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17 December, 2015

26 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 17th December, 2015/26th Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

FELICITATION BY THE CHAIR

Successful launch of PSLV C-29 by Indian Space Research Organisation on 16th December, 2015

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launched six earth-observation satellites in space through the launch vehicle PSLV C-29 on the 16th of December, 2015.

This launch has added another significant milestone in the development of Indian space technology.

The credit for all these landmark achievements, undoubtedly, goes to our scientific community, particularly those working with ISRO.

This House joins me in congratulating the scientists, engineers and technicians, who are associated with this project and do hope that they will continue to scale greater heights and make the country proud of their achievements.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports (2012-13, 2013-14) of Nalanda University, Bihar and related papers

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल रखती हूँ:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Nalanda University Act, 2010:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Nalanda University, Bihar, for the year 2012-13.
 - (b) Annual Report of the Nalanda University, Bihar, for the year 2013-14.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (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. 3577/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of corporation, enterprises, various MSME-Technology Development Centres and related papers

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

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) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited (ANIIDCO), Port Blair, 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. 3769/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process-cum-Product Development Centre), Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 3765/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 3766/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Mumbai, 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. 3767/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, 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. 3768/16/15]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NCW, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Action Taken Report on the Recommendations contained in the above said Report.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (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. 3681/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Noida, Uttar Pradesh and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3771/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of InStem, Bengaluru and related papers

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicine (InStem), Bengaluru, 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. 3582/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of ISI, Kolkata, ICWA, New Delhi, RIS, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, 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. 3898/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

- (d) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3896/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), 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 Organization.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3897/16/15]

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

II. Report (2014-15) of UPSC, New Delhi and Related Papers

III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NARL, Gadanki, Andhra Pradesh, IIPA, New Delhi 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, तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेंद्र सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. 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. 668 (E), dated the 31st August, 2015, publishing the Indian Police Service

(Probation) Amendment Rules, 2015, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3584/16/15]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (1) of article 323 of the Constitution:—

(a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Memorandum explaining reasons for non-acceptance of the advice tendered by the Union Public Service Commission in respect of cases referred to in Chapter 10 of the above-said Report of the Commission.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3585/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Gadanki, Andhra Pradesh, 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. 3583/16/15]

(ii) (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3995/16/15]

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Various Corporations/Companies and related papers

II. MoU (2015-16) between Government of India and HMT Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s. National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited (NBCIL), 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.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3549/16/15]

(ii) (a) Sixty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Nepa Limited, Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3550/16/15]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, 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. 3548/16/15]

(iv) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL), Hospet, Karnataka, 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. 3923/16/15]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited (AYCL), Kolkata, 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. 3924/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts the Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI), Palakkad, Kerala, 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. 3552/16/15]

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and HMT Limited, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3925/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development**II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of Assam Mahila Samata Society, Guwahati, Assam, Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Panji and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy), under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, along with delay statement:—

- (1) S.O. 2301 (E), dated the 11th September, 2014, extending the relaxation to the State Government of Uttarakhand, in respect of the minimum teacher qualification norms notified by the NCTE upto the 31st March, 2016.
- (2) S.O. 918 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, extending the relaxation to the State of West Bengal, till 31st March, 2016 in respect of the minimum teacher qualification norms notified by the NCTE.
- (3) G.S.R. 755 (E), dated the 5th October, 2015, publishing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3496/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam Mahila Samata Society, Guwahati, Assam, 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. 3495/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Panji, 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. 3497/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of ALIMCO, Kanpur, NBCFDC New Delhi, Narayan Seva Sansthan, Rajasthan, ISIC, New Delhi and Report and Accounts (2012-13) of HOPE, West Bengal 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 sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(i) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), Kanpur, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3561/16/15]

(ii) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3273/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narayan Seva Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3562/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Spinal Injuries Centre (ISIC), 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 Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3563/16/15]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Handicapped Orientation Programme Education (HOPE), Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above NGO.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3928/16/15]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15) of various Institutes, Universities, Organisations, Council Board etc., and other related papers

III. MoU (2015-16) between Government of India and EDCIL (India) Ltd

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [प्रो. (डा.) राम शंकर कथेरिया]: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification F. No. 37-3/Legal/AICTE/2014-Preamble, dated the 29th January, 2014, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (Mandatory Accreditation of all programs/courses in Technical Education Institutions, University Departments and Institutions Deemed to be Universities imparting Technical Education) Regulations, 2014, under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3517/16/15]
- II. (1) (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Karaikal, Puducherry, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3847/16/15]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3856/16/15]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3850/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the above Institute, for the year, 2014-15.
- (B) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3891/16/15]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 18 and sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, 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. 3521/16/15]
- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 13A and sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 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. 3854/16/15]
- (4) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 34 and sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, 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. 3844/16/15]

- (5) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Sikkim University Act, 2006:—
- (a) Eighth Annual Report of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, 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. 3857/16/15]
- (6) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 and sub-section (5) of Section 28 of the Jamia Millia Islamia Act, 1988:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, 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. 3878/16/15]
- (7) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 and sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, Tamil Nadu, 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. 3888/16/15]
- (8) 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 Assam University Act, 1989:—
- (a) Twenty-second Annual Report of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2014-15.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3881/16/15]
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3879/16/15]
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3881/16/15]

(9) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 29 and sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Act, 1996:—

- (a) Seventeenth Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Eighteenth Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, 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. 3876/16/15]

(10) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 and sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Tripura University Act, 2006:—

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3858/16/15]

(11) 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 Central Universities Act, 2009:—

- (i) (a) Seventh Annual Report of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidalya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidalya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, 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. 3849/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Sixth Annual Report of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana, 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. 3853/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, 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. 3852/16/15]
- (12) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Manipur University Act, 2005:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Manipur University, Canchipur, Manipur, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3845/16/15]
- (13) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the above Commission, for the year 2014-15.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3851/16/15]
- (14) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3846/16/15]
 - (ii) (a) Forty-first Annual Report of the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, 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. 3855/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (Central Institute of Hindi), Agra, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3843/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3108/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, 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. 3521/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Raipur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3520/16/15]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ranchi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3103/16/15]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3518/16/15]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Western Region, Mumbai, 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. 3519/16/15]

- (III) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development) and the Educational Consultants India Limited [EdCIL (India) Ltd.], for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3841/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Various Corporations, Institutes, Centres and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

- (i) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurgaon, Haryana, 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. 3607/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahr (U.P.), 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. 3608/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi, 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. 3596/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal, Manipur, 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. 3597/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Center for Biotechnology (RGCBI), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, 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. 3601/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology (RCBI), Faridabad, Haryana 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. 3599/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon, Haryana, 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. 3611/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), 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. 3600/16/15]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2014-15.
(b) Annual Accounts of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3603/16/15]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, 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. 3605/16/15]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali, (Punjab), 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. 3602/16/15]
- (x) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Center of Innovative and Applied Bioprocessing (CIAB) Mohali, Punjab, 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. 3609/16/15]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar, Haryana, 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. 3606/16/15]
- (xii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), Hyderabad, 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. 3598/16/15]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad, 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. 3604/16/15]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3610/16/15]
- (xv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3594/16/15]

(xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3595/16/15]

(xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3593/16/15]

(xviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3592/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of DMRC, New Delhi, BMRL, Bangalore, CMRL, Tamil Nadu and related papers

III. Annual Accounts (2014-15) of DDA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

(1) G.S.R. 108 (E), dated the 17th February, 2015, publishing/modifying Recruitment Regulations for various posts of Hindi Cadre under Delhi Development Authority, along with delay statement.

(2) G.S.R. 181 (E), dated the 12th March, 2015, publishing the DDA (Conduct, Disciplinary and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2014, along with delay statement.

(3) G.S.R. 324 (E), dated the 28th April, 2015, amending Recruitment Regulations for the posts of Chief Legal Advisor, Dy. Chief Legal Advisor, Sr. Law Officer, Jr. Law Officer and Legal Assistant under Delhi Development Authority, along with delay statement.

- (4) G.S.R. 382 (E), dated the 14th May, 2015, publishing/modifying Recruitment Regulations for various posts of Horticulture Cadre under Delhi Development Authority, along with delay statement.
- (5) G.S.R. 505 (E), dated the 19th June, 2015, publishing/amending Recruitment Regulations for the posts of Commissioner, Addl. Commissioner, Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director and Planning Assistant of Planning Cadre under Delhi Development Authority, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3620/16/15]

- (6) S.O. 2050 (E), dated the 28th July, 2015, regarding Regulations for setting up of Unified Centre for Rejuvenation of River Yamuna (UCRRY) (Restoration and Beautification).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3326/16/15]

- (b) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development:—

- (1) G.S.R. 112, dated the June 7-June 13, 2015 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Amendment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3619/16/15]

- (2) G.S.R. 136, dated the July 26- August 1, 2015 (Weekly Gazette), publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 112, dated the 13th June, 2015, to substitute certain entry in Original Notification (in Hindi only).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3619/16/15]

- 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:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC), 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3612/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), Bangalore, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3614/16/15]

(iii) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), Tamil Nadu, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3615/16/15]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

(a) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Authority. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4083/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2011-12, 2012-13, 2014-15) of various Associations, Organisations, Societies etc. 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 Sri Maitri Association (R), Doddabathi, Davangere, Karnataka, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Sri Maitri Association (R), Doddabathi, Davangere, Karnataka, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3941/16/15]

(ii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sri Annapurna Association, Chintamani Nagar, Harihar, Davangere, Karnataka, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3939/16/15]

(iii) (a) Annual Report of Surabee Mahila Mandli, Shimoga, Karnataka, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of Surabee Mahila Mandali, Shimoga, Karnataka, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3938/16/15]

(iv) Annual Report and Accounts of the Karunalaya Saraswathy Ilam, Azhiyur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2014-15, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3945/16/15]

(v) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalaiselvi Karunalaya Social Welfare Society, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3946/16/15]

- (vi) Annual Report and Accounts of Gandhi Peace Centre, Coonoor, the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3944/16/15]
- (vii) Annual Report and Accounts of Annai Karunalaya Social Welfare Association, Tindivanam, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3943/16/15]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Association for Voluntary Action (AVA), Puri, Odisha, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Association for Voluntary Action (AVA), Puri, Odisha, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4084/16/15]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Association for Voluntary Action (AVA), Puri, Odisha, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Association for Voluntary Action (AVA), Puri, Odisha, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4085/16/15]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2015

(II) The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015

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

- (I) "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 Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 2015.
2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

- (II) “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 Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2015.”

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:—

- (i) Two Hundred and Twenty Fourth Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during the 235th Session; and
 - (ii) Two Hundred and Twenty Fifth Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during the 236th Session.
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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I present the Sixty-ninth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I present the Seventy-ninth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Subject “Feasibility of Holding Simultaneous Elections to the House of People (Lok Sabha) and State Legislative Assemblies”.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग की अनुदान मांगों (2014-15) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

...(Interruptions)...

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Since the statement is lengthy, I do not want to take precious time of the House. I seek your permission to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)...

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology.

...(Interruptions)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Zero Hour submissions. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Let us discuss about the price rise, intolerance and other issues, but do not disrupt the House every day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Delay in appointment of the Chief Information Commissioner

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House about the delay in appointment of the Chief Information Commissioner at the Central Information Commission.

Sir, this delay has led to a mounting pendency of cases before the Office of the Chief Information Commission. Till date approximately 33,266 appeals and complaints are pending before the Central Information Commission, out of which 11,879 belong to the Office of the Chief Information Commission.

The Chief Information Commissioner is responsible for hearing second appeals and complaints arising out of high offices of the Government, including the PMO, President's Secretariat and various Ministries, and is appointed by the hon. President on the recommendation of a committee constituted by the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, a Union Cabinet Member to be nominated by the Prime Minister. However, the delay in appointment of the Chief Information Commissioner has led to indirect denial of information of the aforesaid higher offices which the Government on merits may not be able to deny directly under the ambit of the RTI Act, 2005.

Moreover, the Prime Minister at the Tenth Annual Convention of the Central Information Commission has stated that, "The process of accessing information should be transparent, timely and trouble free delayed information does not help to solve the problem but increases it."

Therefore, in this light I would ask: Why is the Prime Minister not appointing the CIC? Hence, I would request the Government to appoint the present Chief Information Commissioner expeditiously, and that in future the Chief Information Commissioner is appointed well in advance before the tenure of the sitting Chief Information Commissioner comes to an end. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my hon. friend.

श्री विजय जवाहर लाल दडा (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں اس وشنے سے خود کو سمبده کرتا ہوں۔

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my hon. friend.

Concern over noodles-making companies not conforming to guidelines

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, भारत की जो खाद्य सुरक्षा है, वह कुछ दबंग लोगों के हाथ में चली गई है, जो चिन्ता का विषय है। एक है—नेस्ले, जिसके नमूने लगातार नकली पाए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उसमें एफएसएसआई द्वारा नमूनों के दिए जाने के बावजूद सरकार की तरफ से कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है। दूसरे दबंग का नाम है—बाबा रामदेव। "पतंजलि ग्रुप" ने एफएसएसआई की अनुमति के बगैर अपने पास्ता और मैगी का काम शुरू कर दिया है। उपसभापति महोदय, इसी सदन में सारे सदस्यों ने मिलकर जांच की मांग की थी। श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा उस समय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं औषधि विभाग से जांच कराऊंगा। उन्होंने उत्तराखंड की सरकार को जांच भेजी। उत्तराखंड की सरकार ने जांच कर के रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि पतंजलि ग्रुप के जो प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, खास तौर से पुत्र जीवक बीज, वह नकली पाया गया है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि उनका लाइसेंस cancel होना चाहिए, उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए और उनके खिलाफ criminal case होना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, जब भी उनके वक्तव्य आते हैं, तो वे हमेशा ऐसे pose करते हैं कि जैसे वे देश के प्रधान मंत्री के बहुत करीब हैं। वे कई जगहों पर वक्तव्य दे चुके हैं कि मैंने सरकार बनाने में तन, मन, और धन से मदद की है। वे ऐसा कह कर प्रधान मंत्री के पद का दुरुपयोग भी कर रहे हैं, जो गलत है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि 'नेस्ले' पर जो पाबन्दियां लगी हुई हैं, उन्हें नहीं हटाया चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने High Court के फैसले को मान लिया। यहां माननीय नेता सदन बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप High Court के फैसले के विरुद्ध Supreme Court में क्यों नहीं गए? चूंकि दाल में कुछ काला है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि Supreme Court नहीं गए। ऐसा ही दाल में बहुत ज्यादा काला उत्तराखंड सरकार के वक्तव्य के आने के बाद भी भारत सरकार के औषधि विभाग द्वारा कोई भी कार्रवाई पतंजलि ग्रुप के खिलाफ नहीं किया जाना है। अतः मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस तरफ के नेताओं और माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उस समय जो आश्वासन दिया था, उस पर इनकी क्या राय है, इस बारे में वे अपना वक्तव्य दें।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री के. सी. त्यागी जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री के. सी. त्यागी जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

Concern over discrimination and atrocities against women in the country

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश में महिलाओं के प्रति जो दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बर्ताव हो रहा है, उसके विरुद्ध बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ। इससे पहले भी कई बार महिलाओं के प्रति असहिष्णुता का व्यवहार किया जाना सामने आया है। महाराष्ट्र के शनि शिंगणापुर मंदिर में एक महिला शनि देव के प्रति श्रद्धा के भाव से चबूतरे पर चढ़ गई, तो बाकी के सभी लोगों ने उस चबूतरे को साफ किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मुझे लगता है कि जिन रूढ़ियों और कुप्रथाओं के विरोध में राजा राममोहन रॉय ने लड़ाई शुरू की, यदि वे इन कुप्रथाओं के विरोध में नहीं लड़ते, तो आज भी हमारी विधवा महिलाएं सती प्रथा follow कर रही होतीं और जो भगिनियां आज यहां बैठी हैं, वे यहां नहीं आ पातीं। मैं ऐसा समझती हूँ कि हमारे यहां महिलाओं के लिए गलत तरीके के जो बंधन हैं, यदि उनके विरोध में कोई महिला आगे आती है, तो उसका इस प्रकार से विरोध करना कतई गलत, खराब और बुरी बात है।

महोदय, वह महिला जब शनि देव के चबूतरे पर चढ़ गई, तो उस चबूतरे को तो साफ कर दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद हमारे सामने यह बात आई कि वहां सुरक्षा में लगे लोग, यानी जो Security Guards थे, वे शराब पीकर पहरदारी कर रहे थे। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि शनि देव के मंदिर में शराब पीकर सुरक्षा करने वाले लोग तो चल सकते हैं, लेकिन यदि कोई महिला शनि देव के प्रति श्रद्धा भाव से शनि देव के चबूतरे पर चढ़ गई, तो उसे हम मान और प्रथा का नाम देकर प्रतिबन्धित करते हैं, इसका मैं विरोध करना चाहती हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, इसी तरह इस देश में, केरल प्रदेश के सबरीमला में हमने सुना है कि वहां एक ऐसे यंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है, जिससे यदि कोई महिला रजस्वला हो, तो उसके रजस्वला होने के बाद उन पांच दिनों तक, वह रजस्वला है या नहीं, इसकी जानकारी उस यंत्र से मिल जाएगी। यदि किसी महिला को bleeding हो रही है, तो उसकी जानकारी वह यंत्र दे देगा और उस महिला को सबरीमला मंदिर में प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाएगा। इसलिए इस देश की कुछ महिलाओं और कुछ NGO's ने 'Happy to bleed' के नाम से एक संस्था बनाई है। वह संस्था आगे आई है और उसने कहा कि जिन महिलाओं की कोख से सारा समाज जन्म लेता है, उन्हें इस प्रकार से अछूत रखना और बाजू में रखना, यह बहुत ही बुरी बात है। इन दोनों चीजों का मैं यहां निषेध करना चाहती हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, इसी प्रकार मुम्बई में हाजी अली दरगाह के लिए हमारी मुस्लिम महिलाओं ने एक निवेदन किया है कि वहां मुस्लिम महिलाओं के आने पर प्रतिबन्ध न लगाया जाए। हम इन सभी के साथ हैं, फिर चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म, किसी भी समाज और किसी भी धर्म की महिलाएं हों, उन सभी को अपना हक मांगने का पूरा अधिकार है। इसके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सभा गृह का अनुमोदन मांगती हूँ और कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस प्रकार से महिलाओं के साथ ज्यादती न की जाए।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Names of all the hon. Members who have associated may be listed. There is wide and all-round support. Now, Dr. T. N. Seema.

Illegal and unethical online sale of medicines

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, nowadays, there is no need for doctors, prescriptions and pharmacists. One could buy any medicine with a click of the mouse. It is the e-commerce sites that are selling medicines. There are many sites such as Netmeds, Meditrack, etc. Online sales of prescribed medicines in India are, by and large, unregulated and open for abuses. In fact, illegal and unregulated online sales of prescribed medicines in India are flourishing like a plague. The fast-growing and uncontrollable number of online pharmacies, mostly based abroad, has posed a serious challenge to State drug control authorities.

They are simply not in a position to regulate the affairs of these online pharmacies that are openly violating the laws of the country. While buying drugs without prescriptions is in itself a dangerous trend, online pharmacies present a greater risk.

Apart from quality, efficacy and standards, monitoring the sale of medicines is also crucial because many drugs can be misused if not traded through prescription. Besides, there are certain medicines which are allowed with restrictions and if taken without proper prescription and supervision, it can lead to serious consequences.

Schedule X drugs include narcotics and psychotropic substances and these too are available online.

Sir, a few months back, the Maharashtra Food and Drug Administration filed an FIR against Snapdeal for selling pharmaceutical products online. Snapdeal was allegedly selling both prescription as well as OTC pharmaceutical products including emergency contraceptive pills through its e-commerce platform.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act does not allow sales of Schedule H drugs without a doctor's prescription. In fact, even over-the counter (OTC) pharmaceutical products can be sold only by licensed retailers.

In the absence of guidelines, regulatory agencies are finding it difficult to track and monitor such sale.

Sir, I would urge the Government to bring strict guidelines and monitoring mechanism to regulate online pharmacies. Thank you.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Yes, all associated names may be added. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

Need to allow Jallikattu (bull fighting) sports in Madurai, Tamil Nadu

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you so much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. This is a very important issue regarding Jallikattu, a valorous sport reflecting Tamil Nadu's tradition and culture. It is also popularly known as Eruthazhuvuthal or Manju Virattu, it is a bull taming sport played in Tamil Nadu as a part of Pongal celebrations. Bulls are fed nutritious diet so that they become strong and sturdy. Jallikattu includes Manju Virattu, Oormaadu, Vadamaadu Erudhu Vidum Vizha. Bull fighting was common among the ancient tribes who lived in the 'Mullai' geographical division of the ancient Tamil country. The term "Jallikattu" originated from the words "Jalli" and "Kattu", referring to silver or gold coins tied to the bull's horns. A seal from the Indus Valley Civilization depicting the sport is preserved in the National Museum, New Delhi. A single painting discovered in a cave about 35 km west of Madurai shows a lone man trying to control a bull and the painting, is estimated to be about 1,500 years old. Many cases had been filed in courts in connection with Jallikattu. In May, 2006, a case was filed seeking a ban on the holding of Jallikattu in Alanganallur in Madurai District. While the case was pending, another case was filed in the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court

seeking permission for conducting a bullock cart race in connection with the Maha Kumbabishekam celebrations in Ramanathapuram District. The High Court then stayed the case on 29.03.2006. In its order on 09.03.2007, the Bench held that a total ban on a village sport was wrong and that it could be conducted in a regulated way. Against this judgement, the Animal Welfare Board of India filed a special leave petition in the Supreme Court on 09.07.2007 and the Supreme Court stayed this judgement. So, now, we had some few guidelines for this. In January 2011, the Animal Welfare section of the Central Government, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Sir, tried to ban this. Our hon. leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma filed a counter petition stating that it could be permitted with precautionary measures. There was a total ban by the Supreme Court on 7.5.2004, and Tamil Nadu....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time over. Time over.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not going on record. Vijilaji, not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, please sit down. It does not go on record after three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as a part of our tradition and culture, we had earlier made a proposal to the UPA Government. The people of Tamil Nadu are very much concerned about it. So we urge the Government to declare bullfighting legal. We are awaiting this... *(Interruptions)*... In January, we have to conduct ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we urge the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... to legalise bullfighting.

**Concern over the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the Amendment
to the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the issue of disapproval of the Supreme Court decision upholding the highly regressive amendment to the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act debarring at least two-thirds electoral from contesting Panchayat elections by imposing the minimum educational criteria.

The Haryana Government's decision to put conditions on contesting Panchayat elections which in effect meant that 83 per cent of Scheduled Caste women, 72 per cent of General Category women, 71 per cent of Scheduled Caste men, 56 per cent of General Category men and overall 67 per cent of general citizens in the State cannot contest the local elections. As you may be aware, it was after long-fought struggle and assertion by women that their participation in the local bodies was ensured. However, such a decision taken by the State Government would only be detrimental to what we have achieved so far.

This will have long-term implications for the fundamental rights of all the socially and economically marginalised sections, including Dalits and women. It is more depressing that the judgement has been announced on the Human Rights Day itself. The Court has not examined the facts and arguments put forth by the petitioners and has majorly depended on the inconclusive data supplied by the State Government.

Our party reiterated its stiff opposition to retrograde amendments and resolved to intensify its campaign for mobilisation of more and more people who were expecting justice from the apex court. Sir, I request you to intervene urgently in this serious case of violence against women, and ensure that justice is done. Thank you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The names of those who are associating themselves may be added. The names of Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Satish Misra, Shri Balagopal, and Shri Digvijaya Singh may be added.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, यह बहुत ही गलत फैसला हुआ है। हम इसका समर्थन नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन नए सिरे से इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I request that a separate discussion is needed on the subject as earlier said by Shrimati Jharna because adult suffrage is not based on education or some other kind of things. So, a separate discussion is needed.

Concern over poor data/broadband service by BSNL/MTNL

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): As regards the subject which I want to raise here, Sir, I urge upon the Government to initiate some steps to give good delivery by the MTNL and the BSNL. We have discussed the MTNL and the BSNL several times here. The service is not up to the mark and the question of call drops is already being discussed. Even in Delhi, we are not getting good service from the MTNL and the BSNL. The broadband service is given to our flats, rooms, VP House and other places. We are not getting the broadband, and phone connection is also a problem whether it is in Kerala or even in Delhi. We are not getting it. It is pathetic that for getting a landline connection, it takes one year. A senior journalist, from Kerala, who is working with the Hindustan Times, applied for a landline. Even after one year, he has not got the connection. When we enquired about it, they took a wire from some other connection and gave it to him. They are saying that they are not getting enough funds for purchasing the lines. One thing about the service of the BSNL and the MTNL — I know the Minister is doing something — is that it is not satisfactory. So, we have to do something. Earlier, both of these were blue chip companies with a profit of around ₹ 10,000 and ₹ 7,000 crores. Now, it is in debt and making losses. So, we have to do something. Firstly, purchases of more equipments are needed. Secondly, there should be a serious inquiry by the Government — that is what I want to raise here — into the in-house management.

Somebody is playing in the hands of some private operators. They are trying to finish off the MTNL and the BSNL. Some inquiry is needed as to how much they are gathering or amassing through corruption. This kind of an inquiry alone will help. So, something is needed. I think the Minister is very serious about this thing. He may say something about this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।
† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں اس سے اپنے آپ کو سمبده کرتا ہوں۔

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... All names will be added but the Minister wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad ...*(Interruptions)*... Now listen to the reaction of the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Balagopal, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now please listen to the reaction. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the reaction of the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I am quite aware of the concern of the hon. Member. Yes, the BSNL was at a loss of ₹ 8,000/- crores when we came to power. ...*(Interruptions)*... There were a lot of improvements required. Today, I can assure this House that the same BSNL has started operating on profit for the first time in the last five years. ...*(Interruptions)*... New customers are coming. The same BSNL is giving free landline from 9 o' clock in the night till 7 in the morning, but something more is required to be done. I am acutely aware. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to assure Mr. Balagopal that I am very clear that the BSNL had to turn around. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the last 13 months, we have turned around and we will do more; I want to assure. But I completely deny that the BSNL is playing in the hands of private operators! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: It was about some officials, some people there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes, yes. I will take action. I want to tell this House one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... The BSNL was in a profit of ₹ 10,000 crores when the Vajpayee Government left office and when we came back after ten years, the BSNL was at a loss of ₹ 8,000/- crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today, under our leadership, it is turning around. I want to assure Mr. Balagopal that we will turn around. ...*(Interruptions)*... The BSNL has been of importance in Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu, when the floods came, the BSNL gave free service. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Nepal when the earthquake came, the BSNL made international calls local. In Kashmir, when the floods came, the BSNL gave free lines. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are public utilities which we are doing. But I am willing to have a debate.

...(Interruptions)... Let this House also know that in the last ten years who did this to the BSNL and how the business has been at a loss. I want to assure this House that I will do my best. We are doing our best. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete, Mr. Yechury. I am willing to have a full-fledged discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I want to tell this House in the last ten years who did and what to the BSNL. Let this House know all the facts. Secondly, Sir, I would like to tell Mr. Balagopal that now when the BSNL is showing a turnaround, please appreciate their hardwork. In thirteen months, they have done Operating Profit. I want to tell you, Sir, that we are committed to ensuring integrity. Today, the Sanchar Bhawan is free from corruption. Sanchar Bhawan things are being done in an honest and transparent manner, and we want to drive it further. That is all I wanted to say.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the hon. Minister went around repeating the same points. We have heard it from him earlier also that when they were in the earlier Government, they made profits, that there was loss after that and that they would make profits again. So, he had said this earlier also. Nowadays, there is a nomenclature going around — I don't want to use it; otherwise, they would ask for a Privilege Motion against me — about call drops, etc. I remember his own leader ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am willing to have a debate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is willing for a debate. ...(Interruptions)... You can give a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Yechury, the same private operators have installed 20,000 towers in the country. ...(Interruptions)... I am willing for a debate, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is ready for a debate. Are you ready? ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Yechury, please ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let us have a structured debate. ...(Interruptions)... All the facts can be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is ready for a debate. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please listen to me. I am glad that he is ready for a debate, and we will have a debate. That is not the point. Earlier, when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister, I remember, the then President of the BJP, who is now the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, stood up here and said, "This Government is creating problems in my marital life." We couldn't understand why Mr. Venkaiah Naidu was saying that. He said, "I cannot reach my wife. She thinks that I am doing something wrong. So, they are disrupting my marital life."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will never do anything wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Yechury, I hope you are reaching your wife. Or, if there is a problem, I will fix that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he is a Minister. He doesn't seem to remember that. Let me finish. ...(*Interruptions*).. Sir, you are a hon. Minister now. You are not a rabble-rouser of the past.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Yechury, don't call me the rabble-rouser. That is very unfair. I take objection to that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Okay, I withdraw it. I thought I paid you a compliment by doing that. But if you object to a compliment, then, I will withdraw. But, Sir, the point is, it is becoming unbearable. Now, we may have a discussion on BSNL's profit, loss, or whatever it is. What is the Minister doing about this call drop? And what is he saying? ...(*Interruptions*)... This is something which is becoming unreasonable, unbearable and it is creating a lot of problems. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether it is only a technical problem or there is a policy decision to ensure there is no connectivity amongst the people so that protests against them will not grow. Are they deliberately trying to break connectivity?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I think there can be a discussion on the subject if there is a notice. The Minister has also offered it.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I would also tell the House the measures that we have taken including against private operators. We have been very tough with them. I want to assure this House that I am very tough with private operators. They have installed 20,000 towers in the last three months. We are monitoring them. We are improving them and we will do more. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: At the rate of ₹ 1 per call drop, there will be no need for my M.P. salary as I can get more money in that. Every day, we can get more money in that than our salary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Siva, Ram Gopalji has stood up. One minute, please.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन् यह चर्चा भी है कि कॉल ड्रॉप्स इसलिए भी किए जाते हैं, क्योंकि टेलिफोन्स व सेल फोन्स को सुना जाता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए वे कट जाते हैं। इस बारे में मंत्री जी का क्या कहना है? मंत्री जी इस बारे में आश्वासन दें कि किसी के टेलिफोन्स टैप नहीं होते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: राम गोपाल जी, इसलिए इस बारे में डिस्कशन के लिए नोटिस दीजिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा क्योंकि मैं राम गोपाल जी की बहुत इज्जत करता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या आपकी इज्जत करना भी गुनाह है? राम गोपाल जी, शायद आपकी इज्जत करना भी गुनाह है। सर, मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर उनके पास कोई specific आरोप है, तो वे मुझे बताएं। मैं उसकी तहकीकात करूंगा। कैसे किसी का फोन टैप होता है, इसकी एक प्रक्रिया है, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बनाई है। यदि आपके पास कोई स्पेसिफिक उदाहरण है, तो आप मुझे जरूर बताएं। मैं उसके ऊपर सख्ती से कार्रवाई करूंगा।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मंत्री जी यह भी बता दें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us have the discussion later, Yechuryji.
...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

Repercussions on the domestic education sector due to India signing the GATs Agreement in WTO

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am raising this at a crucial point of time when the Ministerial-level Conference of the Commerce Ministers of the WTO member-countries is going on in Nairobi, the Capital of Kenya. Sir, this Conference is to convert all the proposals, networks, brought in the year 1995 by GATS Conference into agreement. In the year 2004, Government of India made an initial offer to entertain some service sectors to come into our country and in the year 2005, it also included education in the service sector. If it is done so. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, as long as it is in the initial stage, we can withdraw it at any point of time, but once we sign it and commit ourselves to an agreement, we cannot withdraw anything from that. In that case, Sir, if at all we have to do, this will convert education as only a business in our country and, moreover, to ensure a level-playing field. The Government has to withdraw many subsidies which are being given to universities and colleges. Moreover, the scholarships which are given on the basis of social justice will also be stopped by the Government. Moreover, our law will not apply to any colleges with regard to the WTO Agreement. Only a Tribunal appointed by WTO will inquire into all the cases which are involved with our educational institutions. Sir, there is a considerable fear among the academicians that signing GATS would mean that India would lose the sovereign and independent prerogative of the Government to frame national policies and regulate education in the interests of the people and undermine the Constitutional right to education of every citizen. Sir, concern mainly arises from the fact that, if it is signed, it would be without public debate, not taking the Parliament into confidence regarding the implications. Once signed, it would compel India to stand by it, and can only disregard the terms at the cost of penalties in the form of embargos and the like. Sir, even US and European countries are raising their voice against it and also India as a country which considers education as the foremost. Sir, if it is signed, we have to face much more worse things in the future and social justice will also

face a bad situation. All the universities, Government institutions will suffer. It is believed that our Commerce Minister is already there with the Secretary. We urge upon the Government not to sign the agreement and not to bring in education or liberalise it in our country to safeguard the interests of the educational institutes in our country. Thank you very much.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI RITABRATA BANNERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the concern raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names who have associated may be added. It is a very important issue. I agree with you. I think there should be a discussion on this. A notice can be given. Zero Hour is over.

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS

Reg. Dislodging of democratically elected Government in Arunachal Pradesh

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I have given two notices under Rule 167 and Rule 267. Sir, I would like to ask that while we have a full-fledged Parliament House, while being Parliament here, Speaker here, can somebody or a section of hon. Members of Parliament set up a makeshift House or a building and instead of the Chairman, can the Deputy Chairman overthrow the Chairman and take over the charge of the Chairman outside the House? Sir, this is one of the glaring examples in the history of Independent India. Arunachal Pradesh is one of the most sensitive States of our country bordering China. We know the history of the entire Arunachal Pradesh and the way our neighbouring country is carrying out its activities.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, your ruling had already come on this that House proceedings cannot be debated here...(Interruptions)...You had given your ruling...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Let him raise it ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान): यह जरूर उठेगा, ...(व्यवधान)... बिल्कुल उठेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, यह एक संवैधानिक मुद्दा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के इतिहास में यह कभी नहीं हुआ है कि स्पीकर हो और यह आदेश दिया जाए कि डिप्टी स्पीकर preside over करेगा और स्पीकर को हटा देगा ...(व्यवधान)... और सर, वह भी विधान सभा में नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، میں نے نوٹس دیا ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔ میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ بھارت کے اتھاس میں یہ کبھی نہیں ہوا ہے کہ اسپیکر ہو اور یہ آدیش دیا جائے کہ ڈپٹی اسپیکر preside over کرے گا اور اسپیکر کو ہٹا دے گا۔ (مداخلت)۔ اور سر، وہ بھی ودھان سیہا میں نہیں۔ (مداخلت)۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is here ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am coming to that ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You come to the notice ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, विधान सभा से हटा कर कल makeshift arrangement में, जिसके बारे में मैं अभी बता रहा हूँ, विधान सभा के अन्दर हो जाए, चाहे वह direction constitutional हो या नहीं हो, लेकिन क्या विधान सभा के बाहर किसी के प्राइवेट घर में कोई दूसरी विधान सभा भी बन सकती है? यह सवाल लोकतंत्र के लिए और सभी राजनीतिक दल,

جو یہاں بیٹھے ہیں، سبھی ریزنل پارٹیج کے لیے ہیں۔ یہ خطرے کی گھنٹی ایک سٹیٹ کے لیے نہیں ہے، سبھی ریزنل پولیٹیکل پارٹیج کے لیے ہے کہ ویدھان سبھا اب کسی پرائیویٹ گھر میں بھی ہو سکتی ہے اور اس پرائیویٹ گھر میں ڈیپٹی سپیکر، سپیکر کو ہٹا سکتا ہے۔ وہ ڈیپٹی سپیکر اسی پرائیویٹ گھر میں، یا آج اگر وہ بند ہو گیا، تو کسی دوسرے پرائیویٹ گھر میں ایک موشن موو کرنے جا رہا ہے۔ میں وہ نوٹس پڑھتا ہوں۔ وہ ڈیپٹی سپیکر آج کی ویدھان سبھا میں، جب ہم یہاں مل رہے ہیں، اسی وقت وہ وہاں، کسی نہ کسی کے ڈائننگ روم میں ویدھان سبھا چلا رہا ہے۔ میں نے ابھی فیکس سے وہ نوٹس منگایا ہے، جو وہ اپنے make shift arrangement میں موو کر رہے ہیں۔ آج وہ کیا موشن موو کر رہے ہیں۔

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، ویدھان سبھا سے ہٹا کر کل make shift arrangement میں، جس کے بارے میں، میں ابھی بتا رہا ہوں، ویدھان سبھا کے اندر ہو جائے، چاہے وہ ڈائریکشن کونسل ٹیوشنل ہو یا نہیں ہو، لیکن کیا ویدھان سبھا کے باہر کسی کو پرائیویٹ گھر میں کوئی دوسری ویدھان سبھا بھی بن سکتی ہے؟ یہ سوال لوکسنتر کے لئے اور سبھی راجنٹیک دل، جو یہاں بیٹھے ہیں، سبھی ریزنل پارٹیز کے لئے ہے۔ یہ خطرے کی گھنٹی ایک اسٹیٹ کے لئے نہیں ہے، سبھی ریزنل پارلیکل پارٹیز کے لئے ہے کہ ویدھان سبھا اب کسی پرائیویٹ گھر میں بھی ہو سکتی ہے اور اس پرائیویٹ گھر میں ڈیپٹی سپیکر کو ہٹا سکتا ہے۔ آج وہ ڈیپٹی سپیکر اسی پرائیویٹ گھر میں، یا آج اگر وہ بند ہو گیا، تو کسی دوسرے پرائیویٹ گھر میں ایک موشن موو کرنے جا رہا ہے۔ میں وہ نوٹس پڑھتا ہوں۔ وہ ڈیپٹی سپیکر آج کی ویدھان سبھا میں، جب ہم یہاں مل رہے ہیں، اسی وقت وہ وہاں، کسی نہ کسی کے ڈائننگ روم میں ویدھان سبھا چلا رہا ہے۔ میں نے ابھی فیکس سے وہ نوٹس منگایا ہے، جو وہ اپنے make shift arrangement میں موو کر رہے ہیں۔ آج وہ کیا موشن موو کر رہے ہیں۔

Sir, the Motion is very important. The Motion says:

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers headed by Shri Nabam Tuki; and

(2) Confidence in Shri Kalikho Pul, a Member of the House, to head the new Council of Ministers and urges upon the Governor to swear on the Council of Ministers headed by Shri Kalikho Pul at the earliest."

So, without voting on the No Confidence Motion against the present Government in the Assembly, motion on the confidence in the new Government is taking place outside the House! ...*(Interruptions)*...It has never happened in the history of the Indian democracy...*(Interruptions)*...This is a very alarming situation. ...*(Interruptions)*...A Government is being dislodged by the administrative head of the State. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under his direction this is all happening. ...*(Interruptions)*... Never in the history of India a Government has toppled like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there are two notices. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): सर, शरद यादव जी इस विषय पर बोलेंगे। यह एक sensitive issue है।

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی: سر، شرد یادو جی اس موضوع پر بولیں گے۔ یہ ایک sensitive issue ہے۔

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... There are two notices under Rule 167. One was given day before yesterday, I believe, by Mr. Balagopal and the second notice by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad under Rule 167. These notices...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have also given a notice. My notice should also be there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, let me see. Yes, Mr. P. Bhattacharya's notice is also there.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, it is Mr. Pramod Tiwari.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pramod Tiwari's notice I did not see. Okay, I will re-check it. Now the point is, these notices under Rule 167 are substantive motions to discuss the conduct of the Governor. This is being examined by Mr. Chairman. Hon'ble Chairman will take a decision whether it will be discussed or not. After the decision of Mr. Chairman, if he allows, we can discuss it. That is what my point is. Beyond that, discussing the Governor now is not proper; that is my problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because when you discuss, knowingly or unknowingly, you will criticize. That is my problem.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no; there is one problem. I agree with all that you say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप एक बार सबकी बात को सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Once the motion is admitted by Mr. Chairman, we can discuss it. Then you can criticize the action of the Governor also. But now you can't. That is my point. ..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I agree. The procedure you said is correct. The Leader of the Opposition now has raised an issue and that is beyond what the notice given earlier, on the role of the Governor is. What is now stated here is, if this is correct, you have a private arrangement for the functioning of the Assembly!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That we don't discuss here. That is the Arunachal Assembly matter.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is the procedure. But what is happening is absolutely anti-democratic. That is something on which we have to give our opinion, that we can't accept it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the Arunachal Assembly matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, now Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, as representatives of the State Assemblies, we have every right. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री शरद यादव: सर, यह मामला आज नहीं उठा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this subject has a direct bearing on the working, the functioning and the cooperation being sought by the Ruling Party. On one side, the Ruling Party is seeking cooperation of the Opposition to run the House and, on the other side, the State Governments are targeted—whether it is my party or any other Opposition party—and being dislodged from private halls, from makeshift arrangements! ... (Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, आप मेरी बात को ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी के बाद मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): किसी गवर्नर के रोल के लिए कोई भी यहां पर ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने एक नोटिस दिया है, Substantive Motion, उस पर चेंबरमैन को डिसाइड करना है। अभी वह अंडर कंसिडरेशन है, डिसाइड नहीं हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)...

दूसरा, असेम्बलीज की एक्टिविटीज पर किसी भी रूप में हम यहां पर चर्चा नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: यहां नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कहां पर कर सकते हैं? ... (व्यवधान)...

† شری غلام نبی آزاد : یہاں نہیں کر سکتے ہیں تو کہاں کر سکتے ہیں؟ — (مداخلت)۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप यहां पर असेम्बलीज की एक्टिविटीज पर चर्चा करना चाह रहे हैं। आप गवर्नर को ... (व्यवधान) ... आप संवैधानिक काम करने नहीं देते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप कह रहे हैं कि साहब, आप गवर्नर को ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद यादव जी ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आपके एमएलएज आपसे संभल नहीं रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: आप प्राइवेट हाउस से सरकारें भी गिरा देगे और यहां इलेक्टेड हाउस में हम चर्चा भी नहीं कर सकते? ... (व्यवधान) ... प्राइवेट हाउस से स्पीकर गिराए जा सकते हैं, बनाए जा सकते हैं और यहां हम चर्चा भी नहीं कर सकते? ... (व्यवधान)...

† شری غلام نبی آزاد : اب پرائیویٹ ہاؤس سے سرکاریں بھی گرا دو گے اور یہاں الیکٹیڈ ہاؤس میں ہم چرچہ بھی نہیں کر سکتے؟ — (مداخلت)۔ پرائیویٹ ہاؤس سے اسپیکر گرائے جاسکتے ہیں، بنائے جاسکتے ہیں اور یہاں ہم چرچہ بھی نہیں کر سکتے؟ — (مداخلت)۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अपने एमएलएज़ को आप संभाल नहीं पा रहे हैं और पूरी दुनियां को आप सिद्धांत बता रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने शरद यादव जी को बुलाया है, पहले उन्हें सुनने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शरद यादव जी सीनियर मेम्बर हैं, पहले उन्हें सुनने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, आपने सारे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order. My point of order is that Mr. Chairman is considering their notice. If it is not being decided, how can a debate go on like this? That is the point I am saying. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can't discuss it. I can understand it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: श्रीमन् यह मामला आज नहीं उठा है। पहले भी यह सदन बन्द हुआ है। आपने जो कहा कि चेयरमैन इसको डिसाइड करेंगे, तो मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि यह बहुत अलार्मिंग सिचुएशन है कि एक चुनी हुई सरकार को एक गवर्नर बैठ करके — गवर्नर कौन है? सरकार को इस पर इधर-उधर की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे मामलों में तत्काल आपको कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सीधी बात यह है कि यह जो गवर्नर है, वह हम सब जानते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक आदमी एक चुनी हुई सरकार को ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां असेम्बली बाहर बैठा ली गयी और सारी पुलिस इसमें इस्तेमाल की गयी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't criticize the action of the Governor now because the motion is not admitted. I will ...**(Interruptions)**... Allegations against Governor is expunged, if any. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: इस सरकार को अभी तत्काल इस पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allegations against Governor, if any, be expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, कल ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप गवर्नर के अगेन्स्ट एलिगेशन मत दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह चेयरमैन के कंसिडरेशन में है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वह तो आयेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका डिस्मिशन आयेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, आप मेरी विनती सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: चेयरमैन जल्दी डिस्मिशन लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, तब तक वहां ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक गैर संवैधानिक काम वहां हो चुका होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए अभी तत्काल सरकार को इस पर रिएक्ट करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: यह under consideration है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, जब चेयरमैन इस पर फैसला करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वे फैसला करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चेयरमैन से जल्दी फैसला करने के लिए रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: इसके लिए वोट करना ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं चेयरमैन से जल्दी फैसला करने के लिए रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपकी फीलिंग उनको convey करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay ...**(Interruptions)**... I will convey the feeling to the Chairman. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शरद जी, अब आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि अभी सदन चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ एक दो घंटे में पूरी तरह से संविधान की धज्जियाँ उड़ जायेंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: इसलिए आपको तत्काल इस पर कोई न कोई ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर आपकी तरफ से कोई न कोई बात जानी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem, Mr. Balagopal,?

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I want only one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have given a notice two days back. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, the House is going to conclude. It will end by 23rd and if the Chairman is not taking...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't speculate on the action of the Chairman. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can go and meet the Chairman. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: I am asking only. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't discuss. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: No; I am not discussing. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not saying anything about the Assembly or Governor. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, I want to say something about the Constitution. ...**(Interruptions)**... From Articles 168 to 172 and 174, the Constitution is saying about how the State Assembly will be conducted, what are the powers of the State Assembly. The violation of the Indian Constitution...**(Interruptions)**... I think, I have enough right to raise the issue of the protection of the Constitution in the House. The Constitution is violated. The officer who is representing the Government in the State has violated the Constitution. That is why an immediate discussion is needed here. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is why I gave the notice under rule 167. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: The Constitution protection is the right ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I said...(Interruptions)... I said your notice is in order, hon. Chairman will consider it, I said that. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is about protecting the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not disagreeing with you. ...(Interruptions)... But the Chairman has to take a decision. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... Now, I will go to Special Mention. ...(Interruptions)... Special Mention. ...(Interruptions)... Special Mention. ...(Interruptions)...

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to bring an ordinance to remove encroachment from all waterways in the country

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): All the encroachers must be removed from river banks, lakes, irrigation canal banks and waterways.

Recently, heavy floods affected Chennai, Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore Tuticorin, Thirunelveli districts of Tamil Nadu State.

One of the reasons for that disaster was due to heavy encroachment on the waterways. Everybody knows that waterways are encroached upon by some industries, IT parks, colleges and real estate developers.

Previously, the State of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Odisha had also been affected by floods. That time also, media and social workers had demanded for removal of encroachments from the waterways.

To avoid all these types of disasters, all the encroachments must be removed from the waterways all over the nation. Even in most of the villages in our country, the dam and lake areas have been encroached by big farmers for cultivation. This activity has diverted the waterways to the residential areas.

So, I urge upon the Government of India, considering it a matter of urgent importance, to come forward with a suitable Ordinance to remove all those encroachments from the waterways immediately.

**Demand to address the problems being faced by the staff of the
National Child Labour Project**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu is progressing well in elimination of child labour and the work of the project staff has been appreciated in a review meeting by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi. More than 1,00,000 children, involved in match factories, *beedi* rolling, handloom, firework industries, brick wells, rag picking and begging, have been identified and rehabilitated.

Apart from rehabilitation, the NCLP staff also empowers rehabilitated child labour families through the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma's flagship programmes such as SHG, Widow Old Age Pension, Solar Houses, Marriage Assistance, Maternity Benefit Schemes, etc. through convergences with the State and the Central Government. Due to dedicated services of the NCLP staff, Tamil Nadu is about to be declared as Child Labour Free State. But the NCLP staff are getting a very low honorarium than the minimum wage prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act, that is, ₹ 160/- per day. The Project Director gets ₹ 12,000/-, the Field Officer gets ₹ 6,000/-, the Accountant/Steno gets ₹ 3,000/-, Driver to Helper get ₹ 2,000/- and Teachers get ₹ 4,000/- per month. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2015, bans employment of those below 18 years. Under this new law, now, there is again a hard work on the part of the staff to start survey works to identify adolescent children, educate and bring them into mainstream. They have been working for the past 15 years without any revision and other benefits available to staffs in other Government schemes like the SSA, ICDS, AIDS, etc. The Project Director needs to be given at least ₹ 45,000/- per month, Field Officers nearly ₹ 25,000/-, Accountant ₹ 18,000/-, Teachers at least ₹ 10,000 and so on, for their dedicated works.

**Demand to take necessary steps to stop the game of organizing dog
fights gaining popularity in Punjab**

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): The barbaric sport of dog fight is catching up across Punjab, with Bathinda and Fazilka districts of Punjab as hotbeds and spreading through Haryana and nearby areas. Bully Kuttas and the Pitbulls are the two breeds that are gaining immense popularity for such dog fights where dogs fight to kill. Those dogs who survive but lose the fight rarely survive the wrath of their masters as it is not a matter of money for the owner whose fragile ego has been punctured.

Raw mutton ghee mixed with almonds and shredded chicken, milk, half-an-hour of swimming in ice-cold water, another hour of running and ending the day with

chasing down and hunting a live chicken is the daily dietary and training regimen of the Bully Kutta. Owners shackle dogs with heavy iron chains that can weigh up to 2 kg. Extra weights are added to the chain so that even when the dog is on a stroll, they strengthen its upper body. Some owners even file the dog's teeth to give them the shark bite. The fight leaves a horrendous sight of both the dogs seriously injured. Usually the overnight rich are known to pay a high premium for litters of famous fighting dogs.

Animal rights activists have also lashed out against the cruel practices dog owners follow to prepare them for a fight. They have also slammed dog owners for pumping the canines with anabolic steroids to make them gain muscle mass. The Minister of Environment and Forest is requested to look into the matter and take immediate necessary steps to stop such cruel games involving not only dogs but any animal.

Demand to restart production of power at Unit I and II of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu has been allotted about 563 MW of power from the total of 1,000 MW produced by Unit I of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant. The KNPP, which had started commercial operations on 31st December, 2014, has been shut down for maintenance from 24th June, 2015. The Nuclear Corporation of India Limited is yet to clearly indicate when the Nuclear Power Plant Unit-I in Kudankulam will re-commence production.

Further, we have been informed that Kudankulam Unit-II is undergoing final stages of commissioning activities and awaiting approval from the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board for full commercial production. I would request the Government of India to expedite the commercial operations of the Kudankulam Unit II, so that at least 563 MW of power can be added to the Tamil Nadu Grid at the earliest.

In respect of transmission lines, it is pertinent to note that environment clearance is a major hurdle in the laying of transmission lines even in existing corridors. Therefore, the regulations governing environment clearance need to be simplified for speedy erection of transmission lines and for better utilization of existing generation capacity in the country.

The speech of my leader, hon. Amma, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, was read by the hon. Minister for Finance and PWD, Tamil Nadu, on 12.12.2015, at the meeting of the South Zone at Vijayawada in the presence of the hon. Home Minister of India, Shri Rajnath Singh. All the above matters were mentioned. I, therefore, demand that action may be taken in this regard.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri S. Thangavelu; not present.

Demand to give financial assistance for construction of houses in flood-affected districts of Tamil Nadu

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): The recent floods in the State of Tamil Nadu brought heavy damages to property and lives, especially in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. State Government has been taking all steps on a war-footing basis to bring back the life of the people on the track. More than two lakh houses had been damaged throughout the State. The State Government has taken steps to reconstruct the houses damaged and construct houses for homeless people to rehabilitate them. As the total cost of this massive special housing project would be ₹ 5,000 crore, the State Government has requested the Central Government to sanction a special scheme for constructing 50,000 houses. Our hon. Chief Minister has also written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard urging to sanction, at least, ₹ 5,000 crore to construct 50,000 houses as Central Grant for houses of extensive damage but does not require relocation. For construction of these houses, the State Government will add additional ₹ 1 lakh per house to provide a grant of ₹ 2.50 lakh per house. Our hon. Minister has also explained in detail to hon. Minister for Urban Development the issues involved in the construction of these houses and rehabilitation of flood-affected people of the State. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to provide urgently ₹ 5,000 crore as demanded by our hon. Chief Minister for the construction of, at least, 50,000 houses in flood-affected coastal districts in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Demand to take effective steps to remove the problems being faced in the agricultural sector of the country

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Since liberalization in 1991, more stress has been on manufacturing sector than the farming sector. Recently, in an affidavit filed before the Supreme Court, the Government expressed inability to provide 50 per cent profit over cost of production to farmers as recommended by the Swaminathan Commission. The Prime Minister has also made a similar commitment. While the Seventh Pay Commission has recommended a hike in Government employees' salaries, many farmer organizations demanded to accept the proposal of setting up, on the lines of the Central Pay Commission, a National Farmers' Income Commission to ensure parity between farming and organized sectors. India must take a firm negotiating position at the WTO in the forthcoming 10th Ministerial Conference in

Nairobi. The contentious issues like Public Stock Holding for Food Security and the Special Safeguards Measures (SSMs) to developing countries have to be dealt with firmly. We buckled to accept Trade Facilitation Agreement in lieu of our food security concerns. Similarly, the developed countries are against the provision of MSP, treating it as farmers' subsidy, while, in fact, the US provides a farm subsidy of ₹ 2.5 lakh as against ₹ 1,000 per month in India. Withdrawing the input subsidy will only increase the cost resulting in skyrocketing of food prices and its socio-economic impacts on farmers are too grave to visualize. Developed countries are opposing SSMs to developing countries. SSMs raise tariffs temporarily to deal with a flood of import and price fall. Seeing our huge food security programme, we will have to largely depend upon massive food procurement from small farmers. This is against WTO's directives, whereas in our case, this will ensure livelihood security of about 700 million of our farmers.

I, therefore, urge the Government to take up these issues intimately connected to agriculture and farming community so as to ameliorate their distressful condition prevalent today in our country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**Demand to make operational the ESI Medical College and Hospital,
Parippally in Kollam district in Kerala**

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): The ESI Medical College, Parippally in Kollam District in Kerala was commissioned in 2013. It was announced then that the classes for the first batch of 100 MBBS students would begin in September, 2014. The quota for children of ESI beneficiaries was 20 per cent. It was designed to provide treatment to a large number of labourers in the organized sector enrolled in the ESIC scheme (Insured Persons or IPs) residing in the nearby areas. At present, those who get admission under the ESIC Quota have to go to ESIC medical colleges in other States.

But the Medical Council of India (MCI) refused to grant recognition to the college after an inspection in early 2014 as faculty appointments had not been completed. In July, 2014, the faculty appointments were completed. But, for reasons which remain unclear, the hospital authorities did not invite the MCI for a re-inspection. But in the interim, the apex decision-making body of the ESIC, at its meeting on January 5, 2015, took the formal decision that the "ESIC should exit from the field of medical education entirely as that was not the core function of the organization." It has been understood that as much as five thousand crore of rupees have already been spent

[Shri K. N. Balagopal]

for the setting up of medical colleges and an amount of around four hundred crore of rupees have been invested for the ESI Medical College, Parippally. The other two medical colleges started along with Parippally by ESI Corporation in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka started functioning. Only the College in Kollam, Kerala, which has the largest number of ESI Members is being denied the patronage of ESIC. Hence, it is urged to fulfil the responsibility and take urgent steps to start the college and hospital under the ESI Corporation at Parippally.

**Demand to expedite the takeover of the Hindustan Cables Ltd.
and pay attention to the distress among the employees**

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Hindustan Cables Limited was declared to be a sick PSU company as it was not able to compete with revolutionary change in technology and due to lack of diversity in product line-up.

Hon. Defence Minister, in a meeting on 11th March, 2015, stated that Department of Defence Production would take over HCL. I wish to bring to your notice, Sir, the fact that no substantial action has been taken in this regard till date. The matter affects hundreds of employees and their families. Two employees have already committed suicide in the month of November, 2015 alone due to the financial problems and mental agony. Many more are still suffering in the hospitals.

Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, had given 'in- principle' approval for the takeover of HCL by the Ordnance Factory Board way back in 2013. OFB officials including the Chairman, DDG and Technical Committees have visited HCL several times and finalised a detailed project report. They have also identified the defence products to be manufactured in the erstwhile HCL units and a takeover model was evolved. Necessary undertakings have also been taken from the employees by the management. Therefore, the delay is surprising. The takeover process involves the Department of Defence Production and the Department of Heavy Industry, both under the Government of India. Therefore, the hands of the Government of Telangana are tied.

The salaries and wages of the employees have not been paid for a period of eight months (from April, 2015 to November, 2015). I, therefore, demand to expedite the takeover process and pay immediate attention to the distress of HCL employees.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Hussain Dalwai ...(Interruptions)... Special Mention, go and lay on the Table. ...(Interruptions)... You don't want? ...(Interruptions)...

You can go and lay on the table. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Avinash Pande, no. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Sanjay Singh, no. ...(Interruptions)... Shri C.P. Narayanan. ...(Interruptions)... He was here. Shri C.P. Narayanan, was here. ...(Interruptions)... Where is he? ...(Interruptions)...

**Demand for enquiry into the matter of demolition of Jhuggies at
Shakur Basti in Delhi and taking strict action against
the guilty railway officials**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): On 12th December 2015, the Railways demolished around 500 shanties in Shakur Basti of Delhi. It was reported that a six-month old child lost her life when the demolitions were carried out and hundreds of people were left homeless, without any relief arrangements in the harsh winter conditions of Delhi.

The Railways claim that the 1,200 structures demolished were temporary and fresh structures, while the residents of the area say that they have been living in the area for the past 19 years. The drive carried out is against the provisions of the Slum and Jhuggi Jhopari (JJ) Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy of the Delhi Government.

No survey was conducted by the Railways before carrying out this demolition, and the DUSIB or Delhi Government was not even informed about the demolition. The Ministry of Railways has been consulted by the Delhi Government for the rehabilitation of jhuggi dwellers, yet this demolition was carried out without any advance notice or communication with the State.

This move has not only left several families bereft of a home in the winter but it has also infringed upon the spirit of cooperative federalism that would otherwise have allowed a more conciliatory solution to be implemented. We demand the Government to look into the matter and take severe action against the officials of the Railways who ordered the demolition, and also ensure that no such activities are carried out further.

**Demand for complete waiver of the loans taken by Green House farmers
and make proper provisions for insurance from
damages caused by strong winds**

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, under greenhouse farming, people in Nilgiris undertake floriculture, vegetable and fruit farming, etc. The Central Government is providing subsidy under the National Horticulture Mission for greenhouse farming.

[Shri K. R. Arjunan]

Total estimate of one unit greenhouse of 500 square metres is ₹ 10 lakh. The Government provides ₹ 3.25 lakh as subsidy. Loans are obtained by these farmers from nationalised banks for establishing greenhouses. All these greenhouse structures are insured. But, due to monsoon rains and climate change, the greenhouses are damaged. The plastic sheet put as the roof completely gets damaged. The farmers have insured their greenhouses for heavy rains and storms. But, because of regular rains and high velocity of wind blowing there, the farmers are denied of their insurance claims. Insurance claims are provided for damage caused due to storm only. There is no machinery with the Meteorological Department to measure the velocity of wind. The insurance policies should be changed to also include damages caused by high velocity wind. This has led to untold sufferings of all greenhouse farmers who are involved in floriculture, vegetables and fruits cultivation. They now have no roof in their greenhouses to continue their farming. They are not able to repay the loans obtained for establishing greenhouses. So, we urge the Government to have a proper machinery to measure the velocity of wind and storm. I urge the Central Government to completely waive the loans obtained by greenhouse farmers all over the country, especially in Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**Demand to take effective steps to check increasing incidents of accidents
in the Mumbai suburban trains**

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मुम्बई सबअर्बन सेक्शन यात्री परिवहन के लिहाज से मुम्बई की रीढ़ की हड्डी कहा जाता है। मुम्बई लोकल से प्रतिदिन 75 लाख से अधिक यात्री यात्रा करते हैं। मगर इसी के साथ इसका दुखद पहलू भी है, जिसे नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। लोकल ट्रेन में क्षमता से 6 से 8 गुना अधिक यात्री यात्रा करते हैं। 12 डिब्बों की एक ट्रेन की क्षमता 2,200 यात्रियों की होती है, मगर उसमें 8 से 10 हजार यात्री यात्रा करने को मजबूर हैं। 2009 से जून, 2012 के बीच साढ़े तीन वर्षों में रेलवे से 50,293 लोग कट कर मरे। इनमें सर्वाधिक 10,195 मौतें महाराष्ट्र में हुईं। अकेले 2012 में 16,336 और 2013 में 19,917 मौतें हुईं। 2014 में यह आंकड़ा 20 हजार को छू गया। 2015 में भी यही हाल है। 2012 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार गत 11 वर्षों में अकेले मुम्बई में 23,473 लोगों ने ट्रेन के हादसों में जान गंवाई है। इनमें 14,554 पटरी पार करते हुए, तो 4,561 ट्रेन से गिरकर, 253 खंभों से टकराकर और 90 प्लेटफॉर्म गैप में गिर कर मरे हैं। इन दिनों हालत यह है कि प्रतिदिन मुम्बई में लोकल ट्रेनों से होने वाली मौत का आंकड़ा 9 से 10 तक पहुंच गया है। इन हादसों में तकरीबन 80 प्रतिशत लोगों की मौत समय पर एम्बुलेंस सुविधा न मिल पाने से होती है।

महोदय, कुछ निम्नलिखित सुरक्षा प्रावधानों से इन मौतों को काफी कम किया जा सकता है।

- पटरियों के दोनों ओर सुरक्षा दीवार बनाई जाए और जो पहले से हैं, उनकी मरम्मत हो।
- पटरियों के पास सुरक्षा जाली लगाई जाए।

- ज्यादा से ज्यादा पादचारी पुल और अंडरग्राउंड सबवे बनाए जाएं।
- पटरियों के नजदीक खंभों को हटाया जाए।
- प्लेटफॉर्म की ऊंचाई बढ़ाई जाए।
- रेल की पटरियां बढ़ाई जाएं, ताकि रेल परिचालन क्षमता बढ़ सके।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मुम्बई के लाखों यात्रियों की सुरक्षा एवं सुविधा के लिए वह जल्द से जल्द कार्रवाई करे।

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now it is time for the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

It is time for the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

12.00 NOON

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Children covered under mid-day meal scheme

*196. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of schools and children covered under mid-day meal scheme during last two years and this year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated for this purpose and utilized during the same period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that enrolment in these schools has declined during the same period, if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether complaints have been received regarding sub-standard quality of food provided to the students, if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

- (a) The year-wise and State-wise details of number of schools and children covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme during last two years and this year are given in Statement-I (*See below*).
- (b) The year-wise and State-wise details of fund allocated and utilized under Mid Day Meal Scheme during last two years and this year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

- (c) There is a marginal decline in the enrolment in Government primary schools whereas the enrolment at upper primary level is showing increasing trend over last three years. The decline in the enrolment at primary level can be attributed to the reduction in the rate of growth of child population. Details showing year-wise and State-wise enrolment at primary and upper primary level are given in Statement-III (*See below*).
- (d) During the last two years and the current year, 106 complaints of sub-standard quality of food have been received. The State Governments have taken action on these complaints including enquires/investigations, suspensions, warning and transfer of officials as well as action for systemic improvement. The details are given in Statement-IV (*See below*). The Centre Government also issues guidelines/advisories from time-to-time to ensure quality of meals.

