata, Lohpeta, Vishwakarma, Hunga Lohar, Garola, Lohar (Vishwakarma) (2010)
43. Loniya/Luniya/Lonia/Lunia Odh, Odhe, Odhiya, Ode, Odiya, Naaniya, Muraha, Muraaha, Mudaha, Mudaaha, Nunia, Nonia (2010)
44. Mali (Saini), Marar (2010)
45. Mankar (2010)
46. Meru, Mer (2010)
47. Nai (Sein, Savita, Shrivasa), Mhali, Navhi/Navhi (2010)
48. Nayata, Nayada (2010)
49. Panika, Panka(2010)
50. Patka, Patki, Patwa (2010)
51. Pinjara (Hindu), Pinjara (Hindu Kesaria/ Kosaria)(2010)
52. Powar, Bhoyar/Bhoyaar, Panwar(2010)
53. Raghwi/Raghavi(2010)
54. Rajwar (2010)
55. Rautiya, Rotiya (2010)
56. Saices, Sahees, Sayees (2010)
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57. Scheduled Castes who have embraced Christianity (2010)
 58. Sikligar (2010)
 59. Sodhi, Sudi, Sundi, (2010) Sondi
 60. Sonar, Swarnakar, Jhhari, Jhhadi, Awedhiya, Audhiya, Jhhani, Soni (Swarnkar) (2010)
 61. Tarha, Tirwali, Waddar (2010)
 62. Teli (Rathore, Sahu) (2010)
 63. Thathara, Thatara Kasar, Kasera, Tamera Tambatkar/Tamrakar, Tamer (2010)
 64. Vasudev, Basudeva, Basudev, Vasudeva, Harvola, Kapdia, Kapdi, Gondhli (2010)
 65. Agharia (2011)
 66. Mowar (2011)
 67. Nat (other than those included in the SC List)(2011)

Goa

1. Christian Renders (2011)
2. Komarpant (2011)
3. Thakar (2011)
4. Barber (including Christians) 2011
5. Kumbhar (including Christians) (2011)
6. Mahar (including Christians and excluding those who are already included in SC list) (2011)
7. Gabit (2011)
8. Blacksmith/Tinsmith (2011)
9. Vishwakarma/ Chari/ Mesta (2011)

Gujarat

1. Charan (where they are not STs) (2010)
 2. Mochi (Except in Dang Dist & Umargam Taluka of Valsad District, where they are in SC list) (2011)
 3. Bajania (2011)
 4. Satawara, Sathwara-Kadiya, Satwara-Kadiya, Dalwadi and Kadiya (2011)
 5. Prajapati (Gujjar Prajapati, Varia Prajapati, Sorthia Prajapati), Sorathiya Prajapati (2011)
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6. Suthar, Mistri, Gurjar (Suthar/Sutar), Gujjar, Gujjar (Suthar/Sutar) (2011)

7. Arab (Muslim) (2011)

8. Nizama (Hindu) (2011)

9. Sumra (Muslim) (2011)

10. Tamboli (2011)

Haryana

1. Hari (2010)

2. Sakka, Bhisti, Sheikh-Abbasi (2010)

3. Nais (2010)

4. Jogimath, Yogi (2010)

5. Kachera (2010)

6. Banzara (2010)

7. shakya (2010)

Himachal Pradesh

1. Badhai, Ramgarhi, Dhiman (excluding Lohar), Vishwakarma (2011)

2. Saini (2011)

3. Nai (2010)

4. Kumbar, Ghumar, Ghumhar (2010)

5. Nadaf, Nadaaf (2010)

6. Pumba (2010)

7. Hadi (2010)

8. Popo Brahman (2014)

9. Jhiwar, Jheur, Jheer (2014)

10. Populace *i.e.* Bangahalias residing since time immemorial in Chhota Bhangal and Bara Bhangal area of Kangra District (HP) (2014)

11. Choharka other than SC and ST residing in 12 Gram Panchayats in Choharghati of Mandi District (HP) *viz.* "Bardhan, Barot, Batheri, Dhamchyan, Kathog, Latran, Lapas, Ropa, Silbadwani, Sudhar, Tikkar and Tarswan". (2014)

Jharkhand

1. Abdal (2010)

2. Aghori (2010)

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3. Amaat (2010)
 4. Bagdi (2010)
 5. Bakho (Muslim) (2010)
 6. Banpar (2010)
 7. Barai (2010)
 8. Barhai, Vishwakarma (2010)
 9. Bari (2010)
 10. Beldar (2010)
 11. Bhar (2010)
 12. Bhaskar (2010)
 13. Bhat (Muslim) Bhat, Bhatt, (2010)
 14. Bhathiara (Muslim) (2010)
 15. Bind (2010)
 16. Bhuihar, Bhuiyar (2010)
 17. Chain, Chayeen (2010)
 18. Chapota (2010)
 19. Chandrabanshi (Kahar) (2010)
 20. Chanou(2010)
 21. Christian converts from Other Backward Classes (2010)
 22. Christian converts from Scheduled Castes (2010)
 23. Churihar (Muslim) (2010)
 24. Dafali (Muslim) (2010)
 25. Dangi (2010)
 26. Devhar (2010)
 27. Dhamin (2010)
 28. Dhanuk (2010)
 29. Dhanwar (2010)
 30. Dhekaru (2010)
 31. Dhimar (2010)
 32. Dhobi (Muslim) (2010)
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33. Dhunia (Muslim) (2010)
 34. Gaddi(2010)
 35. Gandharb, Gandarbh (2010)
 36. Gangai (Nagesh) (2010)
 37. Gangota, Gangoth (2010)
 38. Ghatwar (2010)
 39. Godi (Chhava) (2010)
 40. Goud (2010)
 41. Gulgaliya (2010)
 42. Idrisi or Darzi (M (2010)uslim)
 43. Jogi (Jugi) (2010)
 44. Kadar (2010)
 45. Kaivartta, Kaibartta (2010)
 46. Kagzi (2010)
 47. Kalandar (2010)
 48. Kamar (Lohar, Karmakar), Visvakarma (2010)
 49. Kanu (2010)
 50. Kapadia (2010)
 51. Kasab (Kasai) Muslim) (2010)
 52. Kewat (Keot) (2010)
 53. Khangar (2010)
 54. Khatik (2010)
 55. Khatwa (2010)
 56. Khatwe (2010)
 57. Khelta (2010)
 58. Khetauri, Khatauri (2010)
 59. Kochh (2010)
 60. Korku (2010)
 61. Kosta, Koshta (2010)
 62. Kulahia (2010)
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63. Kurmi (Mahto) (2010)
Kurmi,
 64. Kushwaha (Koeri) (2010)
 65. Laheri (2010)
 66. Madar (2010)
 67. Madari (Muslim) (2010)
 68. Mehtar, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Bhangi (Muslim) (2010)
 69. Majhwar (2010)
 70. Malar (Malhor) (2010)
 71. Mali (Malakar) (2010)
 72. Mallah (Surhiya), Kewat Murawari (2010)
 73. Mangar (Magar) (2010)
 74. Markande (2010)
 75. Maulik (2010)
 76. Mauriari, Mauriaro, Mauriara (2010)
 77. Miriasin (Muslim) (2010)
 78. Mirshikar (Muslim) (2010)
 79. Momin (Muslim), Julaha, Ansari (2010)
 80. Mukri (Mukeri) (Muslim)
 81. Nagar (This does not include Maithili Brahmins and immigrant Nagars from other States who are Brahmins and Baniyas) (2010)
 82. Nai (2010)
 83. Naiya (2010)
 84. Nalband (Muslim) (2010)
 85. Namshudra (2010)
 86. Nat (Muslim) (2010)
 87. Nonia, Nunia (2010)
 88. Pahira (2010)
 89. Pal (Bherihar-Gaderi), Gaderia (2010)
 90. Pamarra (Muslim) (2010)
 91. Pandi (2010)
 92. Pinganiya (2010)
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93. Pradhan (2010)
 94. Prajapati (Kumbhar) (2010)
 95. Rajbanshi (Risiya and Poliya) (2010)
 96. Rajbhar (2010)
 97. Rajdhobi (2010)
 98. Rangwa (2010)
 99. Rangrez (Muslim) (2010)
 100. Rauttiya (2010)
 101. Rayeen or Kunjra (Muslim) (2010)
 102. Sauta (Sota) (2010)
 103. Sayee (Muslim) (2010)
 104. Shekhra(2010)
 105. Shershahbadi (2010)
 106. Shivhari (2010)
 107. Sonar, Sunar (2010)
 108. Sukiyar (2010)
 109. Tamariya (2010)
 110. Tamoli, Tamboli (2010)
 111. Tanti (Tatwa), Tati, Tatin (2010)
 112. Teli (2010)
 113. Tharu (2010)
 114. Thakurai (Muslim) (2010)
 115. Tikulhar (2010)
 116. Tiyar (2010)
 117. Turha (2010)
 118. Yadav (Gwala, Ahir, Gope), Mehar, Sadgop
 119. Saikalgar (Sikligar) (Muslim) (2010)
 120. Chik (Muslim) (2011)
 121. Bairagi (2011)
 122. Sudi, Halwai, Roniyar, Pansari, Modi, Kasera, Kesarwani, Thathera, Patwa, Sinduriya- Bania, Mahuri-Vaishya, Awadh-Bania/Adrakhi, Agrahari-Vaishya (2011)
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123. Dhankar(2011)
 124. Kalal, Eraqui(2011)
 125. Kalwar(2011)
 126. Parya(2011)
 127. Kaura(2011)
 128. Chippi(2014)
 129. Marya (Maira) Modak (2014)

Karnataka

1. Talawara, Myasa Nayaka, Urs Nayaka, Byada, Bargi, Hirshikari (2011)
 2. Budubuduki, Bududki, Chhetri, Garadi (2011)
 3. Begadi, Bagali (2011)
 4. Gadiga, Gunagi (2011)
 5. Ambi, Barika, Rajbhoi, Gangamathastha, Jaiagara, Konkan Kharvi, Koli, Kolimahadev, Maddar, Bovi (2011)
 6. Upanador/Upa Nadavar (2011)
 7. Padithi (2011)
 8. Padiar, Seregara (2011)
 9. Vajantri (Uttara Kannada District) (2011)
 10. Vaniyan (2011)
 11. Jeeragar, Najabund (2011)
 12. Mansuri (2011)
 13. Nairi (2011)
 14. Baggaru (2011)
 15. Dasari, Dasar, Chakravadya Dasa (2011)
 16. Ghisade (2011)
 17. Jangala, Telugu Jangama, Pakanathi Jangama (2011)
 18. Kodagu Kapala (2011)
 19. Kumbri Marati (Uttara Kannada District) (2011)
 20. Girini Waddar, Tudug Woddar, Kallu Vaddar, Mannu Voddar, Bhandi Vaddar (2011)
 21. Banna (Kodagu District) (2011)
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22. Kodagu (Heggade) (Kodagu Distt.) (2011)
 23. Amma Kodava (2011)
 24. Gavali, Gavli, Konar, Konnur, Krishna Gavali, Maniyani (2010)
 25. Brahma Kapali, Kapali, Raval, Ravalia (2010)
 26. Batter, Burned, Gowriga, Gowri, Gowrimaratha (2010)
 27. Gam Vokkal, Grama Vokkalu (2010)
 28. Pagi (2010)
 29. Are Kasai, Ari Katikelu, Kalal Khatik, Maratti (except in South Kanara District), Suryavamsha Kshatriya (2010)
 30. Charrasali, Gunaga, Ganagi, Kula, Kumbard, Sajjan Kumbara (2010)
 31. Kshatriya Lad/Sugandhi Lad, Ladara (2010)
 32. Belchad, Poojari, Desha Bhandari, Divaramakkalu, Thiyyan, Nadar, Gamalla (2010)
 33. Hallikara (2010)
 34. Kumi, Thdgataru, Thogatiga, Thogataveera, Thogatagera, Thogataveera Kshatriya, Thogaja Pushpanjali, Padma Shali, Padma Sali, Pattasale, Pattasali (2010)
 35. Badigar, Bailapatra, Bailu Akkasali, Bailu Kammara, Konkani Achar, Kamsan, Kanchagar, Kanchora, Mesta, Sohagar, Tacehan, Thattan (2010)
 36. Chattada Vaishnava, Sattada Vaishanva, Sattada Srivaishnava, Kadri Vaishnava, Sameraya, Sattadaval, Sattadavan (2010)
 37. Agnivanni, Agni Vamsha Kshatriya (2014)
 38. Uppara, Uppar, Uppera, Lingayat Uppara/ Sunnagara, Uppaliyan, (2014)
 39. Banagara (2014)
 40. Somavamsha Sahasrarjuna Kshatriya (2014)
 41. Kalavanthi (2014)
 42. Raya Rawath, Ravat (2014)
 43. Daveri (2014)
 44. Garudi, Garudiga, Garadiga (Hindu and Muslim) (whose traditional occupation is snake-charming and performing juggling and acrobats) (2014)
 45. Andi, Andipandaram (2014)
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Kerala

1. Chaliya (Chaliyan) (whose caste profession is cotton weaving)(2014)
2. Moopar or Kalia Mooppan or Kalia Mooppar(2014)
3. Konga Vellala Gounder including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder and Pala Vellala Gounder(2011)
4. Mahendra-Medara(2014)
5. Kuruba(2014)

Maharashtra

1. Bhurjawa, Bhurji, Bharadbhunga, Bhuranji, Bhunj, Bhujwa(2011)
 2. Dewadiga(2011)
 3. Dhangari, Dange, Dongari(2011)
 4. Garpagari.(2011)
 5. Muslim Gawli. .(2011)
 6. Gujar Kadiya.(2011)
 7. Khandeshi Koli, Kharva or Kharvi, Koli (other than included in ST) .(2011)
 8. Halba Koshti, Ladkoshti, Gadheval Koshti, Jainkoshti, Salevar, Padmashali, Chanewar/Channewar/Chenewar (2011)
 9. Kurba, Kurubar (2011)
 10. Kasera (2011)
 11. Lohar-Gada, Dodi, Khatawali, Panchal (2011)
 12. Machimmar(Daldi) (2011)
 13. Hajam, Kalseru, Navliga, Kanshi, Valand (2011)
 14. Somwanshiy Sahasrarjun Kshatriya, Patwokari, Patewegar, Pategar, Pattes Kshtriya Patkar, Patwi (2011)
 15. Saali, Deshkar, Salewar, Devang, Kachi Bandhe, Patwis, Satsale, Sade (2011)
 16. Bhavgar, Shiv Shimpi, Namdev, Jain-Shimpi, Shravak-Shimpi, Shetwal, Shitwal, Saisutar (2011)
 17. Kasar (2011)
 18. Nili, Nirhali (2011)
 19. Suthar (2011)
 20. Mansoori, Nadaff
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21. Sutars, Malis, Vadvals, Pachkalshi, Somvanshi Kshatris and Pathares, Chaukalshis (2014)
 22. Fakir (2011)
 23. Dhakad, Mitkari-Wani, Wani, Boral, Boraal, Borul, Borad (2011)
 24. Besta, Besti, Bestallu (2011)
 25. Beed, Parbhani, Osmanabad (2011)
 26. Wadder, Kalawader (2011)
 27. Gosavi-Puri, Gusai/Gosai, Nathpanthi Gosavi (2011)
 28. Muslim Beldar (2011)
 29. Chitodiya-Lohar (2011)
 30. Kudmude (2011)
 31. Sharadakar, Shardakar, Shardakal, Balasantu (2011)
 32. Kathari/ Sekkalgar (Muslim)/ Shikaligar/ Shikalgar/ Shikilgar/ Shiklikar/ Sikalkar/ Siklikar/ Sikilgar/ Siklighar/ Sikligar/ Sikalgar/ Sikkaligar/ Cyclegar/ Saikalgar (2011)
 33. Bhoi-Navadi, Taru-Navadi, Dheewar Bhoi (2011)
 34. Vatkar, Vatkari, Votankar, Vatokar, Otkari, Otokar, Vatokaar (2011)
 35. Sagar, Segar (2011)
 36. Khatik (Muslim) Qureshi (2011)
 37. Jain Kalar (2011)
 38. Yalam/ Yallam (2011)
 39. Odevar (2011)
 40. Nalband (2011)
 41. Govari, Gawari (2011)
 42. Kumbara/ Kumbhara/ Kulala/ Mulya (2011)
 43. Muslim Madari, Gaarudi, Saapwale, Jadoogar (2011)
 44. Sakka (2011)
 45. Bawarchi, Bhatiara (Muslim) (2011)
 46. Attar (2011)
 47. Bhoyar (2011)
 48. Darji (2011)
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49. Dommara (2011)
 50. Lakhari (2011)
 51. Bhaldar (2011)
 52. Mahat, Mahoot, Mahawat (2011)
 53. Darwesi, Vaghware-Shah (Muslim Religion), Aashwalwale (2011)
 54. Udasi (2011)
 55. Muslim Manyar (Bangadeewala) Maniyaar or Maneri (2011)
 56. Kunkuware (2011)
 57. Savkalar (2011)
 58. Hanbar (2011)
 59. Pahad/Pahadi (2011)
 60. Gadariya (2011)
 61. Pendhari (2011)
 62. Kulekdagi, Kullekadgi, Kullakadagi, Kuladagi (2011)
 63. Munnear. Munnurwar, Munnur, Telgu Munnur, Munnurwar Telgu, Telgu Kapewar, Munnarwad, Telgu Phulmali (2011)
 64. Lad-Shakhiy Wani (2011)
 65. Mulana, Mulani, Mulane (2011)
 66. Pancal (2011)
 67. Mujawar (2011)
 68. Sangtrash, Dagadphodu
 69. Muslim Religion Bhangi/Mehtar/Lalbeg/Halalkhor/Khakrob, the members of which are actually in the Safai Karamchari profession (2011)
 70. Audhiya/Audheliya (2011)
 71. Bhampta or Ghantichore or Pardeshi (2011)
 72. Dhawad (2011)
 73. Jaatgaar (2011)
 74. Manyaar (Hindu) (2011)
 75. Panchama (2011)
 76. Vedu (Waaghari) (2011)
 77. Lazad
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Punjab

1. Re (2014)
2. Nai (Kuleen Brahmnn) (2014)
3. Tamboli(2014)
4. Dhiman(2014)

Odisha

1. Chitrasilpi (2011)
2. Mathurapuria Gouda, Gopapuria Gouda, Nanda Gouda and Kanja Gouda (2011)
3. Dewangulu, Kusta/Kustha/Kostha, Amila Tanti (2011)
4. Astolohi Kamar (2011)
5. Kumbhakar (2011)
6. Baladia (2011)
7. Benayat Oriya, Benayit Odia, Banayat, Banayat Oriya, Odia & Udia (2011)
8. Kurum (2011)
9. Tamili, Bangiya Tambuli, Tambili, Bangiya Tamboli, Bangiya Tamili & Tambula (2011)
10. Belama (2011)
11. Goudia and Laxminarayana Goudia (2011)
12. Chattada Srivaishnab (2011)
13. Segidi, Srisayan (2011)
14. Manjjula (2011)
15. Bhopa (2011)

Rajasthan

1. Rangasami (Adbhopa) (2011)
2. Nishad, Bhisti (2011)
3. Gayri (2011)
4. Mev (2011)
5. Sindhi Musalman (2011)
6. Deshwali (2011)

Tamil Nadu

1. Ambalakarar, Ambalakaran (including Servai)(2014)
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2. Kurumba Gounder (2011)
 3. Thoraiyar (Plains) (2014)
 4. Erragollar) (2014)
 5. Agaram Vellan Chettiar (2014)
 6. Okkaliga Gowda (2011)
 7. Latin Catholic Christian Vannar (in Kanniyakumari District) (2014)

Uttar Pradesh

1. Kurmi-Patanwar (2011)
2. Gada (2011)

Uttarakhand

1. Gorkha (excluding Brahmins and Kshatriya) (2011)
 2. Gada (2011)
 3. Ranwalta/Jaunpuri Samuday (2011)
 4. Aheria/Aheriya (2011)
 5. Ahir, Yadav (2011)
 6. Arakh, Arakvanshiya (2011)
 7. Atishbaz, Darugar (2011)
 8. Bairagi (2011)
 9. Banjara, Mukeri, Rankia, Mekrani (2011)
 10. Barhai, Badhai, Viswakarma, Ramgarhia (2011)
 11. Bari (Those who are not SCs) (2011)
 12. Bind (2011)
 13. Biyar (2011)
 14. Bhand (2011)
 15. Bhar (2011)
 16. Bhathiara(2011)
 17. Bhurji, Bharbhuja, Bharbhunja, Bhooj, Kandu (2011)
 18. Bot (does not include "Bhotia" who are already in the List of ST) (2011)
 19. Chhipi, Chhipe (2011)
 20. Chikwa, Kassab, Quraishi, Kasai, Qassai, Chak (2011)
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| 21 | Dafali (2011) |
| 22 | Darzi (2011) |
| 23 | Dhivar, Dhiver (2011) |
| 24 | Dohar (2011) |
| 25 | Faqir (2011) |
| 26 | Gaderia (2011) |
| 27 | Gaddi, Ghosi (2011) |
| 28 | Giri (2011) |
| 29 | Gosain (2011) |
| 30 | Gujar (2011) |
| 31 | Hajjam (Nai), Salmani, Nai, Sain (Nai) (2011) |
| 32 | Halalkhor, Hela, Lalbegi (other than those who are included in the list of SCs) (2011) |
| 33 | Halwai (2011) |
| 34 | Jhoja (2011) |
| 35 | Jogi (2011) |
| 36 | Kachhi, Kachhi-Kushwaha, Shakya (2011) |
| 37 | Kahar, Tanwar, Singhariya (2011) |
| 38 | Kalal, Kalwar, Kalar (2011) |
| 39 | Kasgar (2011) |
| 40 | Kasera, Thathera, Tamrakar, Kalaikar (2011) |
| 41 | Kewat or Mallah (2011) |
| 42 | Khumra, Sangtarash, Hansiri (2011) |
| 43 | Kisan (2011) |
| 44 | Koeri, Koiri (2011) |
| 45 | Koshta/Koshti (2011) |
| 46 | Kumhar, Prajapati (2011) |
| 47 | Kunjra or Rayeen (2011) |
| 48 | Kurmi, Kurmi-Sainthwar/Kurmi-Mall (2011) |
| 49 | Kuthaliya Bora (Belonging to Almora, Pithoragarh, Bageswarand Nainital Distts.) (2011) |
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- 50 Lodh, Lodha, Lodhi, Lodhi-Rajput (2011)
- 51 Lohar, Luhar, Saifi (2011)
- 52 Lonia, Noniya, Luniya, GoleThakur, Nunere (2011)
- 53 Madari (2011)
- 54 Mali, Saini, Baghban (2011)
- 55 Manihar, Kacher, Lakher, Lakhera (Excluding Lakhera sub-caste of Brahmans in Tehri Garhwal region), Churihar (2011)
- 56 Marchha (2011)
- 57 Mewati, Meo (2011)
- 58 Mirasi (2011)
- 59 Mochi (excluding those who are included in the list of SCs) (2011)
- 60 Momin, Ansar, Ansari, Julaha (2011)
- 61 Murao or Murai, Maurya (2011)
- 62 Muslim Kayastha (2011)
- 63 Naddaf, Dhunia, Mansoori, Behna, Kandere, Kadere, Pinjara (2011)
- 64 Nalband, Sais (2011)
- 65 Naqqal (2011)
- 66 Nayak (2011)
- 67 Nut (excluding those who are included in the list of SCs) (2011)
- 68 Patwa, Patua, Pathar (excluding Agarwala, Deobansi, Kharewal or Khandelwal who are sub-caste of Baniya and Kharwar who claim to the rank of Rajput), Tatwa (2011)
- 69 Raj (Memar) (2011)
- 70 Rangrez, Rangwa (2011)
- 71 Saqqa-Bhisti, Bhisti-Abbassi (2011)
- 72 Sheikh Sarvari (Pirai), Peerahi (2011)
- 73 Sonar, Sunar (2011)
- 74 Tamoli, Barai, Chaurasia (2011)
- 75 Teli, Samani, Rogangar, Teli Malik (Muslim), Teli Sahu, Teli Rathore(2011)
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76 Unai Sahu (2011)

West Bengal

1. Rai (including Chamling) (2011)
 2. BhARBhuja (2011)
 3. Dewan (2011)
 4. Patidar (2011)
 5. Banshi Barman (2011)
 6. Pahadia Muslim (2011)
 7. Devanga (2014)
 8. Hajjam (Muslim) (2014)
 9. Chowduli (Muslim) (2014)
 10. Nikari (Muslim) (2014)
 11. Mahaldar (Muslim) (2014)
 12. Dhukre (Muslim) (2014)
 13. Basni/ Bosni (Muslim) (2014)
 14. Abdal (Muslim) (2014)
 15. Kan (Muslim) (2014)
 16. Tutia (Muslim) (2014)
 17. Gayen (Muslim) (2014)
 18. Beldar Muslim(2014)
 19. Khotta Muslim (2014)
 20. Muslim Sardar (2014)
 21. Muslim Kalandar (2014)
 22. Muslim Laskar (2014)
 23. Muslim Jamadar (2014)
 24. Muslim Chutor Mistri (2014)
 25. Muslim Dafadar (2014)
 26. Mal Muslim (2014)
 27. Majhi/ Patni Muslim (2014)
 28. Muchi/ ChamarMuslim (2014)
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29. Muslim Nehariya (2014)
 30. Muslim Haldar (2014)
 31. Muslim Sanpui/ Sapui (2014)
 32. Muslim Biswas (2014)
 33. Muslim Mali (2014)
 34. Ghosi (Muslim) (2014)
 35. Muslim Darji /Ostagar/ Idrishi (2014)
 36. Muslim Rajmistri (2014)
 37. Muslim Bhatiyara (2014)
 38. Muslim Molla (2014)
 39. Dhali (Muslim) (2014)
 40. Muslim Piyada (2014)
 41. Muslim Barujibi/ Barui (2014)
 42. Muslim Penchi (2014)
 43. Gangot (2014)

Union Territories**Andaman & Nicobar Island**

1. Local Borns (2011)
2. Bhatus (2011)
3. Moplas (2011)
4. Post 1942 Bengali Settlers settled in the Islands under various rehabilitation schemes of the Government of India (2011)

Chandigarh

1. Tarboli (2014)
 2. Berrer (2014)
 3. Bharbhuria (2014)
 4. Chahang (2014)
 5. Chamgar (2014)
 6. Darji/Darj, Tank, Chimpa, Chiba (Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian) (2014)
 7. Kasye Rajputs (2014)
 8. Bhosali (Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian) (2014)
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9. Gadderia (2014)
 10. Ghani/ Ghazi, Goasiara or Ghosia (2014)
 11. Nais (2014)
 12. Kummi (2014)
 13. Kanihar (2014)
 14. Pemja (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh) (2014)
 15. Rehard (2014)
 16. Singhikar, Singhwala (2014)
 17. Tamera (2014)
 18. Paula, Soni Barderi (2014)
 19. Lohar (Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian) (2014)

Daman and Diu

1. Koli Patel, Koli Machhi, Koli Kadia (2010)
 2. Luhar (Panchal) (2010)
 3. Kansara (2010)
 4. Kumbhar (Prajapati) (2010)
 5. Kapdi (2010)
 6. Khatri (Vankar) (2010)
 7. Khatri (Rangara) (2010)
 8. Baria (2010)
 9. Sorthi (2010)
 10. Soni, Sonar (2010)
 11. Mali (2010)
 12. Kasbati (Muslim) (2010)
 13. Mansuri (Muslim) (2010)
 14. Darji (2010)
 15. Bhoi (2010)
 16. Vanza (2010)
 17. Kharva (2010)
 18. Khatki (Butcher) (2010)
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19. Kureshi (Muzavar), Mogal, Thapania, Vadhel (Muslim) (2010)
 20. Mir (2010)
 21. Fakir (2010)
 22. Khalifa (Nai) (2010)
 23. Mangela (2010)
 24. Koli Khania (2010)
 25. Salat (2010)

NCT of Delhi

1. Ramgarhia-Sikh (2014)
2. Fakir including Alvi-Fakir (2014)
3. Dhangar, Kurba (2014)
4. Nath, Yogi, Gosain (2014)
5. Maurya, Shakya (2014)
6. Sain (barbers by caste) (2014)
7. Ghrit, Bahti, Chahng (2014)
8. Meo (2014)
9. Bhar/ Rajbhar (2014)

Puducherry

1. Jangamar (2011)
 2. Mannudayar/Pathar/ Poonul Kuyavar/ Vellar (2011)
 3. Mahratta (Non-Brahmin) including Khatik (2011)
 4. Pariyari (2011)
 5. Nattar (2011)
 6. Maricar/Saibu (2011)
 7. Saliar, Pattu Saliar, Saliars (2011)
 8. Udayar, Parkavakula Moopanar, Parkavakula Pillai/ Parkavakula Udaiyar (2011)
 9. Kannar /Pathar (2011)
 10. Gollalu (2011)
 11. Khatriyas (2011)
 12. Latin Catholics (2011)
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13. Valayal Naidu / Cavara Naidu / Gavaralu (2011)
 14. Pattu Chettiar (2011)
 15. Salia Chettiar (2011)
 16. Vadamalai Chettiar (2011)
 17. Ottar (2011)
 18. Vannan, Vannar, Ekali, Mannan, Rajaka, Chakkali (2011)
 19. Vadugan (2011)
 20. Ezhuthachan/ Ezhuthachans (2011)
 21. Vadabaliya (2014)
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*The State-wise details of castes/communities pending with the National
Commission for Backward Classes for consideration*