Statement-I

Year-wise and State-wise details of the number of schools and children covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme during last two years and this year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (1st quarter)	
		Children	Institutions	Children	Institutions	Children	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5605911	77091	2917601	48061	2739197	47697
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	259436	3339	245291	3315	243767	3339
3.	Assam	4522806	56327	4474903	56877	4462362	57206
4.	Bihar	13459161	69367	13150423	69826	12569098	70170
5.	Chhattisgarh	3167719	47879	2877038	47729	2862335	47710
6.	Goa	152765	1532	145351	1508	140501	1497
7.	Gujarat	4299803	33728	4260527	35439	4375109	35220
8.	Haryana	1982510	15264	1945224	14714	1658794	14714
9.	Himachal Pradesh	571246	15197	542750	15339	511316	15359
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1035069	22965	712990	23680	915049	23680
11.	Jharkhand	2858011	40855	2585142	40958	2309868	40958
12.	Karnataka	5062641	55080	4767100	55683	4656379	55764
13.	Kerala	2569405	12377	2522323	12373	2502230	12358

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7712719	116356	7244591	116478	6282439	117037
15.	Maharashtra	10620633	86028	9762850	86177	8943088	86177
16.	Manipur	186063	3298	186596	3286	187360	3369
17.	Meghalaya	518734	10580	510550	11222	513850	11103
18.	Mizoram	160557	2516	137123	2571	138787	2582
19.	Nagaland	259820	2261	234936	2261	258992	2261
20.	Odisha	5129661	63531	4733551	62660	4414646	62640
21.	Punjab	1721353	20359	1653092	20354	1579971	20354
22.	Rajasthan	5647163	80344	4945930	73199	4626534	73199
23.	Sikkim	84591	876	76120	870	69038	866
24.	Tamil Nadu	4810734	42619	4810470	42970	4810262	42963
25.	Telangana			2012329	28656	2013306	29000
26.	Tripura	355120	6545	355156	6566	391466	6555
27.	Uttarakhand	732546	17736	667647	17749	626350	17667
28.	Uttar Pradesh	10956794	165918	10326042	167518	7945540	166553
29.	West Bengal	12218240	83003	12098740	83821	12145375	83956
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29357	338	27958	338	23578	338
31.	Chandigarh	50868	115	46779	116	48155	116
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35156	283	34320	283	30530	283
33.	Daman and Diu	14742	99	14232	99	16122	93
34.	Delhi	1125974	3960	1166583	3077	923777	3077
35.	Lakshadweep	7818	42	7168	41	6896	41
36.	Puducherry	58231	453	55474	451	47771	447
TOTAL		107983357	1158261	102254904	1156265	95989839	1156349

Statement-II

*Year-wise and State-wise details of funds released and utilized under
Mid Day Meal Scheme during last two years and this year*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released as on date
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44374.15	46542.99	31556.76	31090.81	20597.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4028.6	3310.84	3351.71	3283.49	673.46
3.	Assam	45710.81	46676.39	47985.16	53411.93	31231.57
4.	Bihar	117682.53	125451.67	136532.1	140647.23	81815.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	34264.11	32567.6	31564.09	35760.45	17550.94
6.	Goa	1404.07	1325.22	1403.61	1578.86	886.28
7.	Gujarat	49903.26	42193.85	44783.33	45366.71	25743.9
8.	Haryana	19719.92	16476.79	16398.99	15358.13	6762.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7909.36	8122.88	7460.91	7544.43	3891.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8454.62	7869.779	6203.3	7650.404	5760.4
11.	Jharkhand	35017.2	44391.74	21508.92	36332.05	20613.8
12.	Karnataka	73323.24	72454.84	56610.57	59165.6	28362.35
13.	Kerala	19201.38	19807.04	22575.34	22623.77	11450.51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	81863.87	78207.72	79567.82	76947.5	39944.98
15.	Maharashtra	98376.59	101736.42	95059.83	116062.05	76408.93
16.	Manipur	1444.64	2255.55	3281.86	2286.05	1250.72
17.	Meghalaya	6333.2	6251.17	6247.18	6211.95	3829.8
18.	Mizoram	1999.56	2047.46	2049.78	1859.55	917.81
19.	Nagaland	1754.48	3310.84	4226.96	2679.41	1073.68
20.	Odisha	61429.29	54917.66	49303.55	51824.23	26966.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	21402.83	18287.71	13500.81	19084.34	11147.22
22.	Rajasthan	44905.67	49575.17	41757.13	49361.93	33566.22
23.	Sikkim	1226.31	1043.07	1040.14	1203.99	556.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	49354.83	48470.17	63991.1	63061.73	30149.66
25.	Telangana			20114.42	21567.02	7837.69
26.	Tripura	5073.29	5460.93	4827.01	5085.171	2821.89
27.	Uttarakhand	9525.47	10373.19	8931.74	8678.57	4417.84
28.	Uttar Pradesh	120750.57	115316.06	105142.49	117628.94	67478.43
29.	West Bengal	111333.22	112240.77	109189.56	113916.42	56391.27
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1119.15	979.47	322.2	276.27	188.78
31.	Chandigarh	933.17	496.35	810.479	486.57	556.43
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	480.64	403.29	409.772	425.63	273.38
33.	Daman and Diu	270.22	220.12	213.31	183.8	133.61
34.	Delhi	9948.48	7997.85	7892.3	12308.585	6675.74
35.	Lakshadweep	115.06	63.61	108.81	87.09	63.04
36.	Puducherry	401.52	528.5	597.7	587.29	359.36
TOTAL		1091035	1087375	1046521	1131628	628349

Statement-III

Year-wise and State-wise enrolment at primary and upper primary level

States/UTs	Primary			Upper Primary		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24652	23819	23441	17685	16650	16074
Andhra Pradesh	3970814	3796073	3735160	2161044	2198441	2232461
Arunachal Pradesh	189914	184646	171206	70432	83078	83326
Assam	3054579	2963820	3309489	1109996	1081508	1254277

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	15596685	13744839	14024944	4818072	5083788	5828608
Chandigarh	64038	64643	64122	38500	43189	44090
Chhattisgarh	2446959	2375948	2221884	1324763	1378304	1342997
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31254	26569	24960	17281	18723	19114
Daman and Diu	9468	9923	9330	5491	5989	5938
Delhi	1063558	1077156	1040768	618353	683637	716314
Goa	36075	33671	32243	11597	10449	10444
Gujarat	4210871	4099085	3977505	1757636	2116305	2128100
Haryana	1404802	1358303	1289519	714421	740372	778165
Himachal Pradesh	403280	387357	368110	281711	270343	260721
Jammu and Kashmir	723555	720412	710141	408069	392893	366567
Jharkhand	3892148	3647149	3528498	1476527	1497416	1493054
Karnataka	3066719	2933661	2847433	1681437	1687570	1429887
Kerala	574749	534134	513001	407239	414433	406565
Lakshadweep	5726	5560	4691	4200	4187	3598
Madhya Pradesh	6829830	6497447	6109426	3337584	3415737	3402060
Maharashtra	5704915	5441805	4946840	1526555	1544086	1365219
Manipur	159055	166267	168273	31179	35462	39178
Meghalaya	276064	268374	273670	81323	98216	95597
Mizoram	133395	130260	88050	55959	57115	41139
Nagaland	142891	145978	144420	49236	53004	53451
Odisha	3909652	3815009	3695440	1627481	1643953	1662259
Puducherry	31662	29922	27462	31581	29833	26846
Punjab	1360923	1340880	1435065	789971	814222	858356
Rajasthan	5019135	4742214	4367200	2081188	2076370	2043464
Sikkim	64058	57148	50156	33574	36880	38067
Tamil Nadu	2410068	2248509	2217124	1816157	1665054	1641048

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	338676	340391	318032	197500	194178	180927
Uttar Pradesh	15049324	14159320	13523506	4494100	4460533	4188647
Uttarakhand	575848	548191	526354	316850	316484	305986
West Bengal	8875151	8573022	7333775	4350663	4399322	4477080
ALL STATES	91650493	86491505	83121238	37745355	38567724	38839624

Statement-IV

Action taken on complaints related to serving of poor quality meals to the children during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015

Sl.No.	Type of action	2013	2014	2015*	Total
1.	Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/complaint substantiated by State Government.	5	8	10	23
2.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to concerned, by State Government/GOI.	5	4	2	11
3.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	2	6	3	11
4.	Under enquiry/investigation at State level	4	6	2	12
5.	Reply awaited	2	17	30	49
	TOTAL	18	41	47	106

*as on 20.11.2015

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have no locus in the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, go back to your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 196. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, the Mid Day Meal Scheme was first introduced in Tamil Nadu. *...(Interruptions)...* It was extended to all the districts of Tamil Nadu by our founding father Dr. MGR. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, our Chief Minister, Dr. Amma, is giving nutritional food to all the Children. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? *...(Interruptions)...* Put your question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, my first question is that the aim of the programme is to provide quality education. *...(Interruptions)...* Though there are many schemes that are providing quality education, yet we see that many children are admitted in private schools. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question on this issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Why do people opt for private schools? *...(Interruptions)...* Has the Government taken cognizance of this? *...(Interruptions)...* If yes, what action has the Government taken in this regard? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question pertains to the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the Question pertains to the Mid Day Meal Scheme. *...(Interruptions)...* However, the hon. Member has expressed her concern with regard to raising quality of learning in the Government Schools. *...(Interruptions)...* I would like to draw your attention towards the Government's efforts of the *Paddhe Bharat, Baddhe Bharat* initiative. *...(Interruptions)...* This initiative helps to strengthen reading, learning and writing in the elementary stage so that the concepts, which are foundational to the interest of a child in the school, are strengthened. *...(Interruptions)...* There are other measures also which I can enunciate here. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please reply to the question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: However, Sir, as you have directed, the Question pertains to the Mid Day Meal Scheme. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, regarding the implementation of Central Schemes, that too exclusively on the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the funds between the Centre and State were previously in the ratio of 65:35. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question on *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, this is only the question. *...(Interruptions)...* But, as per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the share of the Centre has been reduced to 50 per cent. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, instead of 65 per cent, the Centre's share is 50 per cent. *...(Interruptions)...* Why is it so? Is there any relaxation for the State Governments, like the Government of Tamil Nadu, which are functioning well? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer only the question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, it is incorrect to say that the funding pattern has been reduced to 50:50. *...(Interruptions)...* It is correct to state on the floor of the House that the Fourteenth Finance Commission *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? Please go back to your places? *...(Interruptions)...* This is disgraceful. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: In fact, now, for the Mid Day Meal Scheme 100% funds are provided by the Centre to the Union Territories. *...(Interruptions)...* For the Himalayan States, the funding is 90:10. *...(Interruptions)...* The North-Eastern region is protected. *...(Interruptions)...* For other States, the devolution and funding pattern is 60:40. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nishad. *...(Interruptions)...* आप उनको सवाल पूछने दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : सर, चूंकि पूरे देश में MDM से संबंधित शिकायतें आ रही हैं और बच्चे बीमार पड़ रहे हैं, तो हम माननीया मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहेंगे कि इसमें सुधार के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? *...(व्यवधान)...* दूसरा, इसका दुष्प्रभाव यह पड़ रहा है कि सरकारी स्कूलों में बच्चों का दाखिला कम हो रहा है और वे प्राइवेट स्कूलों में जा रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* बच्चे सरकारी स्कूल छोड़कर प्राइवेट स्कूलों में जा रहे हैं, उसके लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने वाली हैं? *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सभापति : आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? *...(व्यवधान)...* Please go back to your places. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't do it. *...(Interruptions)...* This is disgraceful. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम आपके माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहते हैं कि MDM के तहत जो मध्याह्न भोजन दिया जाता है, उसमें खराब भोजन की वजह से बच्चे बीमार होते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* उसके कारण छात्र-संख्या घट रही है। *...(व्यवधान)...* जो छात्र-संख्या घट रही है और प्राइवेट स्कूलों में जा रही है, उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं? *...(व्यवधान)...* दूसरा, हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या सरकार मध्याह्न भोजन को समाप्त करके उसके बदले नकद राशि बच्चों को प्रदान करने का काम करेगी? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी : माननीय सभापति जी, आदरणीय सांसद का यह कहना कि "मिड-डे मील" की वजह से सरकारी स्कूलों से बच्चे प्राइवेट स्कूलों में जा रहे हैं, सरासर गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें क्वॉलिटी इस प्रकार से निर्धारित की जाती है — मैं उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि 13 फरवरी, 2015 को हमने विशेष रूप से गाइडलाइंस राज्यों को प्रेषित की हैं, जो food safety or hygiene से school-based cooking के संदर्भ में हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उनका ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगी कि हमने सभी राज्यों को यह सलाह दी है, यह आदेश दिया है कि वे जो भी ingredients procure करें, वह ऐगमार्क क्वॉलिटी का ही हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why is this noise being made? ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी : साथ ही, मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगी कि 13 सितम्बर, 2015 को मैंने स्वयं सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए पत्र लिखा है। ...(व्यवधान)... चूंकि "मिड-डे मील" का भोजन पकाना और उसको परोसना, यह राज्य सरकारों का अधिकार है, इसलिए उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैंने स्वयं मुख्य मंत्रियों को 13 सितम्बर को पत्र लिखकर सम्बोधित किया कि "मिड-डे मील" से संबंधित जितने भी अफसर हैं, उसमें जितने लोग भी सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, उनको यह बताया जाए कि प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए और परोसने के लिए क्या सेफ्टी गाइडलाइंस हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों के पास जो मेरा निवेदन पत्र पहुँचा है, शिक्षा मंत्रियों से जो मेरा परस्पर संवाद है, उस संवाद की वजह से "मिड-डे मील" बनाने की प्रक्रिया सुरक्षित ढंग से राज्य सरकारें चलाएँगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

*197. [The questioner (SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN) was absent.]

PSUs functioning without Heads/CMD/Chairman

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

(a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) which are functioning without Heads/CMD/Chairman at present; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, PSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The posts of Chairman/Managing Director/Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) in all Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are being manned by a regular incumbent or by making additional charge arrangements in terms of extant guidelines. As per available information, at present the following 28 CPSEs are without regular Chairman/Managing Director/Chairman and Managing Director.

Sl.No.	Name of CPSE
1.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
3.	Bharat Wagons and Engineering Company Limited
4.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited
5.	British India Corporation Limited
6.	Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited
7.	Burn Standard Company Limited
8.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited
9.	Eastern Coalfields Limited
10.	Hindustan Cables Limited
11.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited
12.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited
13.	HMT Chinar Watches Limited
14.	HMT Machine Tools Limited
15.	HMT Watches Limited
16.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited
17.	ITI Limited
18.	Konkan Railway Corporation Limited

Sl.No.	Name of CPSE
19.	Madras Fertilizers Limited
20.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
21.	Nagaland Pulp and Papers Company Limited
22.	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
23.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited
24.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation
25.	NTPC Limited
26.	Oil India Limited
27.	PEC Limited
28.	Scooters India Limited

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 197. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't come into the well. That is enough. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't come into the well. Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* Question No. 197. *...(Interruptions)...* These are questions of your fellow Members. Don't deprive them of their right to ask questions and seek answers. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the occasion for it. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. Questioner not present. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the answers be given. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, things are going from bad to worse *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, in these 28 PSUs, the CMDs have so far not been *...(Interruptions)...* appointed. *...(Interruptions)...* What is the process so far done? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सभापति: देखिए, यह सवाल आप कई बार उठा चुके हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* Please गुलाम नबी साहब *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: What is the compulsion of this Government for not making appointment of CMDs for all these PSUs? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, पहले से स्थिति और ज्यादा खराब हो चुकी है। सर, हमारे देश की बहू-बेटियां ...(व्यवधान)... देश के लिए शर्म की बात है ...(व्यवधान)...

† آسری غلام نبی آزاد: سر، پہلے سے حالات اور زیادہ خراب ہو چکے ہیں۔ سر، ہمارے دیس کی بہو بیٹیاں سمداخلت دیس کے لئے شرم کی بات ہے سمداخلت۔

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: What is your compulsion?(Interruptions)... What is the compulsion of the Government? ...(Interruptions)... By what time the Government has decided to ...(Interruptions)... make appointment of the CMDs and MDs in these PSUs.....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अनंत गीते: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कुल मिलाकर ये जो 181 PSUs हैं, उनमें से केवल 28 PSUs ऐसे हैं, जिनमें CMD की posts technically तो vacant नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यदि कोई post vacant होती है, तो हम किसी न किसी को उसका charge दे देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इन posts को भरने का एक लम्बा process होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... इनमें दो तरह से posts vacant होती हैं। एक तो जब CMD retire हो जाते हैं, तो उससे post vacant होती है। दूसरे, जब कोई CMD resign करता है या बीमार पड़ जाता है ...(व्यवधान)... PSU द्वारा एक साल पहले से नए CMD के selection की प्रक्रिया शुरू हो जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)... छः महीने पहले खाली पद के selection के बारे में संबंधित मंत्रालयों को लिखित में निवेदन भेजा जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बाद जब candidate का selection होता है, तो उसे ...(व्यवधान)... CVC के पास भेजा जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें दो महीने का समय लग जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... और उसके बाद उसे ...(व्यवधान)... को भेजा जाता है, तो ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें थोड़ा समय लगता है। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन किसी भी PSU में कोई CMD retire हो या वह resign कर के जाए, तो post vacant नहीं होती है, ...(व्यवधान)... उसका charge दिया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए किसी भी PSU की functioning पर ...(व्यवधान)... इसका कोई बुरा असर नहीं होता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

Completion of first phase of Kudankulam Project

*198. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first phase of Kudankulam Nuclear Project is completed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how much power from the above project is allotted to different States; and

(c) whether special priority would be given to the producing State and closely situated State, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The first phase of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project comprises Units 1 & 2 (KKNPP 1 & 2 – 2 X 1000 MW). KKNPP-1 (1000 MW) is already in commercial operation since December 2014. The second unit KKNPP-2 (1000 MW) is currently under commissioning.

(b) Electricity generated by Central sector generating stations is allocated to the Beneficiary States and Union Territories in the electricity region by the Ministry of Power. The present allocation from KKNPP-1 (1000 MW) is as follows:

State	Current Allocation in MW
Andhra Pradesh	50.0
Karnataka	221.0
Kerala	133.0
Tamil Nadu	562.50
Puducherry	33.50

(c) In accordance to the existing mechanism of allocation of power, 50% of power is allocated to the Home State, 35% is allocated to other constituents in the region and remaining 15% is retained as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India for meeting urgent/overall requirements.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 198. Mr. Balagopal, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the answer be given. *...(Interruptions)...* Supplementaries please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project is situated very near to the Kerala border. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him ask the question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the Plant is actually lighting up Kerala. The question is whether the States adjacent to the Nuclear Power Plant would get more power allocation than the other States. Has there been any request from the Kerala Government for additional power allocation to Kerala? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very relevant question. This is a question that is bothering both the States, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. *...(Interruptions)...* May I just set the record straight by saying that in Kudankulam-

Phase I, the two units were not functional earlier? The first Unit was shut down. But it is going to resume operations in January, 2016. *...(Interruptions)...* The second Unit will also resume production by the middle of 2016. The hon. Prime Minister has himself been very keen that we should get these two units functional. *...(Interruptions)...* by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, *Amma*. Now, as far as the sharing part is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the sharing pattern is decided by a formula that is known as the Gadgil Formula, which was given to us by the Ministry of Power. *...(Interruptions)...* As per this formula, 50 per cent of the power is to be retained by the State in which it is being generated. Out of the remaining 50 per cent, 35 per cent goes to the surrounding region, which, in this case, means Kerala and the other States. *...(Interruptions)...* The rest of the 15 per cent would be from the Central Pool. Now, I got the point made by the hon. Member, which is whether Kerala's share of power could be increased. *...(Interruptions)...* As far as the Government of India is concerned, the Department of Atomic Energy does not directly decide the share. So, this may have to be taken up by you with the Ministry of Power. The second option can be that there could be some mutual arrangement between the two States. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, since the Government is discussing about the sharing arrangement, actually it becomes very much necessary that the States adjacent to the Atomic Power Plant are given more allocation. *...(Interruptions)...* Since it is being discussed, would the Government of India allocate some more power out of the unallocated 15 per cent that is now with the Central Government? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I appreciate the point made by the hon. Member. *...(Interruptions)...* As of now, the formula that is guiding us lays down that 35 per cent of the power generated by Tamil Nadu would go to the neighbouring States. *...(Interruptions)...* But, as far as giving more share is concerned, the question does not fall under the purview of the Department of Atomic Energy. But I would request that you must also take it up with the Ministry of Power. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, does the Government of India plan to increase the share of power given to Tamil Nadu? *...(Interruptions)...* Have you got any plans to increase the share of power given to Tamil Nadu? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I appreciate the point raised by the hon. Member and I must appreciate and put on record the follow-up being done by the hon. Chief Minister, *Amma*. She has been, from time to time, approaching us. The hon. Prime Minister has also guided us to be through with the Kudankulam Power Project. *...(Interruptions)...* The first Unit of the Kudankulam Project, which had been shut

down, will be starting production in January 2016 and the second, in the middle of next year. Once that starts, the power capacity and power generation in Tamil Nadu would certainly go up many times higher. And, in the next ten years, we are going to make it three times more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? आप लोग अपनी जगह पर जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: How many nuclear power projects on the lines of Kudankulam project have been envisaged by the Government of India? ...*(Interruptions)*... And how many are being completed? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: What is the status of nuclear power generated by them? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not your subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this going on? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past twelve of the clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Agreement with Facebook Group during visit of PM

†*199. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Prime Minister had visited 'Facebook' Headquarters during his visit to United States of America in September, 2015;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Facebook Group during that visit, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Facebook would cooperate with India in 'Digitalization of India' Campaign?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (c) Prime Minister visited Facebook headquarters on 27 September, 2015 during his official visit to the US. No agreement was signed between India and Facebook Group during this visit.

Facebook and other social media services provide a useful platform to receive feedback and suggestions for better service delivery and improvement in the efficiency of governance. As tools for outreach, these services form a useful interface as well as a dynamic medium of effective communication between the Government, Administrative machinery and the public. The social media also assists in presenting facts to enable informed opinion making. These media platforms have also been used for locating and assisting individual citizens during times of crises, both in India and abroad.

Facebook has around 132 million active users in India, second only to the US. Facebook and other social media services not only provide real time connect between the policy makers and the stakeholders but also are an integral part of expanding the Digital India Programme.

Higher education for minority girls

*200. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority girls studying at the university level throughout the country;

(b) the number in State Universities and in Central Universities, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote higher education of girls belonging to minority communities;

(d) whether Government has any proper mechanism to ensure adequate representation of minority communities in educational institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per All India Survey on Higher Education, 2013-14 (Provisional), 9,81,727 minority girls are enrolled throughout the country in higher education. The number of minority girls studying in State Universities and in Central Universities, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Government is committed to enhance the participation of minority girls in education. In order to promote participation of minorities at all levels of education, priority is given to Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in Central Schemes, for instance, Establishment of Model Degree Colleges, Women Hostels and Polytechnics. Under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, funds are provided for construction of educational institutions for imparting higher education in identified Minority Concentration Blocks/ Towns. Further, additional class rooms, laboratories and libraries have been sanctioned for Degree Colleges. Besides, the Ministry of Human Resource Development grants scholarship to students belonging to reserved categories/weaker sections including minorities on the basis of merit under the Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) gives concessions in setting up new technical institutions under the category of minority institutions to encourage minorities to establish new educational institutions and thus enable easy access to technical education to minority students in the country. AICTE has launched a Scheme titled 'Pragati' in November, 2014 for providing assistance for advancement of girls participation

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has the following schemes for the benefit of minority communities:-

1. Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) and Minority Community Students;
2. Coaching for National Eligibility Test (NET)/State Eligibility Test (SET) for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) and Minority Community Students;
3. Coaching Classes for entry into services SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) and Minority Community Students;
4. Coaching Classes for Residential for Minorities/SC/ST and Women.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements post-matric scholarship schemes for Class XI to Ph.D., Merit-Cum-Means (MCM) scholarships for professional and technical courses for higher education of minorities and provides Maulana Azad National Fellowships to Minority Students pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D in universities/ colleges. Under the 'Padho Pardesh Scheme' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, interest subsidy on educational loan for overseas studies is provided. In all scholarship/ fellowship schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, a minimum 30% of the seats are earmarked for girls.

Statement*State-wise enrolment for minority females in higher education*

Sl. No.	State	Minority Females
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	149
2.	Andhra Pradesh	19291
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	496
4.	Assam	27085
5.	Bihar	52528
6.	Chandigarh	1148
7.	Chhattisgarh	3743
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
9.	Daman and Diu	49
10.	Delhi	8650
11.	Goa	4998
12.	Gujarat	11126
13.	Haryana	8286
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1012
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	66057
16.	Jharkhand	18717
17.	Karnataka	70746
18.	Kerala	103110
19.	Lakshadweep	144
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19573
21.	Maharashtra	61159
22.	Manipur	9570
23.	Meghalaya	9814
24.	Mizoram	5600
25.	Nagaland	6358

Sl. No.	State	Minority Females
26.	Odisha	5104
27.	Puducherry	2753
28.	Punjab	74023
29.	Rajasthan	16040
30.	Sikkim	226
31.	Tamil Nadu	98752
32.	Telangana	50079
33.	Tripura	2468
34.	Uttar Pradesh	130986
35.	Uttarakhand	1774
36.	West Bengal	90103
ALL INDIA		981727

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, 2013-14 (Provisional).

Increase in juvenile offenders

*201. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the juvenile offenders in the past three years, the details thereof, State-wise and the number of correctional centres in India, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has taken note of the pathetic condition of such homes and deprivation of basic facilities/infrastructure to children living therein, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the corrective steps being taken/taken by Government to ensure adequate facilities/infrastructure to the children living in juvenile homes; and

(d) the funds allocated/utilized for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of juveniles apprehended under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special Local Laws (SLL) crimes has increased. In the year

2012, 39,822 juveniles were apprehended whereas in 2013, the number increased to 43,506 and further increased to 48,230 in 2014. The State-wise detail of number of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL for the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The State/UT-wise details about number of Observation Homes and Special Homes being functioning under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) 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 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Central Model Rules, 2007 thereunder provides for various measures for rehabilitation and social reintegration of juveniles by setting up Observation Homes and Special Homes. The Act provides for mandatory registration of these Homes for enforcing Standards of Care as envisaged under the Act and Rules. Under Section 35 of the Act, Inspection Committee are formed by State Governments at State and district level for the inspection of Child Care Institutions. Under, Section 62 and Rule 93, Advisory Boards constituted at District and city level also function as inspection committees. Further, the Juvenile Justice Boards are also required to monitor institutions for juveniles.

For the effective implementation of the Act, the Government is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) since 2009. The financial norms under the Scheme were enhanced *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 ₹ 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.

(d) The details of funds allocated and utilized by the State Governments/UTs under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme including funds for Observation Homes and Special Homes during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of Juveniles apprehended under various cognizable crimes (includes both IPC and SLL) during 2012-14

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012			2013			2014		
		IPC	SLL	Total	IPC	SLL	Total	IPC	SLL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2331	41	2372	2998	135	3133	1002	16	1018
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72	0	72	122	0	122	120	6	126
3.	Assam	979	9	988	648	32	680	531	22	553
4.	Bihar	3088	174	3262	1814	290	2104	5800	604	6404
5.	Chhattisgarh	2180	322	2502	2276	268	2544	1916	199	2115
6.	Goa	95	2	97	70	2	72	110	3	113
7.	Gujarat	1906	500	2406	1896	582	2478	1840	2807	4647
8.	Haryana	985	166	1151	1190	220	1410	1123	58	1181
9.	Himachal Pradesh	227	17	244	220	7	227	328	14	342
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	81	1	82	131	5	136	137	2	139
11.	Jharkhand	326	19	345	358	36	394	164	9	173
12.	Karnataka	440	16	456	486	44	530	607	33	640
13.	Kerala	916	73	989	1139	98	1237	1432	143	1575
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6247	241	6488	6857	508	7365	7607	195	7802

15.	Maharashtra	6218	412	6630	7613	399	8012	6947	281	7228
16.	Manipur	4	2	6	6	1	7	32	4	36
17.	Meghalaya	99	7	106	148	6	154	161	8	169
18.	Mizoram	106	38	144	116	3	119	52	0	52
19.	Nagaland	25	0	25	11	3	14	9	1	10
20.	Odisha	942	14	956	1078	15	1093	1040	37	1077
21.	Punjab	245	15	260	345	87	432	332	26	358
22.	Rajasthan	2439	112	2551	2758	124	2882	2871	170	3041
23.	Sikkim	82	12	94	22	17	39	22	0	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	1620	1922	3542	1664	1478	3142	1185	707	1892
25.	Telangana							1039	21	1060
26.	Tripura	139	8	147	117	29	146	78	0	78
27.	Uttar Pradesh	938	67	1005	1291	133	1424	1456	143	1599
28.	Uttarakhand	175	69	244	291	18	309	173	7	180
29.	West Bengal	763	60	823	785	142	927	1714	123	1837
TOTAL STATE(S)		33668	4319	37987	36450	4682	41132	39828	5639	45467
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	4	16	7	1	8	18	1	19
31.	Chandigarh	134	0	134	117	3	120	165	0	165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	0	18	26	0	26	6	0	6
33.	Daman and Diu	10	0	10	14	0	14	3	0	3
34.	Delhi UT	1541	31	1572	2087	53	2140	2523	24	2547
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
36.	Puducherry	82	3	85	64	2	66	22	0	22
TOTAL UTs		1797	38	1835	2315	59	2374	2738	25	2763
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		35465	4357	39822	38765	4741	43506	42566	5664	48230

Source: Crime in India for the year 2012 (table 10.9 and 10.10), 2013 (table 10.9 and 10.10) and 2014 (table 10.5) National Crimes Records Bureau.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of Observation and Special Homes being functioning under the ICPS

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Observation and 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	-
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	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
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-III

Details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by State Government during FY 2014-15 and current year to the States/UTs under ICPS

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15			2015-16 up to 31.10.2015
		Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakhs)	Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)	Amount Utilised (₹ in lakhs)	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301.62	301.62	275.24	238.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	130.68	130.68	84.17	10.38
3.	Assam	1010.36	1010.36	1332.49	290.17
4.	Bihar	204.75	204.75	1721.60	1486.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	821.24	821.24	*	316.99
6.	Goa	100	100	240.11	55.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	1925.75	1925.75	1404.29	2328.90
8.	Haryana	1526.72	1526.72	678.15	367.61
9.	Himachal Pradesh	835.71	835.71	228.25	604.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	36.03	36.03	*	208.17
12.	Karnataka	3689.87	3689.87	3747.81	845.24
13.	Kerala	1354.35	1354.35	1340.30	218.47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1889.69	1889.69	2096.53	332.46
15.	Maharashtra	762.32	762.32	*	681.31
16.	Manipur	138.48	138.48	1986.84	1765.62
17.	Meghalaya	2003.83	2003.83	1975.50	1469.55
18.	Mizoram	1919.02	1919.02	1919.02	2079.44
19.	Nagaland	957.41	957.41	1662.70	2257.65
20.	Odisha	2544.82	2544.82	1786.31	519.04
21.	Punjab	507.12	507.12	570.61	135.46
22.	Rajasthan	3395.82	3395.82	3654.40	828.13
23.	Sikkim	390.24	390.24	413.88	562.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	3067.10	3067.10	2804.89	825.04
25.	Telangana	2087.59	2087.59	203.53	354.88
26.	Tripura	1227.34	1227.34	1073.70	200.06
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1798.90	1798.9	3552.11	476.29
28.	Uttarakhand	83.48	83.48	11.05	50.71
29.	West Bengal	2574.04	2574.04	4348.35	508.67
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145.90	145.90	-	36.03
31.	Chandigarh*	362.22	362.22	*	418.17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.61	68.61	6.71	12.90
33.	Daman and Diu	80.61	80.61	32.73	13.80
34.	Delhi	606.22	606.22	838.68	60.90
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	0.00
36.	Puducherry	1168.57	1168.57	*	102.46
37.	CIF	6356.86	5361.74	*	1950.02
TOTAL		46073.27	45078.15	39989.95	22610.92

*Utilization certificate not received.

Programmes under JNNURM in Bihar

†*202. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a new programme by making changes in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the number of schemes being run under this programme along with the number of towns in Bihar where the same are being run;

(c) the present status of schemes of urban development which are already operational; and

(d) by when the development schemes running in various cities of Bihar under (JNNURM) are targeted to be completed?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Development has launched a new Mission, namely, the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). This Mission is different in approach from JNNURM as it focus on provision of services through creation of infrastructure. Under the Mission, 27 towns are covered in the State of Bihar.

(c) Under the AMRUT, the Central Government has approved the State Annual Action Plans of 18 States, namely, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Haryana, Maharashtra, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh.

Under the HRIDAY Scheme the proposals for project execution, Livelihood support, Promotional strategies etc. are in planning and design phase. From Bihar Gaya has been identified as one of the Heritage city. The city has prepared the City HRIDAY Plan with the self of projects to be undertaken. The DPR for Development of Ghats at Baitarni and Brahmhasat Srovars is under process for approval.

Under the Smart Cities Mission, the Central Government has announced 98 cities on the basis of intra-State selection process that will participate in the stage-II competition. In Bihar, three (Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Biharsharif) cities have been shortlisted to participate in second stage of the competition.

(d) The Ministry has issued instructions for coverage of incomplete projects of JNNURM for funding through AMRUT and has also communicated the list of projects that are eligible for continued support including those in Bihar. The State Government of Bihar has to seek funding support and complete the projects before 31.03.2017.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Registered associations of overseas Indians

*203. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of registered associations of overseas Indians in various countries;

(b) the total number of overseas Indians settled or are temporarily residing in various countries, country-wise; and

(c) the number of overseas Indians who have expressed their desire in writing to Government of India, to settle in India, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) The information is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The information is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that they do not have any information on this Matter.

Statement-I***List of associations of overseas Indians***

Azerbaijan

1. Indian Association, Azerbaijan

Bahrain

1. Bhatia Mitra Mandal
 2. Bongiyo Samaj Social and Cultural Association
 3. Bharathi Association
 4. Chinmaya Society
 5. Gurudeva Social Society
 6. Indian Fine Arts Society (IFAS)
 7. Indian Ladies Association
 8. Kannada Sangha Bahrain
 9. Karnataka Social Club
 10. Kerala Catholic Association
 11. Kerala Social and Cultural Association
 12. Konkan Singers Club
 13. Maharashtra Cultural Society
 14. Shri Gujarati Samaj
-

15. St. Mary's Orthodox Church
16. St. Peter's Jacobite Syrian Church
17. Telugu Kala Samithi Bahrain
18. Thattai Hindu Community
19. Thattai Hindu Mercantile Community
20. The Bahrain Keraleeya Samajam
21. The Bahrain Malayalee CSI Parish
22. The Indian Club
23. The Mar Thoma Parish
24. The Sree Narayana Cultural Society
25. Tamil Social and Cultural Association
26. Young Goan's Sports Club
27. Kerala Muslim Cultural Centre
28. Indian Islahi Centre
29. Bahrain Meditation Centre for Self Development
30. Syro Malabar Society

Belgium

1. Bhartiya Samaj
2. Bharat Darshan
3. European Indian
4. Indo-Belgian Association
5. Antwerp India Association
6. Indian Association Luxembourg
7. Indian Cultural Centre
8. Brussels Sammelani and Indian Students' Association of Leuven

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Indo-Bosnia and Herzegovina Friendship Society

Botswana

1. Bengali Association of Francistown
 2. Bharat Association of Francistown
 3. Botswana Gujarat Samaj
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4. India Association of Botswana
 5. Kerala Samajam Botswana
 6. Telugu Association of Botswana
 7. Botswana Tamil Cultural Association
 8. Botswana Hindu Charities Trust
 9. Hindu Society of Maun
 10. Hindu Society of Selebi Phikwe
 11. Botswana Hindu Society
 12. BAPS Swaminarayan Hindu Mission
 13. International Society for Krishna Consciousness
 14. Sathya SAI Centre of Gaborone
 15. Sikh Council of Botswana

Brazil

1. Indian Association of Sao Paulo

Brunei

1. Bander Seri Begawan Indian Association (BSBIA)
2. Brunei Indian Friendship Association (BIFA)
3. Indian Association of Belait (IAB)
4. Malayali Association. (MA)

Bulgaria

1. Association of Indians in Bulgaria (AIBG)

Cambodia

1. Indian Chamber of Commerce (INCHAM), Vientiane

Canada

1. Khalsa Diwan Society
 2. Akali Singh Sikh Society
 3. Gurdwara Sahib Brookside
 4. Universal Cultural Society of Canada
 5. Indian Cultural Centre of Canada
 6. India Club
 7. Canadian Ramgarhia Society
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8. Sant Nirankari Mission
 9. Guru Ravi Das Sabha Mr. Bill Basra
 10. Hindu Cultural Society and Community Centre of BC
 11. Vedic Hindu Cultural Society of BC
 12. Sri Mahalakshmi Temple
 13. Guru Kabir Association
 14. Canada-India Business Council
 15. Hindu Sikh Forum of North America
 16. International Society for Krishna Consiousness (ISCON)
 17. The Overseas Association Vancouver
 18. Chetna Association of Canada, BC
 19. Gujrati Society of British Columbia
 20. Marathi Society of British Columbia
 21. Indian Ex-Servicemen Society
 22. Lower Mainland Bengali Cultural Society of BC
 23. Patel Community Association
 24. Punjabi Language Education Association (PLEA)
 25. Hindi Literacy Society of Canada
 26. India Canada Chamber of Commerce
 27. Kerala Cultural Association, BC
 28. Namdhari Sangat Canada Society, BC
 29. Progressive Intercultural Community Services Society
 30. Punjabi Market Association, Main Market
 31. Sunset Indo-Canadian Seniors Society
 32. Vedic Cultural Society of BC
 33. Virasat Foundation
 34. Indian Ex-Servicemen Immigrant Association
 35. Sanskrit Cultural Awareness Society
 36. Surrey-Delta Indo Canadian Seniors Society
 37. Vivekananda Vedanta Society
 38. Council of India Societies of Edmonton
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39. Canadian Kerala Cultural Association-Alberta
 40. Janta Sewak Society
 41. Indo-Canada Chamber Commerce (Alberta Division)
 42. Mahatma Gandhi Canadian Foundation for Peace
 43. Khalsa Diwan Society of Victoria
 44. Guru Gobind Singh Temple Association
 45. Thakore Charitable Foundation
 - 45A. Rajput Association of Canada
 46. Hindu Society of Saskatchewan
 47. Sikh Cultural Society
 48. Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama'ta
 49. India-Canada Association
 50. Victoria Hindu Temple
 51. The Marathi Society of BC
 52. Gujarati Society of BC
 53. Indian Overseas Congress (I) Canada
 54. ICCA, Victoria
 55. Hindu Temple Burnaby
 56. Indo-Africa Charitable Society
 57. Progressive Intercultural Community Services Society (PICS)
 58. Chetna Association of Canada
 59. Vedic Hindu Cultural Society
 60. Khalsa Diwan Society
 61. Servicemen Society
 62. Council Indian Societies Education
 63. India Canada Association of Calgary
 64. Indian Ex-Servicemen Immigrant Association
 65. India Canada Association Ottawa
 66. South Indian Cultural Association
 67. Deshantari of Ottawa-Carleton
 68. India Canada Friendship Circle
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69. Gujrati Cultural Association
70. Hindu Society of Ottawa Carleton
71. Malayali Association of Ottawa
72. Indo Canadian Community Centre
73. Ottawa Telugu Association (OTA)
74. Odisha Society
75. Mukul Hindi School
76. Punjabi Senior Association of Ottawa-Carleton (PSAOC)
77. Ottawa Sikh Society
78. Hindustani Sangeet Mandal
79. India Canada Association Kingston
80. Indo-Caribbean Association
81. Kannada Association
82. Festival of India, Ottawa
83. India Canada Association, Montreal
84. Bharat Bhavan Foundation
85. Bharatiya Sangeetha Sangham
86. Gujarati Samaj of Montreal Inc.
87. Quebec Goan Association
88. Hindu Mission of Canada
89. Kalabharati Foundation
90. National Indo-Canadian Council
91. Punjabi Association of Quebec
92. Kabir Centre for Arts and Culture
93. India Canada Organization
94. Punjabi Heritage Foundation Host and Producer

Chile

1. Indian Association, Santiago
2. Indian Association, Iquique

China

1. Indian Community in Beijing
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Costa Rica

1. Costa Rican Indian Association (CRIA)

Denmark

1. The Indian Senior Citizens Club
2. Indian Cultural Society (Tarnby)
3. Association of Indians in Denmark
4. Indian Overseas Congress (I)
5. Indian Overseas Congress
6. Denmark Telugu Association
7. Danish Indian Society
8. Vishwakarma Sabha
9. Indian Welfare Association
10. Asian Music Society
11. Indian Music Society
12. Indian Cultural Society Denmark
13. Indian Danish Association
14. Indian Community of South Denmark
15. Indians in Aarhus Association
16. Telangana Association of Denmark

Egypt

1. Indian Community Association in Egypt

Eritrea

1. Indian Community School, Asmara

Estonia

1. Estonia-India Finnish Association

Ethiopia

1. Hindu Mahajan

Finland

1. Indian Finnish Association
 2. Punjab Cultural Association
 3. Finnish Telugu Association
 4. Finnish Malayalee Association
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France

1. Indian Gujarati Cultural Association
 2. Goan Association of Paris
 3. French Malayalee Association
 4. Sammilani Bengali Association
 5. Maharashtra Mandal France
 6. Association Culturelle Indienne de l'île de France
 7. Anjuman-e Burhani
 8. NRI Sabha Punjab
 9. Association 'Triveni'
 10. France Tamil Sangam
 11. Centre Soleil d'Or
 12. Maharani Jind Kaur Memorial Cultural Association
 13. Association Culturelle des Tamouls de Vaureal
 14. Thiruvalluvar Academic des Arts en France
 15. Vanidhasan Muthamije Mandrame France
 16. France Tamil Kannadasan Kajagam
 17. Indian Professionals Association
 18. Paris India Connection
 19. Friends India Society International
 20. Paris Puducherry Association
 21. Association France India
 22. Union Des Indiens De France
 23. GOPIO Francophone
 24. Tamijvani Mouttamiji Association
 25. GOPIO France Metropole
 26. Federation des Association Franco-Indienne
 27. Kamban Kajagam
 28. GOPIO France Paris
 29. Gurudwara Singh Sabha France Culte Sikh, Bobigny
 30. Guru Teg Bahadur, Bondy
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31. Guru Ravidas Sabha Paris
 32. Gurudwara Baba Makhan Shah Lubana
 33. Gurudwara Baba Prem Singh
 34. Gurudwara Nanaksar
 35. Temple de Siva en France
 36. Ramalinga Mission de Paris
 37. BAPS charities et BAPS
 38. Indiana in France

Ghana

1. Indian Association of Ghana
2. Indian Women Association of Ghana
3. Ghana Tamil Association
4. Diwali Dhamaka Group
5. Tulsi Trust
6. Maa Sherwali Group
7. Accra Navratri Mandal

Greece

1. Greek-Indian Cultural and Welfare Associations (15)

Guinea

1. Indian Social and Cultural Association
2. Namaste Indian Foundation

Guyana

1. Gandhi Youth Organization
 2. Guyana Sevashram Sangha (Cove and John Ashram)
 3. Sanatan Vaidic Dharma Pandits' Sabha
 4. Guyana Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha
 5. Guyana Pandits' Council
 6. Viraat Sabha
 7. Guyana Hindu Society (Guyana Harijan Sansad)
 8. Guyana Hindu Dharmic Sabha
 9. Guyana Hindu Pracha Sabha (GHPS)
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10. Indian Action Committee
11. Indian Commemoration Trust
12. Berbice Indian Culture Community

Hungry

1. Bhartiya Samaj Hungry (BSH)

Ireland

1. Irish Telugu Welfare Association
 2. Irish Telugu Samajam
 3. Telanganites of Ireland
 4. Fingal Ethnic Network
 5. Odia Society of Ireland
 6. Malayalam Association
 7. Nanbaenda (Tamil)
 8. Irish Rajasthani Society of India
 9. Vedic Hindu Cultural Centre Ireland
 10. Irish Kannadigara Association
 11. Bengali Association
 12. Punjabi Society
 13. Ireland India Council
 14. Unitas
 15. Kerala House
 16. Malayali Association
 17. Kerala Pravasi Congress (M)
 18. World Malayali Council
 19. Malayalee Indians (MIND)
 20. Crumlin Malayalee Association
 21. Galway Indian Community
 22. Indian Cultural and Sports Community, Galway
 23. Galway Indian Cultural Community
 24. World Malayalee Council
 25. Cork Indian Community
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26. Indian Association

27. Indian Cultural Club, Castleblayney

Israel

1. Central Organisation of Indian Jews in Israel
2. Global Organisation of Persons of Indian Origin (GOPIO)
3. Israel Indian Community Organisation, Petha Tiqwa
4. Indian Jewish Community Centre (IJCC)
5. Indian Jewish Heritage Centre (IJHC)
6. Indian Jewish Women's Organization
7. Kolmebesher (Cochini Jews)
8. Sitar-organization of Indian Jews in Eilat

Ivory Coast

1. Ekta

Jamaica

1. National Council for Indian Culture in Jamaica (based in Kingston)
2. Indian Cultural Society in Jamaica (based in Kingston, Jamaica)
3. Montego Bay Indian Benevolent Association (based in Montego Bay)
4. Indo-Jamaican Cultural Society (based in Kingston, Jamaica)
5. Prema Satsangh of Jamaica (based in Kingston, Jamaica)
6. Club India (based in Kingston, Jamaica)
7. Ocho Rios Indian Association (based in Rios, Jamaica)
8. Indian Association (based in Nassau, The Bahamas)
9. Indian Association (based in Grand Cayman, The Cayman Islands)

Jordan

1. Indian Women Association
2. Jordan India Friendship Society

Kenya

1. Ayyappa Seva Samaj
 2. Asian Foundation
 3. Chinmaya Mission Seva Trust
 4. Cutchi Leva Patel Samaj
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5. Cutchi Gujrati Hindu Union
 6. Dawat-e-Hadiyah (Bohra Community Spiritual Leader's Office)
 7. East African Ramgharia Board
 8. East Africa Rajput League
 9. Goan Welfare Society
 10. Hindi Samiti of East Africa
 11. Hindi Council of Kenya
 12. Indian Citizens Welfare Association of Kenya
 13. International Society for Krishna Consciousness
 14. Jain Social Group
 15. Jalaram Satsang Mandal (Pankaj Maraj)
 16. Kannada Cultural Association, Kenya
 17. Kenya Bengali Cultural and Welfare Society
 18. Kerala Association of Kenya
 19. Lohana Mahajan Mandal
 20. Maharashtra Mandal
 21. Missionaries of Charity
 22. Nairobi Gymkhana Club
 23. Patel Brotherhood
 24. Pattni Brotherhood
 25. Radha Soami Satsang Beas (Kenya)
 26. Shiva Asna Ashri Jamaat, Nairobi
 27. Sindhi Community of Kenya
 28. Sikh Supreme Council of Kenya
 29. South Indian Cultural Association
 30. Tamil Cultural Association of Kenya
 31. Visa Oshwal Community
 32. World Malayalee Council
 33. Aga Khan Council Kisumu
 34. Hindu Council of Kenya Kisumu Branch
 35. Kenbharati Centre, Nairobi
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Kazakhstan

1. Indo-Kazakh Friendship Society
2. Indian Business Chamber of Commerce and Culture (NICHAM)

Kuwait

1. Abhaya NRI Foundation (ANF)
 2. Adara Ettihad Al Beoparian (AEAB)
 3. Adarsh Andhra Youth Association (ADARSH)
 4. Advaitam, Kuwait
 5. Airways Malayalee Cultural Organization (AMCO)
 6. Aligarh Muslim University Old Boys Association-Kuwait Chapter
 7. All India Cultural Association (AICA)
 8. Alumni Association NCE Bengal and Jadavpur University (NCE Bengal and Jadavpur)
 9. Amma Kuwait (AMMA)
 10. Angamaly Pravasi Association, Kuwait (APA)
 11. Apna Bharat Society, (ABS)
 12. Arihant Social Group (ASG)
 13. Arpan (ARPAN)
 14. ASOM Association (ASOM)
 15. Association of Indian Professionals (AIP)
 16. Association of Indian School Ex-Students Kuwait (AISES)
 17. Beas Cultural Society, Kuwait (BEAS)
 18. Bengali Cultural Society, Kuwait (BCS)
 19. Bharat Samskar Kender (BHASKER)
 20. Bharathiya Pravasi Parishad
 21. Billava Sangha, Kuwait
 22. Blessen Georga Foundation International
 23. Bochasanwasi Akshar Purushottam Sanstha (BAPS)
 24. Brahma Kumaris
 25. Buntara Sangha, (BUNTS)
 26. Chaitanya Residents Forum-Kuwait (CRF)
 27. Cochin Tower Club (CTC)
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28. Creative Indians Association (CIA)
 29. Delhi People Cultural Society (DPCS)
 30. Development Association of Yogeshwar, Kuwait
 31. Ernakulam District Association (EDA)
 32. Fankaar Arts
 33. Farook College Old Students Association, Kuwait (FOSA)
 34. Federation of Indian Muslim Association (FIMA)
 35. Forum of Cadd Users, Kuwait (FOCUS)
 36. Friends of Cry Club (CRY)
 37. Friends of Kannur Expatriates Association (FOKE)
 38. Frontliners Association (FRONTLINERS)
 39. Furus Welfare Society (FWS)
 40. Fusion Dance Academy (FDA)
 41. G.S.B. Sabha, Kuwait
 42. Goan Cultural Centre (GCC)
 43. Goan Welfare Society (GWS)
 44. Gulf Malayalee Welfare Association (GMWA)
 45. Gulf NRI Forum, Kuwait
 46. Gulf Pravasi Cultural Congress (GPCC)
 47. Idukki Association (IDUKKI)
 48. IIT-IIM Alumni Association (IIT-IIM)
 49. Indian Badminton Association-Kuwait (IBC)
 50. Indian Business Council (IBC)
 51. Indian Cultural Society (ICS)
 52. Indian Dentists' Alliance in Kuwait (IDAK)
 53. Indian Doctors Forum-Kuwait (IDF)
 54. Indian Football Refrees' Association (IFRA)
 55. Indian Islahi Centre' Kuwait (IIC)
 56. Indian Kabaddi and Kho Association Kuwait (IKKAK)
 57. Indian Lawyers' Forum
 58. Indian Lawyers' Society (ILS)
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59. Indian Muslim Association (IMA)
 60. Indian Muslim Welfare Association, Kuwait (IMWA)
 61. Indian Nurses Federation of Kuwait
 62. Indian Pravasi Society (IPS)
 63. Indian Women's Association (IWA)
 64. Indian Women's League (IWL)
 65. Indian Youth Society (IYS)
 66. Indo Arab Sociol-Cultural Organisation (IASCO)
 67. Institute of Chartered Accountants of India Kuwait Chapter
 68. Jamal Mahamed College Alumni Association
 69. Janatha Culture Centre (JCC)
 70. Jleeb al Shyook Residents Welfare Association (JAWA)
 71. KALA (Art), Kuwait
 72. Kala Mogui (KALA MOGUI)
 73. Kammavar Cultural Association
 74. Kannuur Expats, Kuwait
 75. Karnataka Culture Foundation (KCF)
 76. Kasaragod Expatriates Association-Kuwait (KASARAGOD)
 77. Kattanam Association, Kuwait
 78. Kayamkulam NRIs, Kuwait
 79. Kerala Art Lovers Association
 80. Kerala Association
 81. Kerala Deseeya Vedi
 82. Kerala Engineers Association
 83. Kerala Expats Football Association, Kuwait
 84. Kerala Islamic Group
 85. Kerala United Districts Association
 86. Keralite Engineers Association
 87. KINKINI-Kuwait Chapter
 88. Knanaya Congress, Kuwait
 89. Kokan United
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90. Kokan Welfare Association
 91. Konni Nivasi Sangamam
 92. Kozikode District Association, Kuwait
 93. Kozikode District NRI Association
 94. Kurunji Venkataramana Gowda College of Engineering Alumni Association, Kuwait
 95. Kuttanadu Association, Kuwait
 96. Kuwait Ernakulam Residents Association (KERA)
 97. Kuwait Canara Welfare Association

Malawi

1. Malayalee Association, Lilongwe
2. Malawi Telugu Association (TATA), Lilongwe
3. Malawi Telugu Association (MATA), Blantyre
4. Lilongwe Tamil Sangam
5. Karnataka Sangha Malawi (KASAM), Blantyre
6. Hindu Seva Samaj, Lilongwe
7. Indian Sports Club, Blantyre
8. Hindu Seva Samaj, Blantyre
9. Indian Country Club, Lilongwe
10. Muslim Sports Club, Lilongwe

Malaysia

1. Bharat Club
 2. Pravasi Malabari Malayalee Malaysia Association
 3. Maharashtra Mandal Malaysia
 4. Global Organization of People of Indian Origin Malaysia (GOPIO)
 5. Yayasan Strategic Social
 6. Malaysia Hindu Sangam
 7. Persatuan Telugu Malaysia
 8. Malaysia Telugu Welfare and Cultural Association
 9. All Malaysia Malayalee Association
 10. Klang Malayalee Association
 11. Malaysian Malabari Association
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12. Malaysian National Sikhs Organization
 13. Khalsa Diwan Malaysia
 14. Union of Perak Sikh Organization
 15. Malaysian Gurdwara Council
 16. Gurdwara Sahib Sentul
 17. Sikh Naujawan Sabha Malaysia
 18. Malasian Sikh Union
 19. Malaysia Sikh Welfare Association
 20. Gurdwara Tatt Khalsa Diwan Kuala Lumpur
 21. Gurdwara Sahib, Petaling Jaya
 22. Punjabi Jahitik Sabha
 23. Kinabulu Singh Sabha Association
 24. Parti Punjabi Malaysia
 25. Coalition of Malaysian Sikh Organisation
 26. Sikh Women's Awareness Network (SWAN Centre)
 27. Negeri Sembilan Sikh Union
 28. Kongress Indian Muslim Malaysia (KIMMA)
 29. Kongress Indian Muslim Malaysia-Sabah (KIMMA)
 30. Persatuan Urdu Association
 31. Persatuan Dawoodi Bohra Muslim Selangor
 32. Gujarati Association of Malaysia
 33. Gujrati Samaj Penang
 34. Malacca Gujrati Association
 35. Sindhi Association of Malaysia
 36. Bengali Association of Malaysia
 37. Malaysian Bengali Association, P J Branch
 38. Tamil Writers Association
 39. Indian Association Penang
 40. Sarawak Indian Society
 41. Sabah Indian Association
 42. Malaysian Namakkal Welfare Association
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43. Sabah Indian Association
44. Indian Association Kuching
45. Sri Maha Mariamman Temple Dhevasthanam
46. Shri Lakshmi Narayan Temple
47. Malaysian Indian Youth Council
48. Sandakan Indian Association
49. Hindu Youth Organization, Port Klang
50. Sabah Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries
51. Hindu Sevai Sangam
52. Malaysia Hindudharma Maamandram
53. Penang Muslim League
54. There are 3160 small Indian Community Associations in different regions/locations

Maldives

1. India Club Maldives
2. Expatriate Friendship Club

Morocco

1. Indian Association of Morocco

Mozambique

1. Hindu Samaj Maputo
2. Indian Business and Professional Council

Myanmar

1. Sanatan Dharma Swayamsevak Sangh
2. All Myanmar Hindu Central Council
3. Myanmar India Business Chamber
4. Myanmar India International Business Association

Netherlands

1. The Netherlands-India Chamber of Commerce and Trade (NICCT)
 2. The Netherlands-India Association (NIA)
 3. Global Organization of People of India Origin (GOPIO)
 4. India Business (IBC)
 5. Foundation for Critical Choices for India (FCCI)
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6. Foundation Friends of Gandhi Centre (FFGC)
 7. Hindi Parishad Netherland (HPN)
 8. Maharashtra Mandal Netherlands (MMNL)
 9. Telugu Association Netherlands (TANE)
 10. Indian Expat Society
 11. Hindi Prachaar Sanstha Nederlands (HPSN)
 12. Stichting Federatie Eekta
 13. Stichting India Nederland Suriname
 14. Stichting Dosti
 15. Bridging the Gap Foundation (BTG)
 16. Dr. Jnan Adhin Institute
 17. Hindu Education Foundation (De Stichting Hindone Onderwijs)
 18. The Association Sanatan Hindu Parishad Netherlands
 19. Pracharika Foundation
 20. Indian Culture Trust Cooperative (ICTC)

New Zealand

1. Indian Central Association

Nigeria

1. Indian Associations (20 in different regions)
2. Indian Women's Association

Norway

1. GOPIO Norway
 2. Indian Welfare Society
 3. DAMINI House of Culture
 4. Indian Youth Sports and Cultural Association
 5. Indisk-Norsk Informations
 6. Indisk-Norsk Social Organisation.
 7. Skandinavisk-Indisk litteratur-org Kulturforum
 8. Indisk Sprak-og Kultursenter
 9. Norsk-Indisk Forening
 10. Indian Society
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11. Sikh Cultural and Gurudwara Organization
12. Sanatan Mandir Sabha
13. Punjabi Skole Norge
14. Gujarati Cultural Club
15. Bengali Association
16. South Indians Gathering
17. Norwegian Malayalam Association

Oman

1. Indian Social Club, Muscat
2. Indian Social Club, Sohar
3. Indian Social Club, Salalah

Panama

1. Sociedad Civica Hindu Pananena
2. Sociedad Civica Gurunanak
3. Association Religiosa Sunni Musulmana de Panama
4. Sociedad Hindostana de Panam
5. Sociedad Civica Hindostana de Colon

Portugal

1. Hindu Community Lisbon
2. President of Casa de Goa
3. Associacao Fraternidade Damao, diu E Simpatizantes (AFDDS)
4. President of the Islamic Community
5. President of the Ismaili Community
6. Shiva Temple Association
7. Shri Guru Ravidas Sabha
8. Avenida Almlrante Gago Coutinho
9. Hindu Community Pono
10. Delegation of the Ismalli Imamai in Lisbon
11. Gurudwara Sikh Sangat Sahib, Lisbon

Qatar

1. Indian Cultural Centre (ICC)
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2. Indian Community Benevolent Forum (ICBF)
3. Indian Business and Professional Network (IBPN)

Russian Federation

1. Hindustani Samaj
2. All Moscow Malayalee Association
3. Overseas Bihar Association
4. Indian Business Alliance

Senegal

1. Bharat Pahechan

Spain

1. Indian Sindhi Association of Madrid
 2. Indian Association of Barcelona
 3. Indian Hindu Association of Valencia
 4. Indian Association of Malaga
 5. Indian Social and Cultural Association, Vic, Barcelona
 6. Indian Committee of South of Las Palmas
 7. Indian Committee of North of Las Palmas
 8. Gurdashan Sahib, Hospitalet, Barcelona
 9. Guru Ladoray Sahib, Santa Coloma de Gramenet, Barcelona
 10. Guru Sangat Singh Sahib, Badalona, Barcelona
 11. Gurdwara Col Blanca, Barcelona
 12. Gurdwara Ravidass Bhawan Society, Barcelona
 13. Gurdwara Kalgidhar, Girona
 14. Gurdwara Santa Coloma de Garnes
 15. Gurdwara Lloret de Mar
 16. Gurdwara, Vic
 17. Gurdwara, A lot
 18. Reus Gurdwara, Tarragona
 19. Sikh Sangat Gurdwara, Valencia
 20. Gurdwara, Valencia
 21. Guru Nanak Devi, Alicante
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22. Gurdwara Kalgidhar, Torrevieja
 23. Gurdwara Dasamdwar, Torre Pacheco
 24. Gurdwara Singh Sabha, Torre Pacheco
 25. Sikh Mission, Torre Pacheco
 26. Gurdwara, Los Alcazares
 27. Gurdwara, Malaga
 28. Gurdwara, Palma de Mallorca
 29. Gurdwara, Palma de Mallorca 2
 30. Gurdwara Singh Sabha, Madrid
 31. Gurdwara Nanaksar, Madrid
 32. Shri Guru Ravidass Dharmik Santhan, Valencia

Sri Lanka

1. Global Organization of People of Indian Origin
2. Memon Association of Sri Lanka
3. Colombo Malyalese
4. Ceylon Parsis Anjuman
5. Sindhis Association of Sri Lanka
6. The Anjuman-eSaift (Sri Lanka) Trust
7. Kayalpattinam Welfare Association (KAWA)
8. The Kerala Samajam of Sri Lanka

Sweden

1. Swedish Indian Association, Stockholm
 2. Indian Culture Centre, Stockholm
 3. Hindu Mandir Society, Stockholm
 4. Bangiya Sanatam Samaj, Stockholm
 5. Indian Association, Malmo
 6. Punjabi Youth Sweden
 7. Stockholm Kannada Koota
 8. Telugu Association
 9. Indian Association Uppsala
 10. Stockholm Sarbojonin Puja Committee
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11. Vasteras Indian Swedish Association
 12. Gurdwara Sangat Sahib Association, Sweden

Switzerland

1. Indian Association, Baden
2. Association of the Friends of India, Basel
3. Indian Association, Berne
4. Indian Association, Lausanne
5. Indian Association of Greater Zurich
6. Bharatiya Association, Berne
7. Marathi Mandal, Switzerland
8. Keli Association
9. Swiss Puja Zurich
10. Indian Association, Geneva

Seychelles

1. Indian Association of Seychelles
2. Seychelles Tamil Mandram

Sierra Leone

1. Indian Mercantile Association

Singapore

1. Kannda Sangha (Singapore)
 2. Singapore Gujarati Society
 3. Singapore Malayalee Association
 4. Singapore Tamilian Association
 5. Singai Tamil Sangam
 6. Singapore Telugu Samajam
 7. Singapore Khalsa Association
 8. Maharashtra Mandal Singapore
 9. Bengali Association Singapore
 10. Bijhar Association Singapore
 11. United Indian Muslims Association
 12. Marwari Mitra Mandal Singapore
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13. Singapore Sindhi Association
 14. Bhojpuri Association of Singapore
 15. Assam Association Singapore
 16. Young Sikh Association
 17. The North Indian Hindu Association (SNIHA)
 18. Singapore Odia Society
 19. Punjabi Society
 20. Nagore Association (Singapore)
 21. Tamil Language Council
 22. Indian Women's Association
 23. Kamala Club Singapore
 24. Singapore Indian Association
 25. Little India Shopkeepers and Heritage Association
 26. Singapore Sikh Education Foundation (SSEF)
 27. Singapore Indian Education Trust
 28. Indian Club
 29. Tagore Society
 30. Hindi Society, Singapore
 31. Singapore Indian Association
 32. Singapore Indian Development Association
 33. The IIT Alumni Association Singapore
 34. Pan IIM Alumni Singapore
 35. Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 36. Ayurveda Association of Singapore (AAOS)
 37. Telangana Cultural Society
 38. Global Organization of People of Indian Origin (GOPIO)
 39. Singapore NRI Buzz
 40. Singapore Malayalee Hindu Sangam
 41. Parsi Zoroastrian Association
 42. Singapore Jain Religious Society
 43. The Ramakrishna Ashram
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44. Central Sikh Gurdwara Board
 45. Vivekanand Seva Sangh (Singapore) Limited
 46. Sadhu Vasvani Centre
 47. Arya Samaj Singapore
 48. Sri Sathya Sai Society, Singapore
 49. Dawoudi Bohra Community Singapore
 50. NPS Int. School Singapore
 51. Global Indian International School
 52. Hindi Society, Singapore
 53. DAV Hindi School
 54. DPS International School
 55. Yuva Bharthi International School

South Africa

1. India Club
2. India Cares
3. Bengali Association of South Africa
4. United Punjab
5. Oriya Cultural Association
6. Southern African Telugu Society
7. Maratha Mandal (in the process of registration)

Togo

1. Indian Association of Togo

Trinidad and Tobago

1. Federation of Indian Nationals in Trinidad and Tobago (FINTT)

UAE**Abu Dhabi**

1. Indian Social and Cultural Centre
 2. Indian Ladies Association
 3. Indian Islamic Centre
 4. Kerala Social Centre
 5. Abu Dhabi Malayalee Samajam
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6. India Social Centre, Al Ain

Dubai

7. Al Khail Gate Malayalee Community (AKGMA)
 8. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) Alumni Forum-UAE
 9. All Kerela Colleges Alumni Forum (AKCAF)
 10. Atmabodham
 11. Bharatiya Bangiya Parishad
 12. Bhavana Arts Society Dubai
 13. Care for Laborers (CFL)
 14. Diamond Social Group (DSG)-DUBAI
 15. Dubai Art Lovers' Association (DALA)
 16. Dubai Kairali Kalakendram
 17. Dubai Priyadarshini
 18. Dubai Tamil Sangam
 19. Emirates Arts Centre (EAC)
 20. Friends of India (FOI)
 21. Gujarati Samaj
 22. Gulf Telangana Welfare and Cultural Association (GTWCA)
 23. Hamari Association
 24. ICWAI-CMA Alumini
 25. Indian Arts Society
 26. Indian Fine Arts (IFA)
 27. Indian Cultural Association (ICA)
 28. Indian Ladies Association (ILA)
 29. Indian Pharmacists Welfare Council (IPWC)
 30. Indian Punjabi Society
 31. Indian Relief Committee - DUBAI
 32. Indira Gandhi Veekshanam Forum Dubai
 33. Institute of Chartered Accountants of India-Dubai Chapter (ICAI-Dubai)
 34. Jain Social Group
 35. Jeevanam
-

36. Kairali Cultural Association-Fujairah
 37. Karnataka Sangha - Dubai
 38. Karuthal
 39. KERA - Kerela Engineering Alumni
 40. Kerala Pharmacists' Council - UAE
 41. Kerala Youth Cultural Club (KYCC)
 42. Kottarakara Pravasi Sanghamam
 43. Maharashtra Association
 44. Malayali Pravasi Co-ordination
 45. Mangalore Konkans
 46. Nair Service Society (N.S.S.) Dubai
 47. Odisha Samaj
 48. Ottapalam Association UAE
 49. Overseas Indian Cultural Congress (OICC)
 50. Pan IIM Alumni Association
 51. PAN NIT Alumni Association, Middleeast
 52. Pravasi Bandhu Welfare Trust (PBWT)
 53. Roshni
 54. Saathi
 55. Service of The Society (SOTS)
 56. Sevanam
 57. SNDP Yogam UAE Centra Committee
 58. Dubai Center
 59. Shri Guru Ravidas Welfare Society
 60. Sruthilaya Dubai
 61. Tamil Ladies Association (TLA)
 62. Telugu Sravanthi, Sharjah
 63. Thiruvananthapuram District Expatriates Association (TEXAS)
 64. UAE Telugu NRI Form (Spandana)
 65. United Malayalee Association (UMA)
 66. Uttar Pradesh People' Association (UPPA)
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67. Uttarakhand Association of UAE
68. Valley of Love (VOL)
69. Varkala Non-Residents Association (VARNA)
70. Viswakarma UAE
71. Women of Andhra Culture and Vision in Emirates (WAVE)
72. World Malayalee Council-Burdubai
73. World Malayalee Council-Deira
74. Y's Men Club of DUBAI

U.K.

Religion-Based Organisations

Hindu

1. Hindu Cultural Society, London
2. Vishwa Hindu Mandir
3. Ram Mandir
4. BAPS Swaminarayan Sansth, UK
5. Sant Nirankari Mandal
6. Hindu Forum Britain
7. Hindu Council UK
8. British Asian Ayurvedic Society UK
9. Oxford Centre for Hindu Studies
10. Hindu Council (Brent)
11. National Council of Hindu Temples

Ravi Das

12. Shri Guru Ravidas Sabha
13. Shri Guru Ravidass Sabha, Southall

Zoroastrian

14. Zoroastrian Centre
15. Zoroastrian Trust Funds of Europe

Buddhist

16. Federation of Ambedkarite and Buddhist Organisation
 17. Buddha Dharma Association
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Jain

18. Jain Association of the UK
19. Jain Social Group London
20. Institute of Jainology
21. International Mahavir Jain Mission
22. Shree Jain Sangh - East London and Essex

Christian

23. Indian Christian Organisation

Socio-Cultural

24. Navnat Vanik Association of the United Kingdom
25. Shri Guru Balmiki Sabha Southall
26. Satguru Ram Singh Foundation
27. Shri Aurobindo Society U.K.
28. DSYM
29. Mega Ace Consultancy (UK) Ltd.
30. UK National Yoga Teachers
31. Art of Living
32. Brahma Kumaris, UK
33. Chikri Yoga
34. IYD UK Committee
35. Indian Vegetarian Society
36. Happiness Yoga
37. HSS
38. Musafir

Region-Based**Punjabi**

39. Ramgarhia Association
 40. Rajasthan Association
 41. Putohar Community of UK
 42. International Punjab Society (European Division)
 43. The Panjabi Society of the British Isles
-

44. World Punjabi Organisation (European Division)

Gujarati

45. SPMS, Gujarati Organization UK

46. NCGO-UK (National Congress of Gujarati Organisation-UK)

47. National Association of Patidar Samaj

48. Chairman, Indo-British Cultural Exchange

49. Trustee Sardar Patel Memorial Society

50. Hon. Secretary, Federation of Patidar Association

Kerala

51. Malayalee Association of the United Kingdom Trust

52. Malayalee Association

53. Liverpool Malyalee Association

54. MAUK; Malayalee Cricket Club

55. Union of UK Malayalee Association

Telegu

56. Telangana NRI Forum

57. Telegu Association of India

58. UK Telugu Association

59. Telegu Association UK

Others

60. Northeast Association

61. Maharastra Mandal

62. Goan Association UK

63. The Rajasthani Foundation

64. NRI Co-ordinator for UK Assamese Community

65. Bengali Association

66. Maharastra Mandal

67. World Tamil Organisation (UK)

68. World Cancer Centre

69. The Federation of International Women's Associations in London

70. The Indian Development Trust

71. Lions Club, Hull
72. KCWA Trust
73. The India International Foundation
74. Charotar Ladies Group Brent
75. Dalit Empowerment in UK
76. Asian Women's Circle
77. International Hindi Society
78. Virat Kavi Sammelan
79. Urdu Academy
80. Hindi Bhasa
81. Choupal Sabha
82. Hindi Samiti UK
83. International Hindi Society UK
84. Kavya Rang
85. Geetanjali Multilingual Literary Circle
86. Katha UK
87. BAPIO (Welsh) British Association of Physicians of Indian Origin in Wales
88. Global Organisation of People of Indian Origin

Ukraine

1. India Club

USA

1. American Society of Engineers of Indian Origin (ASEI)
 2. Capital Area Telugu Society (CAST)
 3. Federation of Indian-American Associations-National Capital Region
 4. Global Organization of People of Indian Origin (GOPIO)
 5. Hindu Swayams Sevak Sangh
 6. Indian Cultural Coordination Committee (ICCC)
 7. International Hindi Association (IHA)
 8. National Council of Asian Indian Associations Inc. (NCAIA)
 9. National Federation of Indian-American Association (NFIA)
 10. American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin (AAPI)
-

-
11. Indian American Forum for Political Education (IAFPE)
 12. Asian Indian Hotel/Motel Operator's Association (AAHOA)
 13. PAN IIT
 14. The Indus Entrepreneurs (TIE)
 15. Americal Telugu Association (ATA)

- This is a partial list of associations within the consular jurisdiction of Indian Embassy, Washington DC.

Yemen

1. Pravasi Indian Welfare Association
2. Indian Association, Aden
3. Pravasi Malayali Welfare Association, Aden
4. Indian Association, Hodeidah
5. Indian Association, Taiz
6. Yemen Malayali Association

Zambia

1. Human Service Trust
2. Maharashtra Mandal
3. Zambia Malayalee Cultural Association
4. Gurunanak Council of Zambia
5. Telegu Association of Lusaka
6. Lusaka Muslim Society
7. Lusaka Indian Ladies Association
8. Zambia Tamil Arts and Cultural Association
9. Hindu Association of Zambia
10. Charotar

Zimbabwe

1. Hindoo Society of Harare
2. Bulawayo Hindoo Society
3. Islamic Society of Bulawayo

Note: This list has been compiled based on information available from Indian Missions in 66 countries, as on 14 December, 2015. The inclusion of a name of an association in this list only indicates about its existence, and not about its registration with any authority.

Statement-II

*Estimated number of Overseas Indians: Country-wise (as on January, 2015
from inputs given by various, Indian Missions)*

Sl. No.	Country/Overseas Territory	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Overseas Indians
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	654	3	657
2.	Albania	68	0	68
3.	Algeria	1500	17	1517
4.	Andorra	140	-	140
5.	Angola	-	3000	3000
6.	Anguila	NA	NA	NA
7.	Antigua and Barbuda	100	-	100
8.	Argentina	1200	59	1259
9.	Armenia	950	-	950
10.	Aruba	-	1000	1000
11.	Australia	251000	235000	486000
12.	Austria and Montenegro	15500	4500	20000
13.	Azerbaijan	550	30	580
14.	Bahamas	500	20	520
15.	Bahrain	350000	2500	352500
16.	Bangladesh	10000	5	10005
17.	Barbados	100	2100	2200
18.	Belarus	177	34	211
19.	Belgium	10651	8934	19585
20.	Belize	200	1300	1500
21.	Benin	1563	-	1563
22.	Bhutan	5000	-	5000
23.	Bolivia	200	16	216
24.	Bonaire and Smaller Islands (Netherlands)	-	200	200

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	50	15	65
26.	Botswana	5000	3000	8000
27.	Brazil	800	1200	2000
28.	Brunei Darussalam	10000	80	10080
29.	Bulgaria	200	40	240
30.	Burkina Faso	200	5	205
31.	Burundi	310	20	330
32.	Cambodia	1500	10	1510
33.	Cameroon	245	-	245
34.	Canada	184320	831865	1016185
35.	Cape Verde Islands	20	-	20
36.	Cayman Islands (British Overseas Territory)	1000	30	1030
37.	Central African Republic	10	-	10
38.	Chad	120	-	120
39.	Chile	800	1200	2000
40.	China	48000	285	48285
41.	China (Hong Kong)	22000	22000	44000
42.	China (Taiwan)	2444	128	2572
43.	Colombia	200	43	243
44.	Comoros	-	250	250
45.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	9000	25	9025
46.	Congo (Republic of)	350	8	358
47.	Cook Island	5	1000	1005
48.	Costa Rica	73	34	107
49.	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	1000	10	1010
50.	Croatia	24	7	31
51.	Cuba	233	2	235
52.	Curacao (Netherlands)	-	1500	1500
53.	Cyprus	4000	-	4000

1	2	3	4	5
54.	Czech Republic	600	102	702
55.	Denmark	6240	2562	8802
56.	Djibouti	350	-	350
57.	Dominica Commonwealth of)	30	50	80
58.	Dominican Republic	200	9	209
59.	East Timor	70	-	70
60.	Ecuador	43	21	64
61.	Egypt	3600	105	3705
62.	El Salvador	-	25	25
63.	Equatorial Guinea	-	100	100
64.	Eritrea	1300	0	1300
65.	Estonia	50	-	50
66.	Ethiopia	10000	15	50
67.	Fiji	1400	313798	315198
68.	Finland	5000	-	5000
69.	France	18000	90000	108000
70.	France (Reunion Island)	200	300000	300200
71.	France (Guadeloupe, St. Martinique, Mayotte)	420	66800	67220
72.	Gabon	50	-	50
73.	Gambia	600	15	615
74.	Georgia	2000	-	2000
75.	Germany	43000	67000	110000
76.	Ghana	10000	-	10000
77.	Greece	12000	181	12181
78.	Grenada	400	3000	3400
79.	Guatemala	100	11	111
80.	Guinea (Republic of)	500	-	500
81.	Guinea Bissau	100	3	103
82.	Guyana	300	325000	325300

1	2	3	4	5
83.	Haiti	580	1	581
84.	Holy See (Vatican)	NA	NA	NA
85.	Honduras	-	25	25
86.	Hungary	350	95	445
87.	Iceland	80	200	280
88.	Indonesia	10600	100000	110600
89.	Iran	3500	200	3700
90.	Iraq	15000	-	15000
91.	Ireland	17000	9000	26000
92.	Israel	8500	80000	88500
93.	Italy	162862	14400	177262
94.	Jamaica	3700	70000	73700
95.	Japan	22230	981	23211
96.	Jordan	9940	60	10000
97.	Kazakhstan	1500	25	1525
98.	Kenya	20000	50000	70000
99.	Kiribati	-	50	50
100.	Korea (DPR)	6	1	7
101.	Korea (Republic of)	10500	41	10541
102.	Kuwait	758615	1096	759711
103.	Kyrgyzstan	2000	27	2027
104.	Lao, PDR	242	40	282
105.	Latvia	230	20	250
106.	Lebanon	10000	20	10020
107.	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	500	1000	1500
108.	Liberia	3000	5	3005
109.	Libya	3200	36	3236
110.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	5	5	10
111.	Lithuania	250	50	300
112.	Luxembourg	525	500	1025

1	2	3	4	5
113.	Macedonia	10	4	14
114.	Madagascar	2500	17500	20000
115.	Malaysia	150000	2000000	2150000
116.	Malawi	2500	7500	10000
117.	Maldives	22000	-	22000
118.	Mali	200	-	200
119.	Malta	300	6	306
120.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	14	1	15
121.	Mauritania	200	-	200
122.	Mauritius	10757	881137	891894
123.	Mexico	1750	250	2000
124.	Micronesia	1	-	1
125.	Moldova	29	4	33
126.	Mongolia	250	-	250
127.	Montserrat (UK)	30	50	80
128.	Morocco	500	300	800
129.	Mozambique	1500	20000	21500
130.	Myanmar	5576	2000000	2005576
131.	Namibia	157	18	175
132.	Nauru	2	-	2
133.	Nepal	600000	-	600000
134.	Netherlands	20000	205000	225000
135.	Netherlands Antilles	-	2700	2700
136.	New Zealand	45000	110000	155000
137.	Nicaragua	-	25	25
138.	Niger	75	-	75
139.	Nigeria	25000	-	25000
140.	Norway	5936	6988	12924
141.	Oman	707850	880	708730

1	2	3	4	5
142.	Pakistan	-	-	0
143.	Palau (Republic of)	15	-	15
144.	Palestine	75	10	85
145.	Panama	2000	13000	15000
146.	Papua New Guinea	1400	100	1500
147.	Paraguay	450	10	460
148.	Peru	400	62	462
149.	Philippines	70000	1024	71024
150.	Poland	2000	350	2350
151.	Portugal	5657	65000	70657
152.	Qatar	600000	677	600677
153.	Romania	900	49	949
154.	Russian Federation	14000	1630	15630
155.	Rwanda	2500	15	2515
156.	Samoa	40	30	70
157.	San Marino	NA	NA	NA
158.	Sa Tome and Principe (Rep. of)	NA	NA	0
159.	Saudi Arabia	2800000	13	2800013
160.	Senegal	380	15	395
161.	Serbia	25	19	44
162.	Seychelles	3977	1333	5310
163.	Sierra Leone	90	50	140
164.	Singapore	350000	350000	700000
165.	Slovak Republic	150	66	216
166.	Slovenia	81	50	131
167.	Solomon Islands	20	-	20
168.	Somalia	100	500	600
169.	South Africa	50000	1500000	1550000
170.	Spain	34974	20000	54974
171.	Sri Lanka	14000	1600000	1614000

1	2	3	4	5
172.	St. Kitts and Nevis	150	2500	2650
173.	St. Lucia	250	5000	5250
174.	St. Maartin (Netherlands)	-	5300	5300
175.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	50	3000	3050
176.	Sudan	3500	100	3600
177.	South Sudan	450	-	450
178.	Suriname	150	153306	153456
179.	Swaziland	-	1000	1000
180.	Sweden	9234	9000	18234
181.	Switzerland	12059	6515	18574
182.	Syria	72	-	72
183.	Tajikistan	500	10	510
184.	Tanzania	7100	46000	53100
185.	Thailand	20000	150000	170000
186.	Togo	500	10	510
187.	Tonga	20	4	24
188.	Trinidad and Tobago	1500	555000	556500
189.	Tunisia	120	5	125
190.	Turkey	137	-	137
191.	Turkmenistan	645	-	645
192.	Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	900	15	915
193.	Tuvalu	-	50	50
194.	Uganda	25000	2000	27000
195.	Ukraine	5000	600	5600
196.	UAE	2000000	2349	2002349
197.	UK	325000	1500000	1825000
198.	USA	1272846	3183063	4455909
199.	Uruguay	140	4	144

1	2	3	4	5
200.	Uzbekistan	2625	30	2655
201.	Vanuatu	75	25	100
202.	Venezuela	75	40	115
203.	Vietnam	2352	338	2690
204.	Yemen	5000	10000	15000
205.	Zambia	5000	7000	12000
206.	Zimbabwe	500	8500	9000
TOTAL		11379746	17075280	28455026

As on January, 2015

NRIs = 11379746

PIOs = 17075280

Overseas Indians = 28455026

Number of manual scavengers in the country

*204. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of manual scavengers in the country as on 31st March, 2014, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the status of implementation of Abolition of Manual Scavenging Act, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavenger and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act 2013)” came into force from 06.12.2013. MS Act, 2013 casts a responsibility on the Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities and Panchayats to cause a survey to identify such persons, if they have reason to believe that some persons are engaged or employed in manual scavenging in their jurisdiction. As per the information reported by the States/Union Territories (UTs) there were 3575 manual scavengers as on 31.03.2014 in 9 States, details of which are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand had reported that the data of manual scavengers was provisional. As per the information reported by States and UTs, at present as on 15.12.2015 12,226 manual scavengers have been identified in 12 States as per details given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Under the “Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers” (SRMS) the identified manual scavengers are provided one time cash assistance of ₹ 40,000/- each. The identified manual scavengers and their dependants are also eligible for comprehensive rehabilitation which includes skill development training with stipend of ₹ 3000/- per month and concessional loans with capital subsidy for taking up alternative employment as per the option exercised by them. Details of the rehabnilitation provided to the identified manual scavengers and their dependants upto 15.12.2015 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

State-wise number of Manual Scavengers identified as on 31.03.2014

Sl. No.	State	No. of Manual Scavengers identified
1.	Bihar	137
2.	Chhattisgarh	3
3.	Karnataka	302
4.	Maharashtra*	136
5.	Punjab	64
6.	Rajasthan*	284
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2404
8.	Uttarakhand*	141
9.	West Bengal	104
TOTAL		3575

*Provisional Data

Statement-II

State-wise details of identified Manual Scavengers

Sl. No.	State	Number of Identified Manual Scavengers
Urban-A		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124
2.	Bihar	137
3.	Chhattisgarh	3
4.	Karnataka	302
5.	Madhya Pradesh	36
6.	Odisha	237

Sl. No.	State	Number of Identified Manual Scavengers
7.	Punjab	86
8.	Rajasthan	577
9.	Tamil Nadu	462
10.	Uttar Pradesh	2404
11.	Uttarakhand	137
12.	West Bengal	104
TOTAL-A		4609
Rural-B		
1.	Punjab	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	7612
TOTAL-B		7617
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		12226

Statement-III*Status of Comprehensive rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers as on 15.12.2015*

Sl. No.	State	Identified Manual Scavengers	OneTime Cash Assistance provided	Comprehensive Rehabilitation (Number of beneficiaries)				
				Self Employment Projects				Skill
				No. of beneficiaries for Self Employment Projects	Capital Subsidy released (beneficiaries)	Loan (beneficiaries) @	Also opted and given training (beneficiaries)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124	45	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	137	131	0	0	0	0	91
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	302	214	88	**88	88	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	36	36	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Odisha	237	156	83	**83	83	22	34
7.	Punjab	91	67	21	*21	21	0	0
8.	Rajasthan	577	96	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Tamil Nadu	462	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Uttar Pradesh	10016	6368	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Uttarakhand	137	135	71	**71	71	15	42
12.	West Bengal	104	95	97	*97	97	97	0
GRAND TOTAL		12226	7346	360	360	360	134	167

*100 % Capital Subsidy released

**50 % Capital Subsidy released

@ loan through Banks/ State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs)

Use of public transport in cities

*205. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the use of public transportation in cities in India as a percentage of total transport trips as well as total people travelling each day, year-wise since 2013;

(b) the share of different modes of public transportation including buses and metro system in total public transport use, year-wise since 2013;

(c) the details of measures taken to increase the use of public transportation in cities, especially under the Smart Cities scheme; and

(d) the number and current status of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) projects approved, State-wise since 2013?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The desired data on public transport about cities in India is not available. National Transport Development Policy Committee (NTDPC), constituted by Government of India under Chairmanship of Shri Rakesh Mohan, in its report dated 31.01.2014 has mentioned that at present, there is inconclusive data on the modal share distribution between various transport modes in cities in India. Copy of the Report is available on the URL:http://planningcommission.nic.in/sectors/NTDPC/voulme3_p2/urban_v3_p2.pdf

(c) Urban Transport is intertwined with Urban Development which is a State subject. Government of India (GoI) has issued National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) in 2006, which encourages safe, reliable, affordable and sustainable public transport in the cities. GoI provides financial assistance to State Governments for undertaking public transport projects like metro rail and buses under its schemes. The recently launched Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT schemes have public transport in cities as an admissible component.

(d) Since 2013, BRTS in Amritsar, additional work for BRTS in Bhopal and Intelligent Transport System for BRTS in Indore have been approved by Government of India. The physical progress of these projects is 47%, 80% and 0% respectively.

RTI activists murdered and missing

*206. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a lot of RTI activists have been murdered or are missing during the last three years, and if so, the complete details in this regard; and

(b) whether Government has any plans to protect the lives of RTI activists and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There are some media reports that some persons have been assaulted, missing and killed in the last three years allegedly due to their role as RTI activists. No such data is, however, Centrally maintained.

There is no need for a separate policy to deal with such cases as the framework of existing laws such as Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code etc. is considered adequate to provide for safety and security to all citizens, including RTI activists.

Though, maintenance of law and order and providing safety and security for all citizens is primarily the subject matter of State Government concerned, Government of India had drawn the attention of State Governments to the reports appearing in the media about the victimization of people, who use RTI to expose corruption and irregularities in administration.

Increasing reach of higher education

*207. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to set up new central universities in the country to provide higher education to everyone, if so, the details of the plan; and

(b) if not, in what way Government plans to increase the reach of higher education in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) At present there is no proposal to set up new Central Universities in the country. However, the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 envisages establishment of one Central Tribal University each in State of Andhra Pradesh and in the State of Telangana and one Central University in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in the 12th and 13th Plans. Further the Prime Minister has announced a package for Bihar on 18.8.2015. This package includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University.

(b) During 12th Plan (2012-17), as approved by National Development Council, the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. In the 12th Plan, the Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions, consolidate old ones and take appropriate steps to ensure quality in

higher education and to achieve the aims of equity, access and excellence. RUSA supports establishment of new Model Degree Colleges (MDCs) and upgradation of colleges into MDCs in Educationally Backward Districts. Funding is also provided for clustering of colleges into universities, upgradation of autonomous colleges into universities, upgradation of colleges into Model Degree Colleges, infrastructure development in Universities and Colleges and for equity initiatives. Funding to states is made on the basis of critical appraisal of State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs). These plans describe each state's strategy to address issues of access, equity and excellence in higher education. Funding under RUSA is norm based and future grants are outcome dependent. RUSA has also subsumed the "Sub Mission on Polytechnics", without any change in its parameters and implementation strategy.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is providing General Development Assistance (GDA) to Universities and Colleges declared fit to receive grants under section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956. This assistance is provided to these institutions for their overall development covering aspects like enhancing access, ensuring equity, etc.

Since 'Education' is a concurrent subject, State Governments are also taking various initiatives to increase the reach of higher education in the respective States. Besides, Private Universities/Institutions are also catering to the higher educational aspirations of the youth of the country.

Public housing for rent

*208. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry proposes to invest in public housing for renting purposes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of similar successful experiments in public housing through renting in countries like Singapore?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and, therefore, it is the responsibility of State Governments to provide housing, including rental housing. In view of this, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation does not have any plan to invest in public housing for renting purposes.

This Ministry has however prepared a draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy in consultation with various stakeholders, including States/Union Territories. This draft policy recommends that the States/Union Territories include rental housing in their respective housing policies.

(c) This Ministry has considered various rental housing models while preparing the draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy. A National Consultation on the draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy was organized on 4th December, 2015, during which several international rental housing models and experiences were also discussed.

Smart cities

*209. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) names of the smart cities declared, State-wise;
- (b) whether smart cities would be differently build in existing cities, if not, whether land would be acquired for the smart cities;
- (c) whether existing cities are declared as smart cities;
- (d) whether Gandhinagar, the capital of Gujarat State, is declared as smart city;
- (e) whether separate infrastructure required for smart cities would be built separately; and
- (f) the amount allocated so far for smart cities, State-wise; and the likely target of period to build smart cities?

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

(a) The names of shortlisted Smart Cities declared, State-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) In the Smart Cities Mission, Smart Cities are selected through a two stage challenge. In Stage 1 of the competition the States/UTs have selected cities based on an intra-State competition. Based on the selection made by the States/UTs the Ministry of Urban Development has declared a list of 98 shortlisted cities. In Stage 2 of the All India competition the shortlisted cities have to prepare Smart City Proposals (SCPs). The SCPs will be evaluated to select the final list of Smart Cities from the shortlisted 98 cities. The SCP for each shortlisted Smart City will be different. The SCP of the shortlisted Smart City will be prepared by the States/Cities and will contain any one or a mix of three types of area-based development- retrofitting, redevelopment and greenfield. The Guidelines do not prescribe for any land acquisition.

(c) The shortlisted cities are existing cities.

(d) Gandhinagar, the capital of Gujarat State, has been shortlisted as one of the potential Smart Cities for participation in Stage 2 of the “City Challenge”.

(e) The infrastructure requirements for each Smart City will depend on the type of area based development and will be contained in the SCP of the shortlisted city.

(f) The Central Government proposes to give financial support to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* on an average ₹ 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis will have to be contributed by State/ULB. No State-wise allocation is made in the Smart Cities Mission. The Mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20).

Statement

List of 98 Cities shortlisted for Stage-2 of Smart Cities Mission

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	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.	Chhattisgarh	2	2. Raipur 3. 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 4. Vadodara

1	2	3	4
			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 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

1	2	3	4
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 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

1	2	3	4
			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	

Sector affected by global melt down

*210. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of specific industries in MSME sector affected the most by global melt down;

(b) the details of products produced by such industries and the steps taken by Government to revive them; and

(c) details of the initiatives taken to promote such industries?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Global economic activity has moderated with emerging markets slowing down and recovery in advanced economics remaining weak. Indian exports have been declining for the past several months. Some of the sectors which have reported decline in exports during April-October, 2015 over the same period last year include Leather and Leather manufactures, Gems and Jewellery, Sports Goods, Plastic and Rubber articles, Base Metals, Optical, Medical and Surgical Instruments, Electronics Items, Petroleum Crude and Products etc. Exports contracted owing to persistent weak global demand.

(b) and (c) Revival of such industries is partly contingent upon the revival of global demand. In this regard, the Government can play the role of a facilitator. New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with several schemes to incentivise exports. The Government has also expanded the coverage of Merchandise Exports from India scheme on 29th October, 2015 by adding 110 new items. The reward rates/country coverage of 2228 items were enhanced. Government

has infused additional corpus (capital) to the tune of ₹ 375 crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2,100 crore, and strengthened the capacity to augment project exports from the country. The equity capital of Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) of India Ltd. has been raised by ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 1,300 crore, enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters. Recently, the Government has approved the proposal for implementing the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post shipment Rupee Export Credit *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2015 for five years which would benefit all MSMEs.

Ministry of MSME has several schemes designed to benefit the MSME sector. Some of these schemes are Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, MSE-Cluster Development Programme, Market Development Assistance Scheme. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has notified the Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF) to provide funding support to all existing and new MSMEs for acquisition and development of clean and green technologies.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Opposition from locals against nuclear plant

2081. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is facing stiff opposition from local villagers, where Nuclear Power Plants is proposed to set up;

(b) if so, the details of those power plants which face opposition from local villagers;

(c) whether Government has adopted any strategy to face the opposition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, there is sporadic opposition among some sections of the local people at some of the new sites like Jaitapur, Maharashtra.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The opposition has been mainly on account of issues related to rehabilitation, apprehensions about loss of traditional means of livelihood and safety of the nuclear

power plants. Public outreach programme based on a multipronged approach is being implemented to address the apprehensions of the people and allay their fears in a credible manner. The issues related to rehabilitation are being addressed in association with respective State Governments.

Roadmap to generate power from nuclear energy

2082. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a roadmap to generate power through nuclear energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government has consulted various stakeholders for providing assistance to this sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the suggestions received by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) With a view to optimally utilise limited uranium reserves and large thorium reserves in the country, the Department of Atomic Energy has adopted a three stage nuclear power programme, based on a closed nuclear fuel cycle, for generation of nuclear power and for achieving long term energy security. The three stage nuclear power programme, which is to be implemented sequentially, aims to multiply the domestically available fissile resources through the use of natural Uranium in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (first stage), followed by use of Plutonium obtained from the spent fuel of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors in Fast Breeder Reactors, in the second stage. Large scale use of Thorium will subsequently follow making use of Uranium-233 that will be bred in Fast Breeder Reactors, when adequate nuclear installed capacity in the country has been built. Accordingly, the utilisation of Thorium as a practically inexhaustible energy source has been contemplated during the third stage of the Indian nuclear programme, which can be reached after a few decades. The first stage of nuclear power programme comprising indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) is in industrial domain. A Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) under the second stage is being commissioned by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.

For the near term, the Government in July 2014, had announced tripling of the then existing capacity of 4780 MW in the next ten years, that is by the year 2024. A capacity of 1000 MW has already been added with the start of commercial operation

of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Unit-1 (KKNPP1) in December, 2014. The nuclear power capacity is expected to reach 10080 MW on progressive completion of projects presently under commissioning/construction by the year 2018. The Government has accorded financial sanction for two more projects namely Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana (GHAVP) Units 1&2 (2x700 MW) and Kudankulam Nuclear Power Projects (KKNPP) Units – 3&4 (2X1000 MW) with a total capacity of 3400 MW. These are being readied for start of construction in 2016. Another 2 x700 MW project is also planned to be taken up in the near future. On progressive completion of these projects, the target is expected to be achieved by the year 2024.

(c) and (d) The Department of Atomic Energy is in touch with all the concerned Ministries/Agencies of the Government as well as State Governments with regard to establishing nuclear power plants in the country. All suggestions received from them, which are helpful in advancing the nuclear power programme are accepted for implementation.

Setting up of nuclear insurance pool

2083. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up nuclear insurance pool to speed up the pending projects of the country;

(b) if so, the project details thereof and in what manner it would help to start new projects; and

(c) the target for 2020 achievement therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) M/s General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC-Re), along with several other Indian Insurance Companies, have launched the India Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP) with a capacity of ₹ 1500 crore on 12th June, 2015, basically to provide insurance to cover the liability as prescribed under Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act 2010. The INIP will address liability related concerns of suppliers under the CLND Act 2010 and it will pave the way for Indian as well as foreign suppliers to participate in the Indian Nuclear Power Projects (New as well as existing).

(c) The Government, in July 2014, had announced tripling of the then existing capacity of 4780 MW in the next ten years, that is by the year 2024. A capacity of 1000 MW has already been added with the start of commercial operation of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Unit-1 (KKNPP1) in December, 2014. The nuclear power capacity is expected to reach 10080 MW on progressive completion of projects

presently under commissioning/construction by the year 2018. The Government has accorded financial sanction for two more projects namely Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana (GHAVP) Units 1&2 (2x700 MW) and Kudankulam Nuclear Power Projects (KKNPP) Units – 3&4 (2X1000 MW) with a total capacity of 3400 MW. These are being readied for start of construction in 2016. Another 2x700 MW project is also planned to be taken up in the near future. On progressive completion of these projects, the target is expected to be achieved by the year 2024.

Funds for North Eastern States

2084. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the DoNER fund was allotted to the North Eastern States for the period from 2014-15 till date; and

(b) whether there was any decrease/increase, percentage-wise in the allotment of funds during the above mentioned period to the North Eastern States and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Funds allocated by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region to the North Eastern States for the period 2014-15 till date, percentage-wise increase/decrease in the allotment of funds during the period and reasons therefor is given in the Statement.

Statement

Funds allocated by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region to the North Eastern States for the period 2014-15 till date, percentage-wise increase in the allotment of funds during the period and reasons therefor

Financial year	Budget Allocation (Plan)	Budget Allocation (Plan) Previous year	Revised Allocation	Expenditure	Increase in Budget Allocation over previous year's allocation	Reasons
2014-15	2306.00	2006.00 (2013-14)	1800.00	1694.80	14.96	To meet the increased funds requirement for new and ongoing projects.
2015-16	2334.50	2306.00 (2014-15)	Not yet finalized	882.54 (as on 30.11.2015)	1.24	To meet the increased funds requirement for new and ongoing projects.

(₹ in crore)

Expansion of cyclones centres

2085. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to expand the cyclone centres in various coastal States;

(b) if so, the details of such centres to be set up in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period in various coastal States, location-wise; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) No Sir. Under the Earth System Science Organisation (ESSO), an integrated cyclone and associated storm surge warning system is made functional all along the coastal and island regions. Such an effort has resulted into the considerable demonstrated improvement of cyclone forecast in respect of the Phailin cyclone during 08-14 October 2013 and the Hudhud cyclone during 06-14 October 2014.

For effective operational cyclone activities, an appropriate institutional mechanism comprising cyclone warning division at ESSO-India Meteorological Department (IMD), New Delhi and three Area Cyclone Warning Centers (ACWCs) at Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Cyclone Warning Centers (CWCs) at Bhubaneswar, Vishakhapatnam and Ahmadabad are functional on 24X7 basis.

(c) By leveraging all available modeling and observing systems along with persistent efforts, ESSO-IMD is able to increase the lead time forecast of cyclones up to 5-7 days and to reduce the track and landfall errors of cyclones by about 7% over the last 3-4 years. ESSO continuously guides the expansion; planning and augmentation of land, ocean and satellite based observing systems and implementation of advanced data assimilation forecast systems along with augmentation of high end computing, network, data reception and warning dissemination infrastructure.

Generation of electricity from sea water

2086. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) is working in the direction of generating electricity from sea water;

(b) if so, the details and the status thereof;

(c) whether any cost effective analysis has been made in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is considering to establish pilot projects for this purpose in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the progress made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, generating electricity through Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) and wave energy is not found to be cost effective at commercial scale due to high capital cost and low level of power generation.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Talks on global terrorism with US President

†2087. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issue of global terrorism was discussed in the meetings with the U.S.A. President along with other countries during visit of Indian Prime Minister to USA in September, 2015;

(b) if so, the point of view of all these countries towards terrorism; and

(c) whether any bilateral or multilateral accord has been arrived at these meetings in order to deal with terrorism and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. Among other issues, the issue of global terrorism was also discussed during the meeting of Hon'ble Prime Minister with the US President and dignitaries from other countries.

(b) The point of view regarding terrorism was reflected in Hon'ble Prime Minister's statement to the media after his meeting with President Obama in which he conveyed that "As existing terrorism threats grow and new ones emerge, we have resolved to further deepen cooperation on counter terrorism and radicalism." During all such exchanges with dignitaries, serious concern was expressed regarding

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

this menace, and commitment on combating terrorism, which constitutes a profound threat to global peace and security, reiterated.

(c) No accord was arrived at during these meetings. However, Hon'ble Prime Minister called for early finalisation of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) under the auspices of the United Nations.

Meeting of Maldives-India Joint Commission

2088. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maldives-India Joint Commission meeting was held recently to discuss matters of mutual interest, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Indian private companies are going to invest in Maldives for which Maldives have asked for and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The fifth meeting of the India-Maldives Joint Commission co-chaired by the External Affairs Minister with her Maldivian counterpart, was held on October 11, 2015. The Joint Commission was set up under the 1986 Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation and first met in Male in 1990.

In their discussions during the Joint Commission meeting, EAM and the Maldivian Foreign Minister acknowledged the Joint Commission as an important mechanism to monitor, review progress and provide guidance for the cooperative programmes between the two countries.

(b) Both countries acknowledged the positive impact of building partnerships and increasing interactions within the business communities of Maldives and India. The Maldivian side reiterated its interest to engage with private investors in India. The Maldivian side proposed to hold the next edition of the Maldives Investment Forum in India in 2016. The Joint Commission proposed establishment of a Joint Business Forum, which is to be taken forward by Ministry of Commerce and Industry with their Maldivian counterpart.

Mali hotel siege

2089. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Mali hotel siege by Islamic extremists recently;

(b) the number of Indians that were in the hostage and whether any person of Indian origin killed in the terror attack, with details thereof; and

(c) whether any advisory has been sent to avoid visiting potential areas in such countries so that persons of Indian origin or NRIs can feel safe, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As per information shared by the Government of Mali, two terrorists entered hotel Radisson Blu in Bamako in the morning of November 20, 2015 and started shooting at guests staying in the hotel. The attack resulted in death of 20 persons before the terrorists were killed by the security forces. The dead included Ms. Anita Ashok Datar, an American national of Indian origin. Twenty Indian nationals, who had been staying permanently in a residential block inside the hotel complex, were present at their accommodation at the time of the incident. They were evacuated safely by the security forces.

(c) No such advisory has been issued.

South China sea dispute

2090. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has asked the parties involved in South China Sea dispute to learn from the successful arbitration of India's maritime territorial dispute with Bangladesh under United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether China's nine dash line claims almost the entire South China Sea and Beijing continues to maintain that UNCLOS does not have the mandate to deal with territorial issues; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to convince all other parties involved in South China Sea dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) In his remarks at the 10th East Asia Summit in Kuala Lumpur on 22 November 2015, Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi said, "India and Bangladesh recently settled their maritime boundary using the mechanism of UNCLOS. India hopes that all parties to the disputes in the South China Sea will abide by the Declaration on the Conduct on South China Sea and the guidelines on the implementation."

(b) Sovereignty over the reefs, islands and adjacent territorial waters in South China Sea is disputed between many countries in the region. India is not a party to this dispute. China has not given precise geographical definition of its claims in the South China Sea. China is a party to United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Premier Li Keqiang, in his speech at the 10th East Asia Summit in Kuala Lumpur on 22 November 2015, said that the countries directly concerned should peacefully settle sovereign and jurisdictional disputes through friendly consultations and negotiations in accordance with universally recognized principles of International Law, including UNCLOS of 1982.

(c) India's position on South China Sea issue is consistent and has been reiterated bilaterally and in multilateral fora on several occasions. India supports freedom of navigation in international waters while maintaining that sovereignty issues must be resolved peacefully by the countries which are parties to the dispute in accordance with accepted principles of international law, including the United Nations' Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982. India has also taken note of the 2002 Declaration of Conduct which *inter-alia* states that 'the Parties undertake to resolve their territorial and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means, without resorting to threat or use of force.

Shifting of headquarters of Haj Committee

2091. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer of Unstarred Question 1720 given in Rajya Sabha on 24 July 2014 and state:

(a) whether any fresh suggestions or requests have been received by Government for shifting the Headquarters of Haj Committee of India from Mumbai to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A suggestion was received by the Ministry for shifting of Headquarters of Haj Committee of India from Mumbai to Delhi from Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi, MP. However, at present, there is no proposal to shift the Headquarters of Haj Committee of India from Mumbai to Delhi.

Nuclear agreement with Australia

2092. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has said that the civil nuclear agreement allowing it to supply uranium to India and the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement

(CECA) would be in place by the target deadline of December, 2015, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the outstanding issues remained on the CECA, yet both the countries were hopeful that the CECA would be concluded by December, 2015, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Civil Nuclear Agreement between India and Australia has been signed and ratified. It has come into force *w.e.f.* 13th November, 2015.

The Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) negotiations with Australia are still ongoing. Both sides have exchanged two rounds of offers in goods market access and services market access. These are being examined by each side.

Pakistan raising Kashmir issue at UNSC

2093. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has once again raised the Kashmir issue at the UN Security Council seeking its mediation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the world body thereon;

(c) whether India has also raised the issue of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) at international fora;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to bring POK into its fold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. The Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations (UN) has recently written three letters to the President of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which refer to the Jammu and Kashmir issue and, *inter-alia*, ask the UNSC to take notice of the situation along the Line of Control.

(c) to (e) Yes. Government's principled and consistent position on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir is that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union. A part of the territory of the State is under the occupation of Pakistan.

A new beginning has been made in the form of the agreement of the two countries on a new Bilateral Comprehensive Dialogue to address all outstanding issues between them through peaceful means.

Problem faced by Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar

2094. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has raised the problem faced by Rohingya Muslims to the Government of Myanmar, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Ministry believes that the situation would have any effects on India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Developments in Rakhine State of Myanmar, including the importance of maintaining communal harmony, has been discussed on various occasions with Government of Myanmar. Government of Myanmar has conveyed that it has undertaken several political, economic and social reforms in the past few years and also carried out development projects and humanitarian assistance in Rakhine State. It has been working closely and cooperating with the international community in this regard.

As part of our support for the relief, rehabilitation and community building measures being undertaken in the affected areas, Government of India has extended humanitarian assistance worth US\$ 1 million to the Government of Myanmar. 10 schools have been constructed with this assistance in the State of Rakhine.

Indo-Bangladesh talks

2095. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister had talks with his Bangladesh counterpart in August 2015; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions with regard to bilateral agreements and infiltration into India, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Prime Minister held brief talks with Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina, during her visit to New Delhi on 19th August 2015 to attend the funeral of Smt. Suvra Mukherjee, wife of President Pranab Mukherjee.

(b) During the meeting, the two leaders reviewed the progress in implementation of the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement and spoke about further steps

to enhance regional connectivity. Prime Minister also invited Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to pay an official visit to India at the earliest.

Visit of delegation of Chinese officials

2096. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of Chinese officials visited India recently to discuss matters of common interests with a view to find out solutions to outstanding issues; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A delegation led by Chinese Vice President Li Yuanchao visited India from 3-7 November 2015. He had a meeting with Vice President Shri Hamid Ansari and called on the Prime Minister. The discussions with Chinese Vice President were comprehensive and substantive. Various issues of mutual interest were discussed in a frank, cordial and friendly manner. Both sides reiterated their commitment to addressing bilateral issues through dialogue and peaceful negotiations and in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner.

A Chinese military delegation led by General Fan Changlong, Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission visited India from 15-17 November 2015. General Fan Changlong held talks with Raksha Mantri and Chief of Army Staff and called on the Prime Minister. The two sides agreed that peace and tranquillity in border areas is the cornerstone for smooth development of bilateral relations. They agreed to further enhance communication and exchanges between the two armed forces and operationalize additional Border Personnel Meeting points.

Mistakes in history books

2097. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the National Council of Education Research and Training is looking into the 182 alleged mistakes in its history books prescribed for Classes VI to XII, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that a scientific analysis and study of history textbook found more than 250 false facts and incorrect assertions; and

(c) whether it is also true that many RTI applications were filed by many people to enquire about the source of assertions in the history books, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has received applications under Right to Information (RTI) Act on various aspects associated with textbooks, including history textbooks from time to time. Some of these applications sought information regarding sources of assertions in the history books of NCERT. NCERT have responded to these applications based on information available with it.

Passport Seva Kendra in Rajasthan

2098. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) in Rajasthan have been modernized completely, if so, the status thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to open new Passport Seva Kendra in Rajasthan; and

(c) the total number of Passport Seva Kendra in Rajasthan and the efforts being made by Government for modernization of these Kendra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in Rajasthan are modernized completely like other Passport Seva Kendras functioning in the country. At present 83 PSKs are working across the country out of which, three (3) PSKs are working in Rajasthan at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Sikar. In view of increased demand for passports, the Ministry is considering to further increase the number of PSKs in Rajasthan.

Compensation to Indian victim of Pan Am 73 flight

2099. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has raised the issue of compensation for the Indians on the hijacked Pan Am 73 flight with their American counterparts during US President's visit to India in January, 2015 or during Prime Minister's visit to the US in September, 2015;

(b) if so, the outcomes regarding payment of compensation to the Indian victims or their relatives; and

(c) the legal impediments that the United States has cited for their inability to pay the compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Government of India has repeatedly raised the issue of compensation to Indian victims of Pan Am 73 flight with the Government of the United States.

As per the US Government, Libya Claims Resolution Act, 2008 (LCRA) had authorised the US Government to receive fair compensation for claims of US nationals in wrongful death and physical injury cases that were pending in US Courts on the date of enactment of LCRA. The US Government has maintained that claimant shall be a continuous US national at the time of the incident (not after) to be eligible for an award of compensation, and that it has been a well-established principle of international claims practice. The US Government has added that innumerable international, domestic, and mixed claims arbitral tribunals have followed and applied the rule of continuous nationality, and it has been the consistent policy and practice of the US Government to decline to espouse claims which have not been continuously owned by the US nationals from the date of injury.

As regards the payment of compensation to foreign nationals in the Pan Am 103 case, the US Government has indicated that payments to family members of foreign national victims of the Pan Am 103 bombing were specifically provided for in the LCRA and were made in connection with satisfying the direct settlement of US litigation between those family members and Libya, to implement the UN Security Council's requirement that Libya "pays appropriate compensation" to the families of those victims. The US Government has noted that they have not deviated from the US nationality rule in the context of the Libya claims program, in setting aside these direct settlement payments (which was applicable only in case of Pan Am 103).

Stopping help to Sri Lankan Tamils

2100. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stopped further help to Sri Lanka's North East Provinces and Tamil speaking Muslims resettlement projects started from 2009 onwards to the tune of 1.5 billion U.S.D.; and

(b) if not, the new areas of co-operation contemplated in this aspect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) Government has been taking further the implementation of development projects in priority areas such as public health, education, agricultural revival, vocational training,

rehabilitation of war widows, revival of small scale business activities, rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure in areas affected by war and railway infrastructure. All these projects cater to the requirements of the people of the war affected areas.

Delay in closure of five PSUs

2101. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made little progress in shutting down five unviable public sector companies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the closure of Hindustan Cables has been held up due to Defence Ministry as it showed interest to take over the unit and has not come up with a formal proposal, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether out of the other four PSUs, three entities of HMT and Tungabhadra steel cases are also held up, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Cabinet Notes for closure of four unviable Public Sector Companies namely HMT Watches Ltd., HMT Chinara Watches Ltd., HMT Bearings Ltd. and Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. have been finalised and submitted to Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) for approval.

As regards 5th unviable Public Sector Company namely Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL), draft Cabinet Note has been circulated for inter-ministerial consultations.

Amount released for poverty alleviation to the States

2102. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

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

(a) the details of amount released by the Government to the States especially for poverty alleviation of backward and tribal areas during last two years till date under Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the details of the achievements of the States especially in backward and tribal areas during the said period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The details of amount

released by the Ministry to the States for poverty alleviation under SJSRY/NULM including Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan, and Tribal Sub-Plan during each of the last two years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 till date State-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of achievements of the States during the above said period including SCs and STs are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Central fund released to the States/UTs including Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 under SJSRY/NULM

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (till 26.11.2015)	
		Total Central funds released	Released under SC and ST	Total Central funds released	Released under SC and ST	Total Central funds released	Released under SC and ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6518.53	2509.40	4034.00	98.03	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	242.17	0.00	193.87	0.00	146.26	0.00
3.	Assam	3429.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	2352.37	693.62	0.00	0.00	2572.99	14.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	959.20	394.91	1487.91	148.35	1230.10	122.61
6.	Goa	165.80	252.36	62.11	4.22	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	5222.95	1422.03	6354.10	253.93	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	854.55	350.00	1607.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	187.91	90.33	604.45	15.59	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	607.94	125.39	998.98	25.17	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	218.26	80.02	1012.55	99.12	729.56	71.45
12.	Karnataka	3656.12	1327.89	6347.11	220.25	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	3056.12	804.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4724.85	1887.60	5158.37	348.75	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	8971.11	3527.36	12853.86	380.47	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	241.45	0.00	837.43	0.00	311.39	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	434.06	0.00	420.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	437.12	0.00	851.52	0.00	769.56	0.00
19.	Nagaland	445.16	0.00	532.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	2303.62	1038.65	1808.46	153.85	675.68	57.48
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	1819.71	688.94	4201.04	134.44	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	66.14	0.00	152.21	0.00	84.63	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	5922.44	2538.13	6439.54	24.47	5786.17	22.27
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	3988.02	96.94
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	946.24	0.00	0.00	0.00

27.	Uttarakhand	653.65	230.75	0.00	0.00	226.02	2.01
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9393.43	3104.90	4655.31	10.70	1741.92	4.04
29.	West Bengal	5811.75	2570.63	5372.61	81.66	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	136.66	0.00	282.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	2663.96	877.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		71497.27	24514.53	67214.18	1999.00	18262.30	391.18

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries assisted including Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 under SJSRY/NULM

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14				2014-15			
		Total beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group micro enterprises	No. of SC and ST beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group micro enterprises	Total beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of SC and ST beneficiaries provided skill training	Total beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group micro enterprises	No. of SC and ST beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group micro enterprises	Total beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of SC and ST beneficiaries provided skill training
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9275	3702	47171	10642	2159	30	429	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	27	229	204	20	19	823	771
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4737	706	14890	4656	933	48	4090	469
6.	Goa	164	28	680	103	0	0	91	2
7.	Gujarat	2734	1221	42762	9444	0	0	0	0

8.	Haryana	1907	424	21334	8379	181	0	433	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	266	40	1236	336	316	0	1126	54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	771	66	4579	426	3	0	5089	204
11.	Jharkhand	170	40	1803	670	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	13536	2017	40338	12706	3839	282	5502	438
13.	Kerala	6907	203	9402	763	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13147	2487	59109	16309	3555	126	30104	1984
15.	Maharashtra	31656	5916	86223	26789	812	28	0	0
16.	Manipur	517	41	683	46	0	0	422	5
17.	Meghalaya	6	0	32	0	21	16	465	444
18.	Mizoram	288	207	2620	0	376	361	5287	5287
19.	Nagaland	440	120	1845	1845	310	0	4780	0
20.	Odisha	4496	424	32237	9498	571	17	0	0
21.	Punjab	76	43	9603	4426	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	4910	1530	30598	11829	87	3	316	21
23.	Sikkim	27	8	1744	840	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	19213	1759	121378	25843	19569	714	94894	4257

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	389	15	2378	86
26.	Tripura	150	0	503	225	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	1124	190	4277	1198	256	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8542	739	100491	14841	2026	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	8434	0	49160	0	0	0	24054	699
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	294	69	1382	443	26	0	771	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	132	35	19198	4584	0	0	983	0
35.	Puducherry	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		134160	22042	705507	167045	35449	1659	182037	14735

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2015-16 (till 31.10.2015)			
		Total beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group micro enterprises	No. of SC and ST beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group micro enterprises	Total beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of SC and ST beneficiaries provided skill training
1	2	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6614	1345
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	565	101	17054	2653
5.	Chhattisgarh	1222	245	8386	2251
6.	Goa	0	0	91	3
7.	Gujarat	62	22	1295	48
8.	Haryana	65	20	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	950	425
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	183	17	5089	509
11.	Jharkhand	107	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2975	577	17620	5261
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2982	794	24716	7207
15.	Maharashtra	914	252	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	501	8
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	15	15
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1590	0
19.	Nagaland	198	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	742	212	6149	1549

1	2	11	12	13	14
21.	Punjab	180	110	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	440	140	1924	520
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	784	174	7256	1347
25.	Telangana	312	57	5134	1098
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	2531	37	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	133	322	1479	0
29.	West Bengal	31	5	9200	1222
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	10	5	1879	518
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		14400	3090	116942	25979

Demand and supply gap of affordable houses in Maharashtra

2103. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is big gap in the demand and supply of affordable houses in Maharashtra and rest of the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and UT wise; and

(c) the steps that Government propose to take to substantially reduce the gap within a time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Technical Group

constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated the Urban Housing shortage at the beginning of the 12th Plan period *i.e.* 2012 at 18.78 million and shortage of houses in urban area of Maharashtra was estimated at 1.94 million. State and UT wise details of urban housing shortage as estimated by the Technical Group are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Housing being a State subject, State Government/Municipal Authorities concerned are responsible to provide housing to all its citizens. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is supplementing the efforts of State Governments in creation of affordable housing stock through programme interventions.

Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) mission on 25th June, 2015 and the mission aims to assist the States/ULBs for providing housing for all eligible families/beneficiaries among the urban poor and comprises four components *viz in-situ* slum redevelopment; affordable housing through credit-linked subsidy; affordable housing in partnership; and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

Statement*Distribution of Housing Shortage among States and UTs*

Name of State/UTs	Estimated No. of households below poverty line in Urban	Number of Households with Katcha Houses in Urban	Average of BPL and Katcha House households	State % in the total	State-wise Distribution of Housing shortage-2012 (in millions)
Andhra Pradesh	1014583	235,159	624871	6.78	1.27
Arunachal Pradesh	16667	11,607	14137	0.15	0.03
Assam	233333	37,262	135298	1.47	0.28
Bihar	933333	230,961	582147	6.31	1.19
Chhattisgarh	283333	60,731	172032	1.87	0.35
Delhi	477083	1,170	239127	2.59	0.49
Goa	12500	50,987	31744	0.34	0.06
Gujarat	929167	40,275	484721	5.26	0.99
Haryana	408333	2,249	205291	2.23	0.42
Himachal Pradesh	18750	17,207	17979	0.19	0.04
Jammu and Kashmir	87500	44,591	66046	0.72	0.13
Jharkhand	500000	118,126	309063	3.35	0.63
Karnataka	935417	66,278	500847	5.43	1.02
Kerala	375000	159,434	267217	2.90	0.54
Madhya Pradesh	935417	144,517	539967	5.86	1.10
Maharashtra	1893750	7,887	950819	10.31	1.94

Manipur	77083	2,311	39697	0.43	0.08
Meghalaya	29167	2,989	16078	0.17	0.03
Mizoram	12500	6,875	9688	0.11	0.02
Nagaland	29167	175,906	102536	1.11	0.21
Odisha	368750	37,050	202900	2.20	0.41
Putucherry	2083	66,821	34452	0.37	0.07
Punjab	383333	405	191869	2.08	0.39
Rajasthan	691667	437,413	564540	6.12	1.15
Sikkim	2083	4,110	3097	0.03	0.01
Tamil Nadu	906250	324,891	615571	6.68	1.25
Tripura	18750	12,687	15719	0.17	0.03
Uttar Pradesh	2860417	153,070	1506743	16.34	3.07
Uttarakhand	156250	433	78342	0.85	0.16
West Bengal	1302083	3,118	652601	7.08	1.33
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83	186	135	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	19167	187	9677	0.10	0.02
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5208	39,716	22462	0.24	0.05
Daman and Diu	11250	72	5661	0.06	0.01
Lakshadweep	208	13,777	6993	0.08	0.01
INDIA	15929667	2510458	9220062	100.00	18.78

Source: 2009-10 Planning Commission data on BPL and Census 2011 data.

Construction under Housing for All by 2022

2104. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started constructing the houses to be provided to the people under plan of Housing for All by the year 2022;
- (b) if so, the details thereof mentioning the type and sites of the houses; and
- (c) the number of such houses targeted to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing for All (HFA) (Urban)" Mission on 25.6.2015. The Mission aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor through following four verticals:

- (i) "*In situ*" Slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as resource;
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

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 Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Beneficiary Led Construction components of the Mission. State-wise and City-wise details of these 174 projects are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

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

Statement-I*PMAY: Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of Projects	Project Cost	Central Share	1st Installment @40%	Dwelling Units (EWS)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	1	258.72	70.56	28.22	4704
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Amlapuram	1	96.52	24.54	9.82	1636
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Amudalavalasa	1	28.16	7.68	3.07	512
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Atmakur	1	56.54	15.42	6.17	1028
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhimavaram	1	522.50	142.50	57.00	9500
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Chilakaluripet	1	287.50	67.68	27.07	4512
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	1	18.17	5.40	2.16	360
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudivada	1	182.16	49.68	19.87	3312
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur	1	280.67	76.55	30.62	5103
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	1	115.06	31.38	12.55	2092
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	5	253.87	69.12	27.65	4608
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Kandukur	1	79.75	21.56	8.62	1437
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali	4	198.48	52.65	21.06	3510

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	1	550	150	60	10000
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Mandapeta	1	237.74	60.96	24.38	4064
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri	1	164.78	38.88	15.55	2592
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Markapuram	1	56.1	15.3	6.12	1020
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet	1	91.42	22.56	9.02	1504
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	1	233.76	72	28.8	4800
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	1	82.5	22.5	9	1500
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Palacole	1	393.75	107.39	42.95	7159
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Palasa	1	10.56	2.88	1.15	192
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram	2	97.29	25.86	10.34	1724
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Pithapuram	2	50.68	13.11	5.24	874
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Ponnuru	1	141.79	35.52	14.21	2368
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Proddatur	2	108.47	30	12	2000
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	3	234.6	63	25.2	4200
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandrapuram	1	62.45	16.32	6.53	1088
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota	2	59.53	15.72	6.29	1048
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalli	1	38.6	9.6	3.84	640
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	2	80.96	22.08	8.83	1472

32.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasti	1	160.38	43.74	17.5	2916
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadepalligudem	1	292.89	80.64	32.26	5376
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadipatri	1	170.82	45.14	18.05	3009
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Tenali	1	77.24	17.28	6.91	1152
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	26	500.16	136.77	54.71	9118
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	2	259.16	70.68	28.27	4712
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Yemmiganur	1	179.52	48.96	19.58	3264
39.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	1	44.47	2.88	1.15	192
40.	Chhattisgarh	Chilhati	1	54.29	4.08	1.63	272
41.	Chhattisgarh	Machewa	1	56.28	5.04	2.02	336
42.	Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur	1	962.23	115.8	46.32	7720
43.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	1	23	2.16	0.86	144
44.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	600.47	49.44	19.78	3296
45.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	1	41.78	4.08	1.63	272
46.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Ram Nagar	1	44.75	2.01	0.8	134
47.	Chhattisgarh	Sivni	1	37.61	2.1	0.84	140
48.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	1	42.07	2.46	0.98	164
49.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	1	100.3	7.68	3.07	512
50.	Gujarat	Mehmdavad	1	13.44	3.84	1.54	256

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51.	Gujarat	Rajkot	1	84.55	18.99	7.6	1266
52.	Gujarat	Surat	4	202.38	38.57	15.43	2571
53.	Gujarat	Vadodara	1	60.44	7.8	3.12	520
54.	Rajasthan	Balotra	2	143.72	18	7.2	1200
55.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	1	29.41	4.56	1.82	304
56.	Rajasthan	Falna	1	66.6	7.2	2.88	480
57.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1	72.1	8.16	3.26	544
58.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	1	97.04	10.71	4.28	714
59.	Rajasthan	Kota	4	129.11	23.7	9.48	1580
60.	Rajasthan	Nathdwara	1	39.24	4.34	1.73	289
61.	Rajasthan	Pushkar	1	39.3	4.44	1.78	296
62.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1	116.62	12.72	5.09	848
63.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1	56.41	10.08	4.03	672
64.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	1	21.27	3.84	1.54	256
65.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1	24.94	4.38	1.75	292
66.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	1	96.11	19.2	7.68	1280
67.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	2	34.57	6.24	2.5	416
68.	Telangana	Adilabad	2	24.2	6	2.4	400

69.	Telangana	Bhaisa	3	79.98	19.83	7.93	1322
70.	Telangana	Khammam	2	24.68	6.12	2.45	408
71.	Telangana	Mahboobnagar	3	139.15	34.5	13.8	2300
72.	Telangana	Miryalaguda	1	9.68	2.4	0.96	160
73.	Telangana	Nizamabad	3	86.7	21.5	8.6	1433
74.	Telangana	Ramagundam	2	41.54	10.41	4.16	694
75.	Telangana	Siddipet	4	114.77	28.46	11.38	1897
76.	Telangana	Suryapet	3	30.25	7.5	3	500
77.	Telangana	Warangal	3	71.15	17.64	7.06	1176
GRAND TOTAL			142	10,669.86	2,360.43	944.17	157362

Statement-II*PMAY: Beneficiary Led Construction Scheme (BLCS)*

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of Projects	Project Cost	Central Share	1st Installment @40%	Dwelling Units (EWS)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu	1	96.00	30.00	12.00	2000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Bobbili	1	18.34	5.73	2.29	382

(₹ in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	1	29.38	9.18	3.67	612
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittore	1	69.74	21.80	8.72	1453
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram	1	67.20	21.00	8.40	1400
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	1	62.06	17.85	7.14	1190
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	1	96.00	30.00	12.00	2000
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	1	668.44	177.12	70.85	11808
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur	1	24.00	7.50	3.00	500
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	1	107.23	33.51	13.40	2234
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadiri	1	48.00	15.00	6.00	1000
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali	1	48.00	15.00	6.00	1000
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam	1	122.40	27.75	11.10	1850
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Madanapalle	1	48.96	15.30	6.12	1020
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Mydukur	1	24.00	7.50	3.00	500
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	1	31.20	9.75	3.90	650
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellimarla	1	15.60	4.88	1.95	325
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	1	288.20	78.60	31.44	5240
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	1	24.00	7.50	3.00	500

20.	Andhra Pradesh	Palacole	1	14.88	4.65	1.86	310
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram	1	40.13	12.54	5.02	836
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoti	1	30.67	9.59	3.83	639
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurgam	1	62.74	19.61	7.84	1307
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Salur	1	28.22	8.82	3.53	588
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasti	1	24.82	7.76	3.10	517
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadepalligudem	1	19.68	6.15	2.46	410
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	1	108.00	33.75	13.50	2250
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Tuni	2	270.19	76.47	30.59	5098
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	1	550.00	150.00	60.00	10000
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	1	611.07	163.68	65.47	10912
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	1	216.48	67.65	27.06	4510
GRAND TOTAL			32	3,865.62	1,095.62	438.25	73041

House for houseless in Himachal Pradesh

2105. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a scheme of land for landless and house for houseless and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposals from States are pending with Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government on the request of the State of Himachal Pradesh for providing house for houseless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing for All (HFA) (Urban)" Mission on 25.6.2015. The Mission aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor through following four verticals:

- (i) "In situ" Slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as resource;
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

Land and colonisation being State subjects, no scheme for providing land to landless has, therefore, been launched by the Government.

(b) and (c) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has signed the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with this Ministry required for seeking Central assistance and a total of 13 Cities of Himachal Pradesh have also been included under the PMAY (U) Mission. No project proposal has, however, been submitted by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh under the PMAY (U) Mission.

Increasing area of slums in cities

†2106. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that slum area in the existing cities of the country is constantly increasing;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any special steps to minimise it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Details showing the variation in slum population in common cities that reported slums both in Census 2011 and Census 2001, received from the Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI) are given in the Statement (*See* below). The Office of RGI has further informed that data on slum area in cities is not collected in Census.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing for All (HFA) (Urban)” Mission on 25.6.2015 with “In-situ Slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as resource” as one of the four components under the Mission.