	State	Name of the castes/communities
1.	Assam	Koch Rajbonshi
2.	Bihar	Chhippi Itfarosh/Itafarosh/Gadheri
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Populace living in Malana revenue village of Kullu District(HP)
4.	Uttarakhand	Rajbhar, Dhiman
5.	Jharkhand	Bagti Late Kunai Pushpanamit Jhora Laxmi Narayan Gola
6.	Karnataka	“All Muslims except the following categories: (i) Cutchi Memon (ii) Navayat (iii) Bohra or Borah (iv) Sayyid (v) Shiek (vi) Pathan (vii) Mughal (viii) Mahdiva/Mahdavi (ix) Konkani or Jamayanthi Muslims”
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Panka Otari, Kaser Rajak Rajjad Sai, Shah, Kabra Kodhu Kankar Shishgar Rajgir Dafali Sikligar Nakkal
8.	Maharashtra	Mhali
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Labana, Sheer-Gojries

Statement-III

*Statement showing State-wise name of communities included
in the list of SCs/STs since 2010*

Name of State	Name of Communities included/substituted in the list of Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Arunachal Pradesh	-	Galo
Chhattisgarh	-	Abhuj Maria, Hill
Korwa Haryana	Kabirpanthi Julaha	-
Karnataka	Bovi (Non- Besta), Kalluvaddar, Mannuvaddar	Medara
Kerala	Pulluvan, Thachar (Other than Carpenter)	Marati (of the Hosdurg and Kasargod Taluks of Kasargod District).
Madhya Pradesh	Dahiya	-
Manipur		Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei, Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme Koirao, Thangal, Mate
Odisha	Rajak, Raj aka, Adhuria Dom, Adhuria Domb, Khatia, Khadal, Khodal, Gaudia Kela, Betra, Amata, Amath, Bajia, Jaggili, Jagli, Buna Pano,	
Tripura	Chamar-Rohidas, Chamar- Ravidas, Dhobi, Jhalo-Malo	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rohit	-

Procedure for pension/assistance under social welfare schemes

1398. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Public Representatives for simplification of procedure for sanction of various pensions/assistance under the social welfare schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard so as to avoid harassment to the poor people and delay in sanction of funds; and

(c) the time by which the simplified procedure is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Representations are received from time to time from various categories of public representatives. These are disposed off from time to time. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, as a measure of simplification and transparency has launched an online portal with effect from 01-04-2015 for considering grants to NGOs.

Making of Indian regional satellite navigation system global

1399. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has unveiled plans to gradually make its regional satellite navigation system global such as USA's GPS and the Russian GLONASS;

(b) whether the ISRO's four of the seven Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) satellites are in orbit and the last three spacecraft would be added in orbit by March, 2016;

(c) whether the IRNSS would provide self-reliance in the strategically important areas of position related information; and

(d) whether ISRO is now focussing on completing the regional constellation and extending it to SAARC countries later on taking it gradually over the entire globe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. Four of the seven satellites in IRNSS constellation (IRNSS-1A, 1B, 1C, and 1D) are in orbit. Remaining three satellites (IRNSS-1E, 1F and 1G) are targeted for launch during January 2016 to March 2016.

(c) Yes Sir. Self reliance in the strategically important area of position related information will be achieved with the use of indigenously built constellation of seven IRNSS satellites and a network of required ground segment.

(d) The IRNSS constellation is planned to be completed by March 31, 2016. By

design, the service area of IRNSS constellation encompasses the SAARC countries. Like GPS, the Standard Positioning Services of IRNSS is made available to all the users. The SAARC member countries, therefore, can adopt the IRNSS system for the navigational services. However, at present there is no plan of taking it over the entire globe.

ISRO performing post launch orbit raising manoeuvres

1400. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) performed the first of three post launch orbit raising manoeuvres on the new GSAT-15 spacecraft recently, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether two more orbit connections are slated for the next two days; and
- (c) whether the Ku-band satellite is expected to be ready for use in a month once its orbital slot and functions are stabilised, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the planned sequence of events, all the three post launch orbit raising manoeuvres for GSAT-15 spacecraft were carried out successfully during November 12-14, 2015. With this all the orbit raising manoeuvres have been completed.

(c) Yes Sir. The orbit raising, deployment, parking of satellite in designated orbit of 93.5 degree and three-axis stabilisation of the Ku-band satellite, GSAT-15, have been completed successfully. The payloads have been turned on and the satellite will be ready for use after the completion of the in-orbit testing.

Funds for SHAR and ISRO

1401. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided adequate funds for the Sriharikota Range (SHAR), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) at Sriharikota and other facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated, disbursed and utilized for these projects, project-wise;
- (c) the total amount left unutilized in the last five years and the amount returned and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of the bilateral agreements signed with foreign countries in the

fields of space research and rocket launch technology; and

(e) the outcomes expected from various new space projects to be initiated by the Department of Space in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Satish Dhawan Space Centre-SHAR (SDSC-SHAR) is the spaceport of India providing launch support services for indigenous launch vehicles. Major facilities set up at SDSC-SHAR include Solid Propellant Plant, Solid Propellant Booster Plant, propellant storage and service facilities around the two launch pads etc. Presently, two major infrastructural projects viz. Multi-Object Tracking Radar (MOTR) and Second Vehicle Assembly Building are under implementation at SDSC-SHAR. Funding for these facilities have been adequately addressed based on the programmatic requirements. The details of the amount allocated (Budget), disbursed (Revised) and utilized (Actuals) during the financial year 2014-15 for Satish Dhawan Space Centre –SHAR (including MOTR) and Second Vehicle Assembly project at Sriharikota are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Programme/ Project/Unit	Amount	Amount	Utilised
	Allocated (Budget Estimates 2014-15)	Disbursed (Revised Estimates 2014-15)	Actuals
Satish Dhawan Space Centre - SHAR	508.30	524.00	525.75
Second Vehicle Assembly Building	50.00	3.00**	3.00
TOTAL	558.30	527.00	528.75

** Savings as the final configuration and technical specifications of second VAB is under finalisation.

(c) The details of total amount for Satish Dhawan Space Centre–SHAR and related facilities in terms of budget estimates, final allocation and the amount left unutilised in the last five years along with the reasons are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Final Allocation	Amount left unutilised	Reasons
2010-11	386.90	364.41	11.01	Delay in finalisation of detailed design review of MOTR facility and Acoustic Suppression System.
2011-12	434.77	326.38	5.35	Implementation of economy measures and postponement of expenditure on launch facilities infrastructure based on actual delivery schedule.
2012-13	437.84	353.86	Nil	Approval for MOTR Project has been received only during the 3rd Quarter of 2012-2013.
2013-14	457.83	411.00	1.39	Phasing out of expenditure on MOTR and Major Works to the next financial year to comply with RE ceilings.
2014-15	558.00	527.00	1.25	Phasing out of expenditure on Major Works and Housing to the next financial year to comply with RE ceilings.

(d) Government of India and its national space body, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) of Department of Space (DOS) has signed bilateral agreements with 36 foreign countries on peaceful uses of outer space viz. Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary,

Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, The Netherlands, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela.

(e) The outcomes expected from various new space projects in the coming years include –

(i) continuity of data and services for natural resources monitoring, all weather imaging, oceanography, (ii) enhancing remote sensing capability with high resolution data, (iii) augmentation of INSAT/GSAT capacity, (iv) self reliance in operational capability for launching 4 ton class communication satellites, (v) realising dual frequency radar imaging satellite for natural resources mapping; estimating agricultural biomass; assessing soil moisture; monitoring of floods and oil slicks; coastal erosion, coastline changes and variation of winds in coastal waters; surface deformation studies due to seismic activities etc.

Coordination of incomplete projects

1402. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that a large number of projects in the country are stalled which are creating hindrances in the process of development in the country;

(b) the details of projects along with the investments made which have been reviewed under the 'Pragati' initiative along with the current state of completion of these projects, State-wise, project-wise; and

(c) the details of the projects stalled due to disputes or court cases or because of lack of coordination between Government Ministries/Departments/Bodies etc. along with the value of these projects, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Government through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns, on the basis of information provided by the project implementing agencies.

As on 01.10.2015 a total of 783 projects were on the monitor of this Ministry. Of

these, 220 projects were reporting time overruns with respect to their original project implementation schedule.

The major steps undertaken to ensure completion of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects without time and cost overruns include: rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Standing Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

(b) The Government of India (GoI) initiates projects through concerned Ministries / Departments which are entrusted with the work of their implementation and direct monitoring. However, the progress of various projects including stalled projects is also monitored by Prime Minister's Office (PMO) by convening meetings etc. at different levels from time to time. A programme namely 'PRAGATI' (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation) has also been initiated by PMO to monitor the projects / schemes. This is a three tier (PMO, GOI Secretaries and Chief Secretaries of States) Information Technology (IT) based redressal and monitoring system where Hon'ble Prime Minister interacts through Video-Conferencing on various issues (including those relating to stalled projects).

This is a continuing on-going review mechanism at the highest level to expedite the implementation of the programmes and projects. 7 meetings of PRAGATI have been held. Various projects have *inter alia* been reviewed, and directions given to resolve the implementational problems and expedite the execution and completion.

(c) State-wise, project-wise details of the projects stalled due to disputes or court cases or because of lack of coordination between Government Ministries/Departments/Bodies etc. is not centrally maintained.

Online dissemination of data

1403. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is devising ways to ramp up online dissemination of data and make more data available to public free, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is in the process of drafting an agenda note in which it has differentiated between data that cannot be shared on its website; and

(c) whether Government is also planning to make the shareable data available at every one for free in contracts to the current practice of charging a normal fee for accessing data at the unit level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Online data dissemination including free access to data is done in accordance with “National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) – 2012”, available in the Public domain.

(b) There is no such agenda right now.

(c) There is no planning right now.

Twenty point programme

†1404. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty point programme is still going on in the country;

(b) number of amendments made in this programme operational for the last 40 years, till date;

(c) whether Ministry has received such suggestions that according to the circumstances, a new programme may be started after reviewing this twenty point programme or this programme itself may be revamped; and

(d) if so, the view of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Twenty Point Programme was launched by Government of India in 1975. The Programme was first revised in 1982 and re-structured in 1986. The last re-structuring was made in 2006 with Cabinet approval.

(c) and (d) Suggestions to modify/restructure the Twenty Point Programme are received from time-to-time.

At present there is no proposal under consideration to restructure the Twenty Point Programme-2006.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Status of the current projects/ programmes under JnNURM

1405. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) The research project and capacity building programmes sanctioned and taken up under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM);
- (b) Whether some of the projects have since been discontinued;
- (c) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) If not, the status of the current projects/ programmes under implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The research and capacity building programmes under JNNURM include Establishment of State Reforms and Performance Management Cell (RPMC) in 31 States/UTs; Preparation of State Capacity Building (CB) strategy and CB plan by RPMC; Training programmes/seminars/workshops; Research Studies (small), Case studies, training modules, documentation of best practices and evaluation studies; Development of IEC materials for knowledge dissemination; Exposure visits for staff and elected representatives; Supporting of Capacity Building for Urban Development by World Bank.

(b) to (d) JnNURM has come to an end on 31.03.2014. However, the programmes on research and capacity building are being continued under new missions namely, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart City Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Capacity Building for Urban Development (CBUD), etc. under their respective guidelines. The Capacity Building Programme is re-aligned under two strategic interventions at individual and institutional levels. These two Capacity Building programmes of the MoUD enable the States and ULBs in building the institutional and individual capacity for effective implementation of AMRUT and Smart Cities Missions etc. At the individual level, Finance, Revenue, Engineering and Public Health, Town planning and Administration and e-Governance are focused and institutional capacity building focusses on institutional outcomes *e.g.* accountability and transparency, service delivery, citizen empowerment, resource mobilization by bringing in external experts and professionals.

A sound institutional structure with 500 City Mission Management Units (CMMUs) for AMRUT cities spreading over 36 States and UTs has been planned with renaming/

realignment of RPMCs earlier established. Further, the MoUD has been supporting various Capacity Building activities for the States and ULBs through Capacity Building for Urban Development Project (CBUD) supported by the World Bank.

Acquisition of land by DDA

1406. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA is pursuing with Land and Building Department of Government of NCT of Delhi since 1989 to acquire a piece of land located in a residential scheme bearing khasra No.1230/2(new) falling in Mehrauli Revenue area;

(b) whether due to non-response of L&B Deptt., DDA has decided not to pursue acquisition after 26 years;

(c) if so, in how many cases, DDA has dropped the acquisition of its land due to non-response of L&B Deptt.; and

(d) whether DDA have any option of acquiring above land in case of non-response of L&B Deptt.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) DDA has informed that in approximately 40 cases acquisition process has been dropped due of non-response of Land and Building Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD).

(d) DDA has informed that there is no other legal provision for acquisition of land but to send requisition to Land and Building Department, GNCTD.

Consultation before finalisation of Smart Cities

1407. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government held wider consultation with States and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) before finalizing the list of 98 Smart Cities across the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The selection process of Smart Cities is based on

the idea of competitive and cooperative federalism and follows a Challenge (Competition) process in two Stages. In the first stage of the competition the States scored cities in their States on four broad criteria - (i) Existing Service levels, (ii) Institutional Systems/Capacities, (iii) Self-Financing and (iv) Past Track records and reforms. Ministry of Urban Development has announced a list of 98 potential Smart Cities based on the results of intra-state Competition (Stage-1) conducted by the States.

Report of Sub-Group on Swachh Bharat Mission

1408. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the SubGroup on Swachh Bharat Mission has submitted its report recently, if so, the details of each of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Committee has recommended for imposing Cess on petrol, telcos, coal, ores, etc., if so, whether Government has accepted those recommendations; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the panel has recommended for increasing the aid to construct toilet to ₹ 15000, if so, from which date it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan constituted by NITI has submitted its report which is presently under consideration.

Returning of small LIG units of DDA by allottees

†1409. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a large number of successful allottees of DDA Housing Scheme, 2014 have returned their residential units, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for returning residential units under this scheme and the steps taken for resolving the reasons in the regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the residential units to be built for EWS category were converted to LIG residential units which are very small and this is also one of the reasons for which the allottees have returned their residential units; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the people found involved in the construction of so small LIG residential units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that as on 04.12.2015, nearly 8,500 allottees, who were allotted flats under Housing Scheme-2014, have surrendered their flats.