Statement

Common cities that reported slums in Census 2011 and Census 2001

Sl. No.	Name of the cities reported slums	2011		2001		Difference in Slum population (2011-2001)	State Code	State/UT Name
		Total population of town	Slum population	Total population of town	Slum population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Srinagar (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	1206419	343125	898440	137555	205570	1	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Jammu (M Corp.+OG)	576198	6630	369959	77157	-70527	1	Jammu and Kashmir
3.	Pathankot (M CI+OG)	156306	37069	157925	15663	21406	1	Jammu and Kashmir
4.	Batala (M CI+OG)	158621	24551	125677	33604	-9053	3	Punjab
5.	Jalandhar (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	868929	145117	706043	134840	10277	3	Punjab
6.	Hoshiarpur (M CI)	168653	37680	149668	8370	29310	3	Punjab
7.	Khanna (M CI)	128137	27628	103099	16299	11329	3	Punjab
8.	Ludhiana (M Corp.)	1618879	244163	1398467	314904	-70741	3	Punjab
9.	Moga (M CI+OG)	163397	17087	125573	33242	-16155	3	Punjab
10.	Abohar (M CI)	145302	40105	124339	43863	-3758	3	Punjab
11.	Bathinda (M Corp.)	285788	41153	217256	40602	551	3	Punjab
12.	Patiala (M Corp.+OG)	446246	7029	303151	67411	-60382	3	Punjab
13.	Amritsar (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	1159227	329797	966862	229603	100194	3	Punjab

14.	Malerkotla (M Cl)	135424	8826	107009	20401	-11575	3	Punjab
15.	Chandigarh (M Corp.+OG)	970602	95135	808515	107125	-11990	4	Chandigarh
16.	Dehradun (M Corp.+OG)	574840	158542	426674	91939	66603	5	Uttarakhand
17.	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam (NPP+OG)	201461	24991	129015	6344	18647	5	Uttarakhand
18.	Hardwar (NPP+OG)	231338	17881	175340	7360	10521	5	Uttarakhand
19.	Panchkula (M Cl)	211355	34335	140925	25128	9207	6	Haryana
20.	Ambala (M Cl)	195153	23143	139279	22254	889	6	Haryana
21.	Ambala Sadar (M Cl+OG)	104974	35434	106568	6693	28741	6	Haryana
22.	Jagadhri (M Cl)	124894	37423	101290	37985	-562	6	Haryana
23.	Yamunanagar (M Cl+OG)	217071	57030	189696	40290	16740	6	Haryana
24.	Thanesar (M Cl)	155152	26563	119687	49225	-22662	6	Haryana
25.	Kaithal (M Cl)	144915	65135	117285	28336	36799	6	Haryana
26.	Karnal (M Cl+OG)	302140	47802	207640	58891	-11089	6	Haryana
27.	Panipat (M Cl+OG)	295970	11438	261740	102853	-91415	6	Haryana
28.	Sonipat (M Cl+OG)	289333	98508	214974	75481	23027	6	Haryana
29.	Jind (M Cl)	167592	79433	135855	37290	42143	6	Haryana
30.	Sirsa (M Cl)	182534	7323	160735	51891	-44568	6	Haryana
31.	Hisar (M Cl+OG)	307024	101962	256689	77793	24169	6	Haryana
32.	Bhiwani (M Cl)	196057	18688	169531	41470	-22782	6	Haryana
33.	Rohtak (M Cl)	374292	40779	286807	90609	-49830	6	Haryana

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34.	Bahadurgarh (M Cl)	170767	63933	119846	39491	24442	6	Haryana
35.	Rewari (M Cl)	143021	61600	100684	51476	10124	6	Haryana
36.	Gurgaon (M Corp.+OG)	886519	144805	172955	33235	111570	6	Haryana
37.	Faridabad (M Cl+OG)	1414050	215053	1055938	490981	-275928	6	Haryana
38.	Palwal (M Cl+OG)	131926	10373	100722	15597	-5224	6	Haryana
39.	Kirari Suleman Nagar (CT)	283211	1106	154633	720	386	7	NCRT Delhi
40.	Sultan Pur Majra (CT)	181554	11086	164426	13845	-2759	7	NCRT Delhi
41.	Bhalswa Jahangir Pur (CT)	197148	39097	152339	38087	1010	7	NCRT Delhi
42.	Dallo Pura (CT)	154791	1441	132621	9869	-8428	7	NCRT Delhi
43.	DMC (U) (Part)	11034555	1617239	9879172	1851231	-233992	7	NCRT Delhi
44.	NDMC (Part)	257803	20002	302363	40442	-20440	7	NCRT Delhi
45.	Delhi Cantonment (CB) (Part)	110351	12260	124917	18624	-6364	7	NCRT Delhi
46.	Ganganagar (M Cl+OG)	237780	50562	210713	45570	4992	8	Rajasthan
47.	Hanumangarh (M Cl)	150958	42933	129556	25121	17812	8	Rajasthan
48.	Bikaner (M Corp.)	644406	121855	529690	98035	23820	8	Rajasthan
49.	Alwar (M Cl+OG)	322568	3799	260593	15945	-12146	8	Rajasthan
50.	Bharatpur (M Cl+OG)	252838	31341	204587	29494	1847	8	Rajasthan
51.	Jaipur (M Corp.) (Part)	3046163	323400	2322575	368570	-45170	8	Rajasthan
52.	Sikar (M Cl+OG)	244497	3181	185323	7226	-4045	8	Rajasthan

53.	Jodhpur (M Corp.+OG)	1056191	254096	851051	154080	100016	8	Rajasthan
54.	Pali (M CI)	230075	39814	187641	35602	4212	8	Rajasthan
55.	Kishangarh (M CI)	154886	32049	116222	43490	-11441	8	Rajasthan
56.	Ajmer (M Corp.)	542321	110675	485575	120315	-9640	8	Rajasthan
57.	Beawar (M CI+OG)	151152	4275	123759	3797	478	8	Rajasthan
58.	Kota (M Corp.)	1001694	319309	694316	152588	166721	8	Rajasthan
59.	Udaipur (M CI)	451100	64758	389438	44867	19891	8	Rajasthan
60.	Noida (CI)	637272	49407	305058	26749	22658	9	Uttar Pradesh
61.	Saharanpur (M Corp.)	705478	67303	455754	161971	-94668	9	Uttar Pradesh
62.	Moradabad (M Corp.)	887871	119695	641583	70945	48750	9	Uttar Pradesh
63.	Sambhal (NPP)	220813	23347	182478	20105	3242	9	Uttar Pradesh
64.	Chandausi (NPP)	114383	17521	103749	26176	-8655	9	Uttar Pradesh
65.	Rampur (NPP)	325313	21339	281494	40785	-19446	9	Uttar Pradesh
66.	Meerut (M Corp.)	1305429	544859	1068772	471581	73278	9	Uttar Pradesh
67.	Modinagar (NPP)	130325	43995	113218	33110	10885	9	Uttar Pradesh
68.	Loni (NPP)	516082	107800	120945	63313	44487	9	Uttar Pradesh
69.	Ghaziabad (M Corp.)	1648643	333962	968256	258255	75707	9	Uttar Pradesh
70.	Hapur (NPP)	262983	91964	211983	90977	987	9	Uttar Pradesh
71.	Bulandshahr (NPP+OG)	230024	57367	176425	50353	7014	9	Uttar Pradesh
72.	Aligarh (M Corp.)	874408	258841	669087	304126	-45285	9	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
73.	Hathras (NPP+OG)	143020	79903	123244	78394	1509	9	Uttar Pradesh
74.	Mathura (NPP)	349909	138041	302770	40668	97373	9	Uttar Pradesh
75.	Agra (M Corp.)	1585704	533554	1275134	121761	411793	9	Uttar Pradesh
76.	Firozabad (NPP)	604214	65696	279102	72675	-6979	9	Uttar Pradesh
77.	Badaun (NPP)	159285	15676	148029	9928	5748	9	Uttar Pradesh
78.	Bareilly (M Corp.+OG)	904797	144097	718395	156001	-11904	9	Uttar Pradesh
79.	Pilibhit (NPP)	127988	7285	124245	17965	-10680	9	Uttar Pradesh
80.	Shahjahanpur (NPP)	329736	28676	296662	185602	-156926	9	Uttar Pradesh
81.	Hardoi (NPP+OG)	197029	55764	112486	8645	47119	9	Uttar Pradesh
82.	Unnao (NPP)	177658	80316	144662	59920	20396	9	Uttar Pradesh
83.	Lucknow (M Corp.)	2817105	364941	2185927	179176	185765	9	Uttar Pradesh
84.	Rae Bareli (NPP)	191316	44539	169333	49980	-5441	9	Uttar Pradesh
85.	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh (NPP)	276581	96826	228333	97390	-564	9	Uttar Pradesh
86.	Etawah (NPP)	256838	33188	210453	40494	-7306	9	Uttar Pradesh
87.	Kanpur (M Corp.+OG)	2768057	425008	2551337	367980	57028	9	Uttar Pradesh
88.	Orai (NPP+OG)	190575	7893	139318	20877	-12984	9	Uttar Pradesh
89.	Jhansi (M Corp.)	505693	99500	383644	158482	-58982	9	Uttar Pradesh
90.	Lalitpur (NPP)	133305	7445	111892	31879	-24434	9	Uttar Pradesh
91.	Banda (NPP+OG)	160473	12267	134839	35436	-23169	9	Uttar Pradesh

92.	Allahabad (M Corp.+OG)	1168385	91689	975393	126646	-34957	9	Uttar Pradesh
93.	Faizabad (NPP)	165228	18862	144705	3694	15168	9	Uttar Pradesh
94.	Gonda (NPP)	114046	5301	120301	1552	3749	9	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Gorakhpur (M Corp.)	673446	49268	622701	53313	-4045	9	Uttar Pradesh
96.	Deoria (NPP)	129479	16385	104227	15538	847	9	Uttar Pradesh
97.	Maunath Bhanjan (NPP)	278745	52639	212657	43863	8776	9	Uttar Pradesh
98.	Ballia (NPP)	104424	11507	101465	10144	1363	9	Uttar Pradesh
99.	Jaunpur (NPP)	180362	7167	160055	12822	-5655	9	Uttar Pradesh
100.	Varanasi (M Corp.)	1198491	302025	1091918	137977	164048	9	Uttar Pradesh
101.	Etah (NPP)	118517	59882	107110	32012	27870	9	Uttar Pradesh
102.	Bettiah (Nagar Parishad)	132209	27982	116670	7032	20950	10	Bihar
103.	Purnia (M Corp.)	282248	49148	171687	23078	26070	10	Bihar
104.	Katihar (M Corp.+OG)	240838	36389	175199	89763	-53374	10	Bihar
105.	Darbhanga (M Corp.)	296039	47097	267348	54596	-7499	10	Bihar
106.	Muzaffarpur (M Corp.)	354462	50967	305525	14319	36648	10	Bihar
107.	Siwan (Nagar Parishad)	135066	28453	109919	31743	-3290	10	Bihar
108.	Chapra (Nagar Parishad)	202352	7505	179190	10358	-2853	10	Bihar
109.	Hajipur (Nagar Parishad)	147688	53254	119412	9003	44251	10	Bihar
110.	Bhagalpur (M Corp.)	400146	15823	340767	7380	8443	10	Bihar
111.	Biharsharif (M Corp.)	297268	21281	232071	13713	7568	10	Bihar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
112.	Dinapur Nizamat (Nagar Parishad)	182429	7307	131176	1373	5934	10	Bihar
113.	Patna (M Corp.+OG)	1684297	77034	1366444	3592	73442	10	Bihar
114.	Arrah (M Corp.)	261430	21243	203380	10548	10695	10	Bihar
115.	Dehri (Nagar Parishad)	137231	10745	119057	26326	-15581	10	Bihar
116.	Gaya (M Corp.+OG)	474093	40915	385432	18881	22034	10	Bihar
117.	Agartala (M CI)	400004	47002	189998	29949	17053	16	Tripura
118.	Shillong (MB)	143229	14458	132867	86304	-71846	17	Meghalaya
119.	Dibrugarh (MB+OG) (Part)	145488	27089	121893	9211	17878	18	Assam
120.	Silchar (MB+OG)	178865	22749	142199	30088	-7339	18	Assam
121.	Guwahati (M Corp.) (Part)	962334	25739	809895	8547	17192	18	Assam
122.	Darjiling (M)	118805	25095	107197	8329	16766	19	West Bengal
123.	Siliguri (M Corp.) (Part)	513264	122958	472374	175012	-52054	19	West Bengal
124.	Jalpaiguri (M)	107341	23095	100348	4777	18318	19	West Bengal
125.	Raiganj (M)	183612	72501	165212	67175	5326	19	West Bengal
126.	Balurghat (M+OG)	153279	65561	135737	40522	25039	19	West Bengal
127.	English Bazar (M)	205521	61053	161456	58114	2939	19	West Bengal
128.	Berhampore (M)	195223	41314	160143	31412	9902	19	West Bengal
129.	Kulti (M)	313809	176879	289903	40703	136176	19	West Bengal
130.	Asansol (M Corp.)	563917	198116	475439	158324	39792	19	West Bengal

131.	Jamuria (M+OG)	149220	49194	129484	56554	-7360	19	West Bengal
132.	Raniganj (M)	129441	39021	111116	22106	16915	19	West Bengal
133.	Durgapur (M Corp.)	566517	43529	493405	147006	-103477	19	West Bengal
134.	Bardhaman (M)	314265	68216	285602	62405	5811	19	West Bengal
135.	Nabadwip (M)	125543	44463	115016	49328	-4865	19	West Bengal
136.	Krishnanagar (M)	153062	49482	139110	21166	28316	19	West Bengal
137.	Santipur (M)	151777	60336	138235	31055	29281	19	West Bengal
138.	Bongaon (M)	108864	40328	102163	14819	25509	19	West Bengal
139.	Halisahar (M)	124939	85004	124510	18735	66269	19	West Bengal
140.	Kanchrapara (M+OG)	129576	33731	126191	14229	19502	19	West Bengal
141.	Habra (M)	147221	46041	127602	19924	26117	19	West Bengal
142.	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh (M)	121592	66499	111607	26243	40256	19	West Bengal
143.	North Barrackpore (M)	132806	7210	123668	13767	-6557	19	West Bengal
144.	Barrackpore (M)	152783	21432	144391	5442	15990	19	West Bengal
145.	Titagarh (M)	116541	112540	124213	102363	10177	19	West Bengal
146.	Khardah (M)	108496	39835	116470	25375	14460	19	West Bengal
147.	Panihati (M)	377347	91153	348438	97706	-6553	19	West Bengal
148.	Barasat (M)	278435	74350	231521	36554	37796	19	West Bengal
149.	North DumDum (M)	249142	70886	220042	2663	68223	19	West Bengal
150.	Kamarhati (M)	330211	116628	314507	3607	113021	19	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
151.	Baranagar (M)	245213	54568	250768	56035	-1467	19	West Bengal
152.	South DumDum (M)	403316	111672	392444	104534	7138	19	West Bengal
153.	Rajarhat Gopalpur (M)	402844	83010	271811	25798	57212	19	West Bengal
154.	Bidhannagar (M)	215514	76350	164221	47363	28987	19	West Bengal
155.	Bansberia (M)	103920	38604	104412	18332	20272	19	West Bengal
156.	Hugli-Chinsurah (M+OG)	179931	24674	170206	17855	6819	19	West Bengal
157.	Chandannagar (M Corp)	166867	36979	162187	42900	-5921	19	West Bengal
158.	Bhadreswar (M)	101477	61528	106071	56609	4919	19	West Bengal
159.	Champdani (M)	111251	87977	103246	75594	12383	19	West Bengal
160.	Serampore (M)	181842	55441	197857	61142	-5701	19	West Bengal
161.	Rishra (M)	124577	87847	111305	53784	34063	19	West Bengal
162.	Bally (M)	293373	43750	260906	70195	-26445	19	West Bengal
163.	Haora (M Corp)	1077075	83509	1007532	118286	-34777	19	West Bengal
164.	Uluberia (M+OG)	235345	137126	202135	119490	17636	19	West Bengal
165.	Kolkata (M Corp.)	4496694	1409721	4572876	1485309	-75588	19	West Bengal
166.	Medinipur (M)	169264	56096	149769	41386	14710	19	West Bengal
167.	Kharagpur (M)	207604	52610	188761	36079	16531	19	West Bengal
168.	Haldia (M)	200827	44873	170673	24597	20276	19	West Bengal
169.	Dhanbad (M Corp.)	1162472	14275	199258	5526	8749	20	Jharkhand

170.	Mango (NAC)	223805	30508	166125	16610	13898	20	Jharkhand
171.	Jamshedpur (NAC+OG)	677350	42026	573096	59314	-17288	20	Jharkhand
172.	Hazaribag (Nagar Parishad)	142489	11333	127269	16348	-5015	20	Jharkhand
173.	Ranchi (M Corp.)	1073427	74287	847093	74692	-405	20	Jharkhand
174.	Adityapur (Nagar Parishad)	174355	29574	119233	76196	-46622	20	Jharkhand
175.	Sambalpur (M+OG)	189366	22609	153643	30726	-8117	21	Odisha
176.	Raurkela (M+OG)	320040	114468	224987	72831	41637	21	Odisha
177.	Raurkela (ITS+OG)	216410	105138	206693	75492	29646	21	Odisha
178.	Baleshwar (M)	144373	12570	106082	13521	-951	21	Odisha
179.	Cuttack (MC)	610189	163766	534654	93910	69856	21	Odisha
180.	Bhubaneswar (MC+OG)	885363	163983	648032	71403	92580	21	Odisha
181.	Puri (M)	200564	70457	157837	33768	36689	21	Odisha
182.	Brahmapur (MC)	356598	91813	307792	71388	20425	21	Odisha
183.	Raigarh (M Corp.+OG)	150019	60267	111154	40975	19292	22	Chhattisgarh
184.	Korba (M Corp.) (Part)	365253	188244	315690	108616	79628	22	Chhattisgarh
185.	Bilaspur (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	365579	128794	275694	110336	18458	22	Chhattisgarh
186.	Rajnandgaon (M Corp.)	163114	104349	143770	77585	26764	22	Chhattisgarh
187.	Bhilai Nagar (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	627734	214030	556366	63087	150943	22	Chhattisgarh
188.	Durg (M Corp.)	268806	108541	232517	74325	34216	22	Chhattisgarh
189.	Raipur (M Corp.+OG)	1027264	406571	605747	226151	180420	22	Chhattisgarh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
190.	Morena (M)	200482	58028	150959	120652	-62624	23	Madhya Pradesh
191.	Blind (M)	197585	53427	153752	37986	15441	23	Madhya Pradesh
192.	Gwalior (M Corp.)	1054420	309793	827026	209769	100024	23	Madhya Pradesh
193.	Shivpuri (M)	179977	43142	146892	51545	-8403	23	Madhya Pradesh
194.	Sagar (M Corp.+OG)	274556	10693	232133	8562	2131	23	Madhya Pradesh
195.	Damoh (M+OG)	139561	52785	112185	27449	25336	23	Madhya Pradesh
196.	Satna (M Corp.+OG)	282977	24113	225464	35534	-11421	23	Madhya Pradesh
197.	Rewa (M Corp.)	235654	52786	183274	13168	39618	23	Madhya Pradesh
198.	Neemuch (M+OG)	128561	59970	107663	26116	33854	23	Madhya Pradesh
199.	Mandsaur (M)	141667	39506	116505	21025	18481	23	Madhya Pradesh
200.	Ratlam (M Corp.)	264914	50586	222202	64054	-13468	23	Madhya Pradesh
201.	Ujjain (M Corp.)	515215	120141	430427	120330	-189	23	Madhya Pradesh
202.	Dewas (M Corp.)	289550	97690	231672	98250	-560	23	Madhya Pradesh
203.	Indore (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	1994397	590257	1474968	260975	329282	23	Madhya Pradesh
204.	Vidisha (M)	155951	35772	125453	35763	9	23	Madhya Pradesh
205.	Bhopal (M Corp.)	1798218	479699	1437354	125720	353979	23	Madhya Pradesh
206.	Murwara (Katni) (M Corp.)	221883	45206	187029	39149	6057	23	Madhya Pradesh
207.	Jabalpur (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	1081677	483626	932484	275662	207964	23	Madhya Pradesh
208.	Chhindwara (M+OG)	175052	11449	122247	12073	-624	23	Madhya Pradesh

209.	Guna (M)	180935	6791	137175	51527	-44736	23	Madhya Pradesh
210.	Singrauli (M Corp.)	220257	33670	185190	3134	30536	23	Madhya Pradesh
211.	Khandwa (M Corp.)	200738	83155	172242	111844	-28689	23	Madhya Pradesh
212.	Burhanpur (M Corp.)	210886	64212	193725	193725	-129513	23	Madhya Pradesh
213.	Gandhidham (M)	247992	24914	151693	34858	-9944	24	Gujarat
214.	Palanpur (M+OG)	141592	17982	110419	18531	-549	24	Gujarat
215.	Patan (M+OG)	133737	2071	112219	10522	-8451	24	Gujarat
216.	Kalol (M+OG)	134426	486	100008	2859	-2373	24	Gujarat
217.	Gandhinagar (NA+OG)	292797	11933	195985	11391	542	24	Gujarat
218.	Ahmadabad (M Corp.) (Part)	5633927	250681	3520085	473662	-222981	24	Gujarat
219.	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	177851	2652	156161	3074	-422	24	Gujarat
220.	Morvi (M+OG)	210451	5874	145719	15252	-9378	24	Gujarat
221.	Rajkot (M+OG)	1323363	189360	967476	166030	23330	24	Gujarat
222.	Jetpur Navagadh (M)	118302	5077	104312	3985	1092	24	Gujarat
223.	Jamnagar (M Corp.+OG)	600943	71497	443518	36278	35219	24	Gujarat
224.	Porbandar (M+OG)	152760	15564	133051	43592	-28028	24	Gujarat
225.	Junagadh (M Corp.)	319462	25145	168515	5961	19184	24	Gujarat
226.	Veraval (M+OG)	171121	1164	141357	15117	-13953	24	Gujarat
227.	Botad (M0)	130327	381	100194	5355	-4974	24	Gujarat
228.	Bhavnagar (M Corp.+OG)	605882	61632	511085	81829	-20197	24	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
229.	Anand (M+OG)	209410	12726	130685	8583	4143	24	Gujarat
230.	Nadiad (M+OG)	225071	30460	192913	35691	-5231	24	Gujarat
231.	Vadodara (M Corp.+OG)	1752371	84804	1306227	186020	-101216	24	Gujarat
232.	Navsari (M+OG)	171109	33688	134017	33171	517	24	Gujarat
233.	Surat (M Corp.) part	4501610	467434	2433835	508485	-41051	24	Gujarat
234.	Dhule (M Corp.)	375559	89883	341755	93288	-3405	27	Maharashtra
235.	Bhusawal (M Cl)	187421	17318	172372	20110	-2792	27	Maharashtra
236.	Jalgaon (M Corp.)	460228	28224	368618	63258	-35034	27	Maharashtra
237.	Akola (M Corp.)	425817	163820	400520	134812	29008	27	Maharashtra
238.	Achalpur (M Cl)	112311	74138	107316	66938	7200	27	Maharashtra
239.	Amravati (M Corp.)	647057	238883	549510	233712	5171	27	Maharashtra
240.	Wardha (M Cl)	106444	27307	111118	32113	-4806	27	Maharashtra
241.	Nagpur (M Corp.)	2405665	859487	2052066	737219	122268	27	Maharashtra
242.	Gondiya (M Cl)	132813	41790	120902	38950	2840	27	Maharashtra
243.	Chandrapur (M Cl)	320379	80860	289450	51508	29352	27	Maharashtra
244.	Yavatmal (M Cl)	116551	50120	120676	43238	6882	27	Maharashtra
245.	Nanded Waghala (M Corp.)	550439	126326	430733	88230	38096	27	Maharashtra
246.	Parbhani (M Cl)	307170	75545	259329	77939	-2394	27	Maharashtra
247.	Jalna (M Cl)	285577	105143	235795	56865	48278	27	Maharashtra

248.	Aurangabad (M Corp.)	1175116	221001	873311	147776	73225	27	Maharashtra
249.	Malegaon (M Corp.+OG)	481228	264892	409403	208202	56690	27	Maharashtra
250.	Nashik (M Corp.)	1486053	189721	1077236	138797	50924	27	Maharashtra
251.	Vasai-Virar City (M Corp.)	1222390	35691	118928	18391	17300	27	Maharashtra
252.	Mira-Bhayandar (M Corp.)	809378	61593	520388	36973	24620	27	Maharashtra
253.	Thane (M Corp.)	1841488	326798	1262551	351065	-24267	27	Maharashtra
254.	Navi Mumbai (M Corp.)	1120547	207645	704002	139009	68636	27	Maharashtra
255.	Bhiwandi Nizampur (M Corp.)	709665	345386	598741	115996	229390	27	Maharashtra
256.	Kalyan-Dombivli (M Corp.)	1247327	98157	1193512	34860	63297	27	Maharashtra
257.	Ulhasnagar (M Corp.)	506098	84684	473731	76769	7915	27	Maharashtra
258.	Ambarnath (M Cl)	253475	158750	203804	67314	91436	27	Maharashtra
259.	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	12442373	5206473	11978450	6475440	-1268967	27	Maharashtra
260.	Panvel (M Cl)	180020	9054	104058	7551	1503	27	Maharashtra
261.	Pimpri Chinchwad (M Corp.)	1727692	129099	1012472	123957	5142	27	Maharashtra
262.	Pune (M Corp.)	3124458	690545	2538473	492179	198366	27	Maharashtra
263.	Ahmadnagar (M Corp.)	350859	37257	307615	21852	15405	27	Maharashtra
264.	Bid (M Cl)	146709	96681	138196	84166	12515	27	Maharashtra
265.	Latur (M Cl)	382940	86139	299985	71035	15104	27	Maharashtra
266.	Barshi (M Cl)	118722	45758	104785	36942	8816	27	Maharashtra
267.	Solapur (M Corp.)	951558	175408	872478	180882	-5474	27	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
268.	Satara (M Cl)	120195	4570	108048	5836	-1266	27	Maharashtra
269.	Ichalkaranji (M Cl)	287353	15745	257610	18119	-2374	27	Maharashtra
270.	Kolhapur (M Corp.)	549236	67646	493167	61870	5776	27	Maharashtra
271.	Sangli Miraj Kupwad (M Corp.)	502793	27089	436781	27032	57	27	Maharashtra
272.	Adilabad (M)	117167	79298	109529	62866	16432	28	Andhra Pradesh
273.	Nizamabad (M Corp.)	311152	201879	288722	164447	37432	28	Andhra Pradesh
274.	Ramagundam (M+OG) (Part)	242979	126949	236600	94929	32020	28	Andhra Pradesh
275.	Karimnagar (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	289821	92914	205653	34535	58379	28	Andhra Pradesh
276.	GHMC (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	6993262	2287014	3637483	626849	1660165	28	Andhra Pradesh
277.	Secunderabad (CB)	217910	69733	206102	29165	40568	28	Andhra Pradesh
278.	Mahbubnagar (M+OG)	190400	74244	130986	51525	22719	28	Andhra Pradesh
279.	Nalgonda (M+OG)	154326	72220	110286	14509	57711	28	Andhra Pradesh
280.	Warangal (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	704570	246516	530636	229661	16855	28	Andhra Pradesh
281.	Khammam (M+OG) (Part)	196283	88439	159544	63124	25315	28	Andhra Pradesh
282.	Srikakulam (M+OG) (Part)	137944	32937	109905	48860	-15923	28	Andhra Pradesh
283.	Vizianagaram (M+OG)	228720	98217	174651	66961	31256	28	Andhra Pradesh
284.	GVMC (Part)	1728128	770971	982904	170265	600706	28	Andhra Pradesh
285.	Rajahmundry (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	376333	143098	315251	112388	30710	28	Andhra Pradesh
286.	Kakinada (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	384182	112038	296329	59057	52981	28	Andhra Pradesh

287.	Tadepalligudem (M+OG)	104032	30039	102622	42557	-12518	28	Andhra Pradesh
288.	Eluru (M Corp.+OG)	218020	120227	190062	105111	15116	28	Andhra Pradesh
289.	Bhimavaram (M+OG)	146961	51083	137409	45966	5117	28	Andhra Pradesh
290.	Vijayawada (M Corp.) (Part)	1143232	451231	851282	263393	187838	28	Andhra Pradesh
291.	Gudivada (M)	118167	46587	113054	36053	10534	28	Andhra Pradesh
292.	Machilipatnam (M)	169892	91283	179353	99868	-8585	28	Andhra Pradesh
293.	Guntur (M Corp.+OG)	670073	266500	514461	170007	96493	28	Andhra Pradesh
294.	Tenali (M)	164937	85269	153756	76278	8991	28	Andhra Pradesh
295.	Ongole (M+OG) (Part)	208344	108577	150471	3502	105075	28	Andhra Pradesh
296.	Nellore (M Corp.+OG)	547621	204387	378428	155505	48882	28	Andhra Pradesh
297.	Proddatur (M+OG)	163970	52180	150309	47924	4256	28	Andhra Pradesh
298.	Kadapa (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	344893	130096	126505	34998	95098	28	Andhra Pradesh
299.	Kurmoor (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	457633	152395	269122	121165	31230	28	Andhra Pradesh
300.	Adoni (M+OG)	184625	105128	157305	22140	82988	28	Andhra Pradesh
301.	Nandyal (M+OG)	211424	145721	152676	56027	89694	28	Andhra Pradesh
302.	Guntakal (M)	126270	90884	117103	56795	34089	28	Andhra Pradesh
303.	Anantapur (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	267161	85406	218808	66899	18507	28	Andhra Pradesh
304.	Dharmavaram (M)	121874	82785	103357	73342	9443	28	Andhra Pradesh
305.	Hindupur (M)	151677	75796	125074	62908	12888	28	Andhra Pradesh
306.	Tirupati (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	295323	125425	228202	79971	45454	28	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
307.	Chittor (M+OG)	160722	48166	152654	54976	-6810	28	Andhra Pradesh
308.	Belgaum (M Corp.+OG)	490045	52514	399653	12393	40121	29	Karnataka
309.	Bijapur (CMC)	327427	29765	228175	34210	-4445	29	Karnataka
310.	Bidar (CMC+OG)	216020	62458	172877	34383	28075	29	Karnataka
311.	Raichur (CMC)	234073	58988	207421	54199	4789	29	Karnataka
312.	Gadag-Betigeri (CMC)	172612	36762	154982	8647	28115	29	Karnataka
313.	Hubli-Dharwad (M Corp.)	943788	184745	786195	108709	76036	29	Karnataka
314.	Hospet (CMC)	206167	52920	164240	86419	-33499	29	Karnataka
315.	Bellary (M Corp.)	410445	90404	316766	83301	7103	29	Karnataka
316.	Chitradurga (CMC+OG)	145853	30536	122702	28114	2422	29	Karnataka
317.	Davanagere (M Corp.)	434971	59990	364523	74667	-14677	29	Karnataka
318.	Shimoga (CMC)	322650	63949	274352	33764	30185	29	Karnataka
319.	Bhadravati (CMC)	151102	43396	160662	39911	3485	29	Karnataka
320.	Udupi (CMC+OG)	144960	8665	113112	6877	1788	29	Karnataka
321.	Chikmagalur (CMC)	118401	7044	101251	10894	-3850	29	Karnataka
322.	Tumkur (CMC)	302143	52429	248929	22151	30278	29	Karnataka
323.	BBMP (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	8495492	712801	4301326	430501	282300	29	Karnataka
324.	Mandya (CMC)	137358	24027	131179	16154	7873	29	Karnataka
325.	Hassan (CMC+OG)	155006	25069	116574	39834	-14765	29	Karnataka

326.	Mangalore (M Corp.+OG)	499487	7726	399565	2394	5332	29	Karnataka
327.	Mysore (M Corp.+OG)	920550	39029	755379	74781	-35752	29	Karnataka
328.	Gulbarga (M Corp.+OG)	543147	44867	422569	26080	18787	29	Karnataka
329.	Kolar (CMC)	138462	30045	113907	24951	5094	29	Karnataka
330.	Robertson Pet (CMC+OG)	162230	20198	141424	7305	12893	29	Karnataka
331.	Kozhikode (M Corp.+OG)	550440	50343	436556	10390	39953	32	Kerala
332.	Palakkad (M)	130955	15238	130767	2426	12812	32	Kerala
333.	Thrissur (M Corp.)	315957	79801	317526	169	79632	32	Kerala
334.	Kochi (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	633553	5184	595575	7897	-2713	32	Kerala
335.	Kollam (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	367107	11659	361560	483	11176	32	Kerala
336.	Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	788271	3320	744983	11817	-8497	32	Kerala
337.	Avadi (M)	345996	115692	229403	61725	53967	33	Tamil Nadu
338.	Ambattur (M)	466205	55085	310967	59517	-4432	33	Tamil Nadu
339.	Tiruvottiyur (M)	249446	83800	212281	95120	-11320	33	Tamil Nadu
340.	Chennai (M Corp.)	4646732	1342337	4343645	819873	522464	33	Tamil Nadu
341.	Tambaram (M)	174787	73751	137933	57169	16582	33	Tamil Nadu
342.	Alandur (M)	164430	30105	146287	4498	25607	33	Tamil Nadu
343.	Pallavaram (M+OG) (Part)	233984	57545	144623	50413	7132	33	Tamil Nadu
344.	Kancheepuram (M)	164384	35816	153140	22517	13299	33	Tamil Nadu
345.	Vellore (M Corp.)	185803	42991	177230	31719	11272	33	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
346.	Tiruvannamalai (M)	145278	34293	130567	28193	6100	33	Tamil Nadu
347.	Salem (M Corp.)	829267	180936	696760	151577	29359	33	Tamil Nadu
348.	Erode (M Corp.)	157101	27572	150541	22115	5457	33	Tamil Nadu
349.	Dindigul (M)	207327	96556	196955	121762	-25206	33	Tamil Nadu
350.	Tiruchirappalli (M Corp.)	847387	228518	752066	178410	50108	33	Tamil Nadu
351.	Cuddalore (M)	173636	30683	158634	24792	5891	33	Tamil Nadu
352.	Kumbakonam (M)	140156	37714	139954	26307	11407	33	Tamil Nadu
353.	Thanjavur (M)	222943	43502	215314	39556	3946	33	Tamil Nadu
354.	Pudukkottai (M)	117630	36796	109217	51290	-14494	33	Tamil Nadu
355.	Madurai (M Corp.)	1017865	278153	928869	221338	56815	33	Tamil Nadu
356.	Rajapalayam (M)	130442	25931	122307	15053	10878	33	Tamil Nadu
357.	Thoothukkudi (M Corp.)	237830	39070	216054	24851	14219	33	Tamil Nadu
358.	Tirunelveli (M Corp.)	473637	68202	411831	59845	8357	33	Tamil Nadu
359.	Nagercoil (M)	224849	10692	208179	8540	2152	33	Tamil Nadu
360.	Coimbatore (M Corp.)	1050721	129181	930882	58406	70775	33	Tamil Nadu
361.	Tiruppur (M Corp.)	444352	71856	344543	9183	62673	33	Tamil Nadu
362.	Puducherry (M)	244377	42591	220865	31129	11462	34	Puducherry
363.	Ozhukarai (M)	300104	27642	217707	10490	17152	34	Puducherry
TOTAL		207303837	44650017	162023106	36787522	7862495		

Reduction in seats for vocational courses in Delhi University

2107. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the College of Vocational Studies, University of Delhi has decided to reduce the number of seats for vocational courses, if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): University of Delhi has informed that no decision has been taken by the College of Vocational Studies to reduce the number of seats for vocational courses.

Stress level in students

2108. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that stress level is on the rise in students due to various reasons, if so, whether Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(b) whether Government has any specific data about suicide by students, if so, State-wise data for the last three years;

(c) whether Government has held consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders to abolish/minimise stress among students due to various reasons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with action plan drawn, if any, to abolish/minimise stress levels in students'?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is aware of the newspaper reports on the issue from time to time. However, no specific study has been conducted by this Ministry on the matter. Education being a concurrent subject, majority of schools and the State Examination Boards come under the purview of the State Governments/UT Administration. No such centralized data are maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 recognizes the need for stress free education. Section 30 (1) of the RTE Act provides that no child should be required to pass any board examinations till completion of elementary education. National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommends measures like reduction of curriculum load, emphasis on comprehension and application of knowledge, focus on continuous and comprehensive evaluation, emphasis on testing of competencies rather than rote memory, making examinations more flexible, provision of guidance and

counseling in schools, and making learning child-centric. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) being an All India Secondary Education Board has come across sporadic reports in the media of suicides committed by the students. The State-wise statistics of suicide by students as per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). NCRB has stated that it does not maintain centralized data on causes of suicide by students.

The following steps have been taken by the CBSE to deal with stress related to examination:

- (i) No class X Board Examination *w.e.f.* 2011 for students studying in CBSE Senior Secondary Schools and who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after class X.
- (ii) The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) has been introduced in its strengthened form in all affiliated schools with effect from October, 2009 in Class IX. It has been extended to class X from April, 2010.
- (iii) Grading system has been introduced at Secondary School level for Classes IX and X effective from Academic Session 2009-2010.
- (iv) 15 minutes of additional time has been given to the students to read the Question Paper before they begin to write the Answers.
- (v) Appointment of full-time counselor in schools.
- (vi) Availability of counseling services in schools.
- (vii) Web-based interaction with CBSE throughout the year.
- (viii) Introduction of subjects like Music, Dance, Painting, Theatre etc. for the development of harmonious personality in the students.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of suicides committed by students during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	559	719	333
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	28	25
3.	Assam	221	364	397
4.	Bihar	64	82	79
5.	Chhattisgarh	290	359	416
6.	Goa	23	23	15
7.	Gujarat	388	386	367
8.	Haryana	142	177	163

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014
9.	Himachal Pradesh	47	47	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	62	29	20
11.	Jharkhand	175	150	142
12.	Karnataka	560	672	570
13.	Kerala	263	301	418
14.	Madhya Pradesh	595	667	645
15.	Maharashtra	921	1141	1191
16.	Manipur	14	4	13
17.	Meghalaya	25	30	22
18.	Mizoram	7	8	15
19.	Nagaland	4	6	2
20.	Odisha	423	313	325
21.	Punjab	57	75	52
22.	Rajasthan	240	256	200
23.	Sikkim	20	11	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	795	866	853
25.	Telangana#	-	-	353
26.	Tripura	76	130	73
27.	Uttar Pradesh	305	405	252
28.	Uttarakhand	20	40	33
29.	West Bengal	NR	788	709
TOTAL (STATES)		6309	8077	7753
Union Territories				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	22	17
31.	Chandigarh	17	23	27
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	9	6
33.	Daman and Diu	2	4	1
34.	Delhi (UT)	266	250	241
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	45	38	22
TOTAL (UTs)		345	346	315
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		6654	8423	8068

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

Newly carved State from Andhra Pradesh

NR—State of West Bengal did not provide data for the above classification for the year 2012.

Coaching to SC/ST students by UGC

2109. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) provides financial assistance for remedial coaching to SC/ST students, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of SC/ST students benefited from the said programmes during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether UGC is offering any scholarship/incentives to the students for such coaching facilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that in order to enable students belonging to Scheduled Castes(SCs)/Scheduled Tribes(STs)/Other Backward Classes (Non-Creamy Layer)/Minority Communities, who need remedial coaching to come up to the level necessary for pursuing higher studies efficiently and to reduce their failure and drop-out rate, it has been providing financial assistance to Universities and Colleges for conducting special classes outside the regular time table. Such assistance is provided under the UGC Coaching Schemes for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) and Minority Students for Universities and Colleges. Financial assistance of ₹ 5 Lakhs, for non-recurring items, as one time grant and ₹ 7 Lakhs per annum, for recurring items, is provided to Universities under the scheme. Colleges are eligible to receive ₹ 5 Lakhs, for non-recurring items, as one time grant and ₹ 2 Lakhs per annum, for recurring items, under the scheme. The details of these Schemes are available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/1910509_Guidelines-for-Coaching-Schemes-university.pdf and http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/2722093_Guidelines-for-Coaching-Schemes-college.pdf respectively.

During 2012-2013 to 2014-15, the UGC has released a grant of ₹ 162.14 crores to Central Universities, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges exclusively under the Remedial Coaching Scheme for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer).

(b) The UGC has further informed that 1,38,474 SC students, 48,513 ST students and 1,76,515 OBC students benefited from the Coaching Classes in Colleges during the last three years. Year-wise and State-wise details of such students are not maintained by the UGC.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The UGC has reported that there is no provision for

scholarship/incentives to the students for such coaching facilities. The UGC is separately providing financial assistance to SC/ST students under the following Schemes:—

- (1) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC candidates
- (2) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST candidates
- (3) Post-Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST candidates
- (4) Post-Graduate Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST candidates.

Details of guidelines of these schemes are available at www.ugc.ac.in.

**Reimbursement of grants for RTE in Andhra Pradesh,
Telangana and Punjab**

2110. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the grants sanctioned and released to Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab during the last three years to meet the target of education to all under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act;

(b) whether there is delay in reimbursement of grants. if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to help the States in achieving 30:1 ratio of students and teachers as per RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 are being implemented through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme. The details of Central share sanctioned and released to Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab under SSA programme during the last three years till 15.12.2015 is as under:-

(₹ in lakh)

Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	141049.46	174715.39	154566.68
Punjab	49472.68	38323.72	36215.98
Telangana	0.00	0.00	81406.88

(b) There has generally been no delay. The Central share is released in installments based on the pace of expenditure, receipt of commensurate State share, unadjusted outstanding advances and receipt of utilization certificates etc.

(c) 19.48 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned under the SSA since its inception in 2001 till 12.08.2015. Of these, 15.58 lakh teachers have been recruited. In addition, the State/UT Governments have been instructed to fill up all vacant posts and to rationalize/re-deploy teachers to maintain the PTR norms as per the RTE Act, 2009.

Sports as compulsory subject

2111. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to consider for making sports a part of its policy to enable young students get access and training in a sport of their choice as compulsory subject with practicals and theoretical lessons;

(b) what steps have been taken in this regard and whether any feasibility study has been done in order to assess its implementation; and

(c) is this aspect being discussed in the current consultations ongoing with the various stakeholders groups across the nation for the New Education Policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) MHRD has constituted a Committee for integration of Sports in Higher Education as part of New Education Policy consultations. The Terms of Reference of the Committee include charting out a blue print for the integration of sports within the university framework, recommending the administrative structure required to govern the process of integration, identifying the priority areas of sports infrastructure including the choice of specific sports and creating necessary partnerships with internationally acclaimed universities, which are well endowed with sports infrastructure and where sports education is well developed.

Further, out of the 33 themes identified for consultation on New Education Policy, one of the themes under School Education is “Comprehensive Education – Ethics, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, Life Skills”. It has been stated in the background note that our students need to have a holistic development which cannot be achieved only through information and instruction. Knowledge needs sensitization to values, ethics, appreciating arts, physical education, sports and life skills.

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. 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). The draft reports of the Committee for integration of Sports in Higher Education and also outcome documents of the theme “Comprehensive Education –Ethics, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, Life Skills” have been forwarded to the Committee for the Evolution of the New Education Policy (NEP).

Transparent system of evaluation in Delhi University

2112. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the name of autonomy the papers of Undergraduate (Hons.) and Post Graduate courses of Delhi University and certain other Central Universities are not sent to other universities for evaluation as it was done earlier;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this discontinuation of earlier practice has led to opaqueness in the system and a lot of corrupt practices; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise the universities to revert to earlier transparent system of evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Central Universities being autonomous institutions are competent to take decisions on academic and administrative matters including transparent system of evaluation. University of Delhi has informed that as per available records, such type of practice was not followed by the University in the past. The evaluation system of papers of undergraduate (Hons.) and Post graduate course of the University of Delhi has been done internally and presently there is no change in evaluation system.

Quality of education in deemed universities

2113. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UGC/Government has evolved new guidelines and framed statutory rules for assessing the quality of education being offered by deemed universities;

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

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve the quality of education in deemed universities particularly in the light of their infrastructure, faculty and research facilities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to regulate the process

of declaration of Institutions as Deemed to be Universities; preventing institutions of dubious quality from so declared; and further to maintain quality of higher education imparted by Deemed to be Universities, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 which were amended in the year 2014 and 2015.

As per Clause 7.0 of the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010, the Deemed to be Universities are required to maintain a minimum level of infrastructural facilities, have adequate number of academic programmes and should be financially viable. To supervise their functioning and to ensure continuity of necessary infrastructural facilities at these Universities, UGC conducts review of every Deemed to be University, after a period of every 5 years, or even earlier if necessary, with the help of Expert Committees. These institutions are then asked to submit compliance reports in respect of the deficiencies pointed out by the UGC Expert Committees.

Other courses in IITs

2114. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian Institutes of Technology have approached Government for introducing many other courses in their institutes, if so, the details thereof, and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the IIT Kharagpur now offers MBBS degree, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are governed by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 which under Section 13(2) (b) provides that the Board of Governors of the Institute shall institute courses of study at the Institute.

(b) No, Sir. IIT Kharagpur does not offer MBBS degree.

Bodoland University at Kokrajhar

2115. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of upgrading of Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar to a University which was promised in Bodo Accord, 2003;

(b) whether there is a long standing demand for establishment of a Central University at Kokrajhar, Bodoland but not fulfilled till date;

(c) whether one University known as Bodoland University at Kokrajhar is presently established but it is running without a sufficient infrastructure and sanction posts of faculty; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry can help in getting UGC grant for its adoption as Central University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Sub-Section 2 of Section 11 of Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed among Government of India, Government of Assam and Bodo Groups, *inter alia*, provides for upgradation of Central Institute of Technology (CIT) to a fully centrally funded State University.

(b) As per available records, there is no proposal to upgrade CIT, Kokrajhar to a Central University.

(c) This Ministry does not keep the record of infrastructure and sanctioned posts of faculty in respect of State Universities.

(d) The Bodoland University can approach, like other eligible State Universities, the University Grants Commission for grants available under various schemes of the Commission.

Vacant teaching position in West Bengal

2116. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of teaching position are vacant in the universities, IITs, IIMs, etc. under MHRD, if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) what is the position in Central institutions in West Bengal; and

(c) the step being taken to fill those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The vacancies of teaching positions in the Centrally funded Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology(IITs), the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are mitigated by the research scholars, contract, adjunct and visiting faculty contributing to the teaching/learning process. Institutions have been taking measures to attract quality faculty which include year round open advertisements, advertisements in international journals, etc. Despite this, there is a shortage of good quality teachers with the required research background. To meet the requirements of the teaching/learning process, Institutes are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty. The Government has also launched the Global Initiative

for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach some courses in the higher educational institutions. The position of vacancies in Central Institutions in West Bengal is as under:

Name of the Institution	Sanctioned Posts	In position	Vacant
ISM Dhanbad	455	272	183
IIT Kharagpur	1127	607	520
IIM Calcutta	104	89	15
NIT Durgapur	285	190	95
IISER Kolkata	95	84	11
Visva-Bharati University	639	544	95

Funds for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Bihar

†2117. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy deduction has been made in the amount supposed to be given to Bihar under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the policy of Government in this regard, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) With effect from financial year 2015-16, the Ministry of Finance has revised the fund sharing pattern of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) from the ratio of 65:35 to 60:40 between Centre and the States. These 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. With the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by Government of India, the devolution to the States has increased from 32% to 42% of the net Union Tax Receipts. This is expected to entail devolution of additional resources to States as untied funds.

Funds for cooking gas to Rajasthan for mid-day meal scheme

†2118. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether consequent upon withdrawal of gas subsidy, the Government proposes to make a payment of ₹ 714.34 lakh to the State

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of Rajasthan towards increased cost of cooking gas to prepare food under the mid-day meal scheme, if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): The Government of India has decided that additional expenditure to be incurred by the States/UTs for procurement of unsubsidized LPG cylinders will not be separately reimbursed to the States/UTs *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2015, but the cost would form part of the cooking cost. The States/UTs have been informed accordingly. Thus, the State Government of Rajasthan is not eligible for any additional funds for procurement of unsubsidized LPG cylinders.

Reservation in higher educational institutions

2119. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reservation presently been provided in higher educational institutions;

(b) in what manner Ministry proposed to take action on Supreme Court's directive to scrap quota in higher educational institutions in the national interest; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has also ruled to this effect in two cases in 1988; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 Act provides for the reservation of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) of citizens to the extent of 15%, 7.5% and 27%, respectively, in Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) established, maintained or aided by the Central Government subject to exceptions provided under Section 4 of the Act and subject to special provisions for regions specified in the amendment to the Act in 2012.

The policy of reservation in teaching posts in Central Educational Institutions is laid down by the Department of Personnel and Training and the Department of Higher Education. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has laid down that reservation to the extent of 15% and 7.5% respectively is applicable to all teaching posts in all Central Universities and grant-in-aid institutions funded by the Central Government, through it, except Minority Institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution. It has issued instructions to these institutions for OBC reservations in direct recruitment at the Assistant Professor/Lecturer level as per the percentage of reservation stipulated by Department of Personnel and Training for OBCs.

Reservation in faculty positions is also applicable in Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). In recruitment to the posts of Assistant Professors and Lecturers in Science and Technology subjects in IITs, 15%, 7.5% and 27% reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs, respectively, is applicable. Reservation in these subjects is not applicable to the post of Associate Professor and Professors in accordance with Department of Personnel and Training guidelines. However, in recruitment of faculty posts in subjects other than science and technology *viz.* Humanities, Social Science and Management, 15%, 7.5% and 27% reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs is applicable in full including for the posts of Associate Professors and Professors.

Reservation in non-teaching positions for OBCs, in Central Educational Institutions, is implemented as per the reservation policy laid down by the Department of Personnel and Training.

Reservation in admissions and in teaching and non-teaching positions in State controlled and State funded institutions are guided and regulated by respective State Governments. At present, there are no reservations in purely private, self financing higher educational institutions.

(b) Various news items have come out with reports of a Judgment by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 27th October, 2015 in WP(Civil) NO.444 of 2015 referring to entrance examination conducted in various States regarding super-specialty courses in the field of medical science. These are regulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The judgment is on the matter of restraints imposed by some States in the nature of confining the eligibility only to the candidates having domicile in their respective States. This has been challenged as amounting to reservation. This Ministry does not lay down the reservation policy for State Higher Educational Institutions. This Ministry also does not regulate super-specialty courses in medical science and the ratio of all India: State seats in medical entrance examinations.

(c) Such details are not available. Moreover, the CEI (Reservation in admission) Act, 2006 was enacted pursuant to Article 15(5) of the Constitution. This Article was challenged in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Ashoka Kumar Thakur v/s Union of India (Writ Petition(Civil) 265 of 2006). In its judgement dated 10/4/2008, the Hon'ble Court upheld the constitutional validity of Article 15(5) of the Constitution.

Commissions for Sanskrit language

2120. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a panel headed by Shri Gopalaswami, former CEC to examine and recommend measures to revive the interest in Sanskrit and its promotion;

(b) whether the panel's terms of reference include suggestions for integrating the study of the ancient language with other disciplines such as physics, chemistry, mathematics, medical science and law;and

(c) what are the salient findings of report of the 13 member Sanskrit Commission led by Prof. Saryavrat Shastri, for promotion of Sanskrit?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A panel headed by Shri N. Gopalaswami has been set up by this Ministry on 18.11.2015 to assess and review the present schemes for the development of Sanskrit and Veda Vidya, to study and suggest ways and means to bring a qualitative change in Sanskrit Education both in School Education and Higher Education, and to suggest measures to integrate Sanskrit studies with other disciplines like Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Medical Science and Law.

(c) The Second Sanskrit Commission led by Prof. Satya Vrat Shastri was set up on 10th January 2014. This Commission was asked to submit its recommendations within one year but it could not submit its report within that period and the Commission's term expired on 09.01.2015.

Skill mission in universities

2121. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to rope in universities across the country to help implement its skill development mission and the UGC has asked over 700 universities and 35,000 colleges to join the mission, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the universities have been asked to implement the skill mission which aims to train 2.4 million youths in 2015-16 and asked them to put to use the infrastructure of these institutions beyond formal education if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC)

has given skill orientation to higher education in the recent past. The UGC has come out with three major initiatives by way of starting Community Colleges, B.Voc degree programme and Deen Dayal Upadhyay KAUSHAL Kendras leading to award of Certificates, Diplomas, Advanced level Diplomas and Bachelor's as well as Master's Degree programmes. These skill programmes are offered by individual institutions in collaboration with industry. The details of target set and achieved under these schemes during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Programme	Year	Target	Approved	Allocation	Release
Community Colleges	2013-14	100	64	29.13	6.04
	2014-15	100	102	94.92	29.13
	2015-16	100	111	67.18	24.68
B.Voc Degree Programme	2014-15	100	127	231.36	80.64
	2015-16	100	70	241.06	24.42
Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Kendras	2015-16	100	65	170.65	98.70

(b) The Skill Mission is being implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The Department of Higher Education and MSDE have set up a Committee to coordinate their skill development efforts.

Vacancies in Central Universities of Jharkhand

2122. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned strength and vacancies in posts of employees, in particular lecturers, in Central Universities in Jharkhand; and

(b) whether Government is taking any steps to fill the vacant posts, if so, steps taken thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Central University of Jharkhand is the only Central University in Jharkhand. The total sanctioned strength and vacant teaching positions in the University are as under:-

Post	No. of sanctioned post	Vacancies
Professor	23	16
Associate Professor	45	36
Assistant Professor	99	24

The total sanctioned strength and vacant non-teaching positions in the University are as under:-

Post	No. of sanctioned post	Vacancies
Group 'A'	20	14
Group 'B'	35	24
Group 'C'	95	56

(b) A regular Vice Chancellor (VC) has been appointed in the University. The Ministry and UGC have repeatedly written to the Vice Chancellors to fill up the vacant posts on a priority basis.

The vacancies of teachers was also discussed prominently in the Visitor's Conference of Vice Chancellors held in November 2015 in which all the VCs were urged to fill up the vacancies in a time bound manner.

Low enrolment in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Maharashtra

2123. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that enrollment of children in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is going down in several States including Maharashtra, if so, what is the position regarding enrollment and infrastructure being provided under SSA scheme;

(b) whether many schools in the country still lack toilets and buildings, if so, how many schools are there in the country particularly in the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) how Government propose to strengthen SSA scheme and monitor this scheme in the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Enrolment at elementary level has increased from 18.79 crore in 2009-10 to 19.89 in 2013-14 (as per Unified District Information System for Education). In Maharashtra the enrolment at elementary level was 1.58 crore in 2009-10 and it increased to 1.62 crore in 2013-14.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme since its inception in 2000-2001 till 30.09.2015, 3.11 lakh school buildings, 18.61 lakh additional classrooms and 10.14 lakh toilets have been sanctioned across States and UTs. Out of this, Maharashtra has been sanctioned 18,222 school buildings, 78,887 additional classrooms and 32,940 toilets.

(b) Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative launched by this Ministry in September, 2014, 4,17,796 toilets in 2,61,400 Government elementary and secondary

schools were constructed in a period of one year, thus ensuring that every single Government school now has a separate toilet for girls and boys. There are 14,134 schools all over the country without building as per UDISE 2013-14 including 182 schools in Maharashtra. All these schools are functioning from temporary premises.

(c) In order to further strengthen the SSA scheme the Government of India has introduced several measures which include (i) launching ‘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; (ii) launching ‘Rashtriya Avishkaar Abhiyan’ – a convergent framework to make Science, Mathematics and Technology exciting for children; (iii) sharing an exemplar on continuous and comprehensive evaluation in elementary education developed by the NCERT; (iv) sharing learning outcomes by class and stage of education brought out by the NCERT; (v) conducting 3 rounds of National Achievement Surveys for Class III, V and VIII to track student learning outcomes; (vi) bringing out guidelines against discrimination in schools; and (vii) monitoring of States to set up decentralized grievance redressal systems under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act.

The monitoring mechanisms of SSA include the Financial and Procurement Manual for the programme to streamline the financial management system, the annual audit by Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, and also the system of concurrent financial reviews. Additionally, independent monitoring institutions conduct field level monitoring and there is a system of biannual independent Joint Review Missions. Component wise quarterly reviews, an annual Educational Management Information System (EMIS) and regular meetings are held with State officials to ensure effective implementation of the programme.

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

2124. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the elements of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) what was the target set for the year 2014-15 and what were the achievements; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the targets were surpassed despite reduced allocations in Revised Estimates, if so, whether it indicates that inflated demands for grants are being made to achieve modest targets?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government is implementing Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for incentivising reforms in the state higher education sector. The central share under RUSA can be availed of by States under various components such as clustering of colleges into universities, creation of universities by upgrading autonomous colleges, infrastructure grants to universities and colleges, establishment of Model Degree Colleges (MDCs) in Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs), upgradation of existing colleges to MDCs, establishment of new professional colleges, research, innovation and quality improvement, equity initiatives, support to polytechnics, vocationalisation of higher education, faculty improvement, faculty recruitment support etc.

RUSA is implemented and monitored through an institutional architecture comprising the Mission Authority, Project Approval Board and the National Project Directorate at the national level; the State Higher Education Councils (SHECs) and State Project Directorates (SPDs) at the State level.

Institutional proposals for funding under RUSA have to be included by the State Governments in their State Higher Education Plan (SHEP) and approved by the Project Approval Board(PAB) of RUSA for such funding. The details of RUSA are at <http://mhrd.gov.in/rusa>.

(b) and (c) The targets under each component are for the whole Plan period and not for a specific financial year. Approvals by PAB are contingent upon submission of SHEPs in complete compliance with the pre-requisites under RUSA. Release of instalments under RUSA is subject to utilisation of previous instalments and compliance with other requirements such as release of matching State share. The component-wise achievement as on 31st March, 2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

There is no possibility for inflated demand for grants as the budgetary outlay is linked to the approvals given by the PAB. Release of funds against these approvals is subject to submission of detailed project reports by the States, incorporation of clustered colleges and upgraded autonomous college as universities, undertaking capacity building at the State level, utilisation of released grants and monitoring by the SHECs and SPDs. Adequate funds need to be provided for in budgetary estimates in anticipation of proposals from States against these approvals.

Statement*Component-wise achievement as on 31st March, 2015*

Sl. No.	Component	Twelfth Plan Target	Target Achieved So Far
1.	Creation of Universities by way of up gradation of existing autonomous colleges	45	2
2.	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	35	5
3.	Infrastructure grants to Universities	150	67
4.	New Model Colleges (General)	60	72
5.	Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model colleges	54	36
6.	New colleges (Professional)	40	17
7.	Infrastructure grants to colleges	3500	655
8.	Research, innovation and quality improvement	10 States	—
9.	Equity initiatives	20 States	3 States
10.	Faculty Recruitment Support	5000	156
11.	Faculty improvements	20	3
12.	Vocationalization of Higher Education	20 States	5 States
13.	Leadership Development of Educational Administrators	Centrally administered	
14.	Institutional restructuring and reforms	20	33 States
15.	Capacity building and preparation, Data collection and planning	20	

Funds for a branch of Aligarh Muslim University at Kishanganj

2125. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by Government for the Kishanganj Branch of Aligarh Muslim University, the funds actually required for the same, the details of the works completed so far;

(b) by when the initial infrastructure would be in place and how much amount will be required for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide adequate amounts for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the overall requirement of funds for infrastructure development and academic programmes, an amount of ₹ 13682.17 lakh has been allocated to Kishanganj Centre of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU). Commencement of B.Ed Course at Kishanganj Centre without getting requisite approval of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has delayed the process of release of grants to the Centre by UGC. UGC has released an amount of ₹ 10.00 crore to Kishanganj Centre as first instalment.

Separate toilets for boys and girls in Bihar

†2126. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed the construction work of separate toilets for boy and girl students in all schools of the country under clean school scheme;

(b) if so, the number of schools in Bihar where separate toilets could not be constructed so far;

(c) whether providing clean drinking water is also a part of this scheme; and

(d) if so, whether clean drinking water has been provided to all schools, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative launched by this Ministry in response to the announcement by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 2014, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in 2,61,400 schools in a period of one year, thus ensuring that every single government school now has separate toilets for girls and boys.

(b) In Bihar 56,912 toilets have been constructed in 29,551 schools under the initiative.

(c) and (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes of this Ministry provide for drinking water facilities in elementary and secondary schools. 2.38 lakh drinking water facilities have been sanctioned in elementary schools across the country under SSA scheme since inception of the scheme till 30/09/2015. Under RMSA, 23,775 secondary schools in the country have been sanctioned with provision of water facility.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Testing Service in India

2127. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government is considering to set up a National Testing Service in India along the lines of the Education Testing Services of the USA;

(b) whether it is also true that Government has received a recommendations that a Scholastic Aptitude Test SAT type examination be held to select 4-5 lakh students to appear for the Joint Entrance Examination; and

(c) whether it is also true that after aptitude test, the second level test will be conducted by the IITs to select 40,000 students, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Committee appointed by the Council of IITs to review the current system for admission into IITs has recommended setting up a National Testing Service (NTS) to conduct an Aptitude Test for shortlisting candidates for the Joint-Entrance-Examination (JEE) being conducted for admission into IITs and other Centrally Funded Technical institutions like National Institutes of Technology, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT).

The report of the Committee has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for feedback/comments of stakeholders.

Committee for Engineering Curriculum

2128. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a Committee of Eminent Persons (CEP) to rationalize Engineering Curriculum in the country, if so, the details of the Committee; and

(b) whether this Committee has submitted its report to Government, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Access to higher education for economically poor

†2129. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that access to higher education of economically poor section of the country is minimal, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any special strategic/planned efforts are being made by Government to ensure economically poor sections cent per cent access to higher education, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to enlarging access and equity in the higher education sector, and consequently, to provide schematic interventions, that seek to overcome social and economic disadvantages.

In order to ensure that no one is denied access to professional education the Central Government is implementing the Central Sector Plan Scheme titled “Scheme on Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans from scheduled Banks for professional education of students from economically weaker sections. The Scheme provides full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium (*i.e.* duration of a recognised professional course plus one year) on educational loans availed by all students belonging to economically weaker sections whose annual income is not more than ₹ 4.5 lakhs. Towards this end, since 2009-10 and upto 30th September, 2015, an amount of ₹ 5501.36 crores has been released to Banks, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) and National Safai Karmacharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC).

The Government has also recently notified the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL) to mitigate the risks and provide guarantee for educational loans taken under the Indian Bank’s Association (IBA) Model Educational Loan Scheme. An amount of ₹ 500 crores has been earmarked in 2015-16 under the scheme.

The Central Government is also implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship for College and University Students for providing financial assistance to meritorious students with annual family income less than ₹ 6.00 lakhs to meet their day-to-day expenses while pursuing higher studies. Another Central Sector Scheme *viz.* Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

supports students from the State having parental annual income less than ₹ 6.00 lakhs for pursuing higher studies.

The UGC has reported that it is taking regulatory measures and implementing several schemes to ensure that access to higher education in India percolates effectively to the weaker and marginalized sections of society. These measures are the following:

1. UGC(Promotion of Equity in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012
2. Scheme of Women's Hostel
3. Post Doctoral fellowship of SC/ST
4. PG Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST
5. Ishan Uday special scholarship scheme for the North-East Region
6. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST

Also, the UGC is implementing the scheme of Community Colleges in Universities and Colleges in the country. The main objective of the scheme is to offer low cost, high quality education locally, which encompasses both traditional skill development as well as traditional course work, thereby providing opportunities to the learner to move directly to employment sector or to move to the Higher Education sector. A total of 64 Community Colleges have been approved under the scheme (7 Universities and 57 Colleges).

Interest of Shiksha Mitra

†2130. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in several States of the country Shiksha Mitra are making important contribution in the primary education sector but they are neither given sufficient salary nor they are permanently appointed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government can play any role in the interest of Shiksha Mitra working in the States and whether Government is making any efforts in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the State Governments/UTs are supported financially for improvement in elementary education. The terms and conditions on which teachers are recruited are determined by the State

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government since the issue of teacher recruitment, conditions of their appointment and so on lie within the domain of the State Governments/ UTs. Shiksha Mitras are teachers hired on contract basis. State-wise details of contractual teachers working under SSA as on 31.03.2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Central Government regularly takes up the issue of recruitment to vacant teacher posts with the State Government/UTs, which have the primary responsibility to fill up these posts.

Statement

Contract teachers working under SSA (as on 31st March 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of contract teachers	Salary approved under SSA (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	157	310.86
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6527	17903.12
4.	Assam	34510	85442.70
5.	Bihar	267434	385104.96
6.	Chandigarh	1151	4941.38
7.	Chhattisgarh	22197	40464.64
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	692	1826.880
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	3059	8718.80
11.	Goa	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1695	3440.85
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8567	3084.12
16.	Jharkhand	78554	70930.37
17.	Karnataka	0	0.00
18.	Kerala	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	32	64.00

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	49627	35854.44
21.	Maharashtra	0	0.00
22.	Manipur	0	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	12481	14343.08
24.	Mizoram	2193	6249.00
25.	Nagaland	0	0.00
26.	Odisha	92337	98527.27
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	0	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	156	224.64
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
32.	Telangana	0	0.00
33.	Tripura	5808	14931.96
34.	Uttar Pradesh	15242	5868.17
35.	Uttarakhand	265	413.40
36.	West Bengal	98899	84345.34
TOTAL		701583	882989.98

Source: PAB Minutes 2015-16.

Inclusion of students with learning disability

2131. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken measures to promote the inclusion of students with learning disabilities, the details thereof;

(b) the number and ratio of trained teachers for children with learning disabilities in Government schools;

(c) whether Government schools are mandated to have counsellors and special educators to ensure the inclusion of students with learning disabilities by training and sensitizing teachers, students and parents, if so, details thereof, State-wise, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there are adequate textbooks and educational materials for students with learning disabilities, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

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

Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children from 6-14 years of age. This also includes children with learning disabilities. Section 29 of the Act mentions all round development of the child, building up child's knowledge, potentiality, talent and development of physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent through learning activities, discovery and exploration in a child friendly and child-centered manner and comprehensive and continuous evaluation of child's understanding of knowledge. Section 30 of the Act states that no child shall be required to pass any Board examination till completion of elementary education. All these facilitate inclusion of children with learning disabilities in regular schools.

The Government of India is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as the main programme for universalising elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age and this covers children with special needs (CWSN).

At the Secondary level, the Government is implementing the scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) with an objective to enable all students with different abilities who have completed eight years elementary education, an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling.

The Kendriya Vidyalayas have a provision of horizontal reservation of 3% in admissions to promote the inclusion of students with special needs.

(b) and (c) SSA provides for two resource persons at the Block Resource Centre (BRC) exclusively for CWSN, 20910 resource persons are currently engaged under the SSA. There is no prescribed ratio of trained teachers for CWSN including children with learning disabilities as the focus of SSA is on providing inclusive education to CWSN in mainstream schools. 14488 general teachers have been specifically trained under SSA on learning disabilities during 2014-15. To further facilitate the inclusion of CWSN in mainstream schools, the 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. 1.26 lakh teachers under SSA have already been trained on this exemplar material during 2014-15. Regular parental counselling programmes are also conducted under SSA for parents of CWSN, and 5.31 lakh such parents have

been given training during 2014-15. Details of resource persons, teachers trained and parental training under SSA are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In Kendriya Vidyalayas all teachers are being trained to deal with various learning disabilities among the students. 11607 teachers have attended short term and long term training programmes as on 31.03.2015. Besides, as on 02.06.2015, out of 1128 Kendriya Vidyalayas, 402 Kendriya Vidyalayas have appointed counsellors to ensure facilitation of learning of all students and sensitization of teachers, students and parents.