(b) DDA has informed that in majority of cases, the allottees have not provided any specific reasons for surrender. However, some of the reasons, as reported, are as follows:

- (i) Allottees did not like the location/area of the allotted flats.
- (ii) Allottees did not find the built up area of allotted flats sufficient.

DDA offers the allotment of the surrendered flats to the waitlisted registrants as per the terms and conditions of the Housing Scheme, 2014. After the allotment is made to the waitlisted registrants, the remaining surrendered flats are disposed of by launching a new housing scheme.

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that the authority decided to convert a large number of flats, which were to be built for EWS category, to LIG residential units in the Housing Scheme-2014, as these flats were in conformity with IS8888 for Low Income Housing in urban areas and keeping in view the cost of the flats.

Lease rights to allottees under 20 - point programme

1410. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted perpetual lease rights to the allottees and subsequent purchaser of residential plots distributed under 20-Point Programme in Delhi;

(b) whether the process of granting perpetual lease rights to the subsequent purchaser of residential plots has been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and by which date the said process will be completed; and

(d) the reasons for Municipal Corporations of Delhi not sanctioning building plans of residential plots distributed under 20-Point Programme and owned by subsequent purchaser measuring less than 100 sq. meter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Revenue Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that they have not granted perpetual lease rights to the allottees and subsequent purchasers of residential plots distributed under 20-Point Programme in Delhi.

(c) Revenue Department of GNCTD has informed that District South has received nearly 360 such applications. The Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district scrutinizes the applications for eligibility and grants perpetual lease rights to the eligible applicants.

(d) Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs) have informed that they consider building plan applications of all residential plots in areas under their jurisdiction for sanction, which are in conformity with the Building Bye Laws, 1983/ Master Plan for Delhi-2021/Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. This requires layout plan to be approved by the Competent Authority before building plans are approved by the Corporation. Revenue Department of GNCTD needs to submit the proposal for such approval to the Competent Authority.

Funds to states for purchase of buses under JnNURM

1411.Dr. CHANDAN MITRA:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had provided funds to States for purchase of buses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated/utilized/lying unspent so far along with the details of buses purchased, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to withdraw unspent funds with interest from States in order to avoid any chances of misappropriation of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 2013-14, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of ₹ 4508.73 lakh was provided/ released as 2nd/ 3rd instalments to 6 States. State-wise details of funds released including Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal during 2013-14 is given in the statement-I (See below). State-wise details of buses purchased by the State Governments as per information furnished by them during 2013-14, is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) 2nd and or 3rd instalments of ACA are released only after submission of Utilisation Certificates from the concerned State Governments. The JnNURM Scheme came to an end on 31st March, 2014. The incomplete JnNURM projects sanctioned during the transition period *i.e.* 2012-14 and for which 1st instalment of ACA was released earlier, are covered under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Scheme as per the guidelines available on http://amrut.gov.in/writereaddata/coverage_of_incomplete_projects.pdf.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds provided/ released in 2013-14 for the bus funding scheme sanctioned under Jawaharlal National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	State	ACA Provided/ Released in 2013-14
1.	Karnataka	1425.01
2.	Madhya Pradesh	378.76
3.	Maharashtra	772.56
4.	Punjab	1304.00
5.	Rajasthan	605.90
6.	Sikkim	22.50
7.	West Bengal	0.00
TOTAL		4508.73

ACA : Additional Central Assistance

Statement-II

State-wise details of buses procured during 2013-14

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Buses procured during 2013-14
1.	Chhattisgarh	40
2.	Delhi	75
3.	Karnataka	0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	237
5.	Maharashtra	57
6.	Meghalaya	60

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Buses procured during 2013-14
7.	Odisha	20
8.	Puducherry	14
9.	Punjab	80
10.	Rajasthan	60
11.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		643

Electricity and compost generation from solid waste

1412. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made some crucial policy changes in the Swachh Bharat Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has plan to generate electricity and compost from Municipal solid waste;

(c) whether Government has proposed to subsidise compost generated from the municipal waste, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry has discussed the matter with the nodal Ministries in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Under the Mission, States/ULBs may adopt any feasible waste processing techniques including waste-to-energy and waste to compost from municipal solid waste in their jurisdiction. The Government is exploring the possibilities of promoting the production of electricity and compost from municipal solid waste

Review of conversion of existing urban cities into smart cities

1413. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the idea of converting existing urban cities into smart cities will be reviewed for practicality; and

(b) if so, whether the States may be asked to send alternative proposals for constructing a few brand new smart cities on lines similar to Chandigarh and Amaravati rather than proposals for retrofitting existing urban locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The number of 100 Smart Cities have been distributed amongst States/UTs on the basis of equitable criteria giving equal weightage to urban population and number of statutory towns in the State/UT. In terms of Smart Cities Mission guidelines, this distribution is subject to a review after two years of implementation.

(b) Presently, States/Cities have to send their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) containing either one or more area based development models out of these three types – retrofitting, redevelopment and Greenfield. The Smart Cities Mission Guidelines do not envisage SCPs to contain construction of brand new smart cities.

National Mission on Sustainable Habitat

1414. SHRI. PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat has been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the work done under the mission since June, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Under National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, no separate programme/fund allocation is sanctioned. However, NMSH objectives are being achieved under the operational programmes of Ministry namely Swachh Bharat Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission and National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY).

New modified scheme for Urban Development

1415. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to launch a new modified scheme for Urban Development, if so, the details thereof;

(b) in what manner this scheme would be different from the JNNURM, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would continue with the JNNURM, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has launched a new Mission *i.e* Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) with the objective to develop basic urban infrastructure - water supply, sewerage, septage management, storm water drains, urban transport and development of green spaces and parks with special provision for child –friendly components in the 500 cities/ towns under the Mission.

(b) and (c) The Mission has appropriately taken into account the learning from the earlier Mission, the JnNURM and the difference between JnNURM and AMRUT are given below:-

Sl. No.	Experiences learned under JnNURM	Provisions under AMRUT
1.	Projects started without getting all permissions or taking possession of land in advance.	The Mission provides for ensuring all approvals and land availability before the award of project.
2.	Focus was on infrastructure creation, not service delivery.	The AMRUT focuses on achieving service level benchmarks.
3.	Delay in release of funds from states to ULBs and not tying up all funds at the beginning of the project.	The Mission provides for establishment of a financial intermediary to pool all funds for projects in the ULBs. Also, States are required to release the Central assistance along with State share to the ULBs within seven working days of release of Central share by the Ministry, otherwise otherwise interest at the rate specified by the Ministry of Finance shall be levied on the State for any delay beyond seven days and appropriate deductions made from future installments.

Sl. No.	Experiences learned under JnNURM	Provisions under AMRUT
4.	Capacity constraints of ULBs, particularly little attention to urban planning and hand-holding during execution	In AMRUT, the plan is to focus intensively in the early stages of project planning and design. For this, handholding during project planning, development and management will be provided. The Mission also provides for a Project Development and Monitoring Consultants in each State/UT for project design, development, implementation and management. States are to take up extensive Capacity Building Activities for ULBs to achieve urban reforms and implement projects in Mission mode.
5.	Cost escalation due to delays in implementation	Capacity assistance during project development and management will enable project completion during timeline.
6.	A “one size fits all” approach was followed in DPR preparation. Little attention to contextual variations or effective citizen participation.	The process of project formulation will be done in close consultation with citizens. Extensive consultations using electronic means and mobiles will ensure that contextual variations are addressed at the planning stage.
7.	Operation & maintenance (O&M) is a bottleneck.	State Annual Action Plan will include O&M for at least five years.
8.	Reforms required that are simple and meaningful to the local people.	In consultation with States, simple reforms designed.
9.	Hardly any scope of innovation or exploring transformative solutions.	Citizen deliberation on adaptability of best practices and Smart solutions to local areas is an important part of the planning process which is expected to generate innovative and transformative solutions.

Sl. No.	Experiences learned under JnNURM	Provisions under AMRUT
10.	Central Share of funds was released in four installments of 25% each under UIG and two under UIDSSMT components of JnNURM.	Funds will be released in three installments in the ratio of 20:40:40.
11.	Project appraisal, sanctions was accorded by M/Urban Development (MoUD) and funds were released by M/ Finance.	MoUD shall only approve the State Annual Action Plan and release funds. Appraisal, sanction and execution of projects shall be carried out at State/ ULBs level.
12.	10% of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) was withheld on account of non-achievement of Reforms in full.	AMRUT incentivizes reforms through an incentive of 10% additional Central Assistance.

Financial empowerment of urban civicbodies

1416. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating financial empowerment of urban civic bodies in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Constitution of India provides for the States to financially empower by law, the urban civic bodies in the country. Urban Development is a State subject and Government of India only facilitates the State Governments and ULBs through various programmes, schemes and guidelines. In order to help improve the financial condition and governance of the ULBs, the Government of India has approved for financial assistance under the programmes of Smart Cities Mission and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation of 500 cities (AMRUT) with outlays of ₹ 48,000 crore and ₹ 50,000 crores respectively over the next five years. Further, the Government has also accepted the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations for providing ₹ 87,143.8 crores to ULBs for the period 2015-2020.

Process of urbanisation in India

1417. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) Whether as per the recent report of World Bank, process of urbanization in India is very slow, messy and partly hidden;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether at least ₹ 2 lakh crores are required every year to provide basic amenities to additional urban population every year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and allocation for provision of basic amenities to additional urban population during current year and utilization thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The World Bank released a report titled 'Leveraging Urbanization in South Asia' in September, 2015. According to the Report, the pace of urbanization in South Asia, including India, during 2000–2011 was slow relative to both the East Asia and Pacific region and the historical experiences of today's developed countries. Further, as per the Report, messy urbanization in the region, including India, is reflected in a sizable proportion of the region's urban population living in slums and cities growing outward, spilling over their administrative boundaries. As per the Report, hidden urbanization means that official national statistics understate the share of South Asia's population living in areas with urban characteristics. However, as the Report itself notes, India's official Census statistics do contain data on census towns which reflect a more general process of *in-situ* urbanization

(c) and (d) Considerable resources would be required to augment infrastructure in urban areas. According to the High Powered Expert Committee Report (2011), investment requirement for urban infrastructure over the 20-year period from 2012 to 2031 is estimated at ₹ 39.2 lakh crore, at 2009-10 prices, which includes:

- ₹ 34.1 lakh crore for asset creation, out of which the investment for the eight major sectors, namely, Urban Roads, Storm Water Drains, Street Lights, Urban Transport, Traffic Support Infrastructure, Water Supply, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management, is ₹ 31 lakh crore;
- ₹ 4.1 lakh crore for renewal and redevelopment including slums; and
- ₹ 1 lakh crore for capacity building.

Implementation of the National Building Code

1418. DR K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the National Building Code has been strictly monitored;

(b) the number of major buildings and structures that have collapsed in the last two years; and

(c) whether there are any efforts being made to integrate Central and State rules and develop an agency to overlook construction activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The National Building Code of India (NBC) has been prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). This is a voluntary Code intended to serve as a model Code for adoption/use by agencies like the PWD and other Government construction departments, local bodies and other construction agencies. The implementation of National Building Code comes within the purview of Urban Local Bodies and Urban Development Authorities who are responsible for sanctioning the Building Plans and issue Occupation Certificate.

(b) Ministry does not maintain the data in this regard, as the same is a state subject. So far as CPWD and DDA are concerned, no major building and structure collapse have been reported in last two years.

(c) Since construction activities are regulated by the State Building and Development Control Regulations, Ministry of Urban Development prepared model rules and regulations for the guidance of the State Governments to adopt and amend their regulations suiting the local conditions.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan publicity campaign by professionals

1419. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to outsource the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan publicity campaign to any professional agency, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for hiring private professionals;

(c) whether the agency has been selected and if so, the details thereof along with the details of works to be handled by it; and

(d) the total amount to be paid to such agency during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Swachh Bharat Mission is a citizen movement and behavioural change is an integral part for achieving the objective of Swachh Bharat. Therefore, the campaign at different media is very important. In order to have well

researched and aggressive campaigning of Swachh Bharat, it has been decided to launch a 360 degree media campaign. For launching the 360 degree campaign, the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are working hand in hand. Under this campaign, two agencies would be hired, one would be a research agency and other would be creative agency. Both the agencies would work in close coordination. The research agency would do the situational analysis, impact assessment of the campaign and also give their recommendation in terms of specific media requirement at different parts of India and at different levels.

(c) and (d) The agencies are yet to be hired. The Request for Proposal (RFP) for hiring the research agency has been floated. The RFP for the creative agency has been prepared and would be floated shortly.

Water management system in urban areas

†1420. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has decided to give top priority to water management system in urban areas of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Water supply including water supply management system is a state subject. However, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) supplements the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in providing adequate water supply facilities in urban areas by providing financial assistance from time to time under various schemes viz. 10% Lumpsum Scheme for North Eastern States, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

Funds for Development of smart cities in Punjab

1421. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed for selection and number of cities and suburbs selected for smart cities and rejuvenation in the country, particularly Punjab;

(b) the amount earmarked for the projects under various schemes including Smart Cities Mission (SCM) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation and Housing for All; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of private players involved and joint ventures in the development of smart cities, including foreign institutions, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The selection process of Smart Cities is based on the idea of Competitive and Cooperative Federalism and follows a Challenge (Competition) process in 2 Stages. In Stage-1, based on intra-State Competition conducted by the States/UTs (in terms of Existing Service Levels, Institutional Systems/ Capacities, Self-financing and Past track record and reforms), Ministry of Urban Development has announced a list of 98 cities, which is given in the Statement-I (*See below*), to participate in Stage 2 of the Competition. In Punjab three cities, namely Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar have been shortlisted in Stage 1 by the State Government.

In the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the criteria for selection of 500 cities are - Cities having a population greater than one lakh (including civilian areas of Cantonment Boards), Capital towns of States/UTs, HRIDAY towns, towns having a population between 75,000 – 1,00,000 and located on the stem of main rivers and ten cities from hill States, islands and tourist destinations. In Punjab sixteen cities are declared as Mission Cities and list is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The Mission Guidelines propose a financial support as Central assistance under Smart Cities Mission to the extent of ₹ 48,000/- crores for 100 cities during the Mission period (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20). An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB. The Government of India funds and the matching contribution of the States/ULBs will meet only a part of the project and as such, will be leveraged to attract fundings from other sources. The total outlay for AMRUT is ₹ 50,000 crore for five years from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20. The total Budget Estimates of ₹ 4,000 crore have been earmarked for the FY 2015-16 for the project under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission.

(c) The number of private players and joint ventures will be decided by the finally selected Smart Cities. As regards association of foreign institutions, three Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) have been executed between United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA); and the State of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to support the development of Vishakhapatnam, Ajmer and Allahabad, respectively. Moreover, the following countries have also shown interest to participate in the development of Smart Cities:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| (i) Spain, | (iv) Germany |
| (ii) Canada, | (v) China, |
| (iii) France, | (vi) Singapore, and |
| | (vii) United Kingdom |

Statement-I*List of 98 cities shortlisted for Stage-2 of Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of cities shortlisted	Names of Potential Cities shortlisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1. Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1. Vishakhapatnam
		2.	Tirupati
		3.	Kakinada
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1. Pasighat
4.	Assam	1	1. Guwahati
5.	Bihar	3	1. Muzaffarpur
		2.	Bhagalpur
		3.	Biharsharif
6.	Chandigarh	1	1. Chandigarh
7.	Chhatisgarh	2	1. Raipur
		2.	Bilaspur
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1. Diu
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1. Silvassa
10.	Delhi	1	1. New Delhi Municipal Council
11.	Goa	1	1. Panaji
12.	Gujarat	6	1. Gandhinagar
			2. Ahmedabad
			3. Surat

1	2	3	4
			4. Vadodara
			5. Rajkot
			6. Dahod
13. Haryana	2		1. Karnal
			2. Faridabad
14. Himachal Pradesh	1		1. Dharamshala
15. Jharkhand	1		1. Ranchi
16. Karnataka	6		1. Mangaluru
			2. Belagavi
			3. Shivamogga
			4. Hubballi-Dharwad
			5. Tumakuru
			6. Davanegere
17. Kerala	1		1. Kochi
18. Lakshadweep	1		1. Kavaratti
19. Madhya Pradesh	7		1. Bhopal
			2. Indore
			3. Jabalpur
			4. Gwalior
			5. Sagar
			6. Satna
			7. Ujjain
20. Maharashtra	10		1. Navi Mumbai
			2. Nashik
			3. Thane
			4. Greater Mumbai
			5. Amravati

1	2	3	4
			6. Solapur
			7. Nagpur
			8. Kalyan-Dombivali
			9. Aurangabad
			10. Pune
21. Manipur		1	1. Imphal
22. Meghalaya		1	1. Shillong
23. Mizoram		1	1. Aizawl
24. Nagaland		1	1. Kohima
25. Odisha		2	1. Bhubaneswar
2. Raurkela			
26. Puducherry		1	1. Oulgaret
27. Punjab		3	1. Ludhiana
			2. Jalandhar
			3. Amritsar
28. Rajasthan		4	1. Jaipur
			2. Udaipur
			3. Kota
			4. Ajmer
29. Sikkim		1	1. Namchi
30. Tamil Nadu		12	1. Tiruchirapalli
			2. Tirunelveli
			3. Dindigul
			4. Thanjavur
			5. Tiruppur
			6. Salem

1	2	3	4
			7. Vellore
			8. Coimbatore
			9. Madurai
			10. Erode
			11. Thoothukudi
			12. Chennai
31. Telangana	2		1. Greater Hyderabad
			2. Greater Warangal
32. Tripura	1		1. Agartala
33. Uttar Pradesh	12		1. Moradabad
			2. Aligarh
			3. Saharanpur
			4. Bareilly
			5. Jhansi
			6. Kanpur
			7. Allahabad
			8. Lucknow
			9. Varanasi
			10. Ghaziabad
			11. Agra
			12. Rampur
34. Uttarakhand	1		1. Dehradun
35. West Bengal	4		1. New Town Kolkata
			2. Bidhannagar
			3. Durgapur
			4. Haldia
TOTAL	98		

Statement- II*List of Cities/Towns Covered under AMRUT Punjab*

Name of the City / Town	Name of the City / Town
1. Ludhiana (M Corp.)	9. Pathankot (M CI)
2. Amritsar (M Corp.)	10. S.A.S. Nagar (M CI)
3. Jalandhar (M Corp.)	11. Abohar (M CI)
4. Patiala (M Corp.)	12. Malerkotla (M CI)
5. Bathinda (M Corp.)	13. Khanna (M CI)
6. Hoshiarpur (M CI)	14. Muktsar (M CI)
7. Batala (M CI)	15. Barnala (M CI)
8. Moga (M CI)	16. Firozpur (M CI)

**Funds for infrastructure development for the cities of
Jharkhand and Gujarat**

1422.SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has schemes to support the infrastructure development of tier-2 and tier-3 cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of plan outlay in the current plan for the above schemes and the funds spent in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) whether the cities in Jharkhand and Gujarat granted funds from the above said scheme and the amount approved for such projects per city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), 1.04 crore individual household toilets, 2.52 community toilets and 2.56 public toilets will be constructed during mission period in 4041 statutory towns.

(b) The estimated cost of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) for its various components is ₹ 62,009 crore and Govt. of India share is ₹ 14,623 crore. So far 1,361.38 crore has been released to States/UTs. Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) ₹ 15.27 crore and ₹ 86.62 crore have been released to State Govt. of Jharkhand and Gujarat respectively under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).

Statement

Details of funds released to States/UTs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total (₹ in crore)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.57
4.	Assam	0.23
5.	Bihar	37.72
6.	Chandigarh	1.70
7.	Chhattisgarh	30.79
8.	Delhi	63.36
9.	Goa	3.81
10.	Gujarat	86.62
11.	Haryana	29.01
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6.92
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.75
14.	Jharkhand	15.27
15.	Karnataka	110.87
16.	Kerala	19.18
17.	Madhya Pradesh	86.42
18.	Maharashtra	179.60
19.	Manipur	11.21
20.	Meghalaya	4.05
21.	Mizoram	9.79
22.	Nagaland	10.52

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total (₹ in crore)
23.	Odisha	12.76
24.	Puducherry	1.95
25.	Punjab	41.40
26.	Rajasthan	84.44
27.	Sikkim	3.09
28.	Tamil Nadu	118.46
29.	Telangana	58.10
30.	Uttar Pradesh	168.30
31.	Uttarakhand	6.34
32.	West Bengal	64.01
		1,361.38

Increase in urban population after smart cities project

1423. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the advent of smart cities project the population of urban areas is likely to rise in the coming years due to increased migration from the rural areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any measures to accommodate or specified a particular area to accommodate the rural or poor population within the smart cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Smart Cities Mission will fund 100 out of 4041 cities in the country. The effect on population change is not quantifiable as the objective of Smart Cities Mission is to improve the quality of life and liveability of city residents by providing core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions to improve urban infrastructure and services.

(b) and (c) The cities have to prepare their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) containing either one or more area based development models out of these three types— retrofitting, redevelopment and Greenfield. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development

and the idea is to develop a compact area. Area based development will transform existing areas including slums into better planned ones, thereby improving the quality of life, create employment and enhance incomes for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged, leading to inclusive cities. The details are available on Ministry's website (www.moud.gov.in).

Overcrowding of women coaches in Delhi Metro

1424. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan for handling the overcrowding problem of women coaches of Delhi Metro;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government is going to add one more coach for women in each Delhi Metro Train, if so, by when this coach is likely to be added in Delhi Metro Trains and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that there is no provision of separate ticket counter for women at each DMRC stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that during the last three months they have increased 176 number of train trips to reduce the crowding in trains including crowding in ladies coaches. Further, DMRC has also placed orders for procurement of 258 numbers of coaches for providing additional train trips on the existing routes, which will further reduce crowding in the trains, including in ladies coaches.

- (c) No, Sir. DMRC has already increased the train trips.
- (d) Yes, Sir.

DDA losing monitoring of housing activities in Delhi

1425. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the DDA is soon losing its monitoring role over all housing activities in Delhi; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it monitors the housing activities undertaken by the Authority.

Budget cut for programme to fight child malnutrition

1426. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's main programme to fight child malnutrition has been hit by budget cuts;

(b) if so, whether programme feed more than 100 million poor people but the current budget was only enough to pay salaries of 2.7 million health workers;

(c) the extent to which the programme to fight child malnutrition has suffered due to budget cut; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to allocate sufficient funds to the Ministry to fight the malnutrition problem?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. There is no deficiency of budget under the ICDS Scheme. During 2015-16, the initial allocation of ₹ 8335.77 crores for ICDS has been increased to ₹ 15,485.77 crores through Supplementary Grants. The funds for Supplementary Nutrition under SNP are released on the basis of number of beneficiaries availing the service.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Establishment of hostels for working women

1427. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish hostels for working women in Maharashtra and rest of the country on PPP model; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As per the existing guidelines, there is no provision to establish working women hostels on PPP model. The Ministry of Women and Child Development provides financial assistance for construction of working women

hostels/ for hiring premises for working women hostels.

Plans to construct Aanganwadi centres

1428. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plans to construct Aanganwadi centres with the help of MGNREGA workers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of guidelines framed for implementation of the plan;
- (c) the locations identified for the purpose in the first phase; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government for execution of the plan in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Under the restructured Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a provision for construction of 2 lakh Aanganwadi Centre (AWC) buildings @ ₹ 4.50 lakh per unit has been made during the XII Five Year Plan. As per the guidelines, the AWC building should be child friendly with all relevant infrastructure, sitting room for children/women, kitchen, store, child friendly toilets, space for playing of children. The total area of the building should be at least 600 sq. ft.

Separately, 2 lakh AWC buildings are planned to be constructed in 2,534 most backward Blocks of 8 World Bank assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Program (ISSNIP) States [Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh] besides Assam, Odisha & Telangana in convergence with Ministry of Rural Development under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) @ 50,000 AWC buildings per year during the next four years. Construction of AWC buildings has been included as an approved activity under the MGNREG Act. 'Guidelines for construction of Aanganwadi Centres' under MGNREGS have been issued jointly by the Ministries of Women and Child Development and Rural Development, on 13th August, 2015.

Under MGNREGS, expenditure up to ₹ 5 lakh per AWC building for construction will be allowed. Expenditure beyond ₹ 5 lakh per AWC including finishing, flooring, painting, plumbing, electrification, wood work, etc. will be met from the ICDS funds.

- (c) and (d) Under systematic convergence of ICDS Scheme with MGNREGS 28619

sites have been identified till 20.11.2015 in IPPE Blocks / High Burden Districts of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh in first phase.

Empowerment of women

1429. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding empowerment of women as an effective and active economic agent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its findings thereof;
- (c) whether the participation of women in the country's workforce is very less *vis-à-vis* their population and it is declining at the same time; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for economic and social upliftment of women and to provide equal opportunity at par with men in entrepreneurship?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner and Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation are involved in collection and dissemination of data covering wide range of issues that affect women's empowerment. The report titled "Women and Men in India – 2015" by Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India highlights the status of women covering health, education, work and decision making along with social obstacles in women's empowerment.

(c) According to the National Sample Survey Report (2011-12), the workforce participation rates of male is 54.4% and female is 21.9%. As per the India Country Report, 2015 by Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation on the Millennium Development Goals, the percentage share of females in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector during 2011-12 increased to 19.3% which is higher than 18.6% reported during 2009-10 by National Sample Survey Organisation.

(d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering following schemes for gender equality/socio-economic development/empowerment of women:

- (i) Swadhar and Short Stay Homes to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress.

- (ii) Working Women Hostels for ensuring safe accommodation for working women away from their place of residence.
- (iii) Support to Training and Employment Program for Women (STEP) to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalised and asset-less rural and urban poor women across the country.
- (iv) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) to provide micro-finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women.
- (v) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) to strengthen the overall processes that promote all-round Development of Women.
- (vi) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers (including single mother) to provide day care facilities for running a crèche of 25 children in the age group 0-6 years from families having monthly income of less than ₹ 12,000.
- (vii) One Stop Centre to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence.
- (viii) Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence.
- (ix) Sabla Scheme for holistic development of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years.
- (x) In order to strengthen the process of gender budgeting the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been undertaking various capacity building measures for the officials of the State Governments by organising training programs/workshops regularly.

In order to improve employability a separate Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been created.

Equal Remuneration Act, 1973 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work of similar nature without any discrimination. In order to ensure social security to the workers including women in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008.

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 regulates employment of women in certain establishments for a certain period (12 weeks) before and after childbirth and provides for maternity and other benefits.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Scheme is being implemented as Conditional Maternity Benefit for pregnant and lactating women to improve health and nutrition status to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives to pregnant and nursing mothers to partly compensate wage loss both prior to and after delivery.

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been enacted, which covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organised or unorganised.

Major cut in allocation for ICDS for West Bengal

1430. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether major cut was made in the allocation for the ICDS in the year 2015-16;
- (b) if so, how much was this cut in the case of West Bengal;
- (c) what was the proposal to make up for the cut made in the ICDS; and
- (d) what has been done to compensate that cut in the case of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) In the backdrop of substantial higher devolution of taxes of 42% to the States to give more flexibility to States in implementation of Schemes, the cost sharing ratio for all component of ICDS, except Supplementary Nutrition, has been revised to 60:40 between the Centre and States (90:10 for the 8 North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States) and 100% central share for UT Administrations. During 2015-16, the initial allocation of ₹ 8335.77 crores for ICDS has been increased to ₹ 15,485.77 crores through Supplementary Grants. There is no specific cut applied in the case of West Bengal. The funds are allocated and released to States/UTs on the basis of Annual Plan approved by the Govt. of India subject to actual expenditure incurred by them.

Implementation of Domestic Violence Act

1431. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has been effective in fulfilling its objectives;

(b) if so, the year-wise number of cases filed for violation of the Act in different States; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to address the issues of effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has informed that they have started collecting data on the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 using Ministry of Home Affairs approved revised proforma of 'Crime in India' since 2014. A total number of 426 cases have been registered under the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during the year 2014. The details of number of cases registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PDWVA), 2005, State/UT-wise during 2014 is given in the statement (See below). The number of cases filed under the Act clearly shows that women are taking recourse the law to get reliefs from domestic violence.

(c) State /UT Governments are responsible for implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005. The Act provides for an inbuilt mechanism to facilitate the entire system of access to justice. It identifies specific functionaries such as the Protection Officers and Services Providers whose primary duty is to assist women in accessing reliefs provided under the law. All the States/UTs are required to appoint the Protection Officers, registration of Service Providers and notification of shelter homes and medical facilities. As on date, all State Governments have appointed Protection Officers.

The Central Government has been emphasising upon the need to impart training to First Class Judicial Magistrates/Metropolitan Magistrates to deal with cases under Domestic violence Act through National/State Judicial Academies.

Continuous awareness creation among men and women in the society through workshops, seminars, street plays, NarikiChaupals, BetiJanmotshav are being undertaken at the district level. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio and Child Marriage etc also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on rights of women. Through Sabla programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted about training with regard to legal rights of women.