(d) As per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 every child is entitled to free textbooks under SSA. Moreover, CWSN are also provided assistive devices and educational material free of cost. During 2014-15, under SSA, 2.60 lakh CWSN have been provided assistive devices and necessary educational material like communication boards, daily living skill kits, augmentative and alternative communication tools etc.

At the secondary level, necessary education material is provided in Government and Government aided secondary schools. The IEDSS scheme provides access to learning material ensuring that each student with special needs will have access to learning material like textbooks, audiotapes, talking books and textbooks in large print, as per the individual requirement.

Statement

Details of resource persons, teachers trained and parental training under SSA

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Resource Persons for CWSN in SSA	No. of Primary Teachers trained on Curricular Adaptations	No. of Teachers Trained on Learning Disability in SSA	No. of Parents Trained on CWSN in SSA
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	30	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1342	7000	0	17480
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	79	0	0	0
4.	Assam	469	5612	0	14512
5.	Bihar	1335	14310	0	98548
6.	Chandigarh	25	100	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	215	14201	0	35000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	103	0	280
9.	Daman and Diu	3	45	0	85
10.	Delhi	32	1057	0	5041
11.	Goa	7	177	0	729
12.	Gujarat	1417	4239	9170	25583
13.	Haryana	162	1190	0	119
14.	Himachal Pradesh	154	461	0	2170
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	48	2010	0	9500
16.	Jharkhand	375	0	0	2137
17.	Karnataka	1531	10154	0	40400
18.	Kerala	1335	9101	0	43625
19.	Lakshadweep	5	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	458	0	150	17989
21.	Maharashtra	2762	6024	0	38149
22.	Manipur	98	830	0	6750
23.	Meghalaya	78	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	78	0	0	1040
25.	Nagaland	60	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	632	12000	0	59154
27.	Puducherry	18	0	0	1356
28.	Punjab	462	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	558	10087	0	10274
30.	Sikkim	53	175	0	496
31.	Tamil Nadu	2196	20656	5168	41300
32.	Telangana	934	5815	0	14010
33.	Tripura	70	0	0	2406
34.	Uttarakhand	0	549	0	90
35.	Uttar Pradesh	2615	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	1278	0	0	43648
TOTAL		20910	125926	14488	531871

Toilets in schools under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

2132. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken measures to ensure that toilets built in schools under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan have water supply, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government has undertaken measures to ensure that toilets built, particularly in schools, have a drainage system, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether all toilets built in schools under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan have followed the guidelines of one toilet for every 40 students, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons thereof and corrective action Government has taken/plans to take?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) State Governments, local authorities, School Management Committees and school administration ensure availability of water supply in the school as well as outlet drainage system in convergence with central and state schemes and programmes. Government of India financially supports States and Union Territories (UTs), for creation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in schools including construction of toilets and drinking water facilities, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). RMSA also provides for provision of proper drainage system in secondary schools.

(c) Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative launched by this Ministry in response to the announcement by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 2014, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in 2,61,400 schools in a period of one year, thus ensuring that every single Government school now has a separate toilet for girls and boys.

The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) based on which Government of India releases funds to State Governments for the approved activities including construction of new toilets as per enrolment of children in schools. Since the inception of SSA in 2000-01 till 30.09.2015, 2.38 lakh drinking water facilities and 10.14 lakh school toilets in elementary have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Under RMSA, 23,775 secondary schools in the country have been sanctioned with provision of water facility and 66,441 toilet blocks have been sanctioned for secondary schools from 2009-10 till date in States and UTs.

Amendment to RTE Act, 2009

2133. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Law Commission has recommended for amending the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 to make it mandatory for the Government to provide free pre-school education to children above the age of three, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the benefits that would accrue as a result thereof; and

(c) the action taken by his Ministry so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) (a) The Law Commission of India in its Report No. 259 on “Early Childhood Development and Legal Entitlement” submitted on 27.08.2015, has recommended to provide free pre-school education to children above the age of three.

(b) These recommendations are intended to protect the interests of the young children, keeping in the mind the need for health, nutrition, care and education as the primary inputs for early childhood development.

(c) The recommendation of the report of Law Commission with respect to pre-school education to children above the age of three years is under examination in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, which is the nodal Ministry for the matter regarding pre-school education.

Scholarship for primary and secondary classes in Madhya Pradesh

†2134. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to provide scholarship to the children studying between primary to secondary classes in rural and backward areas;

(b) if so, the details of the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh and other States for providing scholarships in last financial year and current year; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to open new schools in rural and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Central Government Ministries/ Departments namely Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Minority Affairs,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and School Education and Literacy are implementing the following schemes to provide scholarships to the children studying between primary to secondary classes including rural and backward areas:

Name of the Ministry/ Department		Name of the Scholarship
Social Justice and Empowerment	(i)	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students
	(ii)	Pre-Matric scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards
Tribal Affairs		Umbrella scheme for education of ST students
Minority Affairs	(i)	Pre-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to minority community
	(ii)	Post-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to minority community
School Education and Literacy	(i)	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme
	(ii)	National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education

(b) The scheme-wise details of budget allocated is as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Name of Scheme	BE 2014-15	RE 2014-15	BE 2015-16
Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students	834.00	500.00	842.55
Pre-Matric scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	10.00	10.00	10.00
Umbrella scheme for education of ST Students	1036.84	1065.85	1154.84
Pre-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to minority community	1100.00	1130.00	1040.10
Post-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to minority community	598.50	548.50	580.10

Name of Scheme	BE 2014-15	RE 2014-15	BE 2015-16
National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	70.00	70.00	70.00
National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education	100.00	100.00	100.00

The scheme-wise details of amount released to Madhya Pradesh during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till date) is as follows:

(₹ in crores)		
Name of Scheme	2014-15	2015-16 (till date)
Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students	80.23	0.00
Pre-Matric scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	0.00	0.00
Umbrella scheme for education of ST Students	0.00	43.00
Pre-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to minority community	13.36	0.00
Post-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to minority community	6.68	0.00
National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	0.29	0.97
National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education	0.00	0.00

(c) The Department of School Education and Literacy of this Ministry has sanctioned opening of 2664 new primary and upper primary schools in rural areas for the State of Madhya Pradesh under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for 2015-16. Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, 484 new/upgraded secondary schools have been sanctioned for 2015-16 for the State of Madhya Pradesh.

SC/ST Children dropping from schools

2135. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the details about the SC/ST children dropping out from schools at primary, middle and secondary levels; and

(b) if so, the details of the last five years thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) National University of Educational and Planning and Administration (NUEPA) annually collect information in the form of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) on various educational indicators including annual average dropout rates. The annual average dropout rate of children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) are 5.2% and 6.1% and for children belonging to Scheduled Tribe (ST) are 9.0% and 8.4% respectively at primary level during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Similarly, the annual average dropout rate of children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) are 12.9% and 4.6% and for children belonging to Scheduled Tribe (ST) are 6.2% and 7.9% respectively at upper primary level during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

The annual average dropout rate of children belonging to SC and ST at secondary level is 18.66% and 27.20% during 2013-14 respectively. The data on annual average dropout rate of children belonging to SC and ST at secondary level during 2012-13 is not available for comparison.

(b) The State-wise details on annual average dropout rate of children including SCs and STs during the last five years till 2013-14 at primary, upper primary and secondary levels are given in the Statement.

Statement

Annual average dropout rate of children including SCs and STs at primary level, upper primary level and secondary level.

States/UTs	Primary Level				Upper Primary Level*				Secondary*	
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.5	3.5	-	-	0.7	2.4	1.9	1.2	5.56	7.20
Andhra Pradesh	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.7	3.2	6.8	4.8	3.4	12.72	12.65
Arunachal Pradesh	20.7	18.7	14.8	18.7	15.2	1.0	5.0	7.5	12.93	14.49
Assam	9.6	8.6	11.7	8.8	6.2	3.6	10.2	7.2	26.77	30.43
Bihar	13.4	6.4	5.7	15.3	-	2.9	10.6	-	30.14	25.33
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Chhattisgarh	6.2	5.4	4.9	3.1	4.1	1.7	3.7	5.4	14.86	23.41
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2.8	2.0	2.5	-	-	2.3	2.2	3.4	24.41	28.59
Daman and Diu	2.3	6.3	2.6	0.7	-	1.5	5.6	-	11.52	19.86
Delhi	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.32	8.90
Goa	5.0	1.0	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	7.96	9.58
Gujarat	3.9	4.3	3.0	-	0.7	29.3	-	5.2	13.55	21.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana	0.2	6.2	-	-	1.3	-	-	0.5	8.98	12.51
Himachal Pradesh	2.8	-	0.7	-	0.5	0.9	-	0.5	8.37	9.09
Jammu and Kashmir	3.5	1.2	11.3	8.4	6.3	4.4	6.8	5.5	17.33	15.36
Jharkhand	15.8	10.5	12.6	7.5	7.2	6.4	7.1	5.5	18.50	23.15
Karnataka	4.1	3.6	2.0	2.6	3.0	36.4	5.4	5.1	39.92	27.57
Kerala	-	-	0.1	-	-	1.2	-	-	9.45	14.46
Lakshadweep	4.2	2.4	1.3	1.4	2.5	-	1.0	0.3	7.68	8.03
Madhya Pradesh	8.2	8.6	8.3	6.3	6.1	7.4	8.2	8.5	13.63	26.47
Maharashtra	3.3	2.1	1.9	0.6	1.0	3.3	1.9	1.7	16.20	14.47
Manipur	10.5	9.1	12.1	8.6	9.9	3.0	1.2	6.1	9.75	13.81
Meghalaya	17.3	12.7	15.1	13.9	10.1	8.7	10.2	7.9	26.03	24.75
Mizoram	5.3	12.0	7.0	10.6	24.1	9.0	8.7	19.3	21.42	18.70
Nagaland	11.4	5.2	6.0	5.5	7.1	3.0	10.5	9.8	26.51	35.11
Odisha	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.2	3.6	3.6	4.9	3.8	49.86	49.48
Puducherry	-	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	15.21	14.24
Punjab	4.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	-	1.5	2.8	9.80	8.83
Rajasthan	10.5	10.8	7.8	5.5	8.0	0.0	3.0	4.4	13.65	18.77

Sikkim	4.5	7.1	4.3	2.2	3.6	5.3	3.7	3.2	9.23	12.89
Tamil Nadu	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	4.1	0.3	4.4	1.2	10.20	12.20
Tripura	8.8	11.9	6.2	0.1	2.2	4.7	2.8	3.1	25.50	25.09
Uttar Pradesh	16.7	11.1	11.9	7.1	10.3	4.0	-	1.1	-	7.30
Uttarakhand	9.9	5.8	4.9	4.3	1.2	2.1	-	0.1	9.68	8.70
West Bengal	8.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	5.9	7.2	5.2	17.30	18.34

Source: UDISE

*Data on annual average dropout rate of children has been collected from 2011-12 onwards in respect of Upper Primary level and from 2012-13 onwards in respect of Secondary level.

Child attendance in School

2136. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any report about the child attendance in schools; and

(b) if so, the child attendance rate of primary, middle and secondary levels of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development commissioned two research studies on Student and Teacher attendance in Primary and Upper Primary Schools in 2006 and in 2013. The studies have pointed out that the overall attendance of students has shown improvement from 68.5% in 2006 to 76.2% in 2013 at the primary level and from 75.7% in 2006 to 77.8% in 2013 at the upper primary level. The State-wise details of child attendance rate at primary level (Std. I to V) and upper primary (Std. V to VIII) level are given in the Statement (*See below*). Details at secondary level were not compiled by the study reports.

Statement*Comparative picture of Average Attendance (%) (2006-07 and 2012-13)*

Sl. No.	States\UT	Primary Level		Upper Primary Level	
		2006-07	2012-13	2006-07	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.7	78.6	76.6	82.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	82.1	-	84.9
3.	Assam	81.3	84.6	84.5	85.4
4.	Bihar	42.2	63.6	36.8	59.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	67.7	75.3	75.0	77.2
6.	Delhi	73.1	73.9	-	83.3
7.	Gujarat	75.0	87.0	78.6	86.8
8.	Haryana	82.2	89.8	85.1	89.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.6	96.3	93.2	94.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.5	84.8	77.5	85.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	-	66.7	-	65.1
12.	Karnataka	86.2	89.1	86.9	89.1
13.	Kerala	91.4	96.2	92.0	96.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72.1	76.1	69.8	73.2
15.	Maharashtra	89.0	92.6	89.0	91.5
16.	Manipur	-	67.1	-	68.3
17.	Meghalaya	-	89.6	-	90.9
18.	Mizoram	-	92.9	-	95.1
19.	Nagaland	-	73.2	-	72.8
20.	Odisha	66.8	76.6	69.0	77.7
21.	Punjab	81.7	81.8	74.7	92
22.	Rajasthan	62.7	71.3	78.9	73.7
23.	Tamil Nadu	88.3	91	87.8	91.6
24.	Tripura	-	61.7	-	64.8
25.	Uttarakhand	80.0	(-) 76.5	83.2	(-) 81.3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	57.4	65.4	60.5	63.4
27.	West Bengal	74.2	77	70.2	76.1
OVER ALL		68.5	76.1	75.7	77.9

(2012-13 data is based on draft Report)

Note: (-) denotes decline from the last survey.

2006-07: for 20 States

2012-13: for 27 States

Commercialisation of education

†2137. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commercialisation of education is taking place at a fast pace;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken by Government to check this commercialisation of education?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (b) While there has been rapid expansion of private higher education institutions in the last decade, universities and affiliated colleges and deemed to be universities have to be set up as “not for profit” institutions for operating in the sector. The Government has consistently held the view that education in India is not regarded as a commercial activity and all educational institutions have to be set up in the “not for profit” mode. Fee Fixation Committees have been set up by the State Governments, which are fixing fee for all professional and technical courses.

(c) The Government has taken following initiatives to curb commercialization of education:-

- (i) Section 13 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 clearly prohibits collection of any capitation fee.
- (ii) Clause 12A(2)(d) of the UGC Act, 1956 provides for the minimum standards which a person possessing such qualification should be able to maintain in his work relating to such activities and the consequent need for ensuring, so far as may be, that no candidate secures admission to such course of study by reason of economic power and thereby prevents a more meritorious candidate from securing admission to such course of study.
- (iii) The Deemed to be Universities are regulated by the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 and its amendment in the year 2014 and 2015. Various provisions have been added in the UGC Regulations, 2010 to prevent commercialization of higher education.
- (iv) Private Universities are regulated by the UGC as per the provisions contained in the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. Clause 3.9 of the above regulation provides that the admission procedure and fixation of fees shall be in accordance with the norms/guidelines prescribed by the UGC and other concerned statutory bodies.
- (v) Pursuant to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Islamic Academy of Education Vs the State of Karnataka and T.M.A. Pai Foundation Vs the State of the Karnataka, Fee Fixation Committees have been set up by the State Governments, which are fixing fee for all professional and technical courses.

**Funds for Information and Communication
Technology in education**

2138. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of proposal for release of funds for Phase II of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in School Computer Education Programme to cover 5000 schools submitted to Government; and

(b) whether the fund has been sanctioned and details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools was launched in December, 2004 and revised in 2010 to promote computer enabled learning and support use of ICT in teaching and learning, in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Based on the viable proposals received from the States/UTs, 41,514 Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have been approved to be covered under the revised Scheme. The State-wise list of schools approved is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Under the Scheme, financial assistance to States/UTs includes ICT infrastructure, development of content, teachers' training and internet connectivity. The detail of funds released to States/UTs under the Scheme after revision are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Schools approved under ICT

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	768	0	0	0	1650	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1240	969	0	0	0	500
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	277
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	D & N Haveli	6	1	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	1109	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	1609	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	615	840	0	70	0	0
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	220	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	1036	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2000	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	4644	0	0	0	1000
22.	Manipur	264	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	100
24.	Mizoram	41	180	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	82	0	121	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	4000	2000	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	105	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	492	5	131	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	2000	0	0	0	0	525
30.	Sikkim	46	0	0	0	0	17
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	4340	0	0
32.	Telangana	532	0	0	0	2177	0
33.	Tripura	179	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1500	1608	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	500	0	0	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	1990	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		11881	15461	2252	4410	5084	2426

Statement-II*Details of funds released to States/UTs under the scheme after revision.*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	A & N Islands	67	67	67	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6600	6924	3928	11980	2774	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	166	584	69	0	0	0
4.	Assam	641	2182	2483	7750	5993	4685
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	3960	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	74	262
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	D & N Haveli	31	31	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	14	19	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	399	640	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	432	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	6916	5108	676	7069	0	1933
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	6391	2617	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	754	2206	754	754	562	607
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	1116	0
17.	Karnataka	0	6229	330	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	2600	5562	3075	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	8221	3935	19659	7443
22.	Manipur	66	0	0	0	1085	0
23.	Meghalaya	387	20	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	408	673	248	73	0	0
25.	Nagaland	486	543	770	20	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	400	4000	0	7948	3465

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	4603	2890	7291	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	4500	0	6000	0	5508	2124
30.	Sikkim	419	0	0	0	68	273
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	4360	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	946	986	672	473	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3985	6268	4303	4860	1056	6135
35.	Uttarakhand	500	0	0	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	3500	3647	0	3873	0	0
TOTAL		38420	49339	42887	47178	52420	26927

New Kendriya Vidyalaya in Karnataka

2139. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to establish more Kendriya Vidyalayas in different States of the country including Karnataka and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of KVs in the country are still struggling without proper buildings and if so, details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or 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 and sanction of the competent authority. 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, including 05 KVs at Chamrajnagar, Haveri, Mandya, Chikodi and Udupi in the State of Karnataka. The state/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) At present 275 KVs in the country are functioning from temporary accommodation provided by the sponsoring authorities. The details are given in the

Statement-II (*See* below). Construction of permanent buildings for KVs depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan by the sponsoring authorities and availability of requisite resources, etc.

Statement-I

List of 32 Functional Kendriya Vidyalayas

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
1.	Delhi	Sector 28, Rohini
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivgarh, District Raebareilly
3.		Gangrani, Distt. Kushinagar
4.		Hardoi, Distt. Hardoi
5.		Shrawasti, Distt. Shrawasti
6.		Sambalpur No. 2, Distt. Sambalpur
7.	Odisha	Hinjilicut, Distt. Gangam
8.		Miryalguda, Distt. Nalgonda
9.		Mahabubabad, Distt. Warangal
10.		Siricila, Distt. Karimnagar
11.		Bodhan Town, Distt. Nizamabad
12.	Telangana	Jharasangam, Distt. Medak
13.		Kasrawad, Distt. Khargone
14.		Jalore, Distt. Jalore
15.		Bundi, Distt. Bundi
16.		Jaisindhar, Distt. Barmer
17.	Rajasthan	Dausa, Distt. Dausa
18.		Hanumangarh, Distt. Hanumangarh
19.		Saloh, Distt. Una
20.		Tenali, Distt. Guntur
21.		Chamrajnagar, Distt. Chamrajnagar
22.	Karnataka	Haveri, Distt. Haveri
23.		Mandya, Distt. Mandya
24.		Chikodi, Distt. Belgaum
25.		Udupi, Distt. Udupi

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
26.	Bihar	Sasaram, Distt. Rohtas
27.		Jha Jha, Distt. Jamui
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro, Hapoli, Distt. Lower Subansiri
29.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir, District Janjgir Champa
30.		Narayanpur, Distt. Narayanpur
31.	Kerala	Kottayam, Kudurthy, Distt. Kottayam
32.	Manipur	Akampat, Distt. East Imphal

Statement-II*The State/UT-wise details of 275 KV without permanent buildings*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Buildings under construction	Buildings under planning	Land transfer formalities yet to be completed	Land yet to be identified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A&N (UT)	00	00	00	00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	07	00	00	00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	01	00	01
4.	Assam	05	02	03	00
5.	Bihar	04	04	09	05
6.	Chandigarh	00	00	00	00
7.	Chhattisgarh	03	04	01	00
8.	D&N Haveli	00	01	00	00
9.	Daman and Diu	00	00	01	00
10.	Delhi	04	00	02	00
11.	Goa	00	00	00	00
12.	Gujarat	03	00	02	00
13.	Haryana	01	01	02	00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	00	04	02	01
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	03	04	08	05

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Jharkhand	04	00	02	05
17.	Karnataka	08	04	01	00
18.	Kerala	06	02	01	01
19.	Lakshadweep	01	00	00	00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	08	10	01	00
21.	Maharashtra	01	01	03	00
22.	Manipur	00	03	01	00
23.	Meghalaya	00	00	00	00
24.	Mizoram	02	00	00	00
25.	Nagaland	00	01	00	02
26.	Odisha	05	05	06	04
27.	Puducherry	01	03	01	00
28.	Punjab	03	00	08	00
29.	Rajasthan	05	05	03	02
30.	Sikkim	00	00	00	00
31.	Tamil Nadu	03	01	01	00
32.	Telangana	03	04	01	00
33.	Tripura	00	01	01	01
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11	02	04	05
35.	Uttarakhand	04	02	04	04
36.	West Bengal	04	00	07	00
TOTAL		99	65	75	36

New Navodaya Vidyalayas

2140. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether any review of the functioning of existing Navodaya Vidyalayas has been done and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one

Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. Opening of new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in uncovered districts depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya, and is subject to the availability of funds and approval by the competent authority.

(b) The functioning of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) has been studied in the past by IIM, Ahmedabad, IIM, Lucknow and by an expert committee headed by Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi. These studies covered several aspects like admissions, performance of the students, pace setting role of the Vidyalayas and other miscellaneous management issues. The recommendations made by these committees were taken into consideration from time to time in laying down mechanisms for the fulfillment of the objectives for setting up the JNVs. More recently, an in-house evaluation study was conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, NITI Aayog. Apart from this, the 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 JNVs is a continuous process. The students of the JNVs have consistently been performing well over the years.

Adoption of villages under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

2141. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched Unnat Bharat Abhiyan;

(b) if so, whether Government has issued directions to all Higher Educational Institutions to adopt backward villages in their vicinity and apply their knowledge and expertise to improving the infrastructure in the gram panchayats under their watch under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have entrusted some tasks to Higher Educational Institutions, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Higher Educational Institutions have identified villages in their vicinity for intervention, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has launched the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) on 11th November, 2014 to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. The MHRD has advised all the higher educational institutions

which are funded by the Central/State Governments and all Institutions which are under approval by the regulatory bodies to adopt clusters of backward Gram Panchayats/ villages in their vicinity and apply their knowledge and expertise to improve the infrastructure in the Gram Panchayats (GPs). The details regarding the UBA can be accessed at <http://unnat.iitd.ac.in>.

(c) Higher educational institutions have been advised to give special emphasis on issues pertaining to sanitation, drinking water supply, energy, agriculture and allied activities, irrigation, education, health, etc. and provide innovative solution in consultation with Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI).

(d) So far, 128 villages have been identified for intervention by institutions of higher education. The institute wise number of villages identified is given in the Statement.

Statement

Table: Institute-wise number of villages identified

Sl. No.	Institution	Number of Villages
1.	IIT Bombay	29
2.	IIT BHU	9
3.	IIT Delhi	8
4.	IIT Bhubaneswar	2
5.	IIT Guwahati	10
6.	IIT Hyderabad	3
7.	IIT Indore	3
8.	IIT Jodhpur	2
9.	IIT Kanpur	12
10.	IIT Kharagpur	13
11.	IIT Mandi	1
12.	IIT Madras	11
13.	IIT Patna	2
14.	IIT Ropar	1
15.	IIT Roorkee	11
16.	MNIT Jaipur	5
17.	IISER Bhopal	5
18.	IISER Trivandrum	1
TOTAL		128

Tamil Nadu model of quality education for youths

2142. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry look into the aspects of issuing laptops to all Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya and Sainik Schools who would be largely benefited by advanced knowledge power, increasing intellectual calibre, improving vocabulary, communicative, wordly-Earthly conscience etc.; and

(b) whether whole young generation would be enlightened and become visionary and capable of leading and taking forward the nation into the next century, whether Government think over and bring out the Tamil Nadu Model into reality for Indian youth which has really made remarkable improvement in the quality of Education in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) All the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) (except for small KVs upto Class-VIII) have been issued laptops in order to improve efficiency and connectivity with their Regional Offices and Headquarters in New Delhi. As of now, 1250 Classrooms of KVs have been converted into e-classrooms.

Out of 591 functional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country, 554 JNVs have been provided with laptops alongwith multimedia projectors. 585 JNVs are imparting computer aided education and 514 JNVs have smart class rooms. 33 JNVs have been developed as smart schools.

Sainik Schools are well-equipped with Computer Labs with broadband connectivity as well as multimedia teaching rooms to integrate technology with traditional methods. Modern teaching methods and a variety of both conventional and electronic training aids, are used to make teaching more interesting and effective.

(b) In Tamil Nadu, the State Government provides laptops to the students of Class-XII in Government and Government aided schools. There is no proposal at present with this Ministry for provision of laptops to the students at large.

Financial benefits for Kannada language

2143. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though Kannada language has been notified as a classical language *vide* a notification, no financial or other benefits have been extended so far, if so, reasons therefor; and

(b) when will these benefits be provided?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has notified the Kannada language as Classical Language. The grants for the development of Classical Kannada language have been released to Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore each financial year since 2011-2012 by this Ministry which are as follows:

Financial Year	Funds released (in crore)
2011-12	0.54
2012-13	2.18
2013-14	2.18
2014-15	1.00
2015-16	1.00

Further, during Eleventh Plan, University Grants Commission (UGC) has released an amount of ₹ 75.00 lakhs for setting up of a Centre for Classical Languages of Kannada to the Central University of Karnataka.

Central Universities in country

2144. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Central Universities in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the sanctioned strength of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors in each of these universities;
- (c) whether the positions at all these levels reserved for the SCs and STs;
- (d) what is the number of vacancies actually filled in each of the universities and how many vacancies are actually, filled by the SCs and STs in each of the universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Presently, there are 41 Central Universities (CUs) under Ministry of Human Resource Development. The names of Central Universities, State-wise and details of sanctioned strength, filled-up and vacant positions of teaching posts, post-wise and category-wise including SCs and STs in each of the CUs, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

All CUs have to follow the reservation policy of Government of India for SCs and STs at all levels *i.e.* Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors.

Statement*(A) Teaching positions as on 01.09.2015 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (Category-wise) as on 01.9.2015 in Central Universities						
			No. of Sanctioned Posts						
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	36	7	3	0	1	47
			Associate Professor	66	13	6	0	3	88
			Assistant Professor	138	37	18	49	7	249
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	90	8	8	0	2	108
			Associate Professor	171	37	17	0	4	229
			Assistant Professor	132	34	14	33	6	219
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	26	4	2	0	0	32
			Associate Professor	50	6	3	0	1	60
			Assistant Professor	75	22	14	32	3	146
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	46	8	4	0	0	58
			Associate Professor	84	16	8	0	0	108
			Assistant Professor	129	39	19	72	8	267

5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	197	39	19	0	9	264
			Associate Professor	483	97	48	0	20	648
			Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	125	0	0	0	1	126
			Associate Professor	198	0	0	0	3	201
			Assistant Professor	405	67	20	0	10	502
7.		Indira Gandhi National Open University	Professor	54	10	5	0	0	69
			Associate Professor	106	20	9	0	0	135
			Assistant Professor	128	37	18	67	0	250
8.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	157	27	13	0	8	205
			Associate Professor	280	51	24	0	11	366
			Assistant Professor	220	44	19	44	11	338
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	39	7	4	0	1	51
			Associate Professor	71	13	7	0	2	93
			Assistant Professor	87	28	14	50	6	185
10.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	20	3	1	0	1	25
			Associate Professor	34	6	3	0	2	45
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	2	83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18
		Antarrashtriya Hindi	Associate Professor	12	2	1	0	0	15
		Vishwavidyalaya	Assistant Professor	30	9	4	14	2	59
12.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278
13.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
		Bahuguna. Garhwal	Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84
		University	Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim	Professor	198	0	0	0	0	198
		University	Associate Professor	373	0	0	0	9	382
			Assistant Professor	1017	0	0	0	9	1026
15.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	196	37	18	0	4	255
			Associate Professor	407	76	37	0	11	531
			Assistant Professor	574	168	84	303	17	1146
16.		Babasaheb Bhimrao	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27
		Ambedkar University	Associate Professor	38	8	3	0	0	49
			Assistant Professor	52	15	6	26	0	99

17.	University of Allahabad	Professor	60	11	5	0	3	79
		Associate Professor	142	28	14	0	5	189
		Assistant Professor	295	82	41	149	17	584
18. West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	53	10	5	0	2	70
		Associate Professor	116	23	11	0	4	154
		Assistant Professor	285	62	31	25	12	415
19. Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22
		Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43
		Assistant Professor	43	13	6	23	3	88
20.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Associate Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Assistant Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
		Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
		Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84
22. Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	20	3	1	0	1	25
		Associate Professor	38	7	3	0	2	50
		Assistant Professor	48	15	7	27	3	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53
			Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	2	42
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84
25.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	1	41
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	2	90
26.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	19	3	1	0	0	23
			Associate Professor	35	6	3	0	1	45
			Assistant Professor	48	15	7	26	3	99
27.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20
			Associate Professor	31	5	3	0	1	40
			Assistant Professor	40	11	6	21	2	80
28.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	2	42

29. Odisha	Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84
	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	23
		Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	43
		Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	88
30. Punjab	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22
	Central University of Punjab	Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	43
		Assistant Professor	43	12	6	23	86
31. Rajasthan	Professor	16	4	1	0	6	27
	Central University of Rajasthan	Associate Professor	43	7	3	0	53
		Assistant Professor	56	16	8	28	108
32. Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22
	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Associate Professor	34	6	3	0	43
		Assistant Professor	44	14	6	22	86
33. Assam	Professor	34	4	2	0	1	41
	Assam University	Associate Professor	92	9	4	0	106
		Assistant Professor	159	30	15	34	240
34.	Professor	39	7	3	0	1	50
	Tezpur University	Associate Professor	52	10	5	0	69
		Assistant Professor	62	19	9	36	130

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	19	3	2	0	0	24
			Associate Professor	34	5	2	0	0	41
			Assistant Professor	65	8	22	22	2	119
36.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	31	5	2	0	0	38
			Associate Professor	69	11	6	0	1	87
			Assistant Professor	139	18	10	25	3	195
37.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205
38.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	41	5	1	0	0	47
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74
			Assistant Professor	169	26	19	30	2	246
39.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45
			Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62
			Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146
40.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	22	4	2	0	1	29
			Associate Professor	52	10	4	0	2	68
			Assistant Professor	51	15	7	28	3	104

41. Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	35	7	3	0	1	46
		Associate Professor	50	11	4	0	2	67
		Assistant Professor	81	22	17	32	4	156
TOTAL		Professor	1991	279	129	0	51	2450
		Associate Professor	3847	585	282	0	108	4822
		Assistant Professor	5865	1219	618	1798	207	9707
GRAND TOTAL			11703	2083	1029	1798	366	16979

(B) Teaching positions as on 01.09.2015 (Category-wise) indicating existing positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (Category-wise) as on 01.9.2015 in Central Universities						
			No. of Existing Posts						
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	30	2	1	0	1	34
			Associate Professor	50	0	0	0	2	52
			Assistant Professor	131	31	13	45	7	227
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	63	2	0	0	0	65
			Associate Professor	158	10	1	0	1	170
			Assistant Professor	104	26	10	18	5	163

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	18	2	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	33	5	1	0	1	40
			Assistant Professor	73	19	12	18	1	123
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	16	1	1	0	0	18
			Associate Professor	35	2	0	0	0	37
			Assistant Professor	92	24	11	45	1	173
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	126	3	1	0	1	131
			Associate Professor	261	9	2	0	3	275
			Assistant Professor	297	56	25	42	17	437
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	71	1	0	0	0	72
			Associate Professor	160	0	0	0	0	160
			Assistant Professor	337	67	20	0	6	430
7.		Indira Gandhi National Open University	Professor	29	3	0	0	0	32
			Associate Professor	78	5	2	0	0	85
			Assistant Professor	119	18	11	14	0	162
8.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	97	8	0	0	2	107
			Associate Professor	201	11	2	0	2	216

9.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Assistant Professor	182	30	12	22	8	254
			Professor	5	1	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	34	2	0	0	0	36
			Assistant Professor	121	43	7	43	2	216
10.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	8	0	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	11	1	0	0	0	12
			Assistant Professor	29	11	5	15	0	60
11.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	10	1	0	0	0	11
		Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Associate Professor	9	2	0	0	0	11
			Assistant Professor	21	6	2	10	2	41
12.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	27	1	0	0	1	29
			Associate Professor	86	15	0	0	3	104
			Assistant Professor	142	33	17	34	9	235
13.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna. Garhwal University	Professor	14	0	0	0	0	14
			Associate Professor	32	2	0	0	1	35
			Assistant Professor	195	16	4	19	3	237
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	132	0	0	0	0	132
			Associate Professor	272	0	0	0	1	273
			Assistant Professor	874	0	0	0	3	877

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
15.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	126	1	0	0	0	127
			Associate Professor	312	11	1	0	0	324
			Assistant Professor	587	99	31	49	1	767
16.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	9	0	0	0	0	9
			Associate Professor	30	4	0	0	0	34
			Assistant Professor	36	9	4	15	0	64
17.		University of Allahabad	Professor	13	0	0	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	51	1	0	0	2	54
			Assistant Professor	189	22	8	31	1	251
18.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	46	4	0	0	0	50
			Associate Professor	104	12	2	0	0	118
			Assistant Professor	236	55	26	55	4	376
19.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Associate Professor	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Assistant Professor	39	8	3	15	0	65
20.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Assistant Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0

21. Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	6	1	0	0	0	7
		Associate Professor	7	0	0	0	0	7
		Assistant Professor	23	5	4	11	2	45
22. Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Associate Professor	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Assistant Professor	16	4	1	6	0	27
23. Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	5	0	0	0	0	5
		Associate Professor	9	1	1	0	0	11
		Assistant Professor	26	10	3	9	3	51
24. Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	9	0	0	0	0	9
		Associate Professor	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Assistant Professor	40	6	1	12	1	60
25.	Central University of Kashmir	Professor	6	0	0	0	0	6
		Associate Professor	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Assistant Professor	22	5	3	8	0	38
26. Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	8	0	0	0	0	8
		Associate Professor	10	0	0	0	0	10
		Assistant Professor	40	10	4	20	1	75

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
27.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	7	1	0	0	0	8
			Assistant Professor	22	5	2	9	0	38
28.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	1	0	0	0	0	1
			Associate Professor	10	0	0	0	0	10
			Assistant Professor	19	5	2	9	0	35
29.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	1	0	0	0	0	1
			Assistant Professor	10	2	1	3	1	17
30.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Associate Professor	8	0	0	0	0	8
			Assistant Professor	34	10	2	16	1	63
31.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	5	0	1	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	17	0	0	0	0	17
			Assistant Professor	40	7	4	16	0	67
32.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Associate Professor	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Assistant Professor	10	4	1	5	1	21

33. Assam	Assam University	Professor	26	1	0	0	1	28
		Associate Professor	84	6	2	0	1	93
		Assistant Professor	153	30	15	34	2	234
34.	Tezpur University	Professor	38	2	1	0	0	41
		Associate Professor	46	7	1	0	1	55
		Assistant Professor	63	18	9	35	1	126
35. Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	13	0	1	0	0	14
		Associate Professor	26	3	1	0	0	30
		Assistant Professor	60	7	19	23	0	109
36. Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	14	1	0	0	0	15
		Associate Professor	40	4	4	0	0	48
		Assistant Professor	140	12	10	3	0	165
37. Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	57	1	1	0	0	59
		Associate Professor	87	1	5	0	0	93
		Assistant Professor	132	21	15	19	1	188
38. Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	29	0	0	0	0	29
		Associate Professor	44	3	1	0	0	48
		Assistant Professor	167	25	19	28	2	241

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
39.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	12	0	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	43	1	2	0	0	46
			Assistant Professor	91	12	11	12	0	126
40.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	2	0	1	0	1	4
			Associate Professor	26	1	0	0	0	27
			Assistant Professor	47	8	7	23	3	88
41.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
			Associate Professor	20	2	1	0	0	23
			Assistant Professor	60	13	14	24	2	113
TOTAL				1087	36	10	0	7	1140
			Associate Professor	2423	122	29	0	18	2592
			Assistant Professor	5019	792	368	815	91	7085
GRAND TOTAL				8529	950	407	815	116	10817

(C) Teaching positions as on 01.09.2015 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (Category-wise) as on 01.9.2015 in Central Universities									
			No of Vacant Posts							Sanctioned		
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	TOTAL	Existing	Vacant		
1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	6	5	2	0	0	13	384		
		Associate Professor	16	13	6	0	1	36	313			
		Assistant Professor	7	6	5	4	0	22	71			
2.	University of Hyderabad	Professor	27	6	8	0	2	43	556			
		Associate Professor	13	27	16	0	3	59	398			
		Assistant Professor	28	8	4	15	1	56	158			
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	8	2	1	0	0	11	238			
		Associate Professor	17	1	2	0	0	20	184			
		Assistant Professor	2	3	2	14	2	23	54			
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	30	7	3	0	0	40	433		
		Associate Professor	49	14	8	0	0	71	228			
		Assistant Professor	37	15	8	27	7	94	205			
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	71	36	18	0	8	133	1706		

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Associate Professor	222	88	46	0	17	373	843
			Assistant Professor	82	63	34	172	6	357	863
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	54	-1	0	0	1	54	829
			Associate Professor	38	0	0	0	3	41	662
			Assistant Professor	68	0	0	0	4	72	167
7.		Indira Gandhi National Open University	Professor	25	7	5	0	0	37	454
			Associate Professor	28	15	7	0	0	50	279
			Assistant Professor	9	19	7	53	0	88	175
8.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	60	19	13	0	6	98	909
			Associate Professor	79	40	22	0	9	150	577
			Assistant Professor	38	14	7	22	3	84	332
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	34	6	4	0	1	45	329
			Associate Professor	37	11	7	0	2	57	258
			Assistant Professor	-34	-15	7	7	4	-31	71
10.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	12	3	1	0	1	17	153
			Associate Professor	23	5	3	0	2	33	80
			Assistant Professor	12	1	1	7	2	23	73

11. Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	5	1	1	0	0	7	92
	Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Associate Professor	3	0	1	0	0	4	63
		Assistant Professor	9	3	2	4	0	18	29
12. Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	26	8	4	0	0	38	489
		Associate Professor	23	6	10	0	1	40	368
		Assistant Professor	19	8	3	12	1	43	121
13. Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna. Garhwal University	Professor	19	6	3	0	1	29	468
		Associate Professor	31	10	6	0	2	49	286
		Assistant Professor	-33	35	21	73	8	104	182
14. Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	66	0	0	0	0	66	1606
		Associate Professor	101	0	0	0	8	109	1282
		Assistant Professor	143	0	0	0	6	149	324
15.	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	70	36	18	0	4	128	1932
		Associate Professor	95	65	36	0	11	207	1218
		Assistant Professor	-13	69	53	254	16	379	714
16.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	13	4	1	0	0	18	175
		Associate Professor	8	4	3	0	0	15	107
		Assistant Professor	16	6	2	11	0	35	68

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
17.		University of Allahabad	Professor	47	11	5	0	3	66	852
			Associate Professor	91	27	14	0	3	135	318
			Assistant Professor	106	60	33	118	16	333	534
18. West Bengal		Visva Bharati	Professor	7	6	5	0	2	20	639
			Associate Professor	12	11	9	0	4	36	544
			Assistant Professor	49	7	5	-30	8	39	95
19. Bihar		Central University of South Bihar	Professor	15	3	1	0	1	20	153
			Associate Professor	25	6	3	0	2	36	74
			Assistant Professor	4	5	3	8	3	23	79
20.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Assistant Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Gujarat		Central University of Gujarat	Professor	11	2	1	0	0	14	147
			Associate Professor	25	6	3	0	1	35	59
			Assistant Professor	19	7	2	11	0	39	88
22. Haryana		Central University of Haryana	Professor	20	3	1	0	1	25	175
			Associate Professor	35	7	3	0	2	47	30
			Assistant Professor	32	11	6	21	3	73	145

23. Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	17	4	1	0	0	22	188
		Associate Professor	33	6	2	0	1	42	67
		Assistant Professor	27	6	5	19	0	57	121
24. Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	7	3	1	0	1	12	147
		Associate Professor	29	6	3	0	2	40	71
		Assistant Professor	1	6	5	10	2	24	76
25.	Central University of Kashmir	Professor	11	3	1	0	0	15	152
		Associate Professor	28	6	3	0	1	38	47
		Assistant Professor	23	8	3	16	2	52	105
26. Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	11	3	1	0	0	15	167
		Associate Professor	25	6	3	0	1	35	93
		Assistant Professor	8	5	3	6	2	24	74
27. Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	10	3	1	0	0	14	140
		Associate Professor	24	4	3	0	1	32	52
		Assistant Professor	18	6	4	12	2	42	88
28. Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	15	3	1	0	1	20	147
		Associate Professor	21	6	3	0	2	32	46
		Assistant Professor	22	7	4	13	3	49	101

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29. Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	1	23	154
		Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	1	42	18
		Assistant Professor	34	11	5	20	1	1	71	136
30. Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	0	20	151
		Associate Professor	25	6	3	0	1	1	35	73
		Assistant Professor	9	2	4	7	1	1	23	78
31. Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	11	4	0	0	6	6	21	188
		Associate Professor	26	7	3	0	0	0	36	90
		Assistant Professor	16	9	4	12	0	0	41	98
32. Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	0	20	151
		Associate Professor	28	6	3	0	0	0	37	29
		Assistant Professor	34	10	5	17	-1	-1	65	122
33. Assam	Assam University	Professor	8	3	2	0	0	0	13	387
		Associate Professor	8	3	2	0	0	0	13	355
		Assistant Professor	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	32
34.	Tezpur University	Professor	1	5	2	0	1	1	9	249
		Associate Professor	6	3	4	0	1	1	14	222

35. Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Assistant Professor	-1	1	0	1	3	4	27
		Professor	6	3	1	0	0	10	184
		Associate Professor	8	2	1	0	0	11	153
		Assistant Professor	5	1	3	-1	2	10	31
36. Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	17	4	2	0	0	23	320
		Associate Professor	29	7	2	0	1	39	228
		Assistant Professor	-1	6	0	22	3	30	92
37. Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	26	5	2	0	1	34	445
		Associate Professor	43	9	1	0	1	54	340
		Assistant Professor	9	4	1	2	1	17	105
38. Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	12	5	1	0	0	18	367
		Associate Professor	21	2	2	0	1	26	318
		Assistant Professor	2	1	0	2	0	5	49
39. Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	25	5	1	0	1	32	253
		Associate Professor	11	4	0	0	1	16	185
		Assistant Professor	9	3	-4	9	3	20	68
40. Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	20	4	1	0	0	25	201
		Associate Professor	26	9	4	0	2	41	119

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
41. Tripura	Tripura University	Assistant Professor	4	7	0	5	0	16	82	
		Professor	31	7	3	0	1	42	269	
		Associate Professor	30	9	3	0	2	44	140	
		Assistant Professor	21	9	3	8	2	43	129	
TOTAL			904	243	119	0	44	1310	16979	
		Associate Professor	1424	463	253	0	90	2230	10817	
		Assistant Professor	846	427	250	983	116	2622	6162	
GRAND TOTAL			3174	1133	622	983	250	6162		

Minority educational institutions

2145. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very few minority educational institutions are there in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government prepare to open more institutions in near future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The number of educational institutions granted minority status by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has increased from 21 in 2005 to 11,384 during the last ten years. In addition, the State governments also grant minority status to educational institutions. Under the Scheme of Sub-mission on Polytechnics, financial assistance has also been given for establishment of polytechnics in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). Similarly, under the scheme for establishment of Model Degree Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts, funds have been released for setting up of Model Degree Colleges in MCDs also.

Recommendation for admission in Central Schools

†2146. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of children recommended for admission in Central schools by Chairman of Central School Board in academic year 2015-16;

(b) whether all these children whose names have been forwarded by Chairman belonged to the families living below poverty line;

(c) if so, whether all admitted candidates have submitted proof of living below poverty line; and

(d) if not, the number of children whose families have submitted BPL certificates?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) During the academic session 2015-16, 5128 recommendations were made by Chairperson, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) for admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). All the children so recommended did not submit the proof of living below the poverty line, since it was not a necessary condition for admission to KVs.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Low teacher-students ratio in Uttar Pradesh

†2147. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of teachers in schools/colleges are very low in comparison with number of students in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government is taking any effective step to fill the vacant posts of teachers in schools/colleges, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at elementary level, at secondary level and at higher secondary level in Uttar Pradesh are 33, 51 and 116 respectively against the national PTR of 26, 26 and 41 at these levels.

As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2013-14 (provisional), the PTR in Universities and Colleges of Uttar Pradesh is 32 as against the national PTR of 24.

(b) The State/UT Governments are regularly instructed to fill up all vacant posts and to rationalize/re-deploy teachers to maintain the PTR norms.

At higher education level also the progress of filling up of vacancies of teachers is continuously monitored by the Ministry and the University Grant Commission (UGC).

Vacant teaching position in schools

2148. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of teaching posts in primary, secondary and higher levels in schools are lying vacant in States;

(b) if so, details of vacancies as on March, 2015 in different States and the steps taken to fill up these vacancies; and

(c) whether educational boards conduct regular inspections of school to impress upon them to fill the vacancies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are centrally sponsored schemes

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implemented to support the States/UTs for universalization of education across the country. Under SSA, a total of 19.48 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to ensure the pupil-teacher ratio, as stipulated in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and 15.59 lakh teacher posts have been filled up and 3.9 lakh teacher posts are vacant as on 31st August, 2015. The State-wise vacancy position of teachers at elementary level is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Under RMSA, a total of 115554 teacher posts have been approved out of which 72765 teachers have been filled up and 42789 teacher posts are vacant as on 31st October, 2015. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Under Kendriya Vidyalayas, a total of 45336 teacher posts have been sanctioned and 7981 teacher posts are vacant. State-wise details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*). Under Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas a total of 12917 teacher posts have been sanctioned and 2361 teacher posts are vacant. State-wise details are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*). The Central Government continuously pursues and takes up the issue of filling up the vacant teacher positions with the respective State Government/UTs, which have the primary responsibility to fill the posts.

(c) Education being a concurrent subject, a majority of schools come under the purview of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Therefore instructions for inspections and filling up the vacancies are issued by the respective State Governments. The Central Board of Secondary Education conducts random periodical inspections in this regard.

Statement-I*Status on teachers (sanctioned, working, vacancies) under State & SSA as on 30th August, 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post			Working			Vacancies		
		By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3557	206	3763	3311	157	3468	246	49	295
2.	Andhra Pradesh	122926	24213	147139	105798	24213	130011	17128	0	17128
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6163	7340	13503	6163	6561	12724	0	779	779
4.	Assam	156005	45686	201691	132608	34510	167118	23397	11176	34573
5.	Bihar	190497	402042	592539	122524	284699	407223	67973	117343	185316
6.	Chandigarh	3950	1390	5340	2016	1160	3176	1934	230	2164
7.	Chhattisgarh	189019	52946	241965	159463	51577	211040	29556	1369	30925
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	858	946	1804	814	692	1506	44	254	298
9.	Daman and Diu	483	118	601	483	59	542	0	59	59
10.	Delhi	48549	6541	55090	36620	3059	39679	11929	3482	15411
11.	Goa	5510	179	5689	5510	179	5689	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	172032	53688	225720	172032	43751	215783	0	9937	9937

13. Haryana	56655	13435	70090	46653	11614	58267	10002	1821	11823
14. Himachal Pradesh	44022	5556	49578	42413	5556	47969	1609	0	1609
15. Jammu and Kashmir	48396	43471	91867	43592	41509	85101	4804	1962	6766
16. Jharkhand	69522	122678	192200	34052	78554	112606	35470	44124	79594
17. Karnataka	204035	29057	233092	189332	24274	213606	14703	4783	19486
18. Kerala	123457	2925	126382	123457	1825	125282	0	1100	1100
19. Lakshadweep	699	40	739	659	32	691	40	8	48
20. Madhya Pradesh	184171	178928	363099	176043	144372	320415	8128	34556	42684
21. Maharashtra	286696	15387	302083	280456	15387	295843	6240	0	6240
22. Manipur	15591	3235	18826	15591	2871	18462	0	364	364
23. Meghalaya	9215	13370	22585	9215	12481	21696	0	889	889
24. Mizoram	10280	2228	12508	9371	2193	11564	909	35	944
25. Nagaland	13504	3464	16968	13504	3147	16651	0	317	317
26. Odisha	136669	92337	229006	133303	92337	225640	3366	0	3366
27. Puducherry	3876	30	3906	3148	12	3160	728	18	746
28. Punjab	81423	14090	95513	63437	10661	74098	17986	3429	21415
29. Rajasthan	156392	122024	278416	155540	98677	254217	852	23347	24199
30. Sikkim	7206	563	7769	7206	563	7769	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	128648	35001	163649	127268	34908	162176	1380	93	1473
32.	Telangana	83230	14277	97507	70181	14277	84458	13049	0	13049
33.	Tripura	28230	6070	34300	28230	5808	34038	0	262	262
34.	Uttar Pradesh	336543	423355	759898	193016	352734	545750	143527	70621	214148
35.	Uttarakhand	35144	10909	46053	32843	6502	39345	2301	4407	6708
36.	West Bengal	253890	200970	454860	227253	147730	374983	26637	53240	79877
	TOTAL	3217043	1948695	5165738	2773105	1558641	4331746	443938	390054	833992

Source: PAB Minutes 2015-16

Statement-II

State-wise in-position teachers under RMSA sanctioned for newly upgraded secondary schools.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Teachers including headmasters under RMSA		
		Approved	In-position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	576	55	521
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	383	244	139
3.	Assam	24	0	24
4.	Bihar	7705	2495	5210
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	8860	4839	4021
7.	Daman and Diu	18	18	0
8.	Gujarat	1308	0	1308
9.	Haryana	348	102	246
10.	Himachal Pradesh	652	455	197
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4318	2011	2307
12.	Jharkhand	6000	0	6000
13.	Karnataka	2969	2009	960
14.	Kerala	672	655	17
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8568	4534	4034
16.	Manipur	1088	853	235
17.	Meghalaya	271	52	219
18.	Mizoram	574	519	55
19.	Nagaland	1212	247	965
20.	Odisha	6530	1748	4782
21.	Puducherry	54	0	54
22.	Punjab	2122	1003	1119
23.	Rajasthan	684	0	684
24.	Sikkim	90	42	48
25.	Tamil Nadu	6568	6568	0

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	565	367	198
27.	Telangana	48	0	48
28.	Uttar Pradesh	10168	2496	7672
29.	Uttarakhand	1842	832	1010
30.	West Bengal	30	3	27
TOTAL		74247	32147	42100

Additional subject teachers sanctioned RMSA to existing secondary schools and recruited by the States

States	No. of additional Teachers sanctioned	No. of Teachers Recruited	Vacant
Andhra Pradesh	5433	5433	0
Haryana	7223	7223	0
Madhya Pradesh	9665	8976	689
Rajasthan	8098	8098	0
Tamil Nadu	6752	6752	0
Telangana	4136	4136	0
TOTAL	41307	40618	689

Source: PAB minutes

Statement-III

Status on teachers (sanctioned, vacancies) in Kendriya Vidyalayas

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of Sanctioned post of teachers	Total Number of Vacant post of teachers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	112	37
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1039	212
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	380	185
4.	Assam	1971	753
5.	Bihar	1609	293

1	2	3	4
6.	Chandigarh	293	17
7.	Chhattisgarh	993	205
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	38	6
9.	Daman and Diu	17	2
10.	Delhi	3475	171
11.	Goa	191	79
12.	Gujarat	1498	176
13.	Haryana	1120	71
14.	Himachal Pradesh	641	92
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1132	371
16.	Jharkhand	1111	128
17.	Karnataka	1762	439
18.	Kerala	1683	394
19.	Lakshadweep	23	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3548	627
21.	Maharashtra	2724	394
22.	Manipur	251	78
23.	Meghalaya	238	104
24.	Mizoram	99	40
25.	Nagaland	123	76
26.	Odisha	1706	352
27.	Puducherry	18	4
28.	Punjab	1870	256
29.	Rajasthan	2446	171
30.	Sikkim	16	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	1856	613
32.	Telangana	1185	162
33.	Tripura	276	91
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5921	511
35.	Uttarakhand	1584	201
36.	West Bengal	2387	659
TOTAL		45336	7981

Statement-IV

*State-wise details of vacancies of teachers in Jawahar Navodaya
Vidyalayas as on 31.03.2015*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of Sanctioned post of teachers	Total Number of Vacant post of teachers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	334	52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	253	108
4.	Assam	570	65
5.	Bihar	857	223
6.	Chandigarh	26	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	374	77
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	22	5
9.	Daman and Diu	38	10
10.	Delhi	51	4
11.	Goa	45	6
12.	Gujarat	491	105
13.	Haryana	482	68
14.	Himachal Pradesh	269	34
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	358	97
16.	Jharkhand	527	151
17.	Karnataka	648	86
18.	Kerala	342	35
19.	Lakshadweep	18	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1177	189
21.	Maharashtra	742	117
22.	Manipur	230	36
23.	Meghalaya	158	55
24.	Mizoram	87	50
25.	Nagaland	154	72

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	652	144
27.	Puducherry	92	6
28.	Punjab	484	60
29.	Rajasthan	824	90
30.	Sikkim	83	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
32.	Telangana	227	41
33.	Tripura	90	24
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1556	176
35.	Uttarakhand	285	44
36.	West Bengal	335	104
GRAND TOTAL		12917	2361

Early childhood care New Education Policy

2149. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has consulted experts on the draft New Education Policy, if so, feedback recieved so far;

(b) whether early childhood care and effective implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) are among the important aspects of education that have been left out of the NEP; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to correct the position?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) 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 with experts. The online consultation process was undertaken on *www.MyGov.in* portal from 26th January, 2015 to 31st October, 2015 and nearly 29,000 suggestions have been received on the 33 identified themes.

The Government has also conducted thematic consultations through NCERT, CBSE, regulatory bodies and several centrally funded universities and institutions, autonomous bodies, attached offices having domain expertise.

The NEP consultation process was discussed in the 63rd Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) Meeting held on 19th August 2015. 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 Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 58th Meeting held on 7th June, 2011 constituted a Sub-Committee on the “Extension of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 to Pre-school education and secondary education”. In the 63rd Meeting of CABE held on 19th August, 2015 it was informed that the Sub-Committee has not submitted its report and the status was discussed. It has been decided to reconstitute the Sub-Committee.

Change in school timing during harvesting season

2150. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) the attendance rate is low during the harvesting season, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is considering to adjust the school hours during harvesting season and if so, details thereof and if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development commissioned two research studies on Student and Teacher attendance in Primary and Upper Primary Schools in 2006 and in 2013. The studies pointed out that overall attendance of students has shown improvement from 68.5% in 2006 to 76.2% in 2013 at the primary level, and from 75.7% in 2006 to 77.8% in 2013 at the upper primary level. One of the reasons for students' absence has been attributed to children being required to help parents in agricultural work.

(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.

Eligibility norms for Ph.D holders teachers

2151. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that several thousands of college teachers from all over India demonstrated demanding relaxation in eligibility norms for those who did their

Ph.D before 2009 without qualifying for the National Eligibility Test, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also true that without relaxation, nearly 10 lakh teachers in the country would lose their jobs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) This Ministry has received several representations both for and against relaxation in eligibility condition of Ph.D. as per the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Minimum Standards and Procedure for award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree) Regulations, 2009 for recruitment to the post of Assistant Professor in universities and colleges. The representations have been received from time to time and more than 600 such representations have been forwarded to the UGC for placing before a Committee, constituted by the Government, under the chairpersonship of Professor Arun Nigavekar, former Chairman, UGC to examine the policy for recruitment of teachers in universities and colleges.

(b) No such assessment can be arrived at as the report of the Nigavekar Committee has not been received.

Opening of Technical Institutes

†2152. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that earlier Governments have failed to set up Technical institutes;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step in this direction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) No Sir. During the XI Five Year Plan 8 new IITs, 1 IIIT, 10 new NITs, 7 IIMs and 3 IISERs were established. With a view to further expand the high quality technical manpower, Government has since decided to set up (6) new IITs, (21) Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIIT) (of which (20) are in Public Private partnership mode), (6) new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and (3) Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs). Some of these have become operational and all of them are expected to be fully functional by the academic year 2016-17.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

NITs in Gujarat and Jharkhand

2153. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) have been set up in all the States/Union Territories and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up more NITs in the country especially in Jharkhand and Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received requests/proposals from various State Governments/UTs and if so, the details thereof and the present status of such proposals, State/UT-wise; and

(d) by what time these NITs are likely to be established particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Thirty one (31) National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are functioning in the country which caters to the needs of each State and UTs. The list of the NITs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to set up any new NIT including in the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat. NIT-Jamshedpur and SVNIT- Surat are already functional and catering to the needs of Jharkhand and Gujarat respectively.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement***List of NITs***

Sl. No.	Name of the National Institute of Technology
1.	NIT-Agartala (Tripura)
2.	MNNIT-Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)
3.	MANIT-Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
4.	NIT-Calicut (Kerala)
5.	NIT-Durgapur (West Bengal)
6.	NIT-Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh)
7.	MNIT-Jaipur (Rajasthan)
8.	DR. B.R. Ambedkar NIT-Jalandhar (Punjab)

Sl. No.	Name of the National Institute of Technology
9.	NIT-Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)
10.	NIT-Kurukshetra (Haryana)
11.	VNIT-Nagpur (Maharashtra)
12.	NIT-Patna (Bihar)
13.	NIT-Raipur (Chhattisgarh)
14.	NIT-Rourkela (Odisha)
15.	NIT-Silchar (Assam)
16.	NIT-Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)
17.	SVNIT-Surat (Gujarat)
18.	NITK-Surathkal (Karnataka)
19.	NIT-Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu)
20.	NIT-Warangal (Telangana)
21.	NIT-Arunachal Pradesh
22.	NIT-Delhi
23.	NIT-Goa
24.	NIT-Manipur
25.	NIT-Meghalaya
26.	NIT-Mizoram
27.	NIT-Nagaland
28.	NIT-Puducherry
29.	NIT-Sikkim
30.	NIT-Uttarakhand
31.	NIT-Andhra Pradesh

Regulatory body for coaching centres for IIT and NIT

2154. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government is considering to set up a regulatory body for coaching centres that help prepare students for the IIT Joint Entrance Examination;

(b) whether it is also true that the objective of setting up of such regulatory body is to ensure that the coaching institutes are well equipped and maintain healthy and best practices as well as charge regulated fees;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has received a recommendation from the committee constituted on the issue concerning IIT, NIT entrance examinations, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Based on the decision taken in the 49th meeting of the Council of IITs held on October 6, 2015 at IIT Bombay, Ministry of Human Resource Development constituted a Committee of eminent persons to review the current JEE System for admission in IITs and NITs. The Committee has submitted its report on November 5, 2015, which has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry for feedback/comments of stakeholders.

Funds for mid-day-meals in Rajasthan

†2155. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Rajasthan has requested the Government to pay an amount of ₹ 22.84 cr. which has been deducted from Food Corporation of India against the cost of foodgrains for mid-day-meals; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to allocate the said amount to the State, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The proposal of the State Government relates to release of funds for pending liability towards payment of cost of foodgrains to FCI. There is a challenge with regard to the progress furnished by the State and hence the State Government has been reminded to furnish necessary clarifications in the matter.

Model degree college in educationally backward district

2156. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of Educationally Backward district;

(b) whether Government is implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme to establish one model degree college in each of the identified educationally backward district in the country, if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the progress made so far in setting up of such colleges; and

(d) whether any discussions have been held with the State Government in this regard particularly in the matter of expenditure to be incurred for the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) An Educationally Backward District (EBD) has been taken to be a district where the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), as per 2001 census data was less than the national average of 12.4% as per that census.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), States can avail central share for construction of new Model Degree Colleges (MDCs) in uncovered EBDs. The outlay for each MDC is ₹ 12 crore with 60:40 Centre: State revised sharing pattern for non-Special Category States, 90:10 for Special Category States and 100% for Union Territories. As on 15th December, 2015 the target for 12th Plan for MDC approvals has been achieved and funds have been released for 49 MDCs. The Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA which accords approval for the proposals under the scheme includes State representatives.

Suicides by students at Kota

2157. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken serious note of the recent spate in suicides by students studying in private coaching institutes at Kota, preparing for admission tests for engineering and management courses at IITs and IIMs;

(b) whether Government is aware of the appalling conditions at the private coaching institutes in Kota where the students are subjected to a 24X7 grind in crammed shop-floors; and

(c) whether most of the students from middle class families studying on borrowed funds soon become weighed down with burden of expectations and accompanying stress, if so, Governments comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Private Coaching Institutes do not come under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Model schools in Chhattisgarh

†2158. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 74 model schools running in Chhattisgarh which require the approval for construction of residential campus it required;

(b) whether in view the requirement residential model schools in 14 scheduled castes dominated districts, Government will consider to run these schools in the name of Guru Balakdas for boys and safura mata for girls; and

(c) whether approval is required to open model schools in 72 development blocks out of 146 development blocks of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) 74 model schools have been approved in Chhattisgarh in as many educationally backward blocks (EBB). Residential campus is not covered under the norms of model school scheme.

(b) and (c) Under the Model School Scheme, schools have been approved only for EBBs. All the 74 EBBs of Chhattisgarh have been covered under the scheme. Further, the Model School scheme has been delinked from the Government of India support and stands transferred to the States/UTs from the financial year 2015-16. It is now for the State Government to open new model schools and approval of Government of India is not required for the same.

Corrupt practice in mid-day meal scheme

2159. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the facts related to mid-day meal scheme related to entries of number of students;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and reaction thereto; and

(c) details of steps taken to check these corruption?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) All the children studying in the Government and Government Aided Schools are eligible for hot cooked meals on all working days under Mid Day Meal Scheme. The data of number of children availing MDM is collected from the schools by the State and UT Governments. The data is also provided by the States/

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

UTs to the Central Government through the monthly data entry into the Management Information Sytem (MIS) for MDM as well as through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs). In case of any complaints on corrupt practices, appropriate action against the guilty persons is taken by the State/UT Governments. In the last 4 years, 273 complaints relating to mis-appropriation, poor quality and irregularities etc. have been received. The State Governments have taken action including enquaries/investigations, suspension, warning and transfer of officials as well as action for systemic improvement.

In order to ensure effective implementation of the MDMS, an elaborate monitoring mechanism exists at both State and the Central levels for smooth implementation of the scheme. At the national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of HRD, 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 Committee under the Chairpersonship of senior most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha monitor the scheme. Joint Review Mission (JRM) headed by experts also reviews the scheme. In addition, 38 independents Monitoring Institutes (MIs) have been engaged for monitoring and evaluation of the scheme on half-yearly basis. Besides the above, the Guidelines also envisage monitoring of 25% of the schools on quarterly basis by the officials of the States/UTs. In addition, the States/UTs have established Grievance Redressal Mechanism at various levels in their States with a toll free number for addressing the grievances of stakeholders.

Aid to Madarsas under SPQEM Scheme

2160. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of madarsas presently operational in the country, the number of students enrolled there at and the State-wise break-up thereof;

(b) the total number of madarsas that have received any help or aid from the Central Government or State Governments under the Ministry's Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), alongwith a description of the assistance provided; and

(c) the number of madarsas linked to the National Institute for Open Schooling under the Scheme, and the State-wise breakup thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The available data relating to madarsas and the number of

students enrolled State/UT-wise as captured in Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, being maintained by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) 56950 Madarsas in various States/ UTs have received grant in aid amounting to ₹ 83485.13 lakhs covering 134789 teachers, from 2009-10 to 2015-16, (till 14.12.2015), under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education to Madarsas (SPQEM).