Statement*No. of cases registered under Domestic Violence Act-2005 during 2014*

Sl.No	States/UTs	Cases Registered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	112
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	5
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	140
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53
15.	Maharashtra	4
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	0
21.	Punjab	2
22.	Rajasthan	17
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4

Sl.No	States/UTs	Cases Registered
25.	Telangana	1
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi UT	7
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		426

Discrimination against SC/ST in Aanganwadi centres

1432. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is wide scale caste discrimination, particularly against SC/ST, in Aanganwadi centres across the country; and

(b) if so, the action/steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented/operated by State Governments/UT Administrations.

ICDS Scheme is universal and self selecting with enhanced focus on children below 3 years of age and the most disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of the society, particularly of rural poor population. As per the guidelines for opening of Aanganwadi Centres villages pre-dominantly inhabited by population belonging to SC/ST and minority community are given priority.

The ICDS Scheme is open to all categories of eligible beneficiaries, irrespective of

caste, creed, region, etc. Since the Scheme is implemented by State Governments/UTs, any complaint regarding caste discrimination received, is taken up with State Government for taking necessary action.

Omnibus legislation to tackle trafficking

1433. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government proposes to bring omnibus legislation to tackle trafficking and address slavery, sexual exploitation and forced labour, if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether any task force under the Ministry has been set up to deal with different aspects of trafficking and effective monitoring, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time the legislative measure would be finalized by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir. An Inter- Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Women and Child Development has been constituted on 16.11.2015 for preparing a comprehensive legislation on tackling various aspects of trafficking.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The Government to finalize the legislative measure on submission of report by the Inter-Ministerial Committee.

Sukanya Samridhi accounts details under BBBP

1434. SHRI. TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been allocated for the media campaign for the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme;

(b) the details regarding the multi-sectoral action taken by the Ministry so far, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the details relating to the number of Sukanya Samridhi accounts opened under the BBBP scheme till date, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme, an amount of ₹ 25.00 crore has been allocated for the media campaign for the Financial Year 2015-16.

(b) Government of India has introduced the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme for survival, protection & education of girl child. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Sectoral interventions under the programme include the following:

- (i) Ministry of Women and Child Development: Funds are provided to districts and States for Training and Capacity-building-Oriented and Sensitization, for various Innovation and Awareness generation activities.
- (ii) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare: Monitoring for effective implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994 includes strengthening PNDT Cells and setting up monitoring committees; Increase institutional deliveries; Promoting registration of births.
- (iii) Ministry of Human Resource Development: Ensure universal enrolment of girls; achieve decreased drop-out rate; Implement girl child friendly standards in schools; strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE); construction of functional toilets for girls.

(c) Sukanya Samridhi Yojana comes under the purview of Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. The number of Sukanya Samridhi Accounts opened State/Union Territory-wise, is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of Postal Circle	Total No. of Accounts opened upto 31-10-2015 (from the date of introduction)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662615
2.	Assam	130086
3.	Bihar	193132
4.	Chhattisgarh	66192

5.	Delhi	93557
6.	Gujarat	163396
7.	Haryana	224368
8.	Himachal Pradesh	113726
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	110154
10.	Jharkhand	316695
11.	Karnataka	873650
12.	Kerala	271246
13.	Madhya Pradesh	227535
14.	Maharashtra	525111
15.	North East	36789
16.	Odisha	305379
17.	Punjab	181254
18.	Rajasthan	241791
19.	Tamil Nadu	1118786
20.	Uttar Pradesh	858531
21.	Uttarakhand	204125
22.	West Bengal	503136
TOTAL		7421254

Condition of Government run orphanages

1435. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of Government run orphanages have gone from bad to worse in the past 5 years;

(b) the reason that most of the children of the orphanage prefer to run away rather than staying back;

(c) whether the Minister would consider attaching every Government run orphanages to a volunteer organisation for close monitoring and proper maintenance; and

(d) if not, what measure would the Minister suggest to improve the condition and the management of Government run orphanages?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments /UT Administrations for setting up and managing Child Care Institutions (CCIs) by themselves or in association with Voluntary Organisations. The primary responsibility of managing the CCIs is of the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. The Ministry is not aware of any data which corroborates the facts that the condition of Government run CCIs including Children Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) have gone from bad to worse during the last five years.

(b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that it has registered 13 complaints of running away of children from different CCIs during the last three years and the current year 2015-16 which does not substantiate the fact that most of the children prefer to run away from CCIs.

(c) There is no proposal for attaching every Government run Children Homes and SAAs to a Voluntary Organisations for close monitoring and proper maintenance.

(d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 so as to ensure that minimum standards of care can be maintained. To improve the condition of CCIs Government has enhanced financial norms under ICPS *w.e.f* 1st April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised scheme are: Increased child maintenance grant from ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per child per month, increased financial norm for construction and maintenance of a new home for 50 children from ₹ 77.61 lakh to ₹ 1.29 crore, increased financial support for a special unit of 10 children for children with special needs from ₹ 4.22 lakh to Rs 10.48 lakh, flexibility in staffing pattern and enhanced cost of construction from ₹ 600 per sq. ft to ₹ 1000 per sq. ft or as per PWD norms, whichever is lower.

Complaints related to portal Khoya-Paya

1436. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding various issues related to the portal Khoya-Paya;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the misuse of portal for child trafficking, extortion, violation of privacy etc.?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No complaints have been received in the Ministry of Women and Child Development regarding issues related to the portal Khoya-Paya.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To prevent the misuse of portal for child trafficking, extortion, violation of privacy etc., the Ministry of Women and Child Development has ensured that the Khoya-Paya portal is accessible only by registering through mobile phone. To keep a check on the use by the registered users, One Time Password (OTP) is sent to the registered user who logs into the system. To keep a check on the use, a ID proof is mandatory after fifth login.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed Terms of acceptance and disclaimer which is also a tool to restrict and prohibit misuse of the portal and uploading false information. All the photographs uploaded on Khoya Paya have been water marked to restrict misuse. The information is published on the Khoya Paya after due scrutiny.

Time-bound measures to curb skewed sex-ratio in Maharashtra

1437. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the child sex ratio (CSR) in Maharashtra is alarming, and has been declining over the years;

(b) the reasons for the decline in CSR;

(c) the measures taken to rectify this issue; and

(d) any time-bound measures to curb the skewed ratio?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, the Child Sex Ratio in the State of Maharashtra was 894 against the Child Sex Ratio of 913 in 2001 Census, which shows a declining trend. The reasons behind the declining Child Sex Ratio in the country are primary the socio-cultural mindset having preference for son,

considering girls as burden and preference for small family. Further, easy availability of technology for sex determination tests and abortion services act as a catalyst in the declining Child Sex Ratio.

(c) and (d) Addressing declining Child Sex Ratio is a priority of the Government. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme has been launched to addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. This scheme focusses on awareness and advocacy campaign at national level, enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act and multi-sectoral action in 100 selected districts.

Abuse and neglect of children in juvenile homes

1438. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the different kinds of juvenile homes in the country, State-wise position thereof;
- (b) whether there have been reports of abuse and neglect of the children in such homes and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the above system is monitored by the concerned authorities regularly to ensure that the children do not follow the wrong illegal path after their release in such homes and if so, the details of the feedback?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) provides for setting up of Observation Homes and Special Homes for juveniles during pendency of inquiry and for reception and their rehabilitation. These homes can be established and maintained by the State Government itself or under an agreement with Voluntary Organisation in every district or a group of districts as may be required. The details about number of Observation and Special Homes presently functioning in the country, State/UT-wise being supported under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

- (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has reported that it has registered 71 complaints/cases concerning child abuse/sexual exploitation/torture/ill-treatment/disappearance/running away of children/lack of residential facilities and

other regularities committed in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including Observation and Special Homes for juveniles during the last three years and current year 2015-16. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Rule 10(C) of Central Model Rules, 2007 under JJ Act, 2000 provides for monitoring of institutions for juveniles by Juvenile Justice Boards and seeking compliance from CCIs in cases of any noticeable lapses and improvement based on suggestion of the Board. Section 35 of the JJ Act, 2000 also provides for inspection of CCIs including Observation and Special Homes by State and District level Inspection Committees. The rehabilitations measures undertaken in CCIs include education, vocational training, counselling, mental health etc., to ensure that the juvenile is reformed and becomes a useful citizen of society.

Statement-I

*The details of Observation and Special Homes presently functioning in the country,
State/UT-wise being supported under the ICPS*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Observation & Special Homes		
		Observation Homes	Special Homes	Observation cum Special Homes
		2015-16	2015-16	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	4	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	-
3.	Assam	6	1	-
4.	Bihar	24	1	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	7	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	3	-	3
8.	Haryana	4	1	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	12	1	-

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	16	-	-
13.	Kerala	14	2	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21	3	-
15.	Maharashtra	32	3	-
16.	Manipur	4	-	1
17.	Meghalaya	3	-	-
18.	Mizoram	8	2	-
19.	Nagaland	10	2	-
20.	Odisha	1	-	5
21.	Punjab	4	2	-
22.	Rajasthan	34	1	-
23.	Sikkim	2	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	-	-
25.	Telangana	3	2	-
26.	Tripura	2	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30	6	-
28.	Uttarakhand	7	2	-
29.	West Bengal	10	3	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
34.	Delhi	3	1	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	3	3
TOTAL		293	47	13

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of cases registered by NCPCR regarding complaints/cases concerning child abuse / sexual exploitation / torture / ill-treatment / disappearance/ running away of children/ lack of residential facilities and other irregularities committed in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including Observation and Special Homes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	1	-	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	1	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Delhi	3	-	3	1	7
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	1	-	-	-	1
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Haryana	5	1	1	2	9
15.	Jharkhand	1	-	-	-	1
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	3	-	1	-	4
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Maharashtra	2	-	2	-	4
21.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	1
22.	Manipur	-	1	-	1	2

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
23.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	1	2	6
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	-	2	1	-	3
27.	Punjab	2	-	-	1	3
28.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	1	-	-	1
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	6	-	1	-	7
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Uttar Pradesh	6	2	5	5	18
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL		33	8	16	14	71

Money allocated for women and child welfare

†1439. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of money allocated for women and child welfare has been reduced in the last two financial year;

(b) if so, quantum of reduction the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of fund allocated for the above items during the financial year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is allocating the money for the welfare of women and children across the country through various schemes which are being implemented by the Ministry. The money allocated during the last two financial years and current year for implementing the various schemes is given in the table below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ In Crores)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2013-14	20550.00	18200.00	17979.40
2014-15	21100.00	18500.00	18447.54
2015-16	14286.73	-	10492.61

(as on 4.12.2015)

(c) Scheme-wise allocation of funds during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 by the Ministry is given in the Statement.

Statement

Money allocated for women and child welfare

Sl. No.		Schemes/Programmes		Allocation (₹ in Crore)
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	RGN Crèche Scheme	110.00	125.00	205.94
2.	NIPCCD	13.00	15.00	20.00
3.	NCPCR	13.00	15.00	15.00
4.	Scheme for the welfare of working children in need of care and protection	10.00	10.00	3.00
5.	CARA	9.00	10.00	10.00
6.	Dhanlakshmi	10.00	5.00	-
7.	Girl Child Specific District Plan of Action (CSR Reduction)	15.00	15.00	-
8.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign (introduced in 2014-15)	-	100.00	100.00
9.	Working Women Hostel	20.00	25.00	28.00
10.	STEP	20.00	20.00	30.00
11.	NCW	15.00	15.00	20.00
12.	RMK	20.00	20.00	-
13.	Ujjawala	13.00	16.00	20.00
14.	Gender budgeting including training	1.00	1.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
15.	GIA to CSWB	50.00	57.00	45.00
16.	Priyadarshini Scheme	15.00	15.00	5.00
17.	High level Committee on Status of Women	5.00	5.00	2.00
18.	Assistance for construction of Shelter Homes for single women/destitute and widows*	200.00	20.00	-
19.	Institute of Women Affairs	5.00	0.00	-
20.	GIA for Research, Publication & Monitoring	2.00	2.00	2.00
21.	GIA for Innovative Work on Women & Child Development	3.00	3.00	1.00
22.	Information, Mass Media and Publication	50.00	50.00	50.00
23.	IT	2.00	2.00	3.00
24.	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	13.00	23.00	25.00
25.	Integrated Child Development)	17700.00	18195.00	11935.77
26.	National Nutrition Mission	300.00	300.00	205.79
27.	World Bank ICDS IV Project	146.00	196.00	113.00
28.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme	300.00	400.00	402.23
29.	SABLA	650.00	700.00	475.50
30.	Scheme for the holistic development of Adolescent Boys – Saksham	20.00	25.00	-
31.	IGMSY	500.00	400.00	438.00
32.	Swadhar Greh	75.00	115.00	54.00
33.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	55.00	90.00	33.50
34.	Restorative Justice for Rape Victims	85.00	30.00	-
35.	One Stop Crisis Centre	10.00	20.00	14.00
36.	Assistance to States for implementation of PWDVA	75.00	50.00	-
37.	Women's Help Line	20.00	10.00	28.00
TOTAL		20550.00	21100.00	14286.73*

*- Including 1st supplementary. Rs. 3548.00 crore demanded as 2nd Supplementary for which Parliament approval is awaited.

Lack of education and food for women

1440. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT please to state:

(a) whether Socio-Economic and Caste Survey conducted by Government and UNICEF sample survey reveal that substantial sections of women and children are still poorly fed and treated badly by the society;

(b) whether lack of education and food make women rather incapable of nurturing healthy children;

(c) whether continuing discrimination of adolescent girls deliver a warning that this tragedy will persist in future as well; and

(d) whether budget allocations for school education and women and child development are sufficient to improve their health conditions?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) A Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC) was commissioned by the Ministry of Women and Child Development across 29 States during November, 2013 to May, 2014 with technical and financial assistance from UNICEF India. The key objective of the survey was to assess the situation of children and women in the country with special emphasis on access and utilization of services under ICDS and to provide baseline data for the restructured ICDS. The National and State level fact sheets in respect of key indicators on maternal and child health and nutrition and access and usage of ICDS services were made available by UNICEF to the Ministry of WCD during August, 2014, which have been uploaded on Ministry's website. A positive trend has been observed in respect of improvement in key health and nutrition indicators (child nutrition and maternal health) at the national level, in comparison to the last held National Survey viz., National Family Health Survey-III (NFHS-III) during 2005-06. As per the findings of the survey, proportion of moderately underweight children below five years is 29.4% (NFHS-III: 42.5%) and severely underweight is 9.5% (NFHS-III: 15.8%). Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011, as conducted under the overall coordination of Department of Rural Development, did not canvass information in Questionnaire on nutrition and treatment of women by the society.