(c) 32 Madarsas are linked to the National Institute for Open Schooling (NIOS) under SPQEM Scheme. Of these, 20 Madarsas are from Uttar Pradesh and 12 Madarsas are from Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

Data relating to madarsas and number of students enrolled State/UT-wise

State/UTs	Number of Madarsas Recognised (2013-14)	Enrolment 2013-14
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	6	525
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	0	0
Bihar	1122	312399
Chandigarh	0	0
Chhattisgarh	160	11829
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0
Delhi	0	0
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	3	1338
Haryana	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	34
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
Jharkhand	24	6798

1	2	3
Karnataka	2	0
Kerala	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1672	176967
Maharashtra	54	3446
Manipur	7	500
Meghalaya	0	0
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	0	0
Odisha	3	261
Puducherry	0	0
Punjab	1	21
Rajasthan	2217	176957
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0
Tripura	180	16418
Uttar Pradesh	2906	634276
Uttarakhand	52	12932
West Bengal	561	295827
TOTAL	8971	1650528

*Source: U-DISE (2013-14)

Successful students from Government schools

†2161. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that basic facilities of schools under Right to Education have been met, if not, the reasons therefor, and details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that the number of students in Government schools is declining every year, year-wise and State-wise details thereof for the past three years; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) year-wise and State-wise percentage of successful primary, secondary and higher secondary students, for the last three years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme 3.11 lakh school buildings, 18.61 lakh additional classrooms, 2.38 lakh drinking water facilities, 19.48 lakh teachers posts and 10.14 lakh toilets (including toilets approved under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative) have been sanctioned so far since the inception of the scheme in 2001 across States and UTs till 30.09.2015. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, the drinking water facilities, ramps, boundary wall, playground, library and electricity facilities are available in 94.14%, 64.94%, 56.98%, 51.89%, 78.29% and 48.86% of schools respectively.

Government of India financially supports States and Union Territories (UTs), for creation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in schools across the country under the SSA programme. The requirements of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B).

(b) As per UDISE, the enrolment figures at elementary level in Government schools during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 were 12.94 crore, 12.50 crore and 12.20 crore respectively. The State-wise details on enrolment of children at elementary level in Government schools during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) At primary level, since there is not terminal exam, state-wise details on transition rate to upper primary level are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The State-wise details on the pass percentage in class 10th at secondary level and in class 12th at higher secondary level during the last three years are also given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Enrolment of children at elementary level in Government schools during the last three years.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42337	40469	39515
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6131858	5994514	5967621
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	260346	267724	254532
4.	Assam	4164575	4045328	4563766

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
5.	Bihar	20414757	18828627	19853552
6.	Chandigarh	102538	107832	108212
7.	Chhattisgarh	3771722	3754252	3564881
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	48535	45292	44074
9.	Daman and Diu	14959	15912	15268
10.	Delhi	1681911	1760793	1757082
11.	Goa	47672	44120	42687
12.	Gujarat	5968507	6215390	6105605
13.	Haryana	2119223	2098675	2067684
14.	Himachal Pradesh	684991	657700	628831
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1131624	1113305	1076708
16.	Jharkhand	5368675	5144565	5021552
17.	Karnataka	4748156	4621231	4277320
18.	Kerala	981988	948567	919566
19.	Lakshadweep	9926	9747	8289
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10167414	9913184	9511486
21.	Maharashtra	7231470	6985891	6312059
22.	Manipur	190234	201729	207451
23.	Meghalaya	357387	366590	369267
24.	Mizoram	189354	187375	129189
25.	Nagaland	192127	198982	197871
26.	Odisha	5537133	5458962	5357699
27.	Puducherry	63243	59755	54308
28.	Punjab	2150894	2155102	2293421
29.	Rajasthan	7100323	6818584	6410664
30.	Sikkim	97632	94028	88223
31.	Tamil Nadu	4226225	3913563	3858172
32.	Tripura	536176	534569	498959
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19543424	18619853	17712153
34.	Uttarakhand	892698	864675	832340
35.	West Bengal	13225814	12972344	11810855
TOTAL		129395848	125059229	121960862

Statement-II

Transition rate (%) at primary level and pass% in class 10th at secondary level and pass% in class 12th at higher secondary level.

States/UTs	Transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary level (class 5 to class 6)			Secondary Level* (Pass %)		Higher Secondary Level* (Pass %)	
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	99.92	98.36	99.20	98.53	67.04	72.77
Andhra Pradesh	93.31	93.90	95.92	89.72	91.92	74.2	76.24
Arunachal Pradesh	96.14	91.43	98.04	87.88	87.64	69.16	72.27
Assam	88.73	94.54	93.15	72.56	63.8	71.8	77.86
Bihar	76.44	71.70	86.20	75.00	76.27	81.19	77.75
Chandigarh	-	-	-	99.35	99.78	83.68	83.19
Chhattisgarh	96.5	94.54	93.07	58.06	56.61	78.85	76.31
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	96.19	96.37	98.18	41.76	36.75	55.9	62.9
Daman and Diu	99.91	-	-	90.32	64.58	80.93	75.83
Delhi	-	-	-	99.35	99.34	90.65	91.48
Goa	99.17	-	-	85.49	84.51	85.2	87.86
Gujarat	93.35	99.01	97.81	74.39	73.86	77.09	80.17
Haryana	-	99.41	97.02	64.81	72.86	68.95	80.06
Himachal Pradesh	97.97	98.63	97.85	66.95	70.52	76.07	80.2
Jammu and Kashmir	86.55	90.51	93.25	62.19	67.59	58.46	58.27

Jharkhand	76	78.69	80.19	78.16	80.81	68.93	80.14
Karnataka	98.79	91.55	94.26	83.69	86.66	72.67	70.81
Kerala	-	-	-	94.66	95.84	83.19	81.01
Lakshadweep	-	97.75	97.01	76.74	86.84	48.08	57.22
Madhya Pradesh	88.65	87.58	87.43	61.66	61.4	73.64	76.25
Maharashtra	99.31	98.66	98.95	83.29	89.97	56.48	89.5
Manipur	82.86	85.82	87.70	84.32	84.85	83.09	88.71
Meghalaya	84.65	-	-	84.25	75.5	81.21	77.27
Mizoram	92.72	96.11	84.13	73.56	80.97	72.44	84.4
Nagaland	90.19	91.07	88.00	71.09	79.17	64.98	80.94
Odisha	86.5	86.93	88.76	76.76	84.55	78.79	75.14
Puducherry	-	99.83	-	94.21	91.36	86.78	86.24
Punjab	98.39	99.33	97.61	86.51	89.42	87.88	90.33
Rajasthan	90.44	90.08	88.67	70.01	71.74	87.09	84.38
Sikkim	94.99	96.51	94.89	90.78	97.94	89.62	94.22
Tamil Nadu	98.59	94.89	95.39	88.91	91.68	87.51	90.13
Tripura	91.02	94.33	92.10	67.24	68.97	83.58	78.93
Uttar Pradesh	71.96	74.03	76.92	83.68	86.05	91.4	92.99
Uttarakhand	92.79	95.01	95.85	76.99	74.35	81.77	73.58
West Bengal	83.66	84.19	92.42	82.28	82.52	77.94	78.51

*Data on pass % has been collected from 2012-13 onwards.

Source: UDISE.

Promoting competition among MSMEs

2162. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides grants/financial assistance to promote competition among the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons thereof;

(b) details of the funds allocated/spent during each of the last three years and this year, year-wise;

(c) whether targets have been fixed for them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ministry of MSME has launched the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) to develop global competitiveness among Indian MSMEs by providing financial assistance to MSMEs through the various schemes. The objective of these schemes is enhancement of competitiveness and Upgradation of technologies in MSME sector. The details of these schemes under NMCP are given below:

- (i) Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme for MSMEs;
- (ii) Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs;
- (iii) Design Clinics scheme for MSMEs;
- (iv) Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through Quality Management Standards (QMS) and Quality Technology Tools (QTT);
- (v) Marketing Assistance and Technology Up gradation Scheme for MSMEs;
- (vi) National campaign for building awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR);

(b) The details of Funds allocated/ spent during the last three years and this year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) All the above schemes under NMCP are demand driven and, hence, no prior targets are fixed.

Statement*Details of funds allocated/expent during the last three years and this year*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year								(Amount in crores)
		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (as on date)		
		BE/funds allocated	Exp.	BE/funds allocated	Exp.	BE/funds allocated	Exp.	BE/funds allocated	Exp.	
(i)	Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme for MSMEs	15	2.75	15	4.11	15	14.64	12	0.2665	
(ii)	Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs	26	11.76	20.50	1.69	20.50	0.32	20	10.43	
(iii)	Design Clinic Scheme	14	6.70	14.00	7.51	14.0	9.06	10	0	
(iv)	Quality Management Standard and Quality Tech. Tools	10	1.10	10.00	0.77	10	1.43	6	0.86	
(v)	Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation Scheme in MSMEs	8	0.98	5.00	0.39	5	1.12	5	0.63	
(vi)	Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights for MSME	5	1.88	3	1.61	3	0.83	3	1.52	

Employment opportunities in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

2163. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) details of margin money subsidy released and utilized under various projects of MSME Sector in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) details of number of projects assisted during the above period, year-wise and district-wise, estimated number of employment opportunities generated during the above period;

(c) whether it is true that number of projects assisted has come down from 2008-09 to 2013-14 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and to what extent MUDRA Bank help to improve the project assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy scheme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09, through Banks. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency at the national level for generating employment including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. District wise margin money subsidy released and utilized under PMEGP and estimated employment opportunities generated in Andhra Pradesh (13 districts) and Telangana (10 districts) during the last 3 years and current year are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Number of projects assisted under PMEGP has been reduced due to reduction in the annual budget allocation for PMEGP and the increase in average project cost.

(d) Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Bank has been launched on 08.04.2015. MUDRA Bank will refinance Micro-Finance Institutions through a Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana. In lending, priority will be given to SC/ST enterprises. These measures will greatly increase the confidence of young, educated

or skilled workers who would now be able to aspire to become first generation entrepreneurs; existing small businesses, too, will be able to expand their activities. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana - MUDRA shall have three categories of products named 'Shishu', 'Kishor' and Tarun' to signify the stage of growth/development and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit/entrepreneur and also provide a reference point for the next phase of graduation/growth to look forward to:

- Shishu: Covering loans upto ₹ 50,000/-
- Kishor: covering loans above ₹ 50,000/- and up to ₹ 5.00 lakh
- Tarun: covering loans above ₹ 5.00 lakh and up to ₹ 10.00 lakh

The progress of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (from 8th April, 2015 to 11th December, 2015) in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is as under:

Andhra Pradesh—A sum of ₹ 3296.88 crore has been disbursed to 4,90,331 borrowers.

Telangana—A sum of ₹ 2012.92 crore has been disbursed to 2,68,835 borrowers.

Statement-I*District-wise performance under PMEGP for the year 2012-13 to 2015-16 upto 10.12.2015 In Andhra Pradesh State*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16 (as on 10-12-2015)		
		No. of Projects	Margin Money	Emp	No. of Projects	Margin Money	Emp	No. of Projects	Margin Money	Emp	No. of Projects	Margin Money	Emp
1.	Ananthapur	43	103.90	332	99	213.46	852	57	187.24	657	37	89.97	315
2.	Chittoor	43	105.74	337	42	100.95	403	56	219.19	767	43	128.36	447
3.	Guntur	129	278.43	892	78	288.26	1154	131	539.03	1890	47	235.85	831
4.	Krishna	112	351.43	1124	91	429.76	1714	71	268.01	939	46	218.50	766
5.	Kurnool	92	299.53	956	46	210.07	840	62	267.25	935	20	101.06	354
6.	Prakasam	114	410.39	1314	45	163.33	654	74	310.25	1090	55	187.02	654
7.	SPSR Nellore	63	118.31	380	31	55.64	222	28	111.48	396	48	103.50	362
8.	Y.S.R.-Kadapa	71	132.88	430	29	115.21	461	96	303.05	1055	38	148.43	520
9.	East Godavari	102	282.72	862	91	303.87	1110	74	313.33	1082	31	91.25	316
10.	Srikakulam	88	369.62	1107	41	192.28	742	53	152.97	540	25	138.51	455
11.	Visakhapatnam	61	214.43	660	52	179.61	663	35	133.27	490	23	102.52	336
12.	Vizianagaram	72	267.30	857	40	159.74	606	63	210.35	741	28	101.80	348
13.	West Godavari	123	270.41	893	76	158.27	620	137	476.69	1638	54	93.25	310
TOTAL		1113	3205.09	10144	761	2570.45	10041	937	3492.1	12220	495	1740.02	6015

Statement-II

District-wise performance under PMEGP for the year 2012-13 to 2015-16 in Telangana

Sl. No.	District	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16 (as on 10-12-2015)		
		No.of Projects	Margin Money	Emp	No.of Projects	Margin Money	Emp	No.of Projects	Margin Money	Emp	No.of Projects	Margin Money	Emp
1.	Adilabad	103	364.89	1170	71	183.67	735	73	212.75	741	64	229.08	789
2.	Hyderabad	7	6.99	22	16	25.93	104	23	23.55	82	35	56.51	198
3.	Karimnagar	99	265.17	850	38	118.00	471	50	169.47	589	54	181.47	635
4.	Khammam	54	182.23	584	73	312.55	1252	56	282.31	987	34	121.63	426
5.	Mahabubnagar	128	307.21	983	60	172.45	687	95	192.16	671	15	63.85	223
6.	Medak	80	168.22	537	31	75.61	302	32	75.26	262	24	68.19	239
7.	Nalgonda	88	229.74	731	76	204.17	817	57	201.71	705	60	282.93	990
8.	Nizamabad	130	280.93	898	179	303.43	1212	93	213.71	752	51	93.54	327
9.	Ranga Reddy	78	318.70	1021	84	391.91	1570	71	327.82	1150	58	233.41	817
10.	Warangal	88	326.24	1042	64	252.37	1009	54	190.61	665	52	193.74	678
TOTAL		855	2450.32	7838	692	2040.09	8159	604	1889.35	6604	447	1524.35	5322

(₹ in lakhs)

Promotion of KVIC Industries

2164. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) details of the number of khadi and village industry units set up by Government during the last two years and this year, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up some more such units, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to encourage khadi and village industries in general and artisans/handicrafts persons in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) State-wise Khadi Institutions registered with Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC) & Khadi and Village Industry Boards (KVIBs) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) units financed in the country during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) The societies/co-operatives of artisans are exhorted to take up khadi activities. Such societies are extended support after assessing their capacity to organize khadi production and sales activities. During 2015-16 (up to 30.11.2015), 90 additional Khadi institutions were supported for implementing Khadi activities.

Under PMEGP scheme, for the year 2015-16, it is targeted to set up 52875 units to provide employment opportunities to 4.23 lakh persons by utilizing Margin Money for an amount of ₹ 1019.00 crore. Against the same as on 20.11.2015, 23773 units have been set up. 1,74,039 persons have been provided employment and ₹ 538.95 crore margin money has been provided.

(c) KVIC is extending support to KVI institutions and units through implementation of the following Central Sector schemes:

- (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA) to Khadi and Polyvastra producing institutions at the rate of 20% of their actual production against sanctioned production target. Out of the MDA assistance, 25% is earmarked for payment to spinners and weavers as additional incentive/bonus through their Bank or Post Office accounts.
- (ii) Under Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme, Khadi and Polyvastra producing institutions can avail finance from the Banks by paying interest @4% per annum. The difference between the actual lending rate of interest of the Banks and 4% paid by the institution is subsidized by Government of India.

- (iii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is implemented to make the traditional industries clusters more productive and competitive facilitating their sustainable development.
- (iv) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) aims at realizing fully the significant growth potential of KVI Sector in terms of employment generation enhance earnings of artisans and also ensure positioning of Khadi in consonance with current market needs.
- (v) Support is also extended to weak Khadi Institutions under Strengthening Infrastructure of Weak Khadi Institutions to attain normalcy. The Khadi institutions are provided assistance towards renovation/modernization of their outlets under Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure
- (vi) KVIC has set up interfaces with leading technological institutes to conduct research work under S&T programme of KVIC for development of tools, implements and processes involved in production.
- Publicity is being made through print and electronic media about PMEGP scheme for encouraging Rural and Urban unemployed youth to set up micro enterprises providing employment opportunity to local populace.
 - Awareness camps at District level and State level are being organized in order to propagate the PMEGP scheme.
 - New units were provided facilities for online filing of Entrepreneurship Memorandum application for registration of industrial land application for credit, pollution clearance etc. Project profiles and success stories of PMEGP scheme are placed on PMEGP website.
 - KVIC is undertaking Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Programme (ESDP) throughout the country and is preparing them to set up enterprises under PMEGP.

Statement-I

Number of working Khadi Institutions

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P) up to 30.11.2015
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	87	88	89
2.	Himachal Pradesh	16	16	16
3.	Punjab	27	27	29
4.	UT Chandigarh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	97	97	98
6.	Delhi	11	11	11
7.	Rajasthan	136	136	136
8.	Uttarakhand	51	52	59
9.	Uttar Pradesh	588	602	634
10.	Chhattisgarh	22	22	22
11.	Madhya Pradesh	27	27	27
12.	Sikkim	1	1	1
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	2
14.	Nagaland	2	2	2
15.	Manipur	13	13	13
16.	Mizoram	1	1	1
17.	Tripura	1	1	1
18.	Meghalaya	2	2	2
19.	Assam	24	24	24
20.	Bihar	92	92	95
21.	West Bengal	319	319	339
22.	Jharkhand	20	20	21
23.	Odisha	67	72	85
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1
25.	Gujarat	168	168	172
26.	Maharashtra	33	33	34
27.	Goa	0	0	0
28.	Andhra Pradesh	88	78	83
29.	Telangana	0	10	10
30.	Karnataka	180	191	191
31.	Kerala	39	39	39
32.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
33.	Tamil Nadu	74	74	74
34.	Puducherry	1	1	1
GRAND TOTAL		2191	2223	2313
				90 new KI listed in 2015-16 up to 30.11.2015

Statement-II*PMEGP units financed*

Sl. No.	State/Div/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (up to 20.11.2015)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1855	1565	1163
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1112	1244	183
3.	Punjab	979	1153	388
4.	Chandigarh	55	36	16
5.	Uttarakhand	1236	1333	329
6.	Haryana	935	1175	595
7.	Delhi	142	198	105
8.	Rajasthan	1280	1976	601
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4354	4891	2362
10.	Bihar	3121	1639	1269
11.	Sikkim	66	16	2
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	657	652	26
13.	Nagaland	421	416	234
14.	Manipur	733	747	333
15.	Mizoram	777	817	194
16.	Tripura	1307	787	348
17.	Meghalaya	397	555	222
18.	Assam	8255	5015	3480
19.	West Bengal	3216	3397	1694
20.	Jharkhand	2612	1699	1218
21.	Odisha	2146	2013	1628
22.	Chhattisgarh	921	847	450
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2462	2737	544
24.	Gujarat	914	1289	782
25.	Maharashtra	2186	3469	1342
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1453	937	465

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Telangana	0	604	389
28.	Karnataka	2778	2431	1399
29.	Goa	79	78	0
30.	Lakshadweep	4	31	0
31.	Kerala	1505	1344	726
32.	Tamil Nadu	2268	2858	1206
33.	Puducherry	43	58	19
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	224	161	61
TOTAL		50493	48168	23773

Products reserved for small scale sector

2165. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has reserved certain goods for production in the Small scale sector;

(b) if so, the list of such goods; and

(c) whether the goods so reserved were with the consent of the manufacturers from the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on reservation constituted under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Govt. of India, *vide* notification no. S.O. 998 (E) dated 10.04.2015, has dereserved the remaining 20 items from the erstwhile list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in SSI (now-Micro and Small Enterprise) sector. Therefore, as on date, there is no item reserved for exclusive manufacture in SSI (now-MSE) sector.

Funds utilization under PMEGP and KVIC in West Bengal

2166. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that there has been low allocation and utilization of funds under Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in West Bengal;

(b) the allocation of funds along with its utilization made for programmes under PMEGP and KVIC in last five years in West Bengal, district-wise; and

(c) the list of beneficiaries under the programmes run under PMEGP and KVIC in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Margin Money allocations and targets for units to be set up under PMEGP are allocated to the states based on their percentage of population, backwardness of districts and its past performance and the funds allocated for the Scheme under the annual Budget. There has been some decline in the allocation for west Bengal after 2013-14 due to reduction in allocation under the annual Budget for the PMEGP Scheme. Year-wise allocation and utilization under PMEGP for West Bengal is given below; as the performance of the state is good, additional funds are provided to West Bengal every year more than the targeted allocation.

Year	Allocation	Utilization
2010-11	5343.17	6719.06
2011-12	5309.67	5581.67
2012-13	7326.38	7382.49
2013-14	4627.57	5596.72
2014-15	4396.32	6010.11
2015-16	3188.00	3104.05
(upto 30.11.15)		

(b) District-wise allocation of funds and utilization made under PMEGP in last five years in West Bengal is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise list of PMEGP beneficiaries is very exhaustive and the same is maintained at the State level. The State-wise number of PMEGP beneficiaries is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

District-wise utilization made under PMEGP scheme in last five years in West Bengal

Sl. No.	State/Div/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Bankura	302.49	178.38	449.07	235.88	549.37
2.	Birbhum	267.98	293.99	253.49	156.06	311.74
3.	Burdwan	419.36	255.73	380.17	470.06	294.17

Sl. No.	State/Div/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
4.	Coochbehar	241.86	165.36	356.26	101.46	206.97
5.	Hooghly	184.09	159.94	263.55	94.95	173.21
6.	Howrah	328.66	204.84	231.94	299.63	130.50
7.	Jalpaiguri	294.88	155.53	305.22	76.63	301.72
8.	Malda	321.36	299.06	393.01	242.77	279.22
9.	Midnapur (East)	370.06	445.85	631.47	262.91	363.34
10.	Midnapur (West)	504.53	381.85	544.11	555.18	243.26
11.	Nadia	102.32	145.42	384.81	244.14	336.83
12.	Murshidabad	473.80	458.33	458.27	238.25	570.35
13.	24-Pgs (North)	849.53	1007.23	713.35	428.08	627.72
14.	24-Pgs (South)	607.55	527.92	765.24	817.57	533.99
15.	Purulia	192.36	133.74	240.20	470.16	171.92
16.	South Dinajpur	187.96	179.62	264.05	185.10	426.05
17.	North Dinajpur	342.32	70.89	320.57	380.94	262.86
18.	Darjeeling	636.24	435.97	374.45	246.61	179.76
19.	Kolkata	91.71	82.02	53.26	90.34	47.13
TOTAL		6719.06	5581.67	7382.49	5596.72	6010.11

Statement-II*Number of beneficiaries benefited under PMEGP scheme for the last five years*

Sl. No.	State/Div/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1920	1920	2036	1855	1565
2.	Himachal Pradesh	961	809	916	1112	1244
3.	Punjab	823	899	770	979	1153
4.	Chandigarh	30	38	55	55	36
5.	Uttarakhand	974	894	1426	1236	1333
6.	Haryana	915	786	927	935	1175
7.	Delhi	149	195	161	142	198
8.	Rajasthan	2481	2075	2623	1280	1976
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4462	5569	4529	4354	4891

Sl. No.	State/Div/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
10.	Bihar	1428	4887	3150	3121	1639
11.	Sikkim	78	64	49	66	16
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	232	375	261	657	652
13.	Nagaland	242	556	436	421	416
14.	Manipur	204	564	660	733	747
15.	Mizoram	380	418	517	777	817
16.	Tripura	733	1812	1604	1307	787
17.	Meghalaya	305	712	458	397	555
18.	Assam	4756	5280	7336	8255	5015
19.	West Bengal	5679	5806	6632	3216	3397
20.	Jharkhand	1707	2372	2297	2612	1699
21.	Odisha	2581	2259	3735	2146	2013
22.	Chhattisgarh	1576	1510	1748	921	847
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1180	1943	3201	2462	2737
24.	Gujarat*	1354	1863	1066	914	1289
25.	Maharashtra**	4841	2705	3640	2186	3469
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2743	1672	1968	1453	937
27.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	604
28.	Karnataka	1871	1852	1251	2778	2431
29.	Goa	133	155	46	79	78
30.	Lakshadweep	32	0	0	4	31
31.	Kerala	1641	1629	1872	1505	1344
32.	Tamil Nadu	2247	3228	2244	2268	2858
33.	Puducherry	216	72	54	43	58
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	183	204	216	224	161
TOTAL		49064	55135	57884	50493	48168

*Includes UT of Daman and Diu.

**Includes Dadra Nagar Haveli

Revision of Pension in KVIC

2167. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the OM issued by Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare, Ministry of PPG&P, dated 30th July, 2015 regarding revision of pension of pre-2006 pensioners;

(b) if so, whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) have started/completed the process of revision of pensions of its pre-2006 pensioners, if so, details thereof;

(c) the process to be followed by the pensioners in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons the process of revision of pensions has not yet started and by when the process of revision would be finished and the pensioners would get their dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) had started the process of revision of pensions of pre-2006 pensioners in terms of OM 38/37/08-P&PW(A) dated 28.1.2013. KVIC is having a total of 3772 pre-2006 pensioners. While revising the pension/family pension of pre-2006 pensioners/family pensioners in terms of OM dated 28.1.2013, calculation has been carried out in 3500 cases and found that there is change in the calculation of pension/family pension in 357 cases. In the meantime an OM No. 38/37/08/P&PW(A) dated 30.7.2015 came into force. The calculation of revision of pension/family pension has been started in respect of OM dated 30.7.2015 and till date 67 cases have again been revised.

(c) No process to be followed on the part of the pensioners.

(d) Revision of pension/family pension has been started and is ongoing.

Assistance for MSME in Rajasthan

†2168. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Rajasthan has a lot of potential for expansion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, if so, the assistance provided and schemes formulated by the Ministry to further expand these enterprises, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of assistance provided by Government to the above entrepreneurs of Rajasthan State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the fact that Rajasthan has a lot of potential for expansion of MSMEs. The Ministry of MSME is implementing various Central Sector Schemes for assisting MSMEs in the country including in Rajasthan. Some of the major schemes implemented include Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) and MSE-Cluster Development Programme etc. Under the Cluster Development Programme, ₹ 139.35 lakh was provided to Rajasthan for infrastructure development projects during the 12th Five Year Plan. Under CLCSS, till 30-11-2015, 2,064 units were provided subsidy for an amount ₹ 13187.83 lakh. Under the CGTMSE till 30-11-2015, 67,647 of credit proposals were approved with an amount of ₹ 344217.69 lakh.

Indian workers dying in Qatar

2169. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the Amnesty International Report which said that 279 migrant workers died in Qatar in 2014 while constructing the FIFA Stadium;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to mitigate the hardship; and

(c) whether Government would secure suitable compensation for these workers from the overseas employer?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) Yes Sir. The Amnesty International has reported that 279 Indian migrant workers died in Qatar in 2014. The report also states that these figures are of migrant workers deaths from all causes, including fatalities, not directly related to labour conditions. Indian Mission in Qatar, has also pointed out that a co- relation cannot be established between cases of demise of Indian migrant workers and the ongoing preparations for FIFA World Cup in 2022.

(b) and (c) The Embassy accords top most priority to the safety, security, well being and welfare of Indian nationals in Qatar, especially in low-income categories. Whenever, the Embassy is approached regarding any Indian national in distress, the same is followed up, at various levels, with the authorities concerned in the Government of Qatar swiftly and actively. India and Qatar also have a Joint Working Group on Manpower which provides a useful mechanism for engaging on these issues.

The Embassy in coordination with Indian Community Benevolent Forum (ICBF), an Indian community organization functioning under the aegis of Embassy of India, helps Indian workers in Qatar, through free medical camps and holds campaign to spread general health awareness, among the Indian workers, from time to time.

As per Qatari law, the employer is liable to pay indemnities to the employee for injuries/disabilities suffered by the latter at the worksite, based on medical report by the health authorities. In case of death at work-site due to an accident, QR 200,000 is payable to the kith and kin of deceased worker.

Decline in Indians going to Gulf countries

2170. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who have gone to the Gulf countries in the last three years;

(b) whether there is a decline in the number of labour class going to the Gulf countries;

(c) if so, in what way Government is seeing such decline in terms of increasing unemployment in the country; and

(d) if so, in what manner Government is going to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) The number of Indian workers granted emigration clearance for going to the six Gulf countries on work visa, during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. It is evident from the data given in the Annexure that the total number of such workers going to the Gulf countries has not declined.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Number of Indian workers granted emigration clearance for going to the six Gulf countries on work visa, during the last three years

Sl. No.	Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Bahrain	20598	15073	16314
2.	Kuwait	58865	76474	78396
3.	Oman	80334	57337	57458

Sl. No.	Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
4.	Qatar	66901	79631	74839
5.	Saudi Arabia	377494	339857	340001
6.	UAE	147370	220392	229504
TOTAL		751562	788764	796512

Adoption of villages by NRIs

2171. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), the details thereof country-wise, State-wise; and

(b) where Government is planning to ask these NRIs to adopt their villages or districts to construct toilets in their villages or in their districts as per requirement, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) The country-wise estimated population of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origins (PIOs) is given in the Statement (*See* below). The State-wise population of NRIs is not maintained.

(b) The India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), a not-for-profit Trust set up by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, is channelizing contributions from overseas Indians, *inter-alia*, for the Swachh Bharat Mission which includes construction of toilets in urban as well as rural areas. IDF-OI is facilitating such contributions as per locations chosen by Overseas Indians.

Statement

Population (Estimated) Overseas Indians: Country-wise

Sl. No.	Country/Overseas Territory	Non-Resident Indians	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Overseas Indians
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	654	3	657
2.	Albania	68	0	68
3.	Algeria	1500	17	1517
4.	Andorra	140	-	140

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Angola	-	3000	3000
6.	Anguilla	NA	NA	NA
7.	Antigua and Barbuda	100	-	100
8.	Argentina	1200	59	1259
9.	Armenia	950	-	950
10.	Aruba	-	1000	1000
11.	Australia	251000	235000	486000
12.	Austria	15500	4500	20000
13.	Azerbaijan	550	30	580
14.	Bahamas	500	20	520
15.	Bahrain	350000	2500	352500
16.	Bangladesh	10000	5	10005
17.	Barbados	100	2100	2200
18.	Belarus	177	34	211
19.	Belgium	10651	8934	19585
20.	Belize	200	1300	1500
21.	Benin	1563	-	1563
22.	Bhutan	5000	-	5000
23.	Bolivia	200	16	216
24.	Bonaire and Smaller Islands (Netherlands)	-	200	200
25.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	50	15	65
26.	Botswana	5000	3000	8000
27.	Brazil	800	1200	2000
28.	Brunei Darussalam	10000	80	10080
29.	Bulgaria	200	40	240
30.	Burkina Faso	200	5	205
31.	Burundi	310	20	330
32.	Cambodia	1500	10	1510
33.	Cameroon	245	-	245
34.	Canada	184320	831865	1016185

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Cape Verde Islands	20	-	20
36.	Cayman Islands (British Overseas Territory)	1000	30	1030
37.	Central African Republic	10	-	10
38.	Chad	120	-	120
39.	Chile	800	1200	2000
40.	China	48000	285	48285
41.	China (Hong Kong)	22000	22000	44000
42.	China (Taiwan)	2444	128	2575
43.	Colombia	200	43	243
44.	Comoros	-	250	250
45.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	9000	25	9025
46.	Congo (Republic of)	350	8	358
47.	Cook Island	5	1000	1005
48.	Costa Rica	73	34	107
49.	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	1000	10	1010
50.	Croatia	24	7	31
51.	Cuba	233	2	235
52.	Curacao (Netherlands)	-	1500	1500
53.	Cyprus	4000	-	4000
54.	Czech Republic	600	102	702
55.	Denmark	6240	2562	8802
56.	Djibouti	350	-	350
57.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	30	50	80
58.	Dominican Republic	200	9	209
59.	East Timor	70	-	70
60.	Ecuador	43	21	64
61.	Egypt	3600	105	3705
62.	El Salvador	-	25	25
63.	Equatorial Guinea	-	100	100

1	2	3	4	5
64.	Eritrea	1300	0	1300
65.	Estonia	50	-	50
66.	Ethiopia	10000	15	10015
67.	Fiji	1400	313798	315198
68.	Finland	5000	-	5000
69.	France	18000	90000	108000
70.	France (Reunion Island)	200	300000	300200
71.	France (Guadeloupe, St. Martinique, Mayotte)	420	66800	67220
72.	Gabon	50	-	50
73.	Gambia	600	15	615
74.	Gambia	600	15	615
75.	Germany	43000	67000	110000
76.	Ghana	10000	-	10000
77.	Greece	12000	181	12181
78.	Grenada	400	3000	3400
79.	Guatemala	100	11	111
80.	Guinea (Republic of)	500	-	500
81.	Guinea Bissau	100	3	103
82.	Guyana	300	325000	325300
83.	Haiti	580	1	581
84.	Holy See (Vatican)	NA	NA	NA
85.	Honduras	-	25	25
86.	Hungary	350	95	445
87.	Iceland	80	200	280
88.	Indonesia	10600	100000	110600
89.	Iran	3500	200	3700
90.	Iraq	15000	-	15000
91.	Ireland	17000	9000	26000
92.	Israel	8500	80000	88500
93.	Italy	162862	14400	177262

1	2	3	4	5
94.	Jamaica	3700	70000	73700
95.	Japan	22230	981	23211
96.	Jordan	9940	60	10000
97.	Kazakhstan	1500	25	1525
98.	Kenya	20000	50000	70000
99.	Kiribati	-	50	50
100.	Korea (DPR)	6	1	7
101.	Korea (Republic of)	10500	41	10541
102.	Kuwait	758615	1096	759711
103.	Kyrgyzstan	2000	27	2027
104.	Lao, PDR	242	40	282
105.	Latvia	230	20	250
106.	Lebanon	10000	20	250
107.	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	500	1000	1500
108.	Liberia	3000	5	3005
109.	Libya	3200	36	3236
110.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	5	5	10
111.	Lithuania	250	50	300
112.	Luxembourg	525	500	1025
113.	Macedonia	10	4	14
114.	Madagascar	2500	17500	20000
115.	Malaysia	150000	2000000	2150000
116.	Malawi	2500	7500	10000
117.	Maldives	22000	-	22000
118.	Mali	200	-	200
119.	Malta	300	6	306
120.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	14	1	15
121.	Mauritania	200	-	200
122.	Mauritius	10757	881137	891894

1	2	3	4	5
123.	Mexico	1750	250	2000
124.	Micronesia	1	-	1
125.	Moldova	29	4	33
126.	Mongolia	250	-	250
127.	Montserrat (UK)	30	50	80
128.	Morocco	500	300	800
129.	Mozambique	1500	20000	21500
130.	Myanmar	5576	2000000	2005576
131.	Namibia	157	18	175
132.	Nauru	2	-	2
133.	Nepal	600000	-	600000
134.	Netherlands	20000	205000	225000
135.	Netherlands Antilles	-	2700	2700
136.	New Zealand	45000	110000	155000
137.	Nicaragua	-	25	25
138.	Niger	75	-	75
139.	Nigeria	25000	-	25000
140.	Norway	5936	6988	12924
141.	Oman	707850	880	708730
142.	Pakistan	-	-	0
143.	Palau (Republic of)	15	-	15
144.	Palestine	75	10	85
145.	Panama	2000	13000	15000
146.	Papua New Guinea	1400	100	1500
147.	Paraguay	450	10	460
148.	Peru	400	62	462
149.	Philippines	70000	1024	71024
150.	Poland	2000	350	2350
151.	Portugal	5657	65000	70657
152.	Qatar	600000	677	600677
153.	Romania	900	49	949

1	2	3	4	5
154.	Russian Federation	14000	1630	15630
155.	Rwanda	2500	15	2515
156.	Samoa	40	30	70
157.	San Marino	NA	NA	NA
158.	Sao Tome and Principe (Rep. of)	NA	NA	0
159.	Saudi Arabia	2800000	13	2800013
160.	Senegal	380	15	395
161.	Serbia	25	19	44
162.	Seychelles	3977	1333	5310
163.	Sierra Leone	90	50	140
164.	Singapore	350000	350000	700000
165.	Slovak Republic	150	66	216
166.	Slovenia	81	50	131
167.	Solomon Islands	20	-	20
168.	Somalia	100	500	600
169.	South Africa	50000	1500000	1550000
170.	Spain	-	5300	5300
171.	Sri Lanka	14000	1600000	1614000
172.	St. Kitts and Nevis	150	2500	2650
173.	St. Lucia	250	5000	5250
174.	St. Maartin (Netherlands)	-	5300	5300
175.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	50	3000	3050
176.	Sudan	3500	100	3600
177.	South Sudan	450	-	450
178.	Suriname	150	153306	153456
179.	Swaziland	-	1000	1000
180.	Sweden	9234	9000	18234
181.	Switzerland	12059	6515	18574
182.	Syria	72	-	72

1	2	3	4	5
183.	Tajikistan	500	10	510
184.	Tanzania	7100	46000	53100
185.	Thailand	20000	150000	170000
186.	Togo	500	10	510
187.	Tonga	20	4	24
188.	Trinidad and Tobago	1500	555000	556500
189.	Tunisia	120	5	125
190.	Turkey	137	-	137
191.	Turkmenistan	645	-	645
192.	Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	900	15	915
193.	Tuvalu	-	50	50
194.	Uganda	25000	2000	27000
195.	Ukraine	5000	600	5600
196.	UAE	2000000	2349	2002349
197.	UK	325000	1500000	1825000
198.	USA	1272846	3183063	4455909
199.	Uruguay	140	4	144
200.	Uzbekistan	2625	30	2655
201.	Vanuatu	75	25	100
202.	Venezuela	75	40	115
203.	Vietnam	2352	338	2690
204.	Yemen	5000	10000	15000
205.	Zambia	5000	7000	12000
206.	Zimbabwe	500	8500	9000
TOTAL		11379746	17075280	28455026

As on January, 2015

NRIs = 11379746

PIOs = 17075280

Overseas Indians = 28455026

Directions for filling of backlog vacancies

2172. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state what directions are issued to all Ministries in the matter of backlog vacancies to be filled on or before 31st March, 2016, if so the response from all the Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): No specific directions have been given to the Ministries/ Departments to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies on or before 31.03.2016. However, subsequent to the receipt of the recommendations of the Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, time bound action plan was communicated to all Department/Ministries on 20.11.2014 to fill up the reserved vacancies by August, 2016.

Revision of civil services examination

2173. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a committee's recommendation for revising the Civil Services exam in order to set questions in English and all the languages listed in Schedule VIII of the Constitution;

(b) if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the recommendations given by Prof. Anandakrishnan committee were made part of the rules for the Civil Services Examination, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is an expert committee set up to assess the Civil Services Aptitude test; and

(e) if so, by when is the expert committee scheduled to come up with its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Union Public Service Commission has so far constituted following committees for review of different aspects of Civil Services Examination including the language issues:-

- (i) Kothari Committee
- (ii) Satish Chandra Committee
- (iii) Y.K. Alagh Committee
- (iv) Anandakrishnan Committee
- (v) Bhattacharya Committee

- (vi) S.K. Khanna Committee
- (vii) Nigavekar Committee
- (viii) Purushottam Agarwal Committee.
- (ix) Baswan Committee.

Except for the Baswan Committee, which is yet to submit its report, all other Committees have since submitted their reports and in none of these reports, any recommendation has been made for revising the Civil Services to set questions in all the languages listed in Schedule VIII of the Constitution.

(c) The Committee *inter-alia* recommended that the candidates in the Civil Services Examination should be allowed to write their papers (other than the Indian language and English compulsory papers) in any of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution provided the candidate has had his/her graduation in that particular language medium for the examination. However, in view of the concerns raised in the parliament, print and electronic media about Civil Services Examinations Rules, 2013, the said recommendation was not given effect by the Central Government.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has constituted an Expert Committee under chairmanship of Shri B. S. Baswan, vide Notice dated 12.8.2015 to examine the various issues connected with the Civil Services Examination. The Committee has been asked to submit its report within 06 months of its constitution.

Innovative way of reducing pendency of RTI applications

2174. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Commission (CIC) has found an innovative way of reducing pendency of cases by not opening envelopes of about 10,000 RTI applications in the last two months, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the CIC is asking RTI applicants to furnish a photo ID proof along with their appeals filed at CIC;

(c) whether under RTI rules, 2012 proof along with appeals need not be filed; and

(d) if so, the reasons CIC harassing RTI applicants and the remedial measures the Ministry would take against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The RTI Rules, 2012 do not specifically provide for furnishing photo identity Document (ID) along with appeals and complaints. However, in compliance of

directions contained in order dated 02.11.2012 of the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana in CWP No. 4787/2011 in the case of Fruit Merchand Union Vs. CIC and Others, the appellants were asked to provide their photo ID proof along with other documents while filling appeal/complaints in Central Information Commission. However, the Commission has decided that no appeal or complaints be returned merely on account of non submission of photo ID by the appellant.

Abolishment of the practice of interview for Group B and C Posts

2175. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has fixed the deadline of 31st December, 2015 to abolish the practice of interview for appointment to Group B and C posts in various Ministries;

(b) whether State Governments have also been advised to do so; and

(c) if so, the response of the States to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Central Government has decided to dispense with the interview for all Group 'C' and non-gazetted Group 'B' category in Central Government by 31.12.2015. If a Department considers interview absolutely necessary for any specific posts, then clearance of Department of Personnel and Training is necessary.

(b) and (c) Further, the State Governments have also been requested on 4th September 2015 and 29th September, 2015 to undertake similar exercise in respective States in consultation with State Public Service Commissions or other agencies involved in the recruitment for junior level posts. This issue was also deliberated during a meeting held on 8th September, 2015 and in a one day workshop organized on 16th November, 2015 in which the State Secretaries of Personnel/General Administration Department were invited.

Vacancies in state information commissions

2176. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in all benches of the State Information Commission (SIC) in various States including Maharashtra;

(b) the reasons for the above mentioned vacancies; and

(c) the highlights of the 9th Annual Report of the State Information Commission of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Section 15 of the Right to Information Act,

2005 provides that every State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a State Information Commission to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to, it under this Act. As per Section 15(2) of the RTI Act, 2005 the State Information Commission shall consist of (a) the State Chief Information Commissioner, and (b) such number of State Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary. State-wise data on number of Information Commissioners and other staff is available in each State Information Commission.

(c) Section 25(1) of the RTI Act, 2005 provides that the State Information Commission as soon as practicable after the end of each year, prepare a report on the implementation of the provisions of this Act during that year and forward a copy thereof to the appropriate Government. Further, Section 25(4) of the RTI Act, 2005 provides that the State Government may as soon as practicable after the end of each year, cause a copy of the report of the State Information Commission referred to in sub-section (1) to be laid before each House of the State Legislature, where there are two Houses, and where there is one House of the State Legislature before that House.

However, the 9th Annual Report of Maharashtra State Information Commission is available on their website.

Pendency of RTI application

2177. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications under Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI) are pending in various Government departments, if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether information sought has been denied in a large number of cases, if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year; and

(c) whether several complaints have been received by Government regarding rejection of application under the RTI Act, if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Based on the information received from Central Information Commission(CIC), a total number of 154512 were pending as on 30th September, 2015 with various Public Authorities under the Central Government.

With regards to the Public Authorities under the State Governments, the State-wise Information is available with each State Information Commission.

(b) The details of applications rejected by the Public Authorities under the Central Government under various clauses of Right to Information Act, 2005 in the last three years and current year is as under:

Year	Application received	Application rejected
2012-13	886681	62231
2013-14	962630	60127
2014-15	845032	63351
2015-16 (upto 30.09.2015)	376435	25792

(c) The RTI Act provides that a request for information may be rejected if it is covered under exemption clauses of Section 8 or Section 9. Also, information pertaining to a third party is to be provided only after giving third party a notice, who may, in turn, object to providing such information.

The Information Commission may receive and inquire into a complaint from any person:

- (i) who has been unable to submit a request to a Public Information Officer either by reason that no such officer has been appointed under this Act, or because the Assistant Public Information Officer has refused to accept his or her application for information or appeal under this Act for forwarding the same to the Public Information Officer or senior officer specified in sub-section (1) of section 19 or the Information Commission;
- (ii) who has been refused access to any information requested under the Act;
- (iii) who has not been given a response to a request for information or access to information within the time limit specified under the Act;
- (iv) who has been required to pay an amount of fee which he or she considers unreasonable;
- (v) who believes that he or she has been given incomplete, misleading or false information under the Act; and
- (vi) in respect of any other matter relating to requesting or obtaining access to records under the Act.

Science parks in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

2178. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up science parks in the country particularly in Hyderabad, Telangana and in Andhra Pradesh also; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the budgetary estimates prepared for these new parks and funds spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Soft loan for research and development

†2179. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has sanctioned amount on soft terms to various companies for research and development;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the criteria adopted for accepting the loans;

(c) the number of companies provided the loan amount, the period of loan and the names of the projects and the present status of loan recovery; and

(d) whether any company has turned sick after being provided loans and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) provides soft loan for R&D activities to companies under the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) Scheme. The financial support to industry is in the form of soft loan with 3% interest.

(b) Name of project, name of company, loan amount, period of loan disbursement and status of loan repayment is given in Annexure-1. The criteria adopted for selecting the project and granting of loan for R&D activities is based on selection of the designated project through CCEA approved procedure involving rigorous screening and project review. The criteria for selection of the project are based on novelty of the concept and R&D involved, potential of technology to be developed and the ability of industry to capture those benefits.

(c) Present status of loan recovery is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) M/s Samtel Color Limited, Ghaziabad has become sick after availing loan and implementing the project.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of loan under NMITLI Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Company name	Loan amount	Period of loan disbursement	Status of loan repayment	(₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	5 & 25kw decentralized power packs	Sud-Chemie India Ltd., New Delhi	50	2002-03 to 2004-05	Total loan repaid	
2.	Latent M. Tuberculosis: New Targets, Drug Delivery system, bio-enhancers and therapeutics	Lupin Ltd., Pune	1448.45	2001-02 to 2009-10	Being paid in time	
3.	Nano-material catalysts and associated process technology for alkylation/ acylation/nitration of well identified industrial chemicals, pre-reforming of hydro-carbons and sulphur removal (<50 ppm) from petroleum fuels	Sud-Chemie India Ltd., New Delhi	95	2002-03 to 2003-04	Total loan repaid	
4.	Versatile, portable PC based software for bioinformatics; and Development of Linux cluster version of Bio-suite	Tata Consultancy Services, Hyderabad Tata Consultancy Services, Hyderabad	780 174	2001-02 to 2003-04 2004-05	Total loan repaid Being paid in time	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jalaja Technology, Bangalore	24	2001-02 to 2003-04	Defaulter
		Frontier Information Technologies Ltd., Secunderabad	40	2001-02 to 2003-04	Defaulter
5.	Development of an oral herbal formulation for treatment of psoriasis	Lupin Ltd., Pune	1644.58	2002-03 to 2009-10	Being paid in time
6.	Development of novel biotech therapeutic molecule – Lysostaphin	Bharat Biotech International Limited, Hyderabad	713.991	2002-03 to 2013-14	Being paid in time
7.	Microbiological conversion of Erythromycin to Clarithromycin and other novel biologically active molecules	Alembic Ltd., Vadodara	28.500	2002-03 to 2003-04	Total Loan repaid.
8.	Novel molecular diagnostics for eye diseases and low vision enhancement devices	Lensel Optics Pvt. Ltd., Pune	14.750	2003-04 to 2004-05	Being paid in time
		Xcyton Diagnostics Limited, Bangalore	69.560	2005-06	Some payments received but now defaulter.

9.	Value added polymeric materials from renewable resources: Lactic acid and lactic acid based polymers	Godavari Sugar Mills, Mumbai	485	2006-07 to 2008-09	Defaulter
10	Recombinant approach to produce a-linolenic acid and docosahexanoic acid (DHA) in sunflower and yeast	Avesthgen Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	303.500	2003-04 to 2006-07	Defaulter
11	A cost effective Simple Office Computing (Sofcomp) platform to replace PC	Encore Software Ltd., Bangalore	320	2003-04 to 2004-05	Defaulter
12	A PC based high-end 3D visualization platform for computational biology –V	Strand Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	186.40	2003-04 to 2004-05	Total loan repaid
13	Improved Genome Annotation Through a Combination of Machine Learning and Experimental Methods: Plasmodium falciparum As a Case Study	Tata Consultancy Services, Hyderabad	291	2004-05 to 2007-08	Being paid in time
14	Development of Novel Fungicides	Rallis Research Centre, Bangalore	188.290	2004-05 to 2006-07	Being paid in time
15	Novel Expression System	Biocon, Bangalore	33.125	2004-05 to 2008-09	Being paid in time
		Shantha Biotechics, Hyderabad	56.07	2004-05 to 2008-09	Being paid in time

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Development of Globally competitive 'Triple-Play' Broadband Technology	Divinet, Pune	938.750	2004-05 to 2006-07	Defaulter
17.	Market seeding of SofComp and Mobilis to develop wide-ranging applications as well as increase awareness	Encore Software Ltd., Bangalore	537	2005-06 to 2006-07	Defaulter
18.	Development of an integrated micro PCR system with <i>In-situ</i> Identification	bigtech Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	925.1	2005-06 to 2011-12	Being paid with time delay
19.	Development of high throughput marker assisted selection systems for improvement of drought tolerance and fibre quality related traits in Cotton	JK Agri-Genetics Ltd., Hyderabad	736.790	2006-07 to 2010-11	Being paid in time
20.	Novel method for development of B-type Natriuretic peptide (BNP) for diagnosis and treatment of congestive heart failure	Virchow Biotech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	414.700	2006-07 to 2008-09	Being paid in time
21.	Development of Next Generation Plasma Display Technology a 50" High Definition (HD) TV Prototype	Samtel Color Ltd., Ghaziabad	2063.000	2006-07 to 2009-10	Defaulter

22.	Development of sensor networks chipset based on ultra-wide band technology	Virtual wire tech, New Delhi	422	2006-07 to 2009-10	Defaulter
23.	Design and development of cushion bonded/rigid bonded organic, cerametallic cookie & single/fuel sintered buttons (copper/iron based), ceramic cookies and annular ring slutch discs and matching cover assemblies	Clutch Auto Ltd., Faridabad	1493.350	2007-08 to 2010-11	Defaulter
24.	Intellegent Viedo Surveillance System	Mind Tree Ltd., Bangalore	458.090	2008-09 to 2010-11	Being paid in time
25.	Novel therapy for management of sepsis	Cadila Pharma Ltd., Ahmedabad	1915.38	2007-08 to 2016-17	Repayment not due
26.	Development of DNA Macro-Chips for simultaneous detection of pathogens causing acute encephalitic syndrome (AES) Septicaemia and antibiotic resistance	Xcyton Diagnostics Limited, Bangalore	506.398	2007-08 to 2012-13	Some payments received but now defaulter.
27.	Development of Characterization of an indigenous vaccine for Johnne's disease	Biovet, Bangalore	429.01	2008-09 to 2014-15	Repayment of first instalment awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Evaluation of RNAi-based constructs for conferring resistance on transgenic rice against the blast fungus <i>Magnaporthe oryzae</i>	Metahelix Life Sciences Ltd., Bangalore	83.270	2008-09 to 2010-11	Being paid in time
29.	Development of caeruleomycins as novel immunosuppressive agents to prevent organ rejection after transplantation and to address various autoimmune and allergic disorders	EnEm Nostrum Remedies Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	800	2009-10 to 2014-15	Being paid in time
30.	Novel DPP IV Inhibitors for the treatment of Diabetes	Cadila Pharma Ltd., Ahmedabad	769.500	2009-10 to 2013-14	Being paid in time
31.	Development and production of a therapeutic monoclonal antibody against eNAMPT, a novel inflammatory target	Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Ltd., Pune	1841.4	2010-11 to 2013-14	Repayment not due
32.	Design, Development and demonstration of high performance parabolic trough based 300 kW Solar Thermal Power Plant	Milaman Thin Film Systems Pvt. Ltd., Pune	1103.250	2010-11 to 2015-16	Repayment not due

33.	Development and commercialisation of “Vennfer” – unique H.264 high definition software based multiparty, multipoint video conferencing solution on multipoint network transmission protocol	Intellisys Technologies & Research Ltd., Kolkata	296	2010-11 to 2013-14	First installment paid, second awaited.
34.	Development and commercialisation of NXR-4D: A lithium-Ion battery powered 4- door next generation electirc car (4-seater capacity)	Mahindra Reva Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd., Bangaluru	1586.410	2011-12 to 2015-16	Being paid in time
35.	Deisgn and fabrication of All-fibre supercontinuum light source with application demonstration to detect fake pills	Vinvish Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram	225.250	2011-12 to 2013-14	Being paid in time
36.	Development and commercialazation of B41Soleckshaw Lite - An innovative electrical Green transport platform	Kinetic Engg. Ltd., Pune	1317.170	2012-13 to 2014-15	Being paid in time
37.	Sustomized adapation of non Clonable ID technology to establish authenticity of medical products	Bilcare Ltd., Pune	893.460	2011-12 to 2013-14	Loan payments in sub-instalments but with penal

1	2	3	4	5	6
					interest on delayed payments.
38.	Development of a diagnostic system for affordable, point of need testing to manage HIV and TB	ReaMetrix India Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru	830.680	2011-12 to 2013-14	Being paid in time
39.	System based computational model of skin (SoCoMOS)	Persistent Sys. Ltd., Pune	298.290	2011-12 to 2015-16 Ongoing	Repayment not due
40.	Development of integrated technological solutions for security and operations based on UV sensor technologies	Aron Universal Ltd., Bengaluru	142.15	2013-14 to 2015-16 Ongoing	Repayment not due
41.	Design and development of photonic crystal cladded and double called Er and Er/Yb fibers, and application demonstration of high-power optical amplifier	Vinvish Technologies Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram	104	2014-15 to 2016-17 Ongoing	Repayment not due

Facility for training in biotechnology

†2180. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether training facility in biotechnology is available in India, if so, the State-wise details of those facilities;

(b) whether any centres have been established for research and development in biotechnology, if so, whether those researches have been used in agriculture and other sectors, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating to encourage private partnership in this regard, if so, the details of the benefits to be achieved through it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is implementing an integrated human resource development programme to create trained manpower in the field of biotechnology by providing hands on experience to undergraduate science students under various schemes such as star college scheme, M.Sc./M.Tech. teaching programmes in 71 universities in the country, industrial training for B.Tech./M.Sc./M.Tech. biotech students and finishing schools for bridging skill gaps and enhancing employment prospects, re-training of existing faculty and scientists in advanced areas for upgrading their skills by conducting short term training courses. National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali, Punjab an autonomous institute of Department of Biotechnology has setup a training facility in area of agriculture, food and nutrition biotechnology. The state wise details of these facilities are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. The DBT has established 26 Centres of Excellence in Biotechnology Research in the country. The specific goal of these Centres is to enhance the innovative ability of the institutions and investigators with well-developed research programmes in specific areas of biotechnology. These Centres of Excellence are carrying out research in advanced and cutting-edge sectors of biotechnology such as health, environment, energy including agriculture. These Centres have published research papers in various high impact factor journals of international repute and filed/obtained patents. Various research leads have been obtained in these programmes, which are being taken forward toward developing crop varieties for abiotic and biotic stress tolerance.

(c) Yes, Sir. Innovation research grant is provided for product development through various Public Private Partnership schemes of Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a Public Sector Not-for-Profit' company undertaking of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DBT to young entrepreneurs, startups and small and medium enterprises (SME). Seed funding for discovery research is provided under the Biotechnology Ignition Grant (BIG) scheme of BIRAC. BIRAC also implements Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI) and Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP) to foster innovation research and product development. A total of 509 Research & Development projects including 115 collaborative projects, 296 companies, 88 academic institutes and 100 entrepreneurs, 50 new start-ups have been supported till date. Twenty three affordable products, 19 early stage new technologies and 45 new Intellectual Property (IP) have been generated.

Statement

State-wise details of training facility in biotechnology

(I) Postgraduate Teaching Programme (M.Sc./M.Tech./M.VSc.) supported by DBT:

Sl. No.	Name of University and State	Programme
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalaya, Tirupati	M.Sc. Biotechnology
Assam		
2.	Tezpur University, Tezpur	M.Sc. Biotechnology
3.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology
4.	Assam Agricultural University, Guwahati	M.VSc. Animal Biotechnology
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	M.Tech. Biotechnology
Bihar		
6.	Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	M.Sc. Biotechnology
7.	Rajendra Agricultural University, Samastipur	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology
Chhattisgarh		
8.	Indira Gandhi Agricultural University, Raipur	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology
Delhi		
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	M.Sc. Biotechnology

Sl. No.	Name of University and State	Programme
10.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	M.Sc. Medical Biotechnology
11.	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	M.Tech. Biotechnology
	Goa	
12.	Goa University, Goa	M.Sc. Marine Biotechnology
	Gujarat	
13.	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Baroda	M.Sc. Biotechnology
14.	Sardar Patel University, Anand	M.Sc. Industrial Biotechnology
	Haryana	
15.	Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar	M.Sc. Biotechnology
16.	Lala Lajpat Rai University of Animal Sciences, Hisar	M.VSc. Animal Biotechnology
17.	Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak	M.Sc. Medical Biotechnology
	Himachal pradesh	
18.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	M.Sc. Biotechnology
19.	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Palampur	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology
	Kerala	
20.	Calicut University, Calicut	M.Sc. Biotechnology
21.	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology
22.	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi	M.Tech. Marine Biotechnology
	Jammu and Kashmir	
23.	Jammu University, Jammu	M. Sc. Biotechnology
24.	University of Kashmir, Srinagar	M. Sc. Biotechnology
25.	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri	M.Sc. Bioresources and Biotechnology
26.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir, Srinagar	M.VSc. Animal Biotechnology

Sl. No.	Name of University and State	Programme
Karnataka		
27.	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	M.Sc. Biotechnology
28.	Mysore University, Mysore	M.Sc. Biotechnology
29.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology
30.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology
Maharashtra		
31.	Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune	M.Sc. Biotechnology
32.	Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai	M.Sc. Biotechnology
33.	Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai	M.Tech. Bioprocess Technology
34.	Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai	M.Tech. Food Technology
35.	Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology
36.	Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur	M.Sc. Biotechnology
37.	Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur	M.VSc. Animal Biotechnology
38.	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	M.Sc. Environmental Biotechnology
Madhya Pradesh		
39.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore	M.Sc. Biotechnology
40.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	M.Sc. Neuroscience
41.	Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur	M.VSc. Animal Biotechnology
Meghalaya		
42.	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong	M.Sc. Biotechnology
Odisha		
43.	Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology

Sl. No.	Name of University and State	Programme
44.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar Puducherry	M.Sc. Biotechnology
45.	Pondicherry University, Puducherry Punjab	M.Sc. Biotechnology
46.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	M.Sc. Biotechnology
47.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Mohali	M.Tech. in Pharmaceutical Biotechnology
48.	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana Rajasthan	M.VSc. Animal Biotechnology
49.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali Tamil Nadu	M.Sc. Biotechnology
50.	Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai	M.Sc. Biotechnology
51.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology
52.	Anna University, Chennai	M.Tech. Biotechnology
53.	Annamalai University, Parangipettai Telangana	M.Sc. Marine Biotechnology
54.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad Uttar Pradesh	M.Sc. Biotechnology
55.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	M.Sc. Biotechnology
56.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	M.Sc. Molecular & Human Genetics
57.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	M.Sc. Biotechnology
58.	University of Allahabad, Allahabad	M.Sc. Biotechnology
59.	Lucknow University, Lucknow	M.Sc. Biotechnology
60.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	M.Tech. Biotechnology
61.	Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad Uttarakhand	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology
62.	Kumaun University, Nainital	M.Sc. Biotechnology

Sl. No.	Name of University and State	Programme
63.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	M.Sc. Biotechnology
64.	Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology
65.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar	M.Sc. Biotechnology
West Bengal		
66.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	M.Tech. Biotechnology
67.	West Bengal University of Technology, Kolkata	M.Tech. Biotechnology
68.	University of North Bengal, Siliguri	M.Sc. Biotechnology
69.	Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan	M.Sc. Biotechnology
70.	Burdwan University, Burdwan	M.Sc. Biotechnology
71.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Visvavidyalaya, Mohanpur	M.Sc. Agriculture Biotechnology

(II) Colleges supported under Star College Scheme by DBT:

Sl. No.	Name of College and State
Assam	
1.	Darrang College, Tezpur, Sonitpur
2.	Nowgong College, Nagaon
3.	Srikishan Sharda College, College Road, Hailakandi
4.	Kaliabor College, Kuwartol, Kaliabor
5.	Mangaldai College, Darang
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru College, Kamrup
7.	Handique Girls College, Guwahati
8.	Chaiduar College, Gohpur
9.	B.P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera, Kamrup
Chandigarh	
10.	M.C.M DAV College for women, Chandigarh
Chattisgarh	
11.	Govt. V.Y.T.P.G College, Durg

Sl. No.	Name of College and State
Delhi	
12.	Gargi College, New Delhi
13.	Maitreyi College, New Delhi
14.	Bhaskaracharya College of Applied Sciences, New Delhi
15.	Daulat Ram College for Women, Delhi
16.	Miranda House College, Delhi
17.	Ramjas College, Delhi
18.	Sri Venkateswara College, New Delhi
19.	Hans Raj College, Delhi
20.	Shaheed Rajguru College of Applied Sciences for Women, Delhi
21.	Atma Ram SanatanDharam College, University of Delhi, Delhi
Gujarat	
22.	Shree ManibhaiVirani& Smt. NavalbenVirani Science College, Rajkot
Jammu & Kashmir	
23.	College of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agriculture and Technology of Kashmir, (F.VSc. & AH), Shuhama, Srinagar
24.	Government Degree College (Boys), Udhampur
25.	Govt. College for Women, Jammu
Karnataka	
26.	St. Aloysius College Mangalore
27.	Maharani Lakshmi Ammanni College for women, Bangalore
28.	St. Agnes College (Autonomous), Mangalore
29.	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore
Kerala	
30.	Mar Ivanious College, Tiruvananthapuram
31.	St. Albert's College, Ernakulam
32.	St. Berchmans College, Changanacherry
Madhya Pradesh	
33.	Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Jabalpur

Sl. No.	Name of College and State
Maharashtra	
34.	Vidya Pratishthan's, Arts, Science & Commerce College, Pune
35.	K.C.E. Society's Moolji Jaitha College, Jalgaon
36.	Birla College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Kalyan
37.	St. Xavier's College, Mumbai
38.	Modern College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Pune
39.	Ramanarain Ruia College, Mumbai
40.	Jankidevi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha
41.	Modern College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Pune
42.	Deccan Education Society's Fergusson College, Pune
43.	Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College, Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai
44.	K. R. T. Arts, B. H. Commerce and A.M Science College, Nashik
45.	K. J. Somaiya College of Science and Commerce, Mumbai
46.	Yashvantrao Chavan Institute of Science, Satara
47.	Guru Nanak Khalsa College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mumbai
48.	Pune District Education Association's Baburaoji Gholap College, Sangvi, Pune
49.	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College, Vashi Navi Mumbai
50.	Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, D.J Malpani Commerce and B.N. Sarda Science College, Sangamner, Ghulewadi, Ahmednagar
51.	The New College, Kolhapur, Shivaji Peth, Kolhapur
Meghalaya	
52.	St. Anthony's College, Shillong
53.	St. Edmund's College, Shillong
54.	Saint Mary's College, Shillong
Punjab	
55.	S. Govt. College of Science Education & Research, Jagraon
56.	Doaba College, Jalandhar
57.	B.B.K. DAV College for Women, Amritsar
58.	Hans Raj Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Mahatma Hans Raj Marg, Jalandhar

Sl. No.	Name of College and State
59.	Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Vidyalaya Marg, Tanda Road, Jalandhar
60.	Shanti Devi Arya Mahila College, Dinanagar, Gurdaspur

Tamil Nadu

61. Madras Christian College Chennai
62. Stella Maris College Chennai
63. PSG College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore
64. Holy Cross College Tiruchirappalli
65. P.S.G.R. Krishnammal College For Women, Coimbatore
66. Nirmala College for Women Coimbatore
67. Kongunadu Arts & Science college, Coimbatore
68. Dwarka Doss Goverdhan Doss Vaishnav College, Chennai
69. St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai
70. Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College (Autonomous) Srivilliputtur Road, Sivakasi Virudhunagar
71. Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed College for Women, Teynampet, Chennai
72. ShrimathiDevkunvarNanala Bhatt Vaishnav College for Women, Chromepet, Chennai
73. St. Joseph's College, Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli
74. Women's Christian College, Chennai

Uttar Pradesh

75. Udai Pratap Autonomous College, Varanasi
76. Dayanand Girls (PG) College, Kanpur

West Bengal

77. Maulana Azad College, Kolkata
 78. Lady Brabourne College, Kolkata
 79. Raja Narendralal Khan Women's College, Paschim Medinipur
 80. St. Xavier's College (Autonomous), Sarani, Kolkata
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Budgetary allocation

2181. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation to the Ministry during the last three years ending 2014-15, year-wise and the actual year- wise expenditure; and

(b) the reasons for the shortfalls, if any, in the expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) The budgetary allocation and actual year wise expenditure by the Departments of the Ministry of Science and Technology during the last three years ending 2014-15, are given in the Statement (*See below*). The amount of funds utilized by the Ministry of Science and Technology in each of the last three years (2012-15) is ₹ 4951.0 crore, ₹ 5099.75 crore and ₹ 5418.22 crore, which is 98.43%, 99.10% and 98.60% of the plan budgetary allocations, respectively. The Ministry has almost utilized full allocation during last three years.

Statement

*Budgetary Allocation (Plan) and Actual Expenditure by the Departments
under the Ministry of Science and Technology*

(₹ in crores)

Departments	Funds Allocated			Funds Utilized		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
DST	2175	2225	2500	2138.31 (98.31)	2221.22 (99.83)	2496.69 (99.87)
DBT	1300	1300	1395	1267.85 (97.53)	1275.71 (98.13)	1327.38 (95.15)
DSIR including CSIR	1555	1620	1600	1544.84 (99.35)	1602.82 (98.94)	1594.15 (99.63)
Total Ministry of Science and Technology	5030	5145	5495	4951.00 (98.43)	5099.75 (99.10)	5418.22 (98.60)

Note: DST – Department of Science and Technology

DBT – Department of Biotechnology

DSIR – Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

Figures in bracket indicate % utilization.

Indo-China scientific collaboration

2182. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the then Director General, CSIR, during May 2015, had decided to organise Conference and joint workshop as a part of Indo-China scientific collaboration in association with Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) after CAS has expressed desire for the same;

(b) if so, whether during September 2015, Planning and Performance Division of CSIR had procured a detailed programme including the list of Chinese participants for the same; and

(c) if so the action taken if any in affirmative to the conference if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No detailed programme was received by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). A preliminary proposal was received. As the conference to be organized was proposed under Bilateral Agreements between Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and Department of Science and Technology (DST) and between CAS and CSIR, the concerned laboratory was requested to process the proposal as per bilateral requirements.

Publishing of primary journals and popular science journals

2183. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether CSIR-NISCAIR is publishing primary journals and popular science journals; and

(b) if so, the details, including title, periodicity, year of registration and registration number with Registrar Newspapers of India, impact factor, number of pages published, designation of staff, annual expenditure to publish including salary of staff, total income for sale, latest volume and issue number edited, designation of Editor and Printer and Publisher, and steps taken to improve sales and distribution, journals-wise, year-wise for last three years, as on today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) through its constituent laboratory, CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR) publishes scientific journals and popular science magazines. The titles, registration and other details of the journals are given in the Statement (*See below*). Towards enhancing sales and distribution of the journals, the laboratory has been pursuing the following:

- i. Locating new markets and developing new marketing channels to ensure that the products reach the unreached;
- ii. Sending complimentary copies of journals regularly to all national libraries, and to national and international abstracting agencies for increasing the visibility of the CSIR-NISCAIR journals;
- iii. Displaying CSIR-NISCAIR publications in various exhibitions, seminars and symposia held on science and technology related topics;
- iv. Direct marketing of popular science magazines in schools by contacting students/school teachers;
- v. Direct marketing of CSIR-NISCAIR popular science publications by contacting various Government Departments/Education Departments etc.;
- vi. Pursuing an outreach programme for the promotion of popular science magazines;
- vii. Free online access to all readers of Popular Science Magazines & Research Journals; and
- viii. Sales promotion tours conducted by the officers and staff throughout India.

Statement

Details of Primary Journals and Popular Science Journals Published by CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR)

Year	Journal Name	Periodicity	Year of Registration	RNI Number	Impact Factor	No. of pages published	Designation of Staff	Annual expenditure to publish including salary of staff##	Latest volume number edited	Designation of Editor	Printer and Publisher#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

A 1. Name of journal: Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources

2015	Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources	Quarterly	2010	DELENG/2010/31945	N/A	244 (3 issues)	Chief Scientist + Scientist	₹ 2525212	Vol. 6 No. 3	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources	Quarterly	-do-	-do-	N/A	382	Chief Scientist + Scientist (Joined August 2014), Research Intern (Till June 2014)	₹ 2615212	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2013	Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources	Quarterly	2010	DELENG/20 10/31945	N/A	450	Chief Scientist + Research Intern	₹ 2110010	Vol. 6 No. 3	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012	Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources	Quarterly	-do-	-do-	N/A	604	Chief Scientist + Sr Principal Scientist; Research Intern (Joined October 2012)	₹ 2741412	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist

2. Name of journal: Journal of Scientific Temper

Year	Periodicity	Journal Title	Year of Registration	RNI Number	Impact Factor	No. of pages published	Designation of Staff	Annual expenditure to publish and issue including number salary of edited staff##	Latest volume and issue number	Designation of Editor	Printer and Publisher#
2015	Quarterly	Journal of Scientific Temper	Started in 2013	DELENG/ 2013/52143	N/A	90	Chief Scientist + Pr. Tech Officers 2 + Senior Principal Scientist	₹ 6601868	Vol.3 No. (1&2)	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Quarterly	Journal of Scientific Temper	-do-	-do-	N/A	276	Chief Scientist + Pr Tech Officers 2	₹ 6601868	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist

2013	Quarterly	Journal of Scientific Temper	-do-	-do-	N/A	244	Chief Scientist + Pr Tech Officers 2	₹ 5729604	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
3. Title: Science-ki-Duniya											
2015	Quarterly	1975	Science- ki-Duniya	26908/75	N/A	208	Jan to March 2015 – Consultant, Thereafter contractual staff	₹ 680500	Vol. 41 (4)	PTO after retirement is working on Contract	Deeksha Bist
2014	Quarterly	-do-	Science- ki-Duniya	-do-	N/A	208	Consultant	₹ 782000	-do-	PTO after retirement is worked as Consultant	Deeksha Bist
2013	Quarterly	-do-	Science- ki-Duniya	-do-	N/A	208	Upto September 2015 – Principal Technical Officer (PTO), thereafter consultant	₹ 1054428	-do-	—	Deeksha Bist
2012	Quarterly	-do-	Science- ki-Duniya	-do-	N/A	208	Principal Technical Officer	₹ 1289125	-do-	—	Deeksha Bist

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4. Name of journal: Annals of Library and Information Studies											
2015	Quarterly	2015	Annals of Library and Information Studies	9/13/57	N/A	190	Principal Scientist + Technical Assistant (Since November 2015)	₹ 1548006	Vol. 41 (4)	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Quarterly	2015	Annals of Library and Information Studies	-do-	N/A	342	Principal Scientist	₹ 1828089	Vol. 62 No. 3	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013	Quarterly	-do-	Annals of Library and Information Studies	-do-	N/A	322	Principal Scientist	₹ 1654137	-do-	Principal	Deeksha Bist
2012	Quarterly	-do-	Annals of Library and Information Studies	-do-	N/A	392	Principal Scientist + Research Intern	₹ 1530897	-do-	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
5. Name of journal: Science Reporter											
2015	Monthly	Science Reporter	1964	7440/1964	N/A	816	Sr. Principal Scientist & Research Intern	₹ 5995420	Vol. 51 No. 12	Sr. Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Monthly	Science Reporter	-do-	-do-	N/A	780	Sr. Principal Scientist, PTO (till Sep. 2014) & Research Intern	₹ 10485989	Vol. 52 No. 1	Sr. Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

2013	Monthly	Science Reporter	-do-	-do-	N/A	768	Sr. Principal Scientist & PTO & Research Intern	₹ 10510166	-do-	Sr. Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012	Monthly	Science Reporter	-do-	-do-	N/A	768	Sr. Principal Scientist & PTO & Research Intern	₹ 9689497	-do-	Sr. Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

6. Name of Journal: Journal of Intellectual Property Rights

Year	Title of the Journal	Periodicity	Year of Reg.	RNI Number	Impact Factor	No. of pages published	Designation of Staff/Editor	Annual expenditure to publish including salary of staff##	Latest volume and issue number edited	Designation of Editor	Printer and Publisher#
2015 (Till Sept 2015)	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights	Bimonthly	1996	63800/96	N.A.	342	Senior Scientist + I-Research Intern	₹ 1162973	Vol.20 No. 5	Senior Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights	Bimonthly	-do-	-do-	N.A.	434	Chief Scientist + Scientist	₹ 2456398	-do-	Scientist / Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights	Bimonthly	-do-	-do-	N.A.	600	Chief Scientist+ Scientist	₹ 2998957	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights	Bimonthly	-do-	-do-	N.A.	600	Senior Principal Scientist + Scientist	₹ 1192372	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Name of Journal: Indian Journal of Radio and Space Physics											
2015 (Till Sept 2015)	Indian Journal of Radio and Space Physics	Quarterly	1972	23885/72	N.A.	150	Chief Scientist	₹ 1850840	Vol. 43 No. 3	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Indian Journal of Radio and Space Physics	Bimonthly	-do-	23885/72	N.A.	376	Chief Scientist + 1 Research Intern	₹ 2128330	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013	Indian Journal of Radio and Space Physics	Bimonthly	-do-	-do-	N.A.	438	Chief Scientist+ 1 Research Intern	₹ 1933667	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012	Indian Journal of Radio and Space Physics	Bimonthly	-do-	-do-	N.A.	636	Senior Principal Scientist+ 1 Research Intern	₹ 1658240	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
8. Name of Journal: Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research											
2015 (Till Sept 2015)	Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research	Quarterly	1976	28743/76		342	Senior Principal Scientist	₹ 1687515	Vol. 40 No.3	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research	Quarterly	-do-	-do-	0.634	470	Senior Principal Scientist	₹ 2042583	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

2013	Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research	Quarterly	-do-	-do-	0.778	444	Senior Principal Scientist	₹ 1847017	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012	Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research	Quarterly	-do-	-do-	0.486	398	Senior Principal Scientist	₹ 1642486	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
9. Name of Journal: Indian Journal of Engineering and Materials Sciences											
2015 (Till Oct 2015)	Indian Journal of Engineering and Materials Sciences	Bimonthly	1994	59222/94	0.413	604	Senior Principal Scientist + 1- Semi- skilled Staff	₹ 14392513	Vol. 22 No. 5	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha
2014	Indian Journal of Engineering and Materials Sciences	Bimonthly	-do-	-do-	—	724	Senior Principal Scientist + Senior Scientist+ 1- Research Intern +1- Semi-skilled Staff	₹ 2190459	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013	Indian Journal of Engineering and Materials Sciences	Bimonthly	-do-	-do-	0.642	594	Senior Principal Scientist + 1- Research Intern +1- Semi-skilled Staff	₹ 2001373	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2012	Indian Journal of Engineering and Materials Sciences	Bimonthly	1994	59222/94	0.362	456	Senior Principal Scientist + 1-Research Intern +1-Semi-skilled Staff	₹ 1839943	Vol. 22 No. 5	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
10. Name of journal: Indian Journal of Biotechnology											
Year	Periodicity	Year of Registration	Title of Journal	RNI Number	Impact Factor	No. of pages published	Designation of Staff	Annual expenditure to publish including salary of staff###	Latest volume and issue number edited	Designation of Editor	Printer and Publisher#
2015	Quarterly	2002	Indian Journal of Biotechnology	2002/67 18	0.386	436	Senior Principal Scientist + Research Intern	₹ 1937198	Vol. 14 No. 4 (editing)	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Quarterly	-do-	Indian Journal of Biotechnology	-do-	0.58	570	Senior Principal Scientist + Research Intern	₹ 2321864	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013	Quarterly	-do-	Indian Journal of Biotechnology	-do-	0.477	572	Senior Principal Scientist + Research Intern	₹ 2142844	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

2012	Quarterly	-do-	Indian Journal of Biotechnology	-do-	0.55	522	Senior Principal Scientist + Research Intern	₹ 1997528	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
11. Name of journal: Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge											
2015	Quarterly	2015	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	DELEN G/2015/6 2099	N/A	663	Senior Principal Scientist + RI and one contractual staff	₹ 2253773	Vol. 15 No. 1	Sr. Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Quarterly	-do-	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	-do-	0.411	803	Senior Principal Scientist + RI and one contractual staff	₹ 2574444	-do-	Sr. Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013	Quarterly	-do-	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	-do-	0.438	751	Senior Principal Scientist + RI and one contractual staff	₹ 2335472	-do-	Sr. Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012	Quarterly	-do-	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	-do-	0.492	744	Senior Principal Scientist + RI and one contractual staff	₹ 2181269	-do-	Sr. Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
12. Name of Journal: Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics											
2015	Monthly	1963	Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics	7092/1963	—	858	Chief Scientist + Outsourced manpower-1	₹ 2631136	Vol. 53 No.12	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2014	Monthly	1963	Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics	7092/1963	0.766	872	Chief Scientist +Outsourced -1	₹ 2955790	Vol. 53 No.12	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013	Monthly	-do-	Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics	-do-	0.711	879	Chief Scientist +Outsourced -1, Research Intern-1	₹ 2992245	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012	Monthly	-do-	Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics	-do-	0.854	952	Chief Scientist +Outsourced -1 Research Intern-1	₹ 2754858	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
13. Name of Journal: Indian Journal of Chemical Technology											
2015	Bimonthly	1994	Indian Journal of Chemical Technology	59223/94	0.513	264	Technical Officer-1, Outsource-1	₹ 1131638	Vol. 22 No. 5	Technical Officer	Deeksha Bist
2014	Bimonthly	-do-	Indian Journal of Chemical Technology	-do-	-do-	400	Technical Officer/Senior Principal Scientist-1, Outsource-1	₹ 2170583	-do-	Technical Officer / Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

2013	Bimonthly	-do-	Indian Journal of Chemical Technology	-do-	0.580	436	Senior Principal Scientist-I, Outsource-I	₹ 1975017	No. 5	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012	Bimonthly	-do-	Indian Journal of Chemical Technology	-do-	0.628	456	Principal Scientist-I, Outsource-I	₹ 1770486	-do-	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

14. Name of journal: Vigyan Pragati

Year	Periodicity	Title of Journal	Year of Registration	RNI Number	Impact Factor	No. of pages published	Designation of Staff	Annual expenditure to publish including salary of staff##	Latest volume and issue number edited	Designation of Editor	Printer and Publisher#
2015	Monthly	Vigyan Pragati	Started in 1952	713/57	N/A	678	Sr. Tech Officer, one RI and one contractual staff	₹ 6002677	Year 63(12) Total No 739	Sr. Tech Officer (3)	Deeksha Bist
2014	Monthly	Vigyan Pragati	-do-	-do-	N/A	678	Senior Principal Scientist + Sr. Tech Officer+ one RI and one contractual staff	₹ 9769792	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2013	Monthly	Vigyan Pragati	Started in 1952	713/57	N/A	678	Senior Principal Scientist + Sr. Tech Officer, one RI and one contractual staff	₹ 9537119	Year 63(12) Total No 739	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012	Monthly	Vigyan Pragati	-do-	-do-	N/A	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist + Sr. Tech Officer, one RI and one contractual staff	₹ 8511050	Year 63(12) Total No 739	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

15. Name of Journal: Indian Journal of Chemistry (Section B)

Year	Periodicity	Year of Registration	RNI Number	Impact Factor	No. of pages published	Designation of Staff	Annual expenditure to publish including salary of staff##	Latest volume and issue number edited	Designation of Editor	Printer and Publisher#
2015	Monthly	1963	7090/19 63	N.A.	864	Principal Scientist + Technical Officer + Research Intern + 1 Outsourced Staff	₹ 2977416	Vol.54B Issue 12	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

2014	Monthly	-do-	-do-	0.387	866	Principal Scientist+ Technical Officer+ Research Intern+1 Outsourced Staff	₹ 3469169	-do-	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013	Monthly	-do-	-do-	0.489	898	Principal Scientist+ Technical Officer + Research Intern + 1 Outsourced Staff	₹ 3210794	-do-	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012	Monthly	-do-	-do-	0.689	912	Principal Scientist+ Technical Officer+ Research Intern+1 Outsourced Staff+1 Outsourced Staff	₹ 2792269	-do-	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
16. Name of journal: Indian Journal of Chemistry, Sec. A										
2015	Monthly	1963	7090/63	N/A	678	Principal Scientist	₹ 2144178	Vol. 54 No. 12	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Monthly	-do-	-do-	0.851	738	Principal Scientist + Research Intern (Feb 14 to April 14)	₹ 2625089	-do-	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013	Monthly	-do-	-do-	0.628	730	Principal Scientist + Research Intern (April 13-July 13)	₹ 2466137	-do-	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2012	Monthly	1963	7090/63	0.787	868	Principal Scientist + Research Intern (January to Aug 12)	₹ 2364897	Vol. 54 No. 12	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

17. Name of Journal: Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research (JSIR)

Years	Periodicity	Year of Registration	Title of the Journal	RNI Number	Impact Factor	No. of pages published	Designation of Staff	Annual expenditure to publish including salary of staff##	Latest volume and issue number edited	Designation of Editor	Printer and Publisher#
2015	Monthly	1957	Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	4596/57	0.5	720	Principal Scientist	₹ 2123609	Vol. 75 No.1	Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Monthly	-do-	Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	-do-	0.5	798	-do-	₹ 2489743	-do-	Sr. Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013	Monthly	-do-	Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	-do-	0.576	798	Sr. Principal Scientist Principal Scientist	₹ 2174980	-do-	Sr. Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

2012 Monthly	-do-	Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	-do-	0.572	836	-do-	₹ 3042224	-do-	Sr. Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
18. Name of journal: Bhartiya Vaigyanik Evam Audyogik Anusandhan Patrika										
2015 Half Yearly		Bhartiya Vaigyanik Evam Audyogik Anusandhan Patrika	59284/94	N/A	138	Senior Technical Officer (3)	₹ 913673	Volume 23 (2)	STO(3)	Deeksha Bist
2014 Half Yearly	1994	-do-	-do-	N/A	144	Senior Principal Scientist + Technical Officer	₹ 2765242	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013 Half Yearly	-do-	-do-	-do-	N/A	191	Senior Principal Scientist + Technical Officer	₹ 2458019	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012 Half Yearly	-do-	-do-	-do-	N/A	256	Senior Principal Scientist + Technical Officer	₹ 2209610	-do-	Senior Principal Scientist	Deeksha Bist

19. Name of journal: Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Biophysics (IJBB)

Year	Periodicity	Year of Registration	RNI Number	Impact Factor	No. of pages published	Designation of Staff	Annual expenditure to publish including salary of staff##	Latest volume number edited	Designation of Editor	Printer and Publisher#
2015	Bimonthly	1964	16312/64	N/A	214	Chief Scientist* **RI(1)	₹ 1585969	Vol. 52 No. 2	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2014	Bimonthly	-do-	-do-	0.871	580	Chief Scientist	₹ 2348845	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2013	Bimonthly	-do-	-do-	1.077	584	Chief Scientist RI ^s SMP(1)	₹ 2224956	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist
2012	Bimonthly	-do-	-do-	1.026	478	Chief Scientist RI(1) + SMP(1)	₹ 2148740	-do-	Chief Scientist	Deeksha Bist

*The only staff in the editorial team, *i.e.*, the Editor, got superannuated on 31 May 2015; ** RI *w.e.f.* 07.12.15.

#RI From May-2011; ^sOne RI for the period 21.06.2013—31.07.2013; SMP=Skilled Manpower Joined 16/05/2012.

20. Name of journal: Indian Journal of Experimental Biology (IJEb)

Year	Periodicity	Year of Registration	RNI Number	Impact Factor	No. of pages published	Designation of Staff	Designation of Editor	Latest volume and issue number edited	Annual expenditure to publish including salary of staff##	Printer and Publisher#
2015	Monthly	1963	7093/1963	N/A	870	Sr. Principal Scientist RI (1)+SMP(1)	Sr. Principal Scientist	Vol. 53 No. 12	₹ 2482753	Deeksha Bist
2014	Monthly	-do-	-do-	0.835	1244+	Chief Scientist Sr. Principal Scientist *RI(1)+SMP(1)	Chief Scientist	-do-	₹ 4407991	Deeksha Bist
2013	Monthly	-do-	-do-	0.753	1159+	Chief Scientist Sr. Principal Scientist	Chief Scientist	-do-	₹ 3618033	Deeksha Bist
2012	Monthly	-do-	-do-	1.195	937+	Chief Scientist Sr. Principal Scientist RI(1)**	Chief Scientist	-do-	₹ 3554955	Deeksha Bist

+means 3 or 4 pages more;*Joined on 16.01.2014 worked until July/Aug-14, and SMP from Sept.-14 **Joined on 13/02/12 and#resigned in Oct-09.

The calendar year staff salaries have been computed based on the financial year salary data and may not be accurate.

21. Name of journal: Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences from December, 2010 onwards and Indian Journal of Marine Sciences during 1972 November, 2010

Years Periodicity	Year of Registration	Title of the Journal	RNI Number	Impact Factor	No. of pages published	Designation of Staff	Annual expenditure to publish including salary of staff##	Latest volume and issue number edited	Designation Printer and Publisher#
2015 Monthly	1972	Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences	2396 Jun-72		Edited but not published	Principal Scientist – 1 Semiskilled worker-1	₹ 1130789	Volume, 44, Issue No. 12, December 2015	Deeksha Bist
2014 Monthly	-do-	Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences	-do-	0.294	896 Up to May 2014	Principal Scientist – 1 Research Intern-1	₹ 1831731	Volume, 43, Issue No. 12, December 2014	Deeksha Bist
2013 Bimonthly -Monthly	-do-	Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences	-do-	0.313	1070	Principal Scientist – 1 Research Intern-	₹ 1648129	Volume, 42, Issue No. 8, December 2013	Deeksha Bist
2012 Bimonthly	-do-	Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences	-do-	0.563	612	Principal Scientist – 1	₹ 1342284	Volume, 42, Issue No. 6, December 2012	Deeksha Bist

#Director/Acting Director/Senior-most Scientist with maximum years of service is the Printer and Publisher of the Institute's journals

The calendar year staff salaries have been computed based on the financial year salary data and may not be accurate.

B. Financial Year Wise Sales Revenue Generated#

Financial Year	Sales of Journals (Revenue Generated) (₹ In Lacs)	Sales of Popular Science Journals (Revenue Generated) (₹ In Lacs)
2006-2007	261.30	73.20
2007-2008	268.10	70.20
2008-2009	300.20	74.10
2009-2010	303.30	86.5
2010-2011	407.13	111.12
2011-2012	433.27	103.61
2012-2013	404.25	111.45
2013-2014	378.12	173.95
2014-2015	361.00	170.96

Sales and Marketing Division, NISCAIR does not maintain individual product-wise sales. It maintains sales records combined for all research journals as one head and combined for all popular science journals as one head because it receives one single financial instrument for number of journals.

3D view of India on Google Earth

†2184. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bringing a legislation in the Parliament is necessary before according permission to Google Earth for 3D view of India, if not, the reasons therefor and the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Google has no representative in India, who will take the responsibility of complying with the laws in such a situation and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) It is essential that India should have legislation to cover all aspects of such dissemination of images and geospatial data in the public domain through websites on internet by service providers such as Google. Any unfettered freedom with regard to display of geospatial data could have serious national security and public safety implications. Such legislation is also equally important to avoid privacy violations of the citizens.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Google has huge establishments in India in Gurgaon and Hyderabad. In addition, Google gets huge amount of revenue from India and thus it is not difficult to implement the legislation.

Schemes to promote student research in schools

2185. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has schemes to promote students research in schools and colleges with special emphasis to translate the know how to market oriented products;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether any scheme of technological innovation and incubation units are in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) The Government has initiated several new Schemes for attracting young talent towards research and development activities in the country. The Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) implemented by Department of Science and Technology is a planned programme to attract talented youth to pursue careers in scientific research. It engages talented youth of the country in the age groups of 10 to 32 with the objectives of promoting a scientific temper through an Award scheme, Scholarship scheme, Fellowship scheme and INSPIRE faculty scheme for providing opportunities and careers in research for students.

Department of Science and Technology has promoted Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centre (IEDC) in Science and Engineering Colleges to promote research based innovative projects by the students. The innovative projects are being supported and students convert their innovative ideas to a working prototype. Knowledge on entrepreneurship is being imparted to these students so that they can launch their start-up at a later date. Each IEDC supports five innovative student projects each year, for a period of five years. University Innovation Clusters (UIC) established by DBT is focused on nurturing a culture of applied research and need-oriented innovation among researchers in academics.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, rational reasoning, testability etc. both through

inside and outside classroom activities and processes. The key activities include mentoring of schools by Institutions of Higher Education; formation of Mathematics and Science Clubs; participation of children in Science Congress, etc. to encourage and nurture schools to be incubators of Innovation.

(c) Department of Science and Technology has been supporting establishment of Technology Business Incubators (TBI) and Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEP) and several among them have matured and developed competence to become state-of-art Incubators. TBI/STEPS are key mechanisms for supporting and nurturing knowledge based start-ups into successful enterprises. Supporting Technology Business Incubators primarily in and around academic and technical institutions has helped in incubating potential technology innovations for venture creation and delivering market oriented products. DST also extends Seed Support System (SSS) to provide Seed Fund to start-ups, through Technology Business Incubators (TBIs). SSS provides the much needed early stage financial assistance to deserving technology start-ups under incubation. The fund enables some of the innovative ideas/technologies under incubation to graduate to a level where they can take their products to markets.

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has established Biotech parks/incubators through the support of State Governments to promote technological innovation in the field of Biotechnology. These Biotech Parks/incubators are aimed at promoting Biotech industries. Students from School get benefited by visiting these parks by observing the Biotechnology lab techniques and industrial production of various market oriented Biotech products etc. In addition, Innovation research grant is provided for product development through different schemes of Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a Public Sector Not-for-Profit' company undertaking of DBT to young entrepreneurs, startups and small and medium enterprises. These are 'Biotechnology Ignition Grant (BIG)', 'Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI)' and Bio-Incubator Support (BIS).

Department of Electronics and Information Technology is implementing the scheme 'Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE)' to nurture start-ups in Information Technology Communication and Electronics domain through strengthening of incubation centres at the Institutions of higher learning.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

2186. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has awarded funds under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana as on 1st December, 2015;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is monitoring progress being made under the above mentioned scheme (PMKVY) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the PMKVY integrates the Industrial Training or ITIs across the country in its skill certification and training programme and aims to further improve/develop the ITIs if yes, details thereof and progress made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) As an effort to align skill development initiatives with the incremental human resource requirement, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana has been introduced by the Government on 15th July, 2015. The scheme has a target to cover 24 lakh persons with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). There is a budget provision of Rs. 1000 crore for the current financial year 2015-16. National Skill Development Corporation, a Public Private Partnership (PPP) entity, is the implementing agency of the scheme. As on 30th November, 2015, 5.32 lakh candidates have been enrolled under the scheme for 328 job roles developed by 28 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) across the country.

Further, to integrate PMKVY with industrial training, steps have been taken and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) have been invited to start skill development training under the scheme. Private ITIs have come forward and PMKVY training has been started in some of these institutes.

Regular monitoring is done by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship of the progress made by NSDC in implementation of skill development training under the scheme.

Loan for skill development

2187. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to simplify the process for getting loan for skill development, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether soft loan is proposed to be disbursed through a digital voucher directly to a qualified students' bank account; and

(c) if so, the criteria for getting the benefits of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Skill Loan Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th July, 2015 to provide loan facility to aspirants wanting to do skill development courses aligned to National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). The Important features of the Scheme, *inter alia*, are as follows:

- Any Indian National who has secured admission in a course run by Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Polytechnics or in a school recognised by Central or State education Boards or in a college affiliated to recognised university, training partners affiliated to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) Sector Skill Councils, State Skill Mission, State Skill Corporation can avail loan for the purpose.
- No processing fee is charged by Banks.
- Amount of loan ranges from ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 150,000/- depending on the course having a repayment period of 3 to 7 years.
- Simple rate of interest @ 11% and 12% per annum is charged during the period of study.
- No minimum course duration.
- No specific restriction with regard to age.
- Risk of banks covered through Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Skill Development (CGFSSD)
- Under the scheme of CGFSSD, interest rate to be charged by Member Lending Institution (MLI) should not be more than 1.5% per annum over Base Rate.
- Borrower must enter into an agreement with National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) for providing guarantee against default in repayment of the loan extended by lending institutions.
- The fund shall provide guarantee cover to the extent of 75% of the amount in default.
- The loan is sanctioned without any collateral security or third party guarantee.

At present there is no proposal to disburse the loan through a digital voucher directly to the students bank account.

Training for selected subjects under skill development scheme

†2188. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the training is being imparted for some selected subjects at the training centres opened under the skill development scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor because it is depriving the youths of getting training as per their interests;

(c) if not, the name of subjects for which Government has issued direction to provide training; and

(d) the name of subjects for which the trainees have got maximum jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on 15th July, 2015 which is a reward based, demand driven scheme aiming to benefit 24 lakh persons with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The scheme has a coverage of 328 job roles developed by 28 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which are industry led bodies intended to align the skilling efforts as per the industry's requirement. As on 30th November, 2015, 5.32 lakh people have been enrolled under the scheme through 6,380 training centres in 29 States and 5 Union Territories with a coverage of 570 districts of the country.

Further, as per the available data, maximum trainees got employment in Information Technology-Information Technology enabled Services (IT-ITeS) and Telecom sectors.

Funds to States for skill development activities

2189. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any financial and logistic assistance for skill development and entrepreneurship in the country since the inception of the New Ministry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has fixed any specific targets to be achieved through the National Skill Development Mission;

(c) the total funds allocated for States/UTs for Skill development activities in the last 4 years, year-wise, State-wise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the total number of persons got benefited through the National Skill Development Mission in the last 2 years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) The Government launched national policy for skill development and entrepreneurship, 2015 on 15th July, 2015, which projects Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), reskilling, upskilling and skilling of 298.25 million existing workforce especially below 45 years of age. In addition, the report projects skilling of 104.62 million new entrance over 2015-2022.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which targets to train 14 lakh persons and certificate 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning. Under PMKVY, funds are not released to State Governments rather a monetary reward is directly credited to bank account of trainees on their successful assessment and certification. As on 30th November, 2015, 5.32 lakh persons have been enrolled and 4.38 lakh persons have successfully completed training under PMKVY throughout India. A state/Union Territory-wise list of persons enrolled/trained under PMKVY 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

State/UT	Total Enrolled	Trainings Completed
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
Telangana	24666	21391
Tripura	4949	4542
Uttar Pradesh	58770	46072
Uttarakhand	3520	2889
West Bengal	38338	29475
TOTAL	532964	438459

Skill development projects in Kerala

2190. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry have accepted skill development projects in Kerala; and
- (b) if so, the details including the projects-fund allocated and percentage of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), which is being implemented across the country including Kerala. Under PMKVY, funds are not released to State Governments rather a monetary reward is directly credited to bank account of trainees on their successful assessment and certification. As on 30th November, 2015, 3,579 persons have been enrolled and 2,602 persons have successfully completed training under PMKVY in Kerala.

The training partners under National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) have 143 training centres (78 fixed and 65 mobile training centres) in the State of Kerala providing skill training in various sectors.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Rural Skill Development Scheme for Bihar

†2191. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out the outlines of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Rural Skill Development Scheme to remove the unemployment prevalent among youth in rural areas, if so, the highlights of this scheme;

(b) how the unemployed youth of the rural areas would be trained for employment under this scheme; and

(c) the number of villages and the names of district of Bihar in which, skill training centres have been established under this scheme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Scheme of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY) is being implemented by Ministry of Rural Development. The Government (Ministry of Rural Development) is undertaking a placement linked skill development program called Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) for rural poor youth. Important features of DDU-GKY, *inter alia*, are as follows:

- Market-led, placement-linked training programme for rural youth.
- Mandatory assured placement to 75% of the trained candidates.
- Focus on rural youth from poor families in the age group of 15 to 35 years.
- Social inclusion of candidates through mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Minimum Salary of ₹ 6000 per month or minimum wages specified by a State Government, whichever is higher (after a three month training course).
- Post-placement support to candidates.
- Career progression support, job-retention support and foreign placement support for quality outcomes in placements.
- In allocation of skill projects, primacy given to Training Partners who can train and support overseas placement and captive placements.

(b) DDU-GKY is undertaken as PPP Project through Private and Public organizations registered with Ministry of Rural Development. DDU-GKY is a demand driven program. At present, an organization that is a registered legal entity in India can partner with DDU-GKY as a Project Implementing Agency (PIA).

(c) As DDU-GKY aims skilling for rural poor youth to be aspirational and provide training benchmarked to global norms, as far as possible; the implementation strategy therefore enables the youth to access best of training and related facilities in locations where they are most suitably available and does not therefore make it necessary for the centres to be taken to the candidate, but rather the candidates are taken to training centers to ensure quality and better assimilation into mainstream labour markets. Total 51 training centers are active in Bihar. At present, candidates from 24 districts in Bihar, (1568 villages) are covered for skilling under DDU-GKY projects in these training centers. Names of the districts are given in the Statement.

Statement

Names of 24 districts in Bihar covered under DDU-KGY projects

1. Araria	9. Katihar	17. Patna
2. Arwal	10. Khagaria	18. Purnia
3. Aurangabad	11. Madhepura	19. Rohtas
4. Begusarai	12. Madhubani	20. Samastipur
5. Bhagalpur	13. Munger	21. Sitamarhi
6. Bhojpur	14. Muzaffarpur	22. Siwan
7. Buxar	15. Nalanda	23. Supaul
8. Darbhanga	16. Paschim Champaran	24. Vaishali

National Policy for Skill Development

†2192. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the proposed National Policy, 2015 for skill development and entrepreneurship;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the policy and if not, by when the above policy will be finalised and notified;

(c) the details of various schemes/programmes being run for skill development/entrepreneurship by Government; and

(d) the details of the obstacles in implementation of various skill development programmes and the steps to be taken for resolving them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Government launched the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 on 15th July, 2015. The primary objective of this policy is to meet the challenge of skilling at scale with speed, standard (quality) and suitability. It aims to provide a umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country, to align them to common standards and link skilling with demand centres. The policy also identified the overall institutional framework which will act as a vehicle to reach the expected outcomes.

(c) At present, there are over 70 skill development schemes/programmes being run by Ministries/Departments of the Central Government. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) targeting to benefit 24 lakh persons in the country. The scheme is being implemented across the country and as on 30th November, 2015, 4.38 lakh persons have been trained.

(d) There are certain challenges like demand and supply mismatch, geographical issues, limited resources, low aspirational value in the way of skilling. The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship provides a robust strategy to tackle these issues and successfully achieve the skilling objectives.

Funds for skill development schemes

2193. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of persons trained/skilled in 2015-16 so far,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry-wise;

(b) total number of persons skilled/trained in the last five years;

(c) the details of beneficiaries of all skill development schemes run by Government in the last year and in the current year, scheme-wise; and

(d) details of funds allocated and utilized on these skill development schemes in the last year and in the current year, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) At present, there are over 70 skill development schemes/programmes being run by Ministries/Departments of the Central Government. This Ministry has launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to enable and mobilizes a large number of Indian youth to take up outcome-based skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood. PMKVY is a skill certification and reward scheme wherein trainees after their successful assessment and certification get monetary award through direct bank transfer to their account. PMKVY 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). PMKVY provides for incentives to the training providers for placement of trainees. The total outlay of the scheme is ₹ 1500 crore. The National Skill Development Corporation is the implementing agency for PMKVY. As on 30.11.2015, 4.38 lakh candidates have been trained under PMKVY. A State/UT-wise list of persons enrolled/trained under PMKVY is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 2189, part (a) to (d)].

Skill development programmes for girls in West Bengal

2194. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any skill development programmes are being run by Government specifically for girls;

(b) if yes, the details of the schemes and the number of girls enrolled in rural areas, especially in West Bengal; and

(c) the percentage of girls from the above number who have been gainfully employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are a number of skill development schemes across various sectors being implemented

by Central Ministries/Departments. The data on the girls covered under these skill development programmes is not maintained centrally. However, most of these schemes have special provisions to promote the participation in skill development programmes by all socio-economic groups, including women. 30% of all the seats for the courses in all Government and Private ITIs are reserved for women candidates which includes girls as well.

Further, there are 402 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) exclusively for women. Furthermore, Government has set up ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) including one in Kolkata, West Bengal and one National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) (at Noida, Uttar Pradesh) in Central Sector for skill Development of Women including girls across the Country.

Further, the Government has set up the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) entity to promote private training providers for setting up skill development centres across the country. As on 30th November, 2015, NSDC training partners have enrolled 5.32 lakh candidates through 6,380 training centres across 29 States and 5 Union Territories in 570 districts across the country. In 2015-16, as on 31st October, 2015, NSDC training partners have trained a total of 1,55,236 women candidates across the country out of which 54,456 have got placement. This includes West Bengal where 10,711 women candidates have been trained and 4,196 got placement.

Skill development of diverse age groups

2195. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating the policy for skill development for four generations of the age diversity within an organisation with significant divide in communication, use of technology and expectations of colleagues and co-workers; and

(b) if so, what are the methods, tools and capsules used for such engagement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Government launched the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 on 15th July, 2015. The vision of the policy is 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. Equity is also

a focus of the Policy, which targets skilling opportunities for socially/geographically marginalised and disadvantaged groups. The policy seeks to bridge existing skill gaps, promoting industry engagement, operationalising a quality assurance framework, leverage technology and promoting greater opportunities for apprenticeship training.

Funds for skill development in Rajasthan

†2196. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Rajasthan by Government for skill development and entrepreneurship in last one year; whether this amount is not insufficient in view of the skill capacity of the youth of Rajasthan; if so, whether Government is considering to increase the said amount;

(b) whether Government has formulated any scheme to provide employment to the trained youth of Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has any arrangement of maintaining permanent skill development centres running State-wise in the country, if so, State-wise details thereof; if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), which is being implemented across the country including Rajasthan. Under PMKVY, funds are not released to State Governments rather a monetary reward is directly credited to bank account of trainees on their successful assessment and certification. As on 30th November, 2015, 31,170 persons have been enrolled and 26,173 persons have successfully completed training under PMKVY in Rajasthan.

(c) The training partners under National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) have 124 fixed and 21 mobile training centres in the State of Rajasthan providing skill training in various sectors.

Funds allocated for welfare schemes in Maharashtra

†2197. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements in terms of social justice in Maharashtra and other States in the last three years and as on date;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the quantum of funds allocated scheme-wise for welfare schemes for Maharashtra and other States in the last two years;

(c) the quantum of amount utilized out of the said fund State-wise; and

(d) whether Government has received any complaint against any Non-Government Organisation regarding misuse of funds in the said period so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The achievements in respect of schemes implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in Maharashtra and other States during the last three years and as on date are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The scheme-wise allocation of funds and utilization thereof in respect of Maharashtra and other States in the last two years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) During the period 2012-13 to 2015-16 as on date, a total of 25 complaints were received against NGOs for misuse of funds.

Statement-I

(i) Scheme of Grant-in Aid to voluntary organisations working for Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	States	Achievements in terms of Beneficiaries			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto 08.12.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000	300	300	100
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	805	930	491	0
5.	Haryana	0	374	305	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	50	50	50	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	320	60	160	260
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
9.	Karnataka	1474	2560	1765	730
10.	Kerala	38	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1725	4436	650	0
12.	Maharashtra	2503	3134	3226	100
13.	Odisha	1240	2083	2140	0
14.	Punjab	0	0		0
15.	Rajasthan	2410	2600	4400	250
16.	Tamil Nadu	0	187	100	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3265	2570	2901	100
18.	Uttarakhand	300	100	0	0
19.	West Bengal	1177	1418	789	100
20.	NCT of Delhi	1735	10620	1776	28997
21.	Assam	750	930	870	150
22.	Manipur	260	980	280	30
23.	Tripura	150	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		19202	33332	20203	30817

(ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC studying in Classes IX and X

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Achievements/beneficiaries			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	444807	0.00	193188	0
2.	Assam	0.00	59823	62560	0
3.	Bihar	251908	274407	1581	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	105399	105399	125121
5.	Goa	110	0.00	0.00	0
6.	Gujarat	47185	0.00	46318	69045
7.	Haryana	00	00	00	00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40933	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	7667	7863	0
10.	Jharkhand	56948	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Karnatka	198200	190466	210639	0
12.	Kerala	93034	101386	88783	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	449942	0.00	373866	0
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	466771	64629	0
15.	Odisha	185690	238874	276345	208180
					6273
16.	Punjab	186097	313936	189705	189705
17.	Rajasthan	209345	245366	264372	0
18.	Sikkim	382	0.00	0.00	236
19.	Tamil Nadu	162544	170672	204620	0
20.	Tripura	25439	38660	36853	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1111909	0.00	0.00	0
22.	Uttarakhand	76009	76300	82499	0
23.	West Bengal	515000	445979	302266	0
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	74	0
25.	Manipur	414	465	0.00	0
26.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	100	0
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	1887	1432	1888
TOTAL		4055896	2738058	2513092	600448

(iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards

(Number of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Achievements 2012-13	Achievements 2013-14	Achievements 2014-15	Achievements 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	00	00	00	00
2.	Assam	00	00	4049	00
3.	Bihar	00	00	00	00
4.	Chhattisgarh	23889	00	00	00
5.	Delhi	00	00	00	00
6.	Goa	00	250	00	00
7.	Gujarat	317901	375739	00	333629

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	00	00	00	00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1818	1796	1929	00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	00	00	00	00
11.	Jharkhand	00	00	00	00
12.	Karnataka	00	00	00	00
13.	Kerala	1687	00	1362	00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	00	00	00	00
15.	Maharashtra	00	155664	00	00
16.	Mizoram	118	197	275	355
17.	Odisha	00	1427	1572	1135
18.	Puducherry	00	00	00	00
19.	Punjab	00	00	00	00
20.	Rajasthan	104058	79369	00	00
21.	Sikkim	00	00	00	00
22.	Tamil Nadu	00	00	00	00
23.	Tripura	5019	00	00	00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	00	00	00	00
25.	Uttarakhand	00	00	00	1450
26.	West Bengal	00	4571	5086	00
TOTAL		454490	619013	14273	336569

(iv) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students (PMS-SC)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No of beneficiaries (Anticipated)
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	592194	552723	*593281	0
2.	Assam	15045	27554	31145	36582
3.	Bihar	159779	118300	125000	155000
4.	Chandigarh	428	1686	1843	2600

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	63842	82871	89501	98451
6.	Daman and Diu	167	188	136	140
7.	Delhi	15689	45528	*19303	0
8.	Goa	174	164	356	477
9.	Gujarat	124650	111181	127210	144000
10.	Haryana	83377	75913	*82584	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	20163	19709	6852	36400
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	9238	10131	*11984	0
13.	Jharkhand	12010	13292	*22132	0
14.	Karnataka	299685	267142	*299342	0
15.	Kerala	112532	123771	122927	125386
16.	Madhya Pradesh	269078	237813	*299223	0
17.	Maharashtra	483387	406427	461315	713068
18.	Manipur	5785	4969	5892	6187
19.	Meghalaya	263	107	*118	0
20.	Odisha	101034	141776	*148864	0
21.	Puducherry	6727	1953	*8635	0
22.	Punjab	121849	216214	286394	601427
23.	Rajasthan	241260	249703	151621	296647
24.	Sikkim	379	278	273	491
25.	Tamil Nadu	662165	698174	713928	749926
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	252339	272527
27.	Tripura	26492	16610	21177	25412
28.	Uttar Pradesh	948606	1095526	861474	947622
29.	Uttarakhand	63152	70182	81415	100489
30.	West Bengal	503551	405554	514992	540976
TOTAL		4942701	4995439	5341256	4853808

*Details of actual number of beneficiaries have not been received from these States for the year 2014-15, hence figures of beneficiaries are anticipated

0:- Information not available, as proposals from these States have not been received.

(v) *Central Assistance released under BJRCY during 2012-13 to 2014-15 & 2015-16 (upto 14.12.2015)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Girls Hostel				Boys Hostel				(₹ in lakhs)
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto 14.12.2015)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto 14.12.2015)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	607.00	0	0	0	300.00	0	50.00	
2.	Assam	100.00	218.60	0	84.80	0	0	0	0	
3.	Bihar	0	81.00	81.0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5.	Gujarat	220.99	33.59	0	0	409.32	0	0	0	
6.	Haryana	300.00	60.00	170.40	71.57	0	0	0	0	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	146.18	0	0	0	73.09	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Jharkhand	200.00	0	0	0	100.00	0	0	0	
10.	Karnataka	0	200.00	0	0	0	150.00	0	0	
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.00	0	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	580.00	0	0	0	25.00	0	0	

13.	Maharashtra	100.00	417.00	416.45	163.40	0	202.62	60.29	82.91
14.	Manipur	51.61	574.85	444.97	44.31	123.81	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Punjab	0	263.00	106.38	71.84	0	0	121.05	23.4
20.	Rajasthan	100.00	0	181.46	1350	180.00	100.00	45.00	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	700.00	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	47.04	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	16.80	0	0
25.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	West Bengal	1098.4	916.67	472.00	799.27	549.83	0	125.00	65.8
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Puducherry	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		2171.00	4151.71	1872.66	3431.37	1410.00	794.42	441.34	295.20

(vi) Scheme of Pre-Matric for OBC Students

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Achievements in terms of Beneficiaries			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.36	0.24	0.46	
2.	Bihar	48.24	120.00	40.39	
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	\$	
4.	Goa	0.01	0.04	0.08	
5.	Gujarat	1.29	1.26	1.20	
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.16	0.15	0.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.52	0.52	0.00	
9.	Jharkhand	0.12	0.00	\$	
10.	Karnataka	3.06	1.61	5.70	
11.	Kerala	0.94	7.46	3.81	Physical achievements are received in subsequent year
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	\$	
14.	Odisha	0.73	1.44	\$	
15.	Punjab	0.77	0.00	1.76	
16.	Rajasthan	4.07	4.19	4.24	
17.	Tamil Nadu	2.49	2.47	3.17	
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	6.56	57.27	1.31	
20.	Uttarakhand	0.48	0.44	1.55	
21.	West Bengal	0.96	1.83	3.02	
22.	Assam	0.00	0.00	\$	
23.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	\$	
24.	Tripura	0.72	0.71	0.70	
25.	Sikkim	0.00	0.01	0.00	
26.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	0.04	0.04	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.00	0.00	
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	Physical achievements
29.	Daman and Diu	0.03	\$	\$	are received in
30.	Delhi	0.06	0.05	0.06	subsequent year
31.	Puducherry	0.00	\$	0.13	
TOTAL		72.62	199.49	67.58	

\$: awaited

(vii) Scheme of Post-Matric for OBC Students

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Achievements in terms of Beneficiaries			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 10.12.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.87	0.76	5.24	
2.	Bihar	1.63	1.37	4.50	
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	2.19	0.25	
4.	Goa	0.01	0.04	0.05	
5.	Gujarat	0.37	1.79	0.97	
6.	Haryana	0.54	0.56	0.17	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.06	0.07	0.08	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.08	0.09	0.07	Physical achievements
9.	Jharkhand	0.68	1.79	\$	are received in
10.	Karnataka	1.00	1.72	3.37	subsequent year
11.	Kerala	1.23	1.61	1.48	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6.50	0.32	3.86	
13.	Maharashtra	3.33	3.49	2.67	
14.	Odisha	0.65	1.22	1.41	
15.	Punjab	0.13	0.00	0.00	
16.	Rajasthan	1.41	2.05	0.65	

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	1.23	1.36	1.24	
18.	Telangana	0.00	2.26	7.81	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4.03	6.34	3.25	
20.	Uttrakhand	0.23	0.25	0.41	
21.	West Bengal	0.74	2.20	2.29	
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	\$	
23.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	0.00	0.00	\$	Physical achievements are received in subsequent year
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.01	\$	
25.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	\$	
26.	Delhi	0.01	0.001	\$	
27.	Puducherry	0.05	0.00	0.004	
28.	Assam	0.38	0.68	0.68	
29.	Manipur	0.00	0.09	\$	
30.	Tripura	0.25	0.30	0.00	
31.	Sikkim	0.01	0.01	0.01	
TOTAL		38.42	32.57	40.46	

\$: awaited

(viii) Scheme of "Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls"

Sl. No.	States/Uts	2012-13 Physical Achievement		2013-14 Physical Achievement		2014-15 Physical Achievement		2015-16 Physical Achievement	
		No of Hostels	No of Seats	No of Hostels	No of Seats	No of Hostels	No of Seats	No of Hostels	No of Seats
1.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	500	0	0	0	0
2.	Gujarat	5	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	5	450	1	500
4.	Odisha	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Tamil Nadu	5	500	14	1150	6	400	5	400
6.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	450
7.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	300
8.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	200	2	200
12.	Central Universities	8	800	4	400	21	1900	4	350
TOTAL		21	2100	28	2050	34	2950	21	2300

(ix) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for OBC

Sl. No.	Name of States	Beneficiaries 2012-13	Beneficiaries 2013-14	Beneficiaries 2014-15	Beneficiaries 2015-16
1.	Assam	100	40	0	0
2.	Delhi	0	2955	7590	\$
3.	Gujarat	100	200	50	0
4.	Haryana	230	50	180	0
5.	Maharashtra	300	740	530	50
6.	Manipur	240	910	530	0
7.	Odisha	50	50	100	0
8.	Rajasthan	150	400	450	250
9.	Uttarakhand	50	0	50	50
10.	West Bengal	90	0	0	0
TOTAL		1310	5345	9480	350

\$: Awaited

Note- State-wise allocation is not made under the scheme.

(x) Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Achievements in terms of Beneficiaries			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8100	4550	3875	3350
2.	Bihar	150	75	75	50
3.	Chhattisgarh	75	25	0	25
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	625	700	175	450
7.	Himachal Pradesh	50	960	425	50
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	1895	645	515	1275

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	0	1003	0	75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	95	445	125	75
13.	Maharashtra	1390	2195	490	670
14.	Odisha	5675	5450	2775	675
15.	Punjab	175	350	225	150
16.	Rajasthan	25	220	50	75
17.	Tamil Nadu	3395	725	1970	2250
18.	Telangana	0	0.00	175	200
19.	Uttar Pradesh	975	650	475	300
20.	Uttarakhand	75	150	75	0
21.	West Bengal	625	3125	2325	400
UTs					
22.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
27.	Delhi	3200	5070	125	75
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
NE Region States					
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	0	0	0
30.	Assam	1800	700	2500	1400
31.	Manipur	2375	875	1725	475
32.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
33.	Mizoram	0	0	50	50
34.	Nagaland	0	0	25	0
35.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
36.	Tripura	50	0	50	25
TOTAL		30775	27913	18225	12095

*(xi) Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of
Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse*

Sl. No.	States	Achievements in terms of Beneficiaries			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 16 (upto 14.12.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2214	6273	2583	2214
2.	Bihar	1476	4428	2952	2214
3.	Chhattisgarh	369	369	738	0
4.	Goa	369	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	738	1845	2583	369
6.	Haryana	2214	2952	2583	2952
7.	Himachal Pradesh	738	738	1107	369
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	369	0
9.	Jharkhand	369	369	369	0
10.	Karnataka	7011	5166	10332	5166
11.	Kerala	4059	6273	7749	2583
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2952	4059	4797	2583
13.	Maharashtra	10701	17343	15867	13284
14.	Odisha	4797	10701	9594	2583
15.	Punjab	3321	1476	2952	12915
16.	Rajasthan	3690	5904	3321	2952
17.	Tamil Nadu	5166	4428	8856	2583
18.	Telangana	0	0	1845	369
19.	Uttar Pradesh	7749	7011	7380	3321
20.	Uttarakhand	738	1107	738	369
21.	West Bengal	1107	4059	3690	1476
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Delhi	1845	2214	2214	1845
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
27.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
28.	Puducherry	369	0	0	0
TOTAL (ROC)		61992	86715	92619	60147
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	369	0	0
2.	Assam	1845	2583	5904	2214
3.	Manipur	5535	4797	6273	3321
4.	Meghalaya	369	738	369	369
5.	Mizoram	3321	2952	1476	2214
6.	Nagaland	1845	369	1845	1476
7.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
8.	Sikkim	0	369	369	369
TOTAL (NE)		12915	12177	16236	9963
TOTAL (ROC+NE)		74907	98892	108855	70110

(xii) *Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) (Achievements of setting up District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in Maharashtra and other States in the last three years i.e. 2012-13 to 2014-15 and 2015-16 as on 14-12-2015)*

Sl. No.	States	No.	DDRC Set up
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Guntur
2.	Telangana	2	Mahbubnagar and Medak
3.	Assam	5	Sivasagar, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Golaghat and Cachar
4.	Bihar	1	Nalanda
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Jammu and Kupwara
6.	Maharashtra	4	Nagpur, Jalgaon, Pune and Hingoli
7.	Manipur	1	Imphal West
8.	Meghalaya	2	Tura(West Garo Hills) and West Khasi Hills
9.	Rajasthan	1	Alwar
10.	Uttar Pradesh	15	Ghazipur, Siddharthanagar, Basti, Budaun, Sitapur, Unnao, Kushinagar, Shravasti,

Sl. No.	States	No.	DDRC Set up
			Sant Kabir Nagar, Kheri, Balrampur, Bareilly, Kanpur Dehat, Barabanki and Bahraich
11.	West Bengal	6	Bankura, Howrah, Cooch Behar, Malda, Nadia and Hooghly
TOTAL		40	

Note: DDRCs are funded under Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) Scheme for first 3 years (5 years for Special Areas- North East States, Jammu and Kashmir and UTs) and thereafter, further *grant-in-aid* is released under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS). As such, no quantum of funds is allocated to DDRCs for Maharashtra and other States in the last two years.

(xiii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aid and Appliances

Sl. No.	States	Achievements in terms of Beneficiaries			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto 14.12.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2343	2916	95	
2.	Bihar	1644	4015		
3.	Chhattisgarh	804	128		
4.	Goa	110		90	
5.	Gujarat	2951	1467	1119	
6.	Haryana	501	65		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-		Information is received in the succeeding year.
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	134	-		
9.	Jharkhand	236	460		
10.	Karnataka	556	816		
11.	Kerala	686	-		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1820	1690		
13.	Maharashtra	6424	7530	2274	
14.	Odisha	2818	3943		
15.	Punjab	221	160		
16.	Rajasthan	15642	15307	7164	

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	182	-		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2471	2830		
19.	Uttarakhand	492	142		
20.	West Bengal	1192	220		
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-		
22.	Chandigarh	-	-		
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	130	248	
24.	Daman and Diu	-	-		Information is received in the succeeding year.
25.	Delhi	957	2607		
26.	Lakshadweep	-	-		
27.	Puducherry	-	-		
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-		
29.	Assam	7003	7358		
30.	Manipur	-	-		
31.	Meghalaya	873	-		
32.	Mizoram	-	-		
33.	Nagaland	336	-		
34.	Sikkim	349	-	332	
35.	Tripura	264	-		
36.	Telangana	-	-		
TOTAL		51009	51784	11322	0

Statement-II

(i) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15
		Amount Sanctioned and Released	Amount Sanctioned and Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.18	26.06
2.	Bihar	00	00

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	00	00
4.	Gujarat	50.27	23.80
5.	Haryana	15.59	15.32
6.	Himachal Pradesh	06.53	6.70
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.87	6.17
8.	Jharkhand	00	00
9.	Karnataka	224.80	195.27
10.	Kerala	0.69	00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	194.27	40.14
12.	Maharashtra	379.46	524.03
13.	Odisha	192.25	246.51
14.	Punjab	00	00
15.	Rajasthan	115.61	206.92
16.	Tamil Nadu	40.60	36.24
17.	Uttar Pradesh	201.55	305.62
18.	Uttarakhand	9.81	1.64
19.	West Bengal	77.34	45.66
20.	NCT of Delhi	1027.01	139.62
21.	Assam	63.17	52.99
22.	Manipur	50.49	30.01
23.	Tripura	00	00
GRAND TOTAL		2714.50	1902.70

(ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC studying in IX and X

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15
		Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1554.35
2.	Assam	1346.02	673.01

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	6184.72	3127.82
4.	Chhattisgarh	2475.25	1237.62
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	0.00	1200.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	172.50	86.25
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3057.84	3826.44
12.	Kerala	2318.65	1159.33
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	8022.55
14.	Maharashtra	11954.74	5977.37
15.	Odisha	5126.06	5135.24
16.	Punjab	6020.47	2869.66
17.	Rajasthan	4262.15	4922.90
18.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	4647.37	2323.68
20.	Tripura	507.84	302..13
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttarakhand	1170.20	1626.69
23.	West Bengal	5310.58	7292.66
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	1.67
25.	Manipur	56.27	28.13
26.	Meghalaya	0.00	3.62
27.	Chandigarh	42.45	32.22
TOTAL		54653.11	51403.34

(iii) *Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15
		Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	5.22
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	3.45	0.00
7.	Gujarat	821.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26.39	28.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	700.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	7.88	12.34
17.	Odisha	19.72	0.53
18.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00
19.	Punjab	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	222.20	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	42.79	42.63
TOTAL		1843.43	89.92

(iv) *Central assistance released and beneficiaries covered under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students (PMS-SC)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15
		Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19410.50	9300.00
2.	Assam	1216.00	683.28
3.	Bihar	4462.87	3000.00
4.	Chandigarh	50.00	275.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1535.00	1100.00
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	20.31
7.	Delhi	0.00	1700.00
8.	Goa	14.49	07.00
9.	Gujarat	5283.36	3900.00
10.	Haryana	3669.05	2700.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	926.00	1600.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	897.01	298.00
13.	Jharkhand	1334.10	900.00
14.	Karnataka	4270.82	2400.00
15.	Kerala	11765.30	4200.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	12198.89	6350.00
17.	Maharashtra	3311.00	17635.00
18.	Manipur	0.00	1193.50
19.	Meghalaya	06.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	3121.72	4222.83
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	28081.00	37687.61
23.	Rajasthan	10592.00	5500.00
24.	Sikkim	66.64	46.95
25.	Tamil Nadu	32173.06	25400.00
26.	Telangana	0.00	8800.00
27.	Tripura	1086.90	1768.59

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	55666.00	47249.56
29.	Uttarakhand	3623.83	1800.00
30.	West Bengal	10588.00	6600.00
TOTAL		215349.54	196337.63

(v) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14		2014-15	
		Central assistance released	Central assistance utilized	Central assistance released	Central assistance utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1428.053	558.28	425.19	811.92
2.	Bihar	427.575	427.575	415.995	708.16
3.	Chhattisgarh	199.345	142.51	246.38	193.59
4.	Goa	10.50	10.00	11.00	5.00
5.	Gujarat	287.545	614.99	727.255	618.085
6.	Haryana	266.920	224.37	178.62	202.99
7.	Himachal Pradesh	47.28	64.82	94.32	98.52
8.	Jharkhand	85.50	34.405	140.877	54.50
9.	Karnataka	687.954	540.82	1730.535	1563.16
10.	Kerala	0	623.325	1359.943	Not reported
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1497.92	1735.66	2183.155	2234.57
12.	Maharashtra	2149.233	1684.805	2049.805	1548.86
13.	Odisha	936.795	1037.54	802.335	745.47
14.	Rajasthan	926.47	658.77	658.77	1366.47
15.	Tamil Nadu	1680.97	643.40	720.295	856.70
16.	Telangana	585.05	904.20	1328.17	552.385
17.	Tripura	-	-	10.00	Not reported
18.	West Bengal	-	94.65	191.625	195.47
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1314.750	1199.46	1197.54	1695.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Uttarakhand	43.14	17.86	58.19	20.47
21.	Chandigarh	9.00	9.00	20.00	20.00
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.286	50.286	-	-
23.	Daman and Diu	5.37	8.50	9.35	8.80
24.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	29.50	Not reported
25.	Puducherry	125.00	132.16	150.50	Not reported
TOTAL		12764.656	11417.386	14739.35	13500.49

(vi) Fund released under the Scheme of Pre-Matric for OBC Students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15
		Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	515.50
2.	Bihar	1691.00	721.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	948.00
4.	Goa	50.00	36.00
5.	Gujarat	1120.00	573.32
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	40.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	112.01	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	68.53
10.	Karnataka	1160.00	710.00
11.	Kerala	796.08	607.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	279.70
14.	Odisha	440.47	243.50
15.	Punjab	452.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	442.51	508.44
17.	Tamil Nadu	1338.00	413.00
18.	Telangana	0.00	744.31

1	2	3	4
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3253.00	3520.00
20.	Uttarakhand	58.50	58.50
21.	West Bengal	280.73	315.60
22.	Assam	0.00	319.00
23.	Manipur	0.00	100.00
24.	Tripura	142.00	174.00
25.	Sikkim	24.00	0.00
26.	Andaman Nicobar Island	33.93	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	18.17	5.50
30.	Delhi	45.26	54.76
31.	Puducherry	101.23	0.00
TOTAL		11598.89	10955.66

vii. Fund released under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15
		Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6314.00	3322.00
2.	Bihar	7738.00	6581.90
3.	Chattisgarh	0.00	2623.35
4.	Goa	106.00	442.00
5.	Gujarat	2707.10	3142.87
6.	Haryana	811.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	448.86	425.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	708.89	769.00
9.	Jharkhand	2460.00	2222.90
10.	Karnataka	3749.32	4115.30
11.	Kerala	2490.00	2117.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5412.00	5620.00

1	2	3	4
13.	Maharashtra	8379.00	8014.00
14.	Odisha	2601.39	1289.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	4442.93	4546.02
17.	Tamil Nadu	5375.00	4571.50
18.	Telangana	0.00	1094.10
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14880.00	13445.00
20.	Uttarakhand	392.00	680.10
21.	West Bengal	6277.14	5280.55
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	11.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	8.86	7.13
25.	Chandigarh	0.51	61.00
26.	Delhi	44.88	92.98
27.	Puducherry	0.00	7.00
28.	Assam	0.00	5454.96
29.	Manipur	531.00	598.00
30.	Tripura	850.00	1430.00
31.	Sikkim	128.00	150.00
TOTAL		76855.88	78113.96

(viii) Scheme of "Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls"

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15
		Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	350.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat	226.50	0.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	235.50
4.	Odisha	0.00	20.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	805.00	304.46

1	2	3	4
6.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
7.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00
8.	Assam	126.00	0.00
9.	Manipur	112.00	0.00
10.	Tripura	0.00	0.00
11.	Sikkim	0.00	274.00
12.	Central Universities	700.00	2187.50
TOTAL		2319.50	3021.46

(ix) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for OBCs

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15
		Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	2.05	0.00
2.	Delhi	201.25	372.00
3.	Gujarat	11.51	3.10
4.	Haryana	4.15	3.39
5.	Maharashtra	26.52	19.01
6.	Manipur	37.56	26.94
7.	Odisha	2.00	4.41
8.	Rajasthan	11.71	17.42
9.	Uttarakhand	0	2.34
10.	West Bengal	0	0.00
TOTAL		296.75	448.61

(x) Integrated Programme for Older Person (IPOP)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15
		Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	347.24	352.91
2.	Bihar	8.21	5.60

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.88	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	56.45	10.22
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.82	7.54
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	84.10	114.39
11.	Kerala	11.33	5.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11.60	25.19
13.	Maharashtra	157.04	71.92
14.	Odisha	354.43	203.98
15.	Punjab	16.71	14.91
16.	Rajasthan	17.59	10.29
17.	Tamil Nadu	30.73	190.07
18.	Telangana	0.00	34.45
19.	Uttar Pradesh	60.73	37.17
20.	Uttarakhand	26.75	7.32
21.	West Bengal	182.36	108.63
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
27.	Delhi	46.67	55.15
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
30.	Assam	50.07	99.26
31.	Manipur	79.90	131.26
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
33.	Mizoram	0.00	3.10
34.	Nagaland	0.00	1.13
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
36.	Tripura	0.00	9.58
TOTAL		1556.61	1499.07

(xi) Central sector scheme of assistance for prevention of alcoholism and substance (Abuse)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15
		Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165.42	60.42
2.	Bihar	131.19	67.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	3.93	30.64
4.	Goa	0.00	0
5.	Gujarat	38.39	36.00
6.	Haryana	65.64	35.31
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22.28	23.95
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	23.00
9.	Jharkhand	6.91	8.50
10.	Karnataka	118.84	227.38
11.	Kerala	130.69	215.91
12.	Madhya Pradesh	107.06	116.00
13.	Maharashtra	417.19	378.85
14.	Orissa	296.89	227.50
15.	Punjab	31.61	53.00
16.	Rajasthan	159.46	84.33
17.	Tamil Nadu	107.12	203.00
18.	Telangana	0.00	38.65
19.	Uttar Pradesh	207.36	194.00

1	2	3	4
20.	Uttarakhand	33.78	17.00
21.	West Bengal	130.00	92.56
22.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	0.00	0
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0
25.	Delhi	76.59	360.32
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0
27.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.90	0
30.	Assam	64.35	183.53
31.	Manipur	95.88	292.31
32.	Meghalaya	16.77	4.8
33.	Mizoram	80.22	51.22
34.	Nagaland	3.48	38.87
35.	Tripura	0.00	0
36.	Sikkim	9.95	9.95
TOTAL		2540.90	3074.00

(xii) Funds released for DDRCs under DDPS/SIPDA scheme

In ₹ (Actuals)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15
		Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27,40,000	10,12,257
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9,03,933	—
4.	Assam	69,97,036	6,10,020
5.	Bihar	26,99,906	5,51,315
6.	Gujarat	29,84,523	2,10,689
7.	Haryana	—	—

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21,43,027	4,91,781
10.	Jharkhand	3,23,444	—
11.	Karnataka	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	81,94,516	33,18,924
13.	Maharashtra	60,16,080	42,95,039
14.	Manipur	—	22,90,800
15.	Meghalaya	11,82,000	18,82,000
16.	Mizoram	—	—
17.	Odisha	—	—
18.	Punjab	26,09,787	—
19.	Puducherry	3,80,904	—
20.	Rajasthan	12,14,000	7,81,502
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—
22.	Telangana	—	17,20,000
23.	Tripura	23,49,411	11,02,861
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2,22,02,792	40,50,882
25.	Uttarakhand	—	9,15,103
26.	West Bengal	41,77,140	18,81,465
TOTAL		6,70,41,441	2,51,14,638

*(xiii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids
and Appliances (ADIP Scheme)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15
		Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.00	22.50
2.	Bihar	143.99	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.20	10.00
4.	Goa	-	6.00
5.	Gujarat	40.40	102.80

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	12.40	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	6.50
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.90	-
9.	Jharkhand	20.86	5.25
10.	Karnataka	16.50	-
11.	Kerala	26.25	140.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	87.18	52.25
13.	Maharashtra	210.23	129.00
14.	Odisha	175.75	-
15.	Punjab	6.00	10.20
16.	Rajasthan	749.69	448.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	9.60	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	126.59	62.69
19.	Uttarakhand	3.00	-
20.	West Bengal	26.40	29.14
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
22.	Chandigarh	-	-
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.25	8.25
24.	Daman and Diu	-	-
25.	Delhi	137.93	52.50
26.	Lakshadweep	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	-
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
29.	Assam	313.95	66.07
30.	Manipur	-	-
31.	Meghalaya	-	36.67
32.	Mizoram	4.50	2.00
33.	Nagaland	-	18.35
34.	Sikkim	-	14.66
35.	Tripura	36.57	6.80
36.	Telangana	-	-
Total		2273.14	1229.63

Protection of transgenders

2198. DR. K. KESHA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States that have implemented protection for transgenders according to the guidelines set by the Government;

(b) whether the Government has given incentive to the States to comply with the guidelines; and

(c) whether there exists a deadline for compliance with the guidelines, if so, the date thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) An Expert Committee was constituted in the Ministry to make an in-depth study of the problems being faced by the Transgender Community and suggest suitable measures to ameliorate their problems. The Committee submitted its report on 27th January, 2014. The recommendations of the Expert Committee have been forwarded to all the State Governments/UT Administrations for taking appropriate action. Responses from sixteen States/UTs have so far been received in the Ministry.