(b) Lack of knowledge of mothers and caregivers on proper feeding and caring practices for children under three is one of the causes for undernutrition in the first six years of life. Under restructured ICDS, special focus has been given to counselling and behaviour change communication (BCC) to women on issues relating to basic health

care, nutrition, maternal care and healthy food habits, child care, infant feeding practices, utilization of health services, family planning and environmental sanitation.

(c) The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)–‘Sabla’, a Centrally-sponsored scheme under Ministry of Women and Child Development, aims at empowering adolescent girls (11-18 years) through nutrition, health care and life skills education. Under the Nutrition component of the scheme, the out of school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years and all girls in the age group of 14-18 years attending Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) are provided Supplementary Nutrition containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients, per day for 300 days in a year. In addition to Nutrition and Health Education, Counselling/guidance including awareness of rights and entitlements is provided under the scheme.

(d) There is a need for greater commitment at all levels besides application in terms of design, delivery and deployment of resources, both human and financial for overall growth and development of children. Adequate funds along with an integrated approach to child development focussing on children under 0-3 years of age, pregnant and nursing mothers, in addition to strengthening convergence is required to address the inter-related needs of children, girls and women.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

...(Interruptions)...

**RE. DISCUSSION ON THE WHISTLE BLOWERS PROTECTION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2015**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015. *...(Interruptions)...* We have already started the discussion on the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* The next speaker is Shri Naresh Agrawal. *...(Interruptions)...* Would you like to speak? *...(Interruptions)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, *...(व्यवधान)...* बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हो चुका है। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप मेरी बात समझें। *...(व्यवधान)...* हमने आपकी बात का नोट नहीं लिया। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप फ़िक्र मत करिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, ऑलरेडी इस पर डिस्कशन स्टार्ट हो चुका है। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, आप हाउस को *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हाउस में शांति लाइए, तभी तो मैं अपनी बात कह सकूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम बोल नहीं सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you can help me, I will be very grateful to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody is helping me for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, he has a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can hear what you are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Use the mike. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, my entire State of Odisha is agitated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is not a political issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a social issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we thought that the present Union Government would play an arbitrator, but to my utter dismay, they have chosen to become a party in an emotional issue of my State where tribals are involved. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, yesterday, we agitated at Polavaram. ...*(Interruptions)*... We expected a reply from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: But to my utter dismay, the Government is silent till now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Me, my Party Biju Janata Dal and my State of Odisha demand an immediate reply from the Government. Sir, no Polavaram before the Supreme Court's decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... No Polavaram without addressing the State of Odisha's concern. Sir, it is a very, very important issue. The Government has to address this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my entire State is agitated. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very burning issue in the State of Odisha. ...*(Interruptions)*... I demand, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, मैं आपसे request करता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप 'Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business' देख लें, यह आपको help करेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो लोग यहां हाउस के काम को नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें कुछ दिन के लिए आराम करने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ दिन उन्हें बाहर बैठने दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें सद्बुद्धि भी आ जाएगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि वे यहां हो-हल्ला मचा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... Calm down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Calm down please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the way.

...(Interruptions)......(Interruptions)... Howling is not good. ...(Interruptions)... Not good. ...(Interruptions)... I would request you to go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I would request you to go back to your seats so that we could take up this important discussion. ...(Interruptions)... That is my request to the hon. Members. ...(Interruptions)... Please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair is helpless. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

The House then adjourned at four minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Announcement by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 10th of December, 2015, allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as indicated below:-

1. Consideration and passing of the Anti Hijacking Bill, 2014. Three hours
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:
 - (a) The Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2015. Two hours
 - (b) The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015. Two hours
 - (c) The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2015 Three hours
 - (d) The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2015. Two hours
3. Statutory Resolution seeking Disapproval of the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Ordinance, 2015 (No. 8 of 2015) Promulgated by the President on the 23rd of October, 2015, admitted in the name of Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Two hours (to be discussed together)

4. Consideration and passing of the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
5. Statutory Resolution seeking Disapproval of the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (No.9 of 2015) promulgated by The President on the 23rd of October, 2015 admitted in the name of Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Two hours (to be discussed together)
6. Consideration and passing of the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2015 after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
2. The Committee, on re-consideration, revised the time allocation for the following Government Legislative Business:
 1. Further Consideration and passing of the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha. Two hours
 2. Consideration and passing of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012. Two and a half hours
3. The Committee also recommended that the House may sit beyond 6.00 p.m., as and when necessary, for the transaction of Government Legislative and other business.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I want to take up the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015, which is the next item in the agenda. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry that the Members are roaring and shouting. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry that I am not able to proceed with the Bill because the Members are not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... It is very unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)... It is very unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very sorry state of affairs in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

I think, I shall now take up the admitted Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)... I will call out the names. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Members can lay their Special Mentions on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Shri T.K. Rangarajan – Not

present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Shantaram Naik ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap ...*(Interruptions)*...

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand for completion of the Delhi-Meerut expressway and widening of NH-24 upto Dasna in Uttar Pradesh in a time-bound manner

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड तथा एन.सी.आर. से लाखों लोग प्रतिदिन दिल्ली आने के लिए एन. एच. 24 (दिल्ली से डासना) का प्रयोग करते हैं। वाहन व यातायात के बेहद दबाव के कारण यह राजमार्ग हमेशा जाम से जूझता रहता है। दिनांक 23, 24 नवम्बर को जनपद हापुड़ के धार्मिक स्थल गढ़मुक्तेश्वर में जब गंगा के कार्तिक मेले का परंपरागत आयोजन हुआ, जिसमें करीब 30 लाख गंगा श्रद्धालु देश भर से शामिल होने के लिए इसी राजमार्ग से आये, तो उस समय जाम की पराकाष्ठा हो गई। दिल्ली से डासना एन.एच. 24 को क्रॉस करने में रात भर का समय लगा। इस जाम के कारण कई बीमार व विकलांग तो अपनी जान तक गंवा बैठते हैं। लगातार इस मार्ग पर लगने वाले जाम से प्रदूषण बढ़ता है तथा डीज़ल-पेट्रोल की खपत भी बढ़ती है।

पिछले करीब पांच वर्षों से मैंने इस गंभीर समस्या को अनेक बार सदन में सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के लिए उठाया और पिछले करीब दस वर्षों से इस मार्ग पर दिल्ली से मेरठ एक्सप्रेसवे बनाने की प्रक्रिया भी चल रही है। किसानों की जमीन भी अधिग्रहण कर ली गई है, परन्तु अभी तक इस मार्ग का निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ है। हालात बेकाबू व विस्फोटक हैं। यदि समय रहते इस पर कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ, तो जनता सड़कों पर उतर सकती है और उसको आंदोलन का रास्ता अपनाने को मजबूर होना पड़ेगा।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि समय सीमा तय करके सरकार इस मार्ग को पूर्ण कराने का कष्ट करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahamed Hassan, not present.
...*(Interruptions)*...

Demand to give adequate compensation to farmers for damage to their crops caused by the elephants in the western ghats in Tamil Nadu

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, wild animals, elephants, peacock, wild pig, deer invade very often into villages and cultivated lands adjoining western ghats. Elephants, moving away as far as 15 kilometers deep into villages, are common in Coimbatore, the Nilagiris, Erode, Tirupur, and the Southern Districts of Tamil Nadu, that is, along the western Ghats upto Kanyakumari. Elephants roam into villages and cause deaths by trampling and damaging standing crops. This is very severe in the traditional tribal settlements along the forest boundaries and inside forest also. The Forest

*Laid on the Table.

Department is erecting solar fences and trenches to prevent the elephants. These animals even level the trenches using their legs and tusks. Trenches should be made wide and deep and fencing should be made. The Government should also, periodically, maintain the trenches and fences.

The Tamil Nadu Government gives a compensation of ₹ 3 lakhs in the case of death caused by animals. In other States, it is even less. The State Government of Tamil Nadu is also providing ₹ 25,000 per acre for the loss of crops. This compensation is insufficient considering the long-term livelihood of the family. This compensation is insufficient and needs to be increased. The Union Government should support the State Government in paying the enhanced compensation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sanjay Sinh ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Demand to improve pay and other working conditions of ASHA
workers in the country**

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, it is a matter of urgent national importance that the repeated appeals of ASHA workers have gone unnoticed by the Government.

ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activists) workers across the country have brought invaluable benefit to our healthcare system, with greater numbers of vaccinated children and institutionalized deliveries than ever before. Yet, it is a matter of great concern that they face poor treatment from the Government with unbalanced pay structures and purely incentive-based earnings. They have protested several times, demanding stable job security, basic increase in their salary, and extension of benefits (EPF, gratuity, pension and the Employment Insurance Scheme etc.).

Improvements in development indicators like Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate have flat-lined in the last eighteen months as there is little to no support from the Government to ensure the smooth functioning of this essential grassroots healthcare system.

This is a tragedy, given that ASHA workers have worked tirelessly to improve the health conditions in our villages. While improvements are visible, ASHA workers need further investment and encouragement. The recent strikes, and their impact on local rural healthcare are inexcusable given their vital role in primary healthcare.

The Government must improve pay and working conditions of ASHA workers and

develop a positive feedback loop, encouraging more women to take on these roles of responsibility. Through technology training and skill development, it should enable them to help to create an ecosystem conducive to better health for all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Demand to re-start the admissions to M.B.B.S. and other courses at E.S.I. Hospital Kalaburagi in Karnataka

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to bring this matter to the knowledge of the Minister of Labour. The ESI Hospital at Kalaburagi in Karnataka State was inaugurated about two years ago. Now its value, including 50 acres of land, is about ₹ 2,000 crore. New admissions for the current year for medical courses are closed.

I request the Government that the poor labourers' money should be used for betterment of their future. Further, that should not go waste. It should give returns. So, I request the concerned Minister and the Central Government to take this matter seriously and come out with an action plan. Two years have passed and the same situation is continuing.

The Government should take steps for starting all medical courses like MBBS, Dental and Nursing and a full-fledged working dispensary with some agreement between the Health Ministry and the Education Ministries. If this hospital is upgraded as AIIMS by the Health Ministry, it will benefit mostly the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Telangana.

Similarly, I request the Government to hand over all the medical courses to the newly-started Central University of Karnataka in collaboration with the HRD Ministry. Please act urgently for the better use of this ₹ 2,000-crore infrastructure keeping in view the interests of labour community.

Demand to withhold the proposed change in the ratio of share of State and Central Governments in the funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to make a submission regarding implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for which the funds are shared in the ratio of 65:35 between the Centre and the States.

The HRD Ministry sent a letter confirming the approval of a total outlay of ₹ 2,329 crore as Centre's share and confirming the release of grants amounting to ₹ 552 crores. It further indicated that the State Government may release its share of 50 per cent.

[Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa]

Later on, a letter was sent to the Government of Tamil Nadu stating that the Finance Ministry would release only 50 per cent as the Centre's share as against the original 65 per cent because of enhanced devolution of tax resources to States as per the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission.

The expenditure on SSA is met out of the Education Cess. The revenue from Cesses and Surcharges are entirely appropriated by the Centre and not shared with the States. So, it is unfair and unjustified to reduce the Centre's share for SSA.

Moreover, in reply to Starred Question No. 508 in Lok Sabha, on 13.8.2014, the HRD Minister categorically stated that the sharing pattern will not be changed. But now, this sudden change of sharing pattern jeopardizes the implementation of SSA in Tamil Nadu.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu is working towards ensuring access to free education for children and it is a pioneer in effectively implementing the RTE Act.

Hence, I request the Centre not to change the sharing pattern and restore it as 65:35 between Centre and State, especially in view of the fact that SSA is being funded from Education Cess. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. V. Maitreya, not present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Demand to increase the salary of *Safai Karamcharis* working
in rural areas in the country**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, "Clean India Movement" is really unique and useful to our country. No doubt it will boost the image of our country immensely. But the irony is that the engine to this Gandhian movement, the *Safai Karamcharis* (i.e. Scavengers) are not paid adequately. Their salary is fixed far below in comparison to the quantum of actual work performed by them. As per a memorandum given to me by the President of Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Adi-Andhra Scavengers Liberation Forum, almost all of them are living below the poverty line. Their income, specially, in rural areas, in our villages and small towns, is astonishingly as low as ₹ 2,000/- p.m. With this income, it becomes very difficult to protect their families. The cleaning job is transferred to them since generations and they are so humble and feel subjugated that they demand at least a salary of ₹ 4,000/- which itself is too low. While we are striving for bringing cleanliness in the villages, I feel that there is a great necessity to increase their monthly minimum salary to ₹ 12,000/- by duly recommending it to the hon. Union Minister of

Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, and requesting him to take up this issue and have this salary level, *i.e.*, ₹ 12,000/- per month implemented in all the States in India. This will definitely help the economic standards of poor *Safai Karamcharis* in India and safeguard the human dignity.

Demand to take Steps to find the missing children and give them compensation

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से निम्न अति लोक महत्व के विषय पर सदन एवं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, आज बच्चों का अपहरण देश में एक व्यवसाय का रूप ले चुका है। प्रतिदिन राजधानी सहित देश के अनेक हिस्सों से सैकड़ों बच्चों का अपहरण होता है, लेकिन बहुत कम बच्चों की बरामदगी हो पाती है। समय-समय पर इस प्रकार की शिकायतें भी मिलती हैं कि कई बार पुलिस अपहरण की रिपोर्ट लिखने में भी आनाकानी करती है। अपहृत बच्चों की बरामदगी का प्रतिशत भी बहुत ही कम है। इस दिशा में और अधिक कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, इस प्रकार के सैकड़ों मामले हैं जिनमें बच्चों का अपहरण हुए 7 वर्ष से अधिक हो गए हैं। सरकार का इस प्रकार का नियम है कि जिन लोगों का 7 वर्ष से अधिक पता नहीं चलता, उनको मृत मान लिया जाए।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस प्रकार की नीति बनाए कि जिन बच्चों के अपहरण को 7 वर्ष से अधिक हो गए हैं, उनके परिवारों को मुआवजा दिया जाए तथा सरकार ऐसे परिवार, जिनके बच्चों का अपहरण हुए 7 वर्ष से अधिक हो गए हैं, उनको ढूंढ़कर मुआवजा प्रदान करे। यह मानवता के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा सार्थक कदम होगा तथा इसके लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर नोडल अधिकारी को भी लगाया जाए।

सधन्यवाद।

Demand for doubling of the railway tracks of the North-East Frontier Railways in Assam

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, the development of the railway system in the North-Eastern Region has not been taken up with a momentum. The Assam people must be provided with railway facility of double track system. It is a common aspect that trains are running late, sometimes from five to twenty hours because trains are running on a single track.

Sir, double-line track in Assam will increase the supply of tea across the country and it will definitely provide great opportunity for economic growth and social development. Assam is the highest producer of tea in India and the tea producers will get immensely benefited, if they are using the freight services of Indian Railways. If the region is covered with a double-line track, the freight goods will reach the destination without any delay .

[Shri Santiuse Kujur]

Sir, it will have exclusive and inclusive economic growth of the region. The movement of goods through train can generate more revenue for the country.

Sir, the North-East Region is endowed with diverse tourist attractions and each State has its own distinct features. The attractions are scattered over the entire region and are largely located in remote areas within highly fragile environments. If North-East Frontier Railways are having double line track everywhere, the tourism development in North-East Region can be increased, tourists can reach the destination within the timeframe.

Due to the single track in various places under North-East Frontier Railways in Assam no one can reach in "time" at their destinations. Sir, I request you to kindly look into the matter urgently.

Demand to implement small irrigation projects to provide relief to farmers of Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान देश का दिल कहे जाने वाले मध्य प्रदेश के कृषि प्रधान ज़िले विदिशा की सिसकती हुई कृषि की जानिब आकर्षित करते हुए यहां के विस्थापित होते किसानों का दर्द बयान करना चाहता हूँ। आज आमदनी और खर्च की असमानता के कारण ये किसान अपने प्राणों से भी प्यारी कृषि भूमि को बेचने के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, बहुत मामूली सरकारी सहयोग से विदिशा की कृषि भूमि को सिंचित किया जा सकता है, जैसे कि बेतवा नदी पर लघु सिंचाई योजना बनाकर ग्राम चोपड़ा, सुआखेड़ी से अहमदपुर और करारिया सतपाड़ा की कृषि भूमि को सिंचित किया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार बेहरयाई तथा मनौरा डैम से ग्यारसपुर तहसील के एक-एक ग्राम की प्यासी धरती को हरा भरा किया जा सकता है। नमन नदी पर यदि एक बड़ा डैम बना दिया जाये, तो कुआँखेड़ी से लेकर अहमदपुर ग्राम तक की हज़ारों एकड़ कृषि भूमि को सिंचित किया जा सकता है।

इसी प्रकार विदिशा की तहसील बासोदा तथा कुरवाई में बेतवा नदी पर लघु सिंचाई योजना बना कर दम तोड़ती खेती को नई जिंदगी बख़्शी जा सकती है। बैस नदी तथा गड़ला नदी से सराय सतपाड़ा और नटेरन तहसील को भी सिंचित किया जा सकता है तथा सिरोंज और लटेरी तहसील को सिंचित करने के लिए जंगली नाले पर और क्षेत्रीय नदियों का गहरीकरण कर स्टाप डैम बनाए जायें तो विदिशा जिले की एक-एक इंच कृषि भूमि सिंचाई योग्य बनाई जा सकती है।

माननीय महोदय, विदिशा देश का एक ऐसा ज़िला है, जिसकी भूमि में पैदा होने वाला शरबती गेहूँ दुनिया के बाज़ार में अपनी ख़ास पहचान के साथ काफी महंगा बिकता है। देश के विदेशी मुद्रा भंडारण को बढ़ाने में विदिशा का गेहूँ अपना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है।

मान्यवर, इसीलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इस संदर्भ में पहल करके विदिशा को विदर्भ बनने से बचा सकती है।

’چودھری منوہر سلیم (اثر پردیش) : ملتے اپ سیھا پتی مہودے، میں آپ کا دھیان دیش کا دل کہنے جاتے والے مدھیہ پردیش کے کرنی پردھان ضلع ودیشا کی مسکتی ہوئی کرنی کی جلقب ارکشت کرتے ہوئے یہاں کے وستھاپت ہوتے کسانوں کا درد بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آج آسنلی اور خرچ کی نابرابری کی وجہ سے کسان اپنی جاتوں سے بھی پیاری کرنی بھومی کو بیچنے کے لئے مجبور ہو رہے ہیں۔

مقبور، بہت معمولی سرکاری سپروگ سے ودیشا کی کرنی بھومی کو سینچت کیا جا سکتا ہے، جیسے کہ ’ہتوا ندی‘ پر لگھو سینچلی یوجنا بنکر گرام چوڑا، سواکھڑی سے احمد پور اور کراریا ستپڑا کی کرنی بھومی کو سینچت کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اسی طرح بھریاتی اور منورا ٹیم سے عیث پور تحصیل کے ایک ایک گرام کی پیلسی دھرتی کو برا بھرا کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ تمن ندی پر لگر ایک بڑا ٹیم بنا دیا جائے، تو کتوں کھڑی سے لے کر احمد پور گرام تک کی پزاروں ایکڑ کرنی بھومی کو سینچت کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

اسی طرح ودیشا کی تحصیل بلسودا اور قرواتی میں ہتوا ندی پر لگھو سینچلی یوجنا بنا کر دم توڑتی کھیتی کو نئی زندگی بخشی جا سکتی ہے۔ ہس ندی اور گڑلا ندی سے سرائے ستپڑا اور ٹلیرن تحصیل کو بھی سینچت کیا جا سکتا ہے اور سرونج اور ٹلیری تحصیل کو سینچت کرنے کے لئے جنگلی لٹے پر اور علاقہ ننیوں کا گھریکرن کر کے اسٹاپ ٹیم بناتے جائیں تو ودیشا ضلع کی ایک ایک لچ کرنی بھومی سینچلی کے قابل بنائی جا سکتی ہے۔

مقبولے مہودے، ودیشا دیش کا ایک ایسا ضلع ہے، جس کی بھومی میں پیدا ہونے والا شربتی گہیوں نیا کے بازار میں اپنی خاص پہچان کے ساتھ کفی مہنگا بکتا ہے، دیش کے ودیشی مدر‘ بھنڈارن کو بڑھلے میں ودیشا کا گہیوں اپنا اہم مقام رکھتا ہے۔

مقبور، اسی لئے میں کرتا ہوں کہ بھارت سرکار اس سندریہہ میں پیل کر کے ودیشا کو ودریہہ بننے سے بچا سکتی ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri C.M. Ramesh ...(Interruptions)...

Demand to give special financial package to the State of Odisha affected by severe drought

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं अपने स्पेशल मेंशन के माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान ओडिशा में व्याप्त सूखे की गंभीर स्थिति की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, इस वर्ष आशा से कम बारिश होने के कारण ओडिशा के 314 ब्लॉक्स में से 139 ब्लॉक्स भीषण सूखे की चपेट में हैं। कम वर्षा होने के कारण खेतों में लगी खरीफ की फसलों को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा है। इस सूखे से प्रभावित किसानों की संख्या लाखों में है। सूखे के संकट से निबटने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने सूखा प्रभावित जिलों में मनरेगा के तहत अपनी ओर से 50 दिनों का अतिरिक्त रोजगार देने का फैसला किया है। राज्य सरकार किसानों को सस्ते कर्ज दिलाने की योजना पर भी काम कर रही है। इसके अलावा कामगारों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए ओडिशा सरकार ने मनरेगा कर्मियों को 30 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त मजदूरी देने का भी निर्णय किया है, मगर हालात की गंभीरता को देखते हुए ओडिशा को आज केन्द्र सरकार की तत्काल मदद की जरूरत है। इस बारे में राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री भी केन्द्र सरकार को पत्र लिख चुके हैं। ओडिशा के लाखों सूखाग्रस्त किसानों की मदद के लिए केन्द्र को अवश्य आगे आना चाहिए, इसलिए मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि वह इस भीषण सूखे से निपटने के लिए ओडिशा को तत्काल समुचित वित्तीय सहायता का एक पैकेज जारी करे, ताकि प्रभावित किसानों और उनके परिवारों के जीवनयापन का प्रबंध हो सके।

**Demand to give Special Financial Package for diversification
of fisheries in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): The long-pending demand of Tamil Nadu for a special package for diversification of fisheries in the State has not been acceded to so far by the Centre. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, had written a letter to the Centre on 3.6.2014, seeking a comprehensive special package for diversification of fisheries at a cost of ₹ 1,520 crores, with a recurring component of ₹ 10 crores for maintenance dredging. The package includes diversification of bottom trawlers into deep sea Tuna Longliners. This would reduce the pressure of bottom-trawling boats in the Palk Bay and will cost ₹ 975 crores over three years. Tamil Nadu had sent a detailed proposal to the Government of India for diversification of trawling pressure in the Palk Bay on 12.5.2015, which is still pending with the Ministry of Agriculture. In the meantime, the Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated a scheme for introducing Tuna Longliners at a cost of ₹ 51.3 crores and the construction of 171 Tuna Longliners has commenced. I request early sanction of the scheme for diversification of bottom trawlers to Tuna Longliners. The central assistance for mid sea fish processing park has been sought. Under this project, costing ₹ 80 crores, a 'Carrier Mother Vessel' will be stationed mid-sea to support and supply 'Baby Vessels' involved in commercial fishing in the deep seas. This will add value to the fish caught in the deep seas and also reduce the pressure of fishing in the shallow waters of the Palk Bay. Our hon. Chief Minister has, once again, mentioned about these schemes in a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister, dated 7.8.2015. I appeal the Centre to grant the special package for diversification of fisheries in Tamil Nadu at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh, not present.
...(Interruptions)...

**Demand to fix minimum support price for tea for welfare of tea growers
and the other plantation workers**

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, there is a serious issue in the fixation of wages to the tea plantation workers in India. Tea is fully under the control of the Central Government. Sugarcane, paddy and wheat have been included in the Essential Commodities' list. Likewise, tea should also be included in the Essential Commodities' list and Minimum Support Price should also be fixed for tea by the Government of India. In Tamil Nadu, especially in Nilgiris district alone, there are 60,000 small and marginal tea growers. During the crisis of steep falling of prices, the hon. Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, announced Small Tea Growers' Protection Scheme

in which ₹ 2/- subsidy per kg was given to small and marginal tea growers. Through INDCOSERVE - The Tamil Nadu Small Tea Growers' Industrial Cooperative Tea Factories' Federation Limited – an apex cooperative organisation, the State Government has given the subsidy. So, they had sustainable income.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has demanded to reimburse the subsidy given to small and marginal farmers by Tamil Nadu Government under the Small Tea Growers' Protection Scheme.

Further, hon. Chief Minister has urged the hon. Prime Minister to redefine the Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme. I request the hon. Minister for Industries and Commerce to look into this matter seriously and fix the Minimum Support Price as ₹ 20/- per kg for Indian tea growers so that the welfare of tea growers and plantation workers would be fully protected.

Demand to withhold the decision of merger of Government of India Printing Press at Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu with any other Press

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): In order to meet the requirement of the Central as well as State Government's printing needs, 14 Central Government Printing Presses were established with Directorate at New Delhi. One such Central Government Printing Press was set up in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu.

This Press is functioning in 132.7 acres with Press, quarters for employees and a CPWD service centre. It has all adequate infrastructure. It is strategically located along the National Highway, near to Airport and Railway stations.

Of late, it was decided to reduce the number of Presses from 14 to 8 by merging various Presses into a single unit. Thus, it was decided to merge the Press in Coimbatore either with the Koratti (Kerala) or Mysure (Karnataka). The Press at Coimbatore is functioning to its full capacity and as of now its production capacity is 98.4 per cent, in spite of the successive reduction of staff strength from 1,000, at the time of inception, to present strength of only 94 staff, whereas other 2 Presses at Koratti and Mysure are functioning only with 30 and 34 staff respectively and their production capacity is also very minimal. Under these circumstances, there is no justification to merge the well functioning unit with a low-performing unit. If the Unit is moved out of Coimbatore, the staff/employees will be affected in various ways.

In view of the above submission, I urge the Government not to merge the Government of India Printing Press at Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu with any other nearby Press.

**Demand to constitute Cauvery Management Board and
Cauvery Water Regulation Committee**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in spite of heavy rains in Chennai, there are some delta regions in Tamil Nadu, which require enough rains. After the persistent legal battles of the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was notified by the Government in the Official Gazette on 19.2.13. Because of this, the livelihood of the Cauvery delta farmers and the rights of the State of Tamil Nadu have been protected. Our hon. Chief Minister filed an Interim Appeal in the Supreme Court on 18.3.2013. As a result of that, the Supreme Court ordered the constitution of a Supervisory Committee as a pro tem measure for implementing the Final Order, dated 5.2.2007. Since the Supervisory Committee did not take any fruitful measures to implement the Final Order of the Tribunal, the hon. Chief Minister, *Amma*, filed IA 7 of 2013 in C.A. No. 2456/2007 in the Supreme Court on 11.11.2013, to constitute the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee, as a permanent measure. The hon. Chief Minister, Dr. *Amma*, met the hon. Prime Minister on 3.6.2014 and on 7.8.2015 and reiterated the same. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution on 5.12.2014 to ensure the release of water as per the monthly schedule stipulated by the Tribunal's Final Order. Again, the Tamil Nadu Assembly, on 27.3.2015, passed a unanimous Resolution with regard to the Meghadatu Project of Karnataka. This Resolution was handed over to the hon. Prime Minister by 55 MPs of Tamil Nadu, led by the hon. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, who explained the efforts taken by hon. *Amma* to constitute the Cauvery Management Board and the Water Regulation Committee. Necessary action should be taken by the Central Government in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri C.P. Narayanan, not present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Demand to expedite the setting up of AIIMS like Hospital in Tamil Nadu

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, even after 68 years of Independence, private sector is a major player in India's health care system. The 71st round of survey by NSSO amply substantiate this fact. In order to provide adequate health care to the people of Tamil Nadu, our leader Amma is taking several steps to augment the health infrastructure in the State. Amma Medicine Stores and Amma Master Health Check Up Scheme are few to mention. With a view to augment State Government's efforts to provide good and quality healthcare to common people, our respected Chief Minister repeatedly requested the Central Government to establish AIIMS in Tamil Nadu.

Central Government also agreed to set up AIIMS in Tamil Nadu. State Government also expressed its readiness to provide adequate land and other facilities for the establishment of AIIMS. State Government had already sent all the relevant details about five suggested locations, namely, Pudukkottai town in Pudukkottai district, Sengipatti in Thanjavur district, Chengalpattu in Kanchipuram district, Perundurai in Erode district and Thoppur in Madurai district. All the required particulars about these five locations and other statutory clearances required as per the check list furnished by the Central Government have already been sent on 31.10.2014. The Government of India team has also inspected the sites in April 2015 to assess the suitability of the locations to establish AIIMS. But no final decision has been taken by the Government till now.

In view of the above, I urge the Government to expedite the steps to set up AIIMS in Tamil Nadu without any further delay.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 11th December, 2015.

The House then adjourned at seven minutes past three of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 11th December, 2015.