On 15th April, 2014, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Writ* Petition (Civil) No. 400/2012 filed by National Legal Services Authority (NLSA) has delivered its judgment on the issues of Transgender Persons, directing the Central and State Governments to take various steps for the welfare of the transgender community and also to examine the recommendations of the Expert Committee based on the legal declaration made in the above said judgment and implement them within a time frame of six months i.e. up to 14.10.2014. However, the Ministry, in September, 2014 has filed a petition in Supreme Court seeking certain clarifications in the Judgement dated 15.04.2014 which inter-alia includes seeking extension of time limit for implementation of Expert Committee report. The matter is still *sub-judice*.

Dr. Ambedkar social integration scheme

2199. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal requesting for grant of incentives under Dr. Ambedkar Social Integration Scheme for this financial year from Jharkhand State, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of proposals considered for sanction of incentive and the number of proposals pending for approval, the reasons for delay in releasing those incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes, Sir. One proposal was received directly from Sh. Ashima Kumar Mandal and Ms. Sabita Singh at Kanash, PO & PS Dhalbhumgarh, District East Singhbhum, Jharkhand in Dr. Ambedkar Foundation on 12.10.2015. Since the proposal was not forwarded by the State Government as envisaged in the Scheme, the same had been returned to the applicant on 12.10.2015 for routing the same through the State Government.

(b) The incentive sanctioned to 19 proposal under the Scheme till date, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

At present no proposal of eligible couple is pending for approval under the Scheme, so delay in release of incentive does not arise.

Statement

Sanction of grant-in-aid under the Scheme of 'Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriages'

Sl. No.	Name of the couple and address	Sanction Order date	Total amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Sandeep Kumar and Kumari Ranu, Haryana	22.01.2015	2.5
2.	Shri Prashant Kumar and Mrs. Sunita Kumari, Delhi	22.01.2015	2.5
3.	Mrs. Monica Ranga and Shri Sumit Kumar Sharma, Haryana	22.01.2015	2.5
4.	Shri Puneet Kumar and Smt. Manisha Raghav, New Delhi	31.03.2015	2.5
5.	Shri Nagarjuna Yaddlapalli and Smt. Chaitanya Arekuti Telengana	31.03.2015	2.5
6.	Smt. Kamlesh and Shri Sunny, New Delhi	31.03.2015	2.5
7.	Smt. G. Lalitha Kumari and Shri Solasa Sudhakar, Andhra Pradesh	16.04.2015	2.5
8.	Shri Renukuntla Sathish Kumar and Smt. Purushotham Swathi, Telangana	12.10.2015	2.5

1	2	3	4
9.	Shri Bellala Rohit and Smt. Jadi Sangeetha, Telangana	12.10.2015	2.5
10.	Shri Satish Goyar and Smt. Mumtaj, Rajasthan	07.07.2015	2.5
11.	Shri K. Reddi Kiran and Smt. A. Kiran Mai Andhra Pradesh	7.7.2015	2.5
12.	Sh. Samudrapu Ashok and Smt. Jhanshi Rani, Andhra Pradesh	22.9.2015	2.5
13.	Shri Bollavaram Thyagaraju and Smt. P. Reshma, Andhra Pradesh	07.7.2015	2.5
14.	Shri Ankirapalle Nagaprasad and Smt. P. Sireesha, Andhra Pradesh	07.07.2015	2.5
15.	Shri Bhabesh Das and Smt. Peauti Saha, West Bengal	17.9.2015	2.5
16.	Shri Parimal Sarkar and Smt. Purnima Saha, West Bengal	20.10.2015	2.5
17.	Shri K. Kamalhasan and Smt. B. Sushma, Telangana	20.10.2015	2.5
18.	Shri A. Ramulu and Smt. G. Renuka, Telangana	20.10.2015	2.5
19.	Shri Anand Saha and Smt. Eti Saha, West Bengal	17.9.2015	2.5

Employable training to blind persons

2200. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vocational Training Centres, Skill Development, ITIs available exclusively for Adult Blind Persons who can be employed;

(b) whether after school education, Blind students find it very difficult to look for Government opportunities to employable training;

(c) the details of centres available especially in Tamil Nadu for training and the skills taught therein; and

(d) whether employment is guaranteed if they get Diplomas and Degrees from such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The list of Institutes for vocational training and Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities including visually impaired persons in all over India is given in the attached Statement.

(b) As per Section 33 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 every Government establishment is required to appoint not less than 3% of its vacancies by Persons with Disabilities out of which 1% is reserved for persons with visual impairment.

The schemes of vocational skill training for persons with disabilities are equally applicable to visually impaired persons.

National Institute of Visually Handicapped (NIVH) being the premier Institute in the field of visual disability, designs, modifies and explores new areas of market linked skill development Courses.

(c) The National Institute of Visually Handicapped (NIVH) has its Regional Centre in Tamil Nadu located at Poonamallee, Chennai which provides vocational training to the adult blind persons in the following areas:

1. Computer Application and Call Centre Operation
2. Computer Operation
3. Training Course in Office Management
4. Executive Secretary-ship for the Blind
5. Certificate Course in Reflexology
6. Re-caning of Chairs and Fishnet Making
7. Training in Coping Skills for Adjustment at Work and in Social Life

(d) The National Institute of Visually Handicapped (NIVH) has a Placement Cell which develops model placement services and identifies suitable posts in the organized and unorganized sectors for the blind and low vision persons so that the persons trained under various vocational courses get opportunities of work.

Statement*List of Institutes for vocational training and skill development of Persons with Disabilities including visually impaired persons***I. National Institute of Visually Handicapped and its regional units:-**

Sl. No.	Name	Place/Address
1.	National Institute of Visually Handicapped (NIVH) (Head Quarters)	116, Rajpur Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2.	NIVH Regional Centre	Poonamalle, Chennai (TN)
3.	NIVH Regional Chapter	Secunderabad (AP)
4.	NIVH Regional Chapter	Kolkata (WB)
5.	Composite Regional Centre (CRC)	Sundernagar, (HP)

II. Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped under Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India for Persons with Disabilities including visually impaired persons:-

There are 21 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped (VRCs) at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Kanpur, Kolkata, Ludhiana, Mumbai, Patna, Puducherry, Ranchi, Srinagar, Thiruvanthapuram, Una and Vadodara.

III. Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Sl. No.	Name	Place/Address
1.	The Association of Physically Handicapped Training Centres	Lingarajpuram Hennur Road, Bangalore
2.	The Technical Training Centre for the Deaf	No.28/2, Haines Road, Near New Bamboo Bazaar, Bangalore
3.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute for Persons with Disabilities	BBMB Colony, Sundernagar, Mandi, HP

IV. Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) under Ministry of Labour and Employment:-

There are total 13,105 ITIs in India with a seating capacity of 18.65 lakhs. In these ITIs 3% of the total seats are reserved for Persons with Disabilities including visually impaired persons.

Steps taken to stop land use change

2201. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Plan 2021 was published to achieve homogenous and sustainable development of the National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) whether the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 (Act) prohibits any development in NCR which is inconsistent with the published Regional Plan; and

(c) if so, whether it is correct that Noida, Greater Noida, Faridabad and Gurgaon have already urbanised land more than the Regional Plan 2021 provisions and norms for these settlements, if so, then what action has been taken by the NCR Planning Board and the MUD to stop further land use change/urbanization in these cities to ensure that the development of these towns is as per the Regional Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Regional Plan 2021 (RP-2021) was published to achieve balanced and harmonious development of the National Capital Region (NCR).

(b) Yes, Sir. National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) Act, 1985 stipulates that no development shall be made in the region which is inconsistent with the Regional Plan as finally published.

(c) NCRPB has informed that the Regional Plan-2021, in para 17.4.1, has suggested population density norms for urban areas. However, the Plan envisages that attempt is to be made to rationalize the quantum of land required for each urban activity while preparing the Master/Development Plans of towns by the respective State Governments.

Media reports about Anganwadi Centres

2202. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of media reports about Anganwadi Centres and schools being run on caste basis in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, if not, whether Government intend to do an enquiry or survey on this; and

(c) in light of the media reports, the steps taken by Government to stop segregation of students and schools on caste basis?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (A) TO (C) 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 ANGANWADI 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/REPORT REGARDING CASTE DISCRIMINATION RECEIVED, IS TAKEN UP WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS/UTs FOR TAKING NECESSARY ACTION.

PROPOSAL FOR CENTRAL LEGISLATION

2203. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: WILL THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(A) WHETHER GOVERNMENT HAS RECEIVED ANY PROPOSAL FOR THE CENTRAL LEGISLATION, WHICH WOULD PROVIDE RESERVATIONS FOR SC, ST AND OBCs IN PRIVATE OR UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS; AND

(B) IF SO, THE DETAILS THEREOF AND ACTION TAKEN SO FAR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (A) AND (B) AS PER THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NO SUCH PROPOSAL HAS BEEN RECEIVED, WHICH WOULD PROVIDE RESERVATIONS FOR SC, ST AND OBCs IN PRIVATE OR UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.

SCHEMES BELONGING TO SC, ST AND OBCs

†2204. SHRI HARIVANSH: WILL THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(A) THE DETAILS OF SCHEMES STARTED FOR HOUSING, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE BELONGING TO SC, ST AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES;

(B) THE AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT SO FAR ON THIS ITEM AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITED BY THIS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR EMPLOYMENT; AND

(C) THE STATE-WISE DETAILS THEREOF?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) During 2014-15, the schemes for housing, health, education and skill development of people belonging to SC, ST and other backward classes are as below:-

- (i) Venture Capital Funds Scheme for Scheduled Castes
- (ii) Credit Enhancement Guarantee Fund for Scheduled Castes
- (iii) National Fellowship for OBCs
- (iv) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs.
- (v) Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) for Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The details of the amount of money released on the schemes so far, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Since the above schemes are not related to providing employment, the data regarding the number of persons becoming eligible for employment is not maintained.

(c) The State-wise details of the schemes of National Fellowship for OBCs and Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana for STs are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III (*See* below) respectively.

For the Schemes of Venture Capital Fund and Credit Enhancement Guarantee Fund for Scheduled Castes, IFCI is the Nodal Agency. For the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs, Canara Bank is the Nodal Bank. In these three schemes, the money is provided directly to the Nodal agencies and State-wise allocation is not made. The nodal agencies provide money directly to the beneficiaries. Therefore, the State-wise data is not maintained.

Statement-I

Scheme-wise details of amount spent and number of beneficiaries

(₹ in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount released so far	Number of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Venture Capital Fund Scheme for Scheduled Castes	20,000	28 (Units)
2.	Credit Enhancement Guarantee Fund for Scheduled Castes	20,000	NIL

1	2	3	4
3.	National Fellowship for OBCs	12,86.94	300
4.	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs.	17.54	44
5.	Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna for Scheduled Tribes	8420.88	Not Reported

Statement-II

Funds released and No. of Fellowships awarded under the Scheme of National Fellowship for OBCs.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15		2015-16 (up to 14.12.2015)	
		No. of JRFs	Amount	Amount released	No. of JRFs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	3772800	3,43,74,219	No. of JRFs are intimated by UGC in subsequent year.
2.	Assam	23	7231200		
3.	Bihar	23	7231200		
4.	Chhattisgarh	6	1886400		
5.	Delhi	6	1886400		
6.	Goa	2	628800		
7.	Gujarat	13	4087200		
8.	Haryana	6	1886400		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	628800		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	943200		
11.	Jharkhand	8	2515200		
12.	Karnataka	14	4401600		
13.	Kerala	8	2515200		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16	5030400		
15.	Maharashtra	25	7860000		
16.	Manipur	2	628800		
17.	Odisha	10	3144000		

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Puducherry	4	1257600		No. of JRFs are intimated by UGC in subsequent year.
19.	Punjab	6	1886400		
20.	Rajasthan	15	4716000		
21.	Sikkim	2	628800		
22.	Tamil Nadu	16	5030400		
23.	Telangana	8	2515200		
24.	Tripura	3	943200		
25.	Uttar Pradesh	45	14148000		
26.	Uttarakhand	2	628800		
27.	West Bengal	20	6288000		
GRAND TOTAL		300	9,43,20,000	3,43,74,219	

Note: (1) The Scheme was launched w.e.f. 2014-15.

- (2) This is a Central Sector Scheme. State-wise allocation/release is not made. Funds are released directly to the beneficiaries by the UGC. UGC makes State/UT-wise Seat (No. of JRFs) allocation, which is given in above table.

Statement-III

Statement showing funds Released in Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) during 2015-16 (as on 14.12.2015)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State Name	VKY
1.	Andhra Pradesh	250.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00
3.	Assam	0.00
4.	Bihar	310.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1723.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00

Sl. No.	State Name	VKY
10.	Jharkhand	685.81
11.	Karnataka	0.00
12.	Kerala	100.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00
17.	Mizoram	200.00
18.	Nagaland	310.65
19.	Odisha	1650.00
20.	Rajasthan	1046.42
21.	Sikkim	125.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00
23.	Telangana	400.00
24.	Tripura	250.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	170.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00
27.	West Bengal	1000.00
TOTAL		8420.88

Shortage of scientists in ISRO

2205. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is facing shortage of engineers/scientists/physicists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to address the issue; and

(c) the details of the initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by Government to promote space science amongst the youth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is not facing shortage of engineers/ scientists/physicists to fill up the sanctioned post. In order to cater to the needs of increased launch frequency, a comprehensive study on the human resources assessment has been undertaken and further process is in progress.

(c) As a part of the long term capacity build up strategies for developing high quality human resources in Space Science area, the Department of Space/ISRO has initiated the following pro-active measures in encouraging Indian youth to take up Space Science as their career:

- (i) Introduced fellowship schemes for post graduate students pursuing space science and atmospheric research in eight universities in the country;
- (ii) One time financial grant to set up Space Science laboratories in select eight universities in the country;
- (iii) Introduction of research fellowship to enable scientists from universities and other academic and research institutions to visit and conduct research work at national laboratories, academic/research institutions;
- (iv) Established "Joint Astronomy Programme" with participation of other research laboratories and an academic institution in organising research in astronomy area leading to award of Ph.D degree to young research students;
- (v) Developed customized academic programme in Space Science area both at Undergraduate and Graduate level at the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology;
- (vi) Provides research opportunity in Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) for young scientists to take up research in Space Science area leading to award of Ph.D degree in space science and atmospheric research areas through an academic institution.

Sectorial survey on employment and economic scenario

2206. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started sectorial survey on employment and economic scenario for the 2012-2017;

(b) if so, the trend of employment and food nutrition scenario of 2012-14 thereon; and

(c) the programmes/planning of Government to develop the situation if required thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors, namely, textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom. So far, twenty five such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in these selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 11.45 lakh jobs during the period April, 2012 to March, 2015.

Detailed estimates of employment are also obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation till 2011-2012. According to the last three surveys of NSSO on Employment-Unemployment, the workforce grew from 45.90 crore persons in 2004-05 to 46.02 crore persons in 2009-10 and to 47.38 crore persons in 2011-12. The sector-wise details of employment are given below:

(in crore persons)

Workforce by Major Sector (in usual status)	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture and Allied	26.85	24.48	23.17
Industry	8.31	9.90	11.49
Services	10.74	11.64	12.73
TOTAL WORKFORCE*	45.90	46.02	47.38

* Figures may not be additive due to rounding.

The estimates of workforce by major sectors showed an increase in the overall level of employment with an increase in the industry and services sectors during 2004-05 to 2009-10 and 2009-10 to 2011-12.

Information on Food nutrition is available through NSSO surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure. These surveys were conducted during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12. Based on the survey results, details of per capita average calorie intake, protein intake and fat intake are given below:

Estimated per capita intake per day

	Rural			Urban		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Calorie (Kcal)	2047	2020	2099	2020	1946	2058
Protein (gm)	57.0	55.0	56.5	57.0	53.5	55.7
Fat (gm)	35.5	38.3	41.6	47.5	47.9	52.5

(c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country, like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM).

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

New schemes have also been launched which includes Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Swatchh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Seekho aur Kamao was launched for the skill development of minority communities.

A new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.11 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2014-15 (upto March, 2015) under these schemes.

Government has notified the National Food Security Act, 2013 on 10.09.2013, which aims to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population of the country for receiving foodgrains at subsidised prices of ₹ 3, 2 and 1 per Kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). There is also a special focus in the Act on nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers and children upto 14 years of age.

Growth rate of different sectors

†2207. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of services, manufacturing, mining and agriculture sectors in the last quarters of financial year 2014-15; and

(b) the reasons responsible for lower growth rate in the above sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) As per the Press Note on Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2014-15 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Fourth Quarter (Q4) 2014-15, released by the Ministry on 29th May, 2015, the growth rates of Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant (2011-12) prices from services, manufacturing, mining and agriculture sectors in the last quarter of financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the table below:

Industry	Growth rate of GVA as compared to the same quarter of the previous year	
	January-March 2014-15	January-March 2013-14
Services	9.2	6.4
Manufacturing	8.4	4.4
Mining	2.3	11.5
Agriculture	-1.4	4.4

(b) Growth rates in services and manufacturing sector is higher in the Fourth Quarter (January-March) of 2014-15 as compared to the Fourth Quarter of 2013-14. The growth in agriculture sector has declined due to decline in food grain production from 265.04 million tonnes in 2013-14 to 251.12 million tonnes in the year 2014-15. In case of mining, the production of minerals, as indicated by the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) of mining, registered growth rate of 0.2 per cent in the Fourth Quarter of 2014-15, as compared to the growth rate of 1.8 per cent, in the Fourth Quarter of 2013-14.

Shortage of parking space in NCR

2208. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of parking space in the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCR);

(b) whether it is also a fact that vehicles parked outside food stalls, showrooms, motor workshops, etc. consume the portion of main roads leading to traffic share; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to remove encroachments so as to free the roads and footpaths for pedestrians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs) have informed that there is acute shortage of parking space in Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir. MCDs have informed that vehicles parked outside food stalls, showrooms, motor workshops, etc. consume the portion of main roads leading to traffic share.

(c) MCDs have informed that they take action as per guidelines and regular inspections at zonal level with the help of police in order to check encroachment on the roads and footpaths falling under their jurisdiction. They take 'no objection' from Traffic Police before allotting parking site to avoid congestion or traffic jams on roads.

Waste disposal in urban areas

2209. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether urban areas are posing big challenge of waste disposal in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future; and

(d) the details of views of each State, NGOs, public and industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Report of the Task Force on Waste to Energy published by NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) in May 2014, only 19% of the total 1,33,760 metric tonnes waste generated per day is currently treated in the urban areas in the country. The remaining waste is disposed off at dump sites/landfill sites untreated. Due to scarcity of land in urban areas coupled with increased public resistance many ULBs are experiencing difficulty in managing solid waste.

(c) Government of India is implementing “Swachh Bharat Mission” (SBM) since 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. Ministry of Power is in the process of amending the Electricity Act-2003, to include a provision for State Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) to “mandatorily purchase all power generated from municipal solid waste”.

Further, recently on 07.10.2015 the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified the generic tariff for Municipal Solid Waste and Refuse Derived fuel based waste to energy plants. Also, Ministry of Urban Development is pursuing with Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for introducing suitable policy intervention for providing subsidies to promote the sale of city compost and also tagging the sale of compost with urea.

(d) Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Ministry of Power are following due consultation with stakeholders for incorporating their views.

Development of some cities as mega cities

2210. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to develop some cities as mega cities on the lines of smart city and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any criteria has been fixed for this purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether some cities of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have also been selected for this purpose; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir. There is at present no proposal for developing some cities as Mega cities on the lines of Smart city.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Funds for solid waste management plants

2211. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of solid waste management plants in India, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has allotted funds for improving the waste management scenario in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage State Governments to take serious notes of waste management in their cities; and

(d) whether Government has undertaken any study regarding the effect of untreated waste in our environment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) (a) The State-wise details of the number of solid waste management plants in India are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Ministry of Urban Development provides financial assistance under various ongoing schemes *viz.* Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around seven mega cities (UIDSST) scheme, 10% Lumpsum provision scheme for North Eastern (NE) States including Sikkim, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP). JNNURM come to end on 31st March, 2014.

Government of India has launched “Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014, “Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)” and “Smart City Mission” on 25th June, 2015. The SBM provides to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019 from the point of view of Solid Waste Management whereas the other Missions require the State Government to set up new sewage treatment plants as per their requirement. In addition, Ministry of Urban Development supplements the efforts of State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for efficient waste, sewage management by issuing guidelines/advisories/Manuals from time to time.

(d) The Ministry of Urban Development has not undertaken any study, in the recent past, regarding the effect of untreated waste in the environment.

Statement

State-wise Status of MSW Processing Facilities in India*

State	Composting*	Vermi-composting*	Palletization (RDF)@	Waste to Energy#
1	2	3	4	5
A and N Islands	1	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	3	3	11	3

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1	-		-
Assam	2	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	1	-
Chhattisgarh	-	1	Nil	-
Delhi	3	-	-	1
Goa	14	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	93	6	-
Haryana	4	-		-
Himachal Pradesh	10	-	-	-
Karnataka	20	9		-
Kerala	22	4	1	-
Madhya Pradesh	5	-	2	-
Maharashtra	9	1	5	2
Meghalaya	3	-	-	-
Manipur	1	-	-	-
Odisha	1	1	-	-
Puducherry	1	-		-
Punjab	1	1	-	1
Rajasthan	5	-		-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	536	210	3	-
Telangana	30	-	-	1
Tripura	1	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	28	-	-	1
West Bengal	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	703	323	29	09

*All other States and UTs currently have no processing facilities.

** Based on the information obtained by CPHEEO from the State Governments.

Funds provided for storm water drain project of Chennai

2212. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how much Central funds have been provided to Corporation of Chennai in the last three years for storm water drain project;
- (b) the list of storm water drains built under the project in last three years; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in building storm water drains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The details of Central funds provided to Corporation of Chennai and list of project built in last three years for storm water drain project are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Design changes, issues related to termination of contractors due to slow progress and removal of encroachments and rehabilitation of them are the reasons for delay in building storm water drains.

Statement*Details of funds released for Chennai Storm Water Drainage projects under JnNURM during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Project Title	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	ACA released in 2012-13	ACA released in 2013-14	Number of Installments released so far	As per MoF Release Order- ACA released till date
1.	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Northern Basin of Chennai	33,505.00	11,726.75	2584.29	2931.69	4	10,554.07
2.	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in Central basin of Chennai	32,867.00	11,503.45	0.00	2647.23	3	7,477.23
3.	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Eastern Basin of Chennai City	44,581.00	15,542.45	3885.61	0.00	4	13,988.20
4.	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in the Southern Basin of Chennai City	22,735.57	7,957.45	0.00	360.00	4	7,161.70

* No funds released for these projects during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Projects sanctioned but pending in Rajasthan

2213. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of project sanctioned by Government but pending as on dated in Rajasthan under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the details thereof, district-wise;

(b) governments planning to complete these projects; and

(c) the funds allocated along with respective heads to Rajasthan under the said Mission in the current financial year, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The projects sanctioned under JNNURM and their details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) JnNURM has already ended on 31.03.2014. However, Government of India has decided to continue funding for eligible incomplete projects of JNNURM under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). The projects meeting the following criteria are eligible for funding till 31.03.2017:

(i) The incomplete projects of JNNURM sanctioned up to 31.03.2012 *i.e.* during the Mission Phase in which 50% or more of the ACA has already been released and physical progress is at least 50% as on 31.03.2014 according to the reports given by the State Governments.

(ii) All projects sanctioned during the Transition Phase

All other projects which are incomplete are transferred to the respective State Government for completion out of their own resources.

(c) As JNNURM has already ended on 31.03.2014, there is no specific allocation in the current year. However, the eligible projects as per criteria mentioned in (b) above are to be funded as and when the proposals are sent by State Government. The list of eligible projects is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I(A) *Projects sanctioned under UIG in Rajasthan which are still pending*

Sl. No	Name of the City	Project Title	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order-ACA Released till date	(₹ in lakhs)
1.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply to Ajmer - Pushkar	16,642.00	13,313.60	8,653.69	
2.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Urban Renewal of Dargah Area, Ajmer	3,841.80	3,073.44	1,997.74	
3.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Sewerage Project	11,208.00	8,966.40	8,069.76	
4.	Jaipur	Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-I)	7,495.97	3,747.99	3,373.20	
5.	Jaipur	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase-II	11,086.00	5,543.00	4,988.70	
6.	Jaipur	Conservation and propagation of Panna Meena Bori and its environs Amber, Jaipur	431.00	215.50	193.97	
7.	Jaipur	BRTS (Package- IIIA and IIIB), Jaipur 39.45 Km. (for all 3 projects)	26,035.94	13,017.96	5,207.18	
8.	Jaipur	Revitalisation of Walled City of Jaipur Phase-I	2,761.00	1,380.50	362.00	

(B) Projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT (Mission Phase) in Rajasthan which are still pending

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the towns/city	Name of Project	Approved Cost	Total Commitment	Total ACA Released
1.	Bikaner	Sewerage	3,876.10	3,100.88	1,550.44
2.	Hanumangarh	Sewerage	4,279.00	3,447.59	1,735.99
3.	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage	1,904.02	1,551.78	790.17
4.	Jhunjhunu	Sewerage	3,781.00	3,050.89	1,538.49
5.	Jodhpur	Sewerage	6,167.00	5,026.11	2,559.31
6.	Kishangarh	Sewerage	2,601.00	2,106.81	1,066.41
7.	Kota	Sewerage	5,122.42	4,097.94	2,048.97
8.	Makrana	Water Supply	4,870.41	3,925.55	1,977.38
9.	Mangrolé	Storm Water Drainage	292.30	238.23	121.31
10.	Mount Abu	Sewerage	2,715.00	2,199.15	1,113.15
11.	Mount Abu	Storm Water Drainage	422.00	343.93	175.13
12.	Pali	Sewerage	3,329.53	2,696.10	1,364.29
13.	Sardarshahar	Sewerage	3,692.00	2,977.23	1,500.43
14.	Sikar City	Road	374.67	299.74	299.74
15.	Udaipur	Water Supply	5,395.00	4,396.39	4,396.39

(C) Projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT (Transition Phase) in Rajasthan which are still pending

Sl. No	Name of the towns/city	Name of Project	Approved Cost	Total Commitment (Central Share)	Total ACA Released (₹ in lakhs)
1.	Chirawa Phase-I	Sewerage	6,314.32	5,051.46	2,525.73
2.	Laxmangarh	Sewerage	6,963.55	5,570.84	2,785.42
3.	Nawalgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	8,211.28	6,569.02	3,284.51
4.	Suratgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	7,547.64	6,038.11	3,019.06
5.	Nimbaheda	Sewerage	7,773.21	6,218.57	3,109.28
6.	Jaitaran	Sewerage	3,471.06	2,776.85	1,388.42
7.	Bhadra Phase-I	Sewerage	8,932.70	7,146.16	3,573.08
8.	Kekri	Water Supply	941	752.80	376.40
9.	Badi Sadri	Sewerage	2151.23	1,720.98	860.49
10.	Ramgarh Sekhawati	Sewerage	4489.24	3,591.39	1,795.70
11.	Fatehnagar-Sanawar-I	Sewerage	3674.93	2,939.94	1,469.97
12.	Kushalgarh	Sewerage	4153.56	3,322.85	1,661.42

Statement-II

Rajasthan

Project to be covered under AMRUT

(a) Mission Period Projects (UIG)

Sl. No.	Name of City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost	Date of CSMC/CCEA/CCI Meeting/Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order-ACA Released till date	Revised ACA Commitment (50% of Project Cost or lower)
1.	Jaipur	BRTS (Package-I/IIA & IIIB), Jaipur-39.45 Km (for all 3 projects)	Mass Rapid Transport System	260.36	14-Jan-09	130.18	52.07	130.18

(b) Mission Period Projects (UIDSSMT)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project	Approved sanctioned by SLSC	Cost by SLSC	Date of approval by SLSC	Total Commitment (Central Share)	Total ACA Released	Revised ACA Commitment (60% of Project Cost or lower)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Bikaner	Sewerage	38.76	6-May-08	31.01	15.50	23.26	
2.	Hanumangarh	Sewerage	42.79	6-May-08	34.48	17.36	25.67	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage	19.04	28-Aug-06	15.52	7.90	11.42
4.	Jhunjhunu	Sewerage	37.81	6-May-08	30.51	15.38	22.69
5.	Jodhpur	Sewerage	61.67	8-Aug-07	50.26	25.59	37
6.	Kishangarh	Sewerage	26.01	8-Aug-07	21.07	10.66	15.60
7.	Makarana	Water Supply	48.70	6-May-08	39.26	19.77	29.22
8.	Mangrole	Storm Water Drainage	2.92	12-Jan-07	2.38	1.21	1.75
9.	Mount Abu	Storm Water Drainage	4.22	8-Aug-07	3.44	1.75	2.53
10.	Pali	Sewerage	33.30	6-May-08	26.96	13.64	19.98
11.	Sardarshahar	Sewerage	36.92	6-May-08	29.77	15.00	22.15

(c) Transition Period Projects (UIG)

No project is liable for funding.

(d) Transition Period Projects (UIDSSMT)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project	Approved Cost sanctioned by SLSC	Date of approval by SLSC	Total Commitment (Central Share)	Total ACA Released	(₹ in crore)	
							Revised ACA Commitment (60% of Project Cost or lower)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Chirawa Phase-I	Sewerage	63.1432	21-Jun-13	50.51	25.26	37.88	
2.	Laxmangarh	Sewerage	69.6355	21-Jun-13	55.71	27.85	41.78	
3.	Nawalgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	82.1128	21-Jun-13	65.69	32.85	49.26	
4.	Suratgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	75.4764	21-Jun-13	60.38	30.19	45.28	
5.	Nimbaheda	Sewerage	77.7321	21-Jun-13	62.19	31.09	46.63	
6.	Jaitaran	Sewerage	34.7106	21-Jun-13	27.77	13.88	20.82	
7.	Bhadra Phase-I	Sewerage	89.327	21-Jun-13	71.46	35.73	53.59	
8.	Kekri	Water Supply	9.41	16-Dec-13	7.53	3.76	5.64	
9.	Badi Sadri	Sewerage	21.5123	16-Dec-13	17.21	8.60	12.90	
10.	Ramgarh Sekhawati	Sewerage	44.8924	16-Dec-13	35.91	17.96	26.93	
11.	Fatehnagar-Sanawar-I	Sewerage	36.7493	16-Dec-13	29.40	14.70	12.04	
12.	Kushalgarh	Sewerage	41.5356	16-Dec-13	33.23	16.61	24.91	

Proposal from Andhra Pradesh for AMRUT scheme

2214. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh for providing ₹ 28,756 crores for water connections, drinking water supply, solid waste management, etc. for 31 cities in Andhra Pradesh under AMRUT scheme, if so, the details thereof, and

(b) the action taken by the Ministry on the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Development has received the State Annual Action plan (SAAP) of Andhra Pradesh for year 2015-16 under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). The SAAP covering the projects of Water Supply and Parks/Green spaces spread in 31 cities, wherein total project cost is ₹ 662.86 crore, which has been approved and an amount of ₹ 60.08 crore as first installment of Central Share has been released.

The SAAP also projects that the State requires an amount of ₹ 28,756.30 crore to meet the objectives of the Mission.

Pooling of land by farmers to develop smart city

2215. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers pooled in 9000 acres to develop smart city with the right mix of commercial, residential and environment features in the outskirts of Mumbai and if so, Government's response thereto; and

(b) whether Government is considering to promote such proposals in the country, 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 States/UTs had conducted Stage 1 of the competition and based on the selection made by the States/UTs, the Ministry of Urban Development had declared a list of 98 potential smart cities. Now, the 98 cities are preparing smart city proposals containing area based developments and it is for the States/cities to decide on any one or a mix of three types of area based developments — retrofitting, redevelopment and greenfield.

(b) The Ministry of Urban Development does not promote any particular type of development. It is for the State/city to decide on the type of development.

Installation of eco-friendly solid waste management plants

2216. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many solid waste management plants have been set up across the country;

(b) whether these installed plants are capable to cater the solid waste produced in India;

(c) if so, the details of the cost of set-up and technology being used in these plants;

(d) whether the method used to dispose/recycle the solid waste is an eco-friendly way, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the plans of Government to install adequate number of eco-friendly solid waste management plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) There are about 703 conventional composting, 323 vermi-composting and 9 Waste to Energy (WtE) plants set up in the country so far. In addition, 29 Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) plants have also been set up in the country.

The Report of the Task Force on Waste to Energy, published by NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) in 2014 indicates that the waste processing facility is available only for 19.5% of the required treatment capacity.

The details of the cost of set-up Solid Waste Management Plants under Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) are given in Statement-I (*See below*); under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) are given in Statement-II (*See below*); under North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) are given in Statement-III (*See below*); under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) Government of India is implementing “Swachh Bharat Mission” (SBM) since 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. Under SBM, all feasible waste processing techniques are to be adopted by States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for efficient management of solid waste in their jurisdiction, based on the actual site conditions. It is mandate for the implementing agency/operator of solid waste management plants to incorporate suitable environmental management measures in the solid waste management projects to ensure that processes work in eco-friendly manner.

(e) Does not arise

Statement-I*Details of Solid Waste Management Projects sanctioned under UIG (JNNURM)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order-ACA Released till date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Solid Waste Improvement Management Scheme	5,805.00	2,902.50	1,885.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Solid Waste Improvement Management in Tirupati Municipal Corporation	2,329.00	1,863.20	465.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Setting up of Municipal Solid Waste Management in a scientific way for capital complex	1,194.38	1,074.94	967.46
4.	Assam	Guwahati	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati	3,516.71	3,165.04	2,057.28
5.	Bihar	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	3,695.40	1,847.70	461.93
6.	Bihar	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns - Phulwarisharif, Khagul and Danapur	1,155.81	577.91	231.17

7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	11,672.10	4,085.24	3,676.71
8.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	867.00	433.50	433.52
9.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management of Rajkot	4,172.54	2,086.27	521.57
10.	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	5,249.72	2,624.86	2,362.39
11.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	3,098.54	1,549.27	1,549.27
12.	Haryana	Faridabad	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Faridabad	7,351.90	3,675.95	3,308.35
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Solid Waste Management for Shimla	1,604.00	1,283.20	320.80
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Solid Waste Management	9,197.29	8,277.56	2,069.40
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	5,139.43	4,111.54	1,644.63
16.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	5,585.90	2,792.95	698.24
17.	Karnataka	Mysore	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	2,783.00	2,226.40	2,003.76
18.	Kerala	Kochi	Solid Waste Management for Kochi	8,812.00	4,406.00	2,863.40
19.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram	2,456.00	1,964.80	1,277.12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Solid Waste Management of Indore City	4,324.66	2,162.33	1,946.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Solid Waste Management in Ujjain Municipal Corporation	3,588.88	2,871.10	717.78
22.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management project, Greater Mumbai	17,879.00	6,257.65	4,693.23
23.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management for Navi Mumbai	4,740.26	1,659.08	1,493.18
24.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	5,429.64	2,714.82	2,443.34
25.	Maharashtra	Pune	Solid Waste Management-Pimpri Chinchwad	7,044.81	3,522.41	3,522.41
26.	Manipur	Imphal	Solid Waste Management for Imphal	2,580.71	2,322.64	1,509.72
27.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Integrated Solid Waste Management facilities at Ludhiana	9,785.00	4,892.50	1,223.13
28.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Solid Waste Management for Jaipur	1,319.74	659.87	494.91
29.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	3,647.58	1,276.65	319.16
30.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipality	4,421.25	1,547.44	1,005.83
31.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management of Coimbatore	9,651.00	4,825.50	4,342.96
32.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Solid Waste Management of Madurai	7,429.00	3,714.50	3,344.18

33. Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	3,083.99	1,542.00	1,387.80
34. Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	3,041.49	1,520.75	1,368.66
35. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	5,623.79	2,811.90	2,530.70
36. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	4,292.37	2,146.19	1,868.74
37. Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	991.60	793.28	713.95
38. Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Municipal Solid Waste Management	2,259.40	1,129.70	734.32
39. Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	4,867.73	2,433.87	1,582.02
40. Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Integrated Solid Waste Management	2,460.00	1,968.00	1,279.20
41. Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	1,671.53	1,337.24	534.88
42. Uttarakhand	Nainital	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nainital	800.00	640.00	256.00
43. West Bengal	Asansol	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area	4,357.27	2,178.64	1,633.98
44. West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of municipal Towns	5,658.53	1,980.49	1,485.36

Statement-II*Details of Solid Waste Management Projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT (JNNURM)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	(₹ in lakhs)			
			Approved Cost sanctioned by SLSC	Total Commitment (Central Share)	Total ACA Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	361.00	294.22	294.22	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	261.62	235.46	235.46	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing	351.78	316.60	316.60	
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Jairampur	253.33	228.00	228.01	
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Basar	719.85	647.87	323.93	
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	799.84	719.86	359.93	
7.	Bihar	Arrah	983.99	787.19	393.60	
8.	Haryana	Rohtak	1,988.16	1,620.35	825.09	
9.	Haryana	Karnal-Indri	1,658.07	1,351.33	1,351.33	
10.	Haryana	Yamunanagar-Jagadhri	1,874.10	1,527.39	1,527.39	
11.	Jharkhand	Chas	567.62	462.61	235.56	
12.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	569.17	463.87	236.21	
13.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	447.80	364.96	185.84	

14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnour	165.44	151.38	76.93
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anatnag	488.00	439.20	219.60
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	242.00	217.80	108.90
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrwah	141.44	129.42	129.42
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	142.82	130.68	130.68
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	143.00	128.70	64.35
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	146.43	133.99	68.09
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	385.00	346.50	173.25
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	1,094.27	984.84	492.42
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	134.52	123.09	62.55
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	165.12	151.09	76.78
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	242.00	217.80	108.90
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	138.00	126.27	126.27
27.	Kerala	Alappuzha	423.00	338.40	169.20
28.	Kerala	Attingal	306.00	249.39	197.70
29.	Kerala	Changanassery	390.00	317.85	161.85
30.	Kerala	Koyilandy	208.00	166.40	83.20
31.	Kerala	Nedumangad	229.00	183.20	91.60
32.	Kerala	Neyyattinkara	349.00	284.44	144.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Kerala	North Paravour	183.00	146.40	73.20
34.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	380.00	309.70	157.70
35.	Kerala	Perinthalmanna	522.00	425.43	216.63
36.	Kerala	Punalur	482.00	392.83	200.03
37.	Kerala	Malappuram	1,466.66	1,173.33	586.67
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	128.80	103.04	51.52
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Porsa	236.47	189.18	94.59
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	649.76	519.81	259.91
41.	Meghalaya	Tura	833.10	749.79	703.16
42.	Meghalaya	Nangpoh	600.16	540.14	509.07
43.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	358.25	286.60	286.60
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	1,606.81	1,309.55	1,308.75
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	578.45	471.44	471.44
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	681.66	555.55	555.55
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	537.43	429.94	420.04
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	586.11	477.68	243.23
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	582.10	474.41	471.16
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	937.93	750.34	750.34
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	713.50	581.50	296.10

52.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1,563.60	1,274.33	648.89
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	1,220.39	976.31	488.16
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1,216.00	991.04	990.24
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	462.30	376.77	375.71
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	1,181.28	945.02	472.51
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	428.40	349.15	344.35
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1,100.87	880.70	880.70
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1,315.70	1,072.30	1,069.06
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	657.50	535.86	534.86
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	878.00	715.57	664.63
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	655.09	533.89	533.90
63.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	3,488.00	2,790.40	1,395.20

Statement-III

Details of Solid Waste Management Projects sanctioned under NERUDP

State	Estimated Cost of SWM projects	(in Crore)
Nagaland	50.8	
Meghalaya	56.5	
Sikkim	19.0	

Technology being used: Standard composting.

Statement-IV*Details of funds released under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for Solid Waste Management during last three years*

Sl.No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
2014-15							
1.	A and N Islands	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11.8900	1.8700	21.0200	4.1700	1.0500	40.0000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2400	0.0600	6.8400	0.9800	0.2400	9.3600
4.	Assam	0.2000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0200	0.0100	0.2300
5.	Bihar	6.0000	2.1400	24.6600	3.9400	0.9800	37.7200
6.	Chandigarh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.0300	9.7500	0.0000	3.2100	0.8000	30.7900
8.	Delhi	2.0000	0.2600	4.3800	0.8400	0.0500	7.5300
9.	Goa	0.9600	0.1000	1.7000	0.3300	0.0800	3.1700
10.	Gujarat	51.9600	0.0000	0.0000	4.2700	1.0700	57.3000
11.	Haryana	2.3300	0.6800	12.5700	1.8700	0.4700	17.9200
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2.5100	0.5100	3.0000	0.0000	0.0000	6.0200
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.8000	0.1300	10.9000	1.5400	0.3800	14.7500
14.	Jharkhand	3.7300	0.2200	9.3300	1.5900	0.4000	15.2700
15.	Karnataka	54.0300	15.5400	0.0000	8.3500	2.0900	80.0100
16.	Kerala	16.6800	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.5000	19.1800
17.	Madhya Pradesh	15.2100	3.3600	0.0000	1.9600	0.4900	21.0200
18.	Maharashtra	84.0500	33.3400	0.0000	14.0900	3.5200	135.0000
19.	Manipur	0.1400	0.0000	9.6100	1.1700	0.2900	11.2100

20.	Meghalaya	0.5000	0.0400	2.9800	0.4200	0.1100	4.0500
21.	Mizoram	0.2200	0.0800	8.2100	1.0200	0.2600	9.7900
22.	Nagaland	1.8600	0.6100	6.6800	1.1000	0.2700	10.5200
23.	Odisha	0.5800	0.6500	0.0000	0.1600	0.0400	1.4300
24.	Puducherry	0.6900	0.0130	1.0000	0.2000	0.0500	1.9530
25.	Punjab	13.0000	0.0000	23.0000	4.3200	1.0800	41.4000
26.	Rajasthan	19.0300	0.1300	33.6500	6.3400	1.5800	60.7300
27.	Sikkim	0.1600	0.0050	2.5200	0.3200	0.0800	3.0850
28.	Tamil Nadu	1.5800	4.9100	13.1300	12.3600	3.0900	35.0700
29.	Telangana	8.6100	1.3400	15.2200	3.0200	0.7600	28.9500
30.	Uttar Pradesh	28.1900	9.0900	37.5600	8.9900	2.2400	86.0700
31.	Uttarakhand	0.2500	0.2600	5.0000	0.3300	0.1000	5.9400
32.	West Bengal	18.0500	3.0700	34.5400	6.6800	1.6700	64.0100
		364.4800	88.1580	287.5000	95.5900	23.7500	859.4780
2015-16							
1.	A and N Islands	0.0230	0.0321	0.0648	0.0144	0.0036	0.1379
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	30.0000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2104	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.2104
4.	Assam	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5.	Bihar	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6.	Chandigarh	0.3700	0.1300	0.9800	0.1800	0.0400	1.7000
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8.	Delhi	19.4449	0.0000	28.9152	7.3056	0.1600	55.8257
9.	Goa	0.6440	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.6440
10.	Gujarat	29.3240	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	29.3240

Sl.No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
11.	Haryana	11.0900	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	11.0900
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.7200	0.1800	0.9000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14.	Jharkhand	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
15.	Karnataka	30.8600	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	30.8600
16.	Kerala	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3.6500	0.0000	52.9300	7.0600	1.7600	65.4000
18.	Maharashtra	44.6000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	44.6000
19.	Manipur	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20.	Meghalaya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21.	Mizoram	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
22.	Nagaland	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
23.	Odisha	11.3300	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	11.3300
24.	Puducherry	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
25.	Punjab	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26.	Rajasthan	23.7100	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	23.7100
27.	Sikkim	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
28.	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	0.0000	83.3900	0.0000	0.0000	83.3900
29.	Telangana	29.1500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	29.1500
30.	Uttar Pradesh	82.2292	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	82.2292
31.	Uttarakhand	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3300	0.0700	0.4000
32.	West Bengal	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
		317.6355	0.1621	166.2800	15.6100	2.2136	501.9012

Note: IHHL Individual Household Latrines, CT-Community Toilets, PT-Public Toilets, SWM-Solid Waste Management, IEC-Information Education and Communication, CB-Capacity Building

Water pumps/boosters installed in South Delhi

2217. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several residents of South Delhi have installed water pumps/boosters outside/back lanes of their residences to pump water directly from main water lines;

(b) if so, complete details in this regard; and

(c) the action that DDA proposes to take against residents using DDA land for illegally installation of water/booster pumps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) (a) and (b) The subject matter pertains to Delhi Jal Board (DJB) which is under the administrative control of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. DJB has informed that the residents of South Delhi have installed water pumps/boosters outside/on back lanes of their residences to pump water directly from main water lines due to low water pressure in the area.

(c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the matter does not pertain to it.

Elimination of open defecation

2218. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that are being taken to improve urban sanitation in the country considering that it is a major part of the Swachh Bharat Mission;

(b) how much funds would be allocated for this;

(c) whether it is true, as per media reports, that Government target to eliminate open defecation and 100 per cent scientific disposal of municipal solid waste by 2019 are accurate; and

(d) how much progress has been made in achieving these targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) (Urban) targets construction of 1.04 crore individual household toilets, 2.52 community toilets and 2.56 public toilets 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 Government of India share is ₹ 14,623 crore.

(c) SBM (Urban) aims to make the country open defecation free and to achieve 100% scientific disposal of municipal solid waste by 2nd October, 2019.

(d) So far, 5.91 lakh individual household toilets, 28,948 community and public toilets have been constructed. 42.69% of the wards have door to door collection and 17.64% of the waste is being processed.

Projects undertaken for waste management for West Bengal

2219. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that urban India is living on a garbage bomb because of lack of proper waste management system in the country;

(b) the allocation of funds and its utilization for waste management made by the Ministry during last three years, State-wise, city-wise;

(c) the details of waste generated from the State of West Bengal in last three years, city-wise; and

(d) the list of projects undertaken for waste management in the State of West Bengal in last four years along with the current status of these projects, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The total sewage generation in urban areas (Class-I and II cities) is 38,254 MLD against the treatment capacity of 11,787 MLD, *i.e* 31%. In urban areas against the generation of 1.43 lakh metric tons of solid waste, the 1.17 lakh metric tons of waste (82%) is collected and 18% remains littered in the cities/towns daily. Out of the total generation of waste only 32,871 tons of waste (23%) is processed daily.

(b) The details of funds and its utilization for waste management (State-wise and cities-wise) during the last three years under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are given in Statement-I (*See* below); 10% Lumpsum Scheme for North Eastern States and Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around Seven Mega Cities (UIDSST) given in Statement-II (*See* below); under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) given in Statement-III (*See* below) and under the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) given in Statement-IV (*See* below). JNNURM has come to an end on 31.03.2014.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Urban Development does not maintain the data.

Statement-I

(a) Details of projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) under JNNURM for Solid Waste Management during last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order - ACA Released till date
1.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management of Rajkot	Solid Waste Management	4,172.54	2,086.27	521.57
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	9,197.29	8,277.56	2,069.40
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Solid Waste Management in Ujjain Municipal Corporation	Solid Waste Management	3,588.88	2,871.10	717.78
4.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Integrated Solid Waste Management facilities at Ludhiana	Solid Waste Management	9,785.00	4,892.50	1,223.13

(b) Details of projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) under JNNURM for Solid Waste Management during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Approved Cost sanctioned by SLSC	Total Commitment (Central Share)	Total ACA Released so far	(₹ in lakhs)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Basar	719.85	647.865	323.93	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	799.84	719.856	359.93	
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	1094.27	984.843	492.42	
4.	Kerala	Malappuram	1466.66	1173.328	586.67	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	128.8	103.04	51.52	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Porsa	236.47	189.176	94.59	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	649.76	519.808	259.91	
8.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	3488	2790.4	1395.2	

Statement-II

(a) 10% Lumpsum scheme for North Eastern States (Fund released for Solid waste management projects during the last three years)

Name of the State	Name of the project	Estimated cost of Project	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 09.12.15)	(₹ in lakhs)
Arunachal Pradesh	Solid Waste Management at Daporijo township	597.68	—	—	161.37	—	

(b) *Urban Infrastructure Development in satellite towns around seven mega cities (UIDSST)*
(Fund released for solid waste management projects during the last three years)

Name of the State	Name of the project	Estimated cost of Project	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 09.12.15)
(₹ in lakhs)						
Gujarat	Solid waste management scheme for Sanand Nagarpalika Gujarat	213.62	—	43.72	21.00	4.21
Haryana	Municipal Solid Waste Management scheme of Sonapat Town	2496.00	—	—	—	—
Uatter Pradesh	Municipal Solid Waste Management scheme for Pilkhuwa town	897.70	—	—	179.54	—
Tamil Nadu	Integrated Solid Waste Management project for Sriperumbudur	443.77	—	88.75	88.75	88.75
Maharashtra	Integrated Solid Waste Management project for Vasai-Virar	3172.64	634.53	—	—	—
TOTAL		7223.73	634.53	132.47	289.29	92.96

Statement-III

Details of funds released under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for Solid Waste Management during last three years
(₹ in Crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
2014-15							
1.	A and N Islands	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11.8900	1.8700	21.0200	4.1700	1.0500	40.0000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2400	0.0600	6.8400	0.9800	0.2400	9.3600
4.	Assam	0.2000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0200	0.0100	0.2300
5.	Bihar	6.0000	2.1400	24.6600	3.9400	0.9800	37.7200
6.	Chandigarh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.0300	9.7500	0.0000	3.2100	0.8000	30.7900
8.	Delhi	2.0000	0.2600	4.3800	0.8400	0.0500	7.5300
9.	Goa	0.9600	0.1000	1.7000	0.3300	0.0800	3.1700
10.	Gujarat	51.9600	0.0000	0.0000	4.2700	1.0700	57.3000
11.	Haryana	2.3300	0.6800	12.5700	1.8700	0.4700	17.9200
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2.5100	0.5100	3.0000	0.0000	0.0000	6.0200
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.8000	0.1300	10.9000	1.5400	0.3800	14.7500
14.	Jharkhand	3.7300	0.2200	9.3300	1.5900	0.4000	15.2700
15.	Karnataka	54.0300	15.5400	0.0000	8.3500	2.0900	80.0100
16.	Kerala	16.6800	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.5000	19.1800

17.	Madhya Pradesh	15.2100	3.3600	0.0000	1.9600	0.4900	21.0200
18.	Maharashtra	84.0500	33.3400	0.0000	14.0900	3.5200	135.0000
19.	Manipur	0.1400	0.0000	9.6100	1.1700	0.2900	11.2100
20.	Meghalaya	0.5000	0.0400	2.9800	0.4200	0.1100	4.0500
21.	Mizoram	0.2200	0.0800	8.2100	1.0200	0.2600	9.7900
22.	Nagaland	1.8600	0.6100	6.6800	1.1000	0.2700	10.5200
23.	Odisha	0.5800	0.6500	0.0000	0.1600	0.0400	1.4300
24.	Puducherry	0.6900	0.0130	1.0000	0.2000	0.0500	1.9530
25.	Punjab	13.0000	0.0000	23.0000	4.3200	1.0800	41.4000
26.	Rajasthan	19.0300	0.1300	33.6500	6.3400	1.5800	60.7300
27.	Sikkim	0.1600	0.0050	2.5200	0.3200	0.0800	3.0850
28.	Tamil Nadu	1.5800	4.9100	13.1300	12.3600	3.0900	35.0700
29.	Telangana	8.6100	1.3400	15.2200	3.0200	0.7600	28.9500
30.	Uttar Pradesh	28.1900	9.0900	37.5600	8.9900	2.2400	86.0700
31.	Uttarakhand	0.2500	0.2600	5.0000	0.3300	0.1000	5.9400
32.	West Bengal	18.0500	3.0700	34.5400	6.6800	1.6700	64.0100
		364.4800	88.1580	287.5000	95.5900	23.7500	859.4780
2015-16							
1.	A and N Islands	0.0230	0.0321	0.0648	0.0144	0.0036	0.1379
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	30.0000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2104	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.2104

Sl.No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
4.	Assam	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5.	Bihar	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6.	Chandigarh	0.3700	0.1300	0.9800	0.1800	0.0400	1.7000
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8.	Delhi	19.4449	0.0000	28.9152	7.3056	0.1600	55.8257
9.	Goa	0.6440	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.6440
10.	Gujarat	29.3240	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	29.3240
11.	Haryana	11.0900	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	11.0900
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.7200	0.1800	0.9000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14.	Jharkhand	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
15.	Karnataka	30.8600	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	30.8600
16.	Kerala	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3.6500	0.0000	52.9300	7.0600	1.7600	65.4000
18.	Maharashtra	44.6000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	44.6000
19.	Manipur	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20.	Meghalaya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21.	Mizoram	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
22.	Nagaland	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
23.	Odisha	11.3300	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	11.3300
24.	Puducherry	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

25.	Punjab	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26.	Rajasthan	23.7100	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	23.7100
27.	Sikkim	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
28.	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	0.0000	83.3900	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	83.3900
29.	Telangana	29.1500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	29.1500
30.	Uttar Pradesh	82.2292	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	82.2292
31.	Uttarakhand	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3300	0.0700	0.4000	0.4000
32.	West Bengal	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
		317.6355	0.1621	166.2800	15.6100	2.2136		501.9012

Note: IHHL Individual Household Latrines, CT-Community Toilets, PT-Public Toilets, SWM-Solid Waste Management, IEC-Information Education and Communication, CB-Capacity Building

Statement-IV

*Details of funds released under North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)
for Waste Management projects during last three years*

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Nagaland	5.56	4.21	8.14
Mizoram	0	13.85	0
Meghalaya	0.30	0.98	2.09
Sikkim	0	0	7.74
Total	5.86	19.04	17.97

(₹ in Crores)

Implementation of cleanliness drive in Bihar

2220. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has done study of Jhuggi-Jhonpri or huts at the Central level to know their pitiable conditions and measures to prevent them;

(b) the steps that have been taken to make Jhuggi-Jhonpri free cities in Bihar, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any mechanism developed at the Central level to ensure cleanliness drive be smoothly implemented in the States, the measures that have been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), State Government were provided assistance for housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The details of progress of scheme in Bihar are given in Statement (*See* below).

Government has approved Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing for All (Urban) (HFA(U)) Mission on 17th June, 2015 to be implemented during 2015-2022 to cover the housing shortage estimated at about 2 crore. The mission was launched on 25th June, 2015 to provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States/UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022. The mission has following four components to give option to beneficiaries, ULBs and State Government to avail scheme benefit:

- (a) In situ Slum Redevelopment
- (b) Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy (CLSS).
- (c) Affordable Housing in Partnership
- (d) Subsidy for beneficiary-led-individual house construction.

Under this Mission, no proposal has been received from State Government of Bihar so far. However, MoA has been signed with State and 134 cities have been included under the Mission.

(c) Swachh Bharat Mission launched on 2nd October, 2014 aims to make the country open defecation free by 2nd October, 2019. This Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns which also includes cities of Bihar.

Statement*JNNURM, RAY and PMAY**Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**At A Glance: Bihar*

(As on 1st December 2015)

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Particulars	JNNURM		PMAY
		BSUP	IHSDP	
1.	No. of City/Town Covered	1	28	-
2.	No. of Project(s) Approved	3	32	-
3.	Project Cost Approved *	11.25	757.89	-
4.	Central Share Approved *	5.07	380.79	-
5.	Net Central Share Released	78.19	276.96	-
6.	Dwelling Units Approved	480	28,623	-
7.	Constructions of DUs Completed	480	9,603	-
8.	Dwelling Units in Progress	-	19,020	-
9.	Non-Starter DUs	-	-	-
10.	Dwelling Units Occupied	480	28,623	-

Status of storm water drainage project in Mumbai

2221. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of Centrally funded Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project (BRIMSTOWAD);

(b) whether the entire cost of the project including the revised cost submitted by Maharashtra as additional cost of the project has been released by Government to Maharashtra Government;

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

(d) by when BRIMSTOWAD project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project (BRIMSTOWAD) was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 12.07.2007 as a special State Plan Assistance for the improvement of

storm water drainage in Mumbai at an estimated cost of ₹ 1200.53 crore. Government of India has agreed to finance the project of ₹ 1200 crore out of which, ₹ 1000 crore has been released to Government of Maharashtra.

Government of Maharashtra forwarded the revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) with an estimated cost of ₹ 3884.61 crore on 26.11.2012 which was examined in the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). The revised DPR did not stand scrutiny for its implementability as it left important issues such as land acquisition, removal of encroachment, proper budgeting and project management unresolved and Government of Maharashtra has been requested to forward the revised proposal on BRIMSTOWAD project after resolving the issues. No action is pending in MoUD as Government of Maharashtra has not forwarded the revised DPR.

commercial activities in DDA residential flats

2222. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether commercial activities are allowed in DDA residential flats, if so, what are the criterion for the same;

(b) if not, whether Government is aware of the commercial activities going on in DDA residential flats;

(c) the measures taken by Government to prevent these activities; and

(d) the number of cases that have come to the notice till date and actions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that commercial activities are allowed in DDA residential flats in areas/roads/stretches under mixed/commercial use in accordance with the criteria specified in chapter 15 viz Mixed Use Regulations, of Master Plan of Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs) have informed that in case of any violation of the provisions of MPD-2021 in terms of mis-use, action under the relevant clauses of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 and Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 respectively is taken by them.

(d) South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has informed that 15 number of units in DDA flats have been sealed by them on account of misuse during the last 3 years. DDA has informed that 13 complaints have been received since January, 2015 on which show cause notices have been issued by them.

Utilisation of funds allotted for toilets to States

2223. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States and Union Territories take Central funds to construct toilet, if so, the names of those States and Union Territories;

(b) whether Government has issued instructions to States and Union Territories for utilisation of allotted funds, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against those States and Union Territories who have failed to construct toilets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) For the Swachh Bharat Mission an outlay of ₹ 14,623 crore has been earmarked for States/UTs as Central funds for the components of the Mission.

(b) and (c) Funds are released to the States based on the targets set for each State. As per the SBM Guidelines State Governments have to evolve a suitable mechanism to release funds along with State share to ULBs within 30 days of release of the Central share by the Ministry of Urban Development. So far against the target of construction of 25 lakh individual household toilets, upto March 2016, work has commenced on around 19 lakh individual toilets and 5.91 lakh have been constructed. Against the target of construction of 1 lakh community and public toilet seats upto March 2016, work has commenced on 1.29 lakh seats and 28,948 have been constructed.

Inclusion of city of Himachal Pradesh under HRIDAY

2224. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dharamshala, an ancient city of Himachal Pradesh have not been enlisted under National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government proposes to include any other ancient city of Himachal Pradesh under HRIDAY, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria to select the cities under HRIDAY; and

(d) the names of cities along with their respective states which have been enlisted under HRIDAY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. In the first phase, only 12 cities have been included under the scheme.

(b) The proposal would be considered at the time of expansion of the scheme.

(c) The above cities have been identified on the basis of their rich heritage and cultural history.

(d) The details are as under:-

City	State	City	State
Ajmer	Rajasthan	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
Amritsar	Punjab	Puri	Odisha
Badami	Karnataka	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
Dwarka	Gujarat	Velankanni	Tamil Nadu
Gaya	Bihar	Warangal	Telangana

Population and land requirement of NCR under Regional Plan, 2021

2225. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Plan, 2021 was published to achieve homogenous and sustained development of the National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) whether the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 prohibits any development in NCR which is inconsistent with the published Regional Plan; and

(c) if so, whether the assigned population and the land requirement of NCR towns namely Noida, Greater Noida, Yamuna Expressway, Ghaziabad-Loni, Meerut, Gurgaon-Manesar, Faridabad, Ballabhgarh, Sonipat-Kundli, Rohtak, Sohna and Greater Bhiwadi are as per the provisions and norms of the Regional Plan 2021 and as per the concerned towns Master/Development Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Regional Plan, 2021 (RP-2021) was published to achieve balanced and harmonious development of the National Capital Region (NCR).

(b) Yes, Sir. National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) Act, 1985 stipulates that no development shall be made in the region which is inconsistent with the Regional Plan as finally published.

(c) NCRPB has informed that the RP-2021 specifies the assigned population for seven Metro Centres and eleven Regional Centres for the year 2021. But, the Plan does not provide the land requirement for any of the towns. However, in para 17.4.1(a), it envisages that attempt is to be made to rationalize the quantum of land required for each urban activity while preparing the Master/Development Plans for towns by the respective State Governments.

Subletting of garages in R.K. Puram

2226. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) whether Government is aware of subletting garages of various Central Government accommodations in R. K. Puram and unauthorized persons are residing in these garages illegally, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Directorate of Estates (DoE) has been informed in this regard during last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken by DoE in this regard along with the inquiries undertaken so far by DoE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, the Directorate of Estates has been informed of unauthorizedly occupied garages in Sector 3, 8, 9 and 12 of R. K. Puram.

(c) After Inquiry, notices have been issued to all 140 allottees out of which after completion of due process, 19 garages have been regularized. In the remaining 121 cases, process is underway.

Rain water harvesting systems

2227. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Green Tribunal has directed the Government, to ensure that rain water harvesting systems are installed in every project, including flyovers and bridges, without default in Delhi;

(b) whether instructions to all concerned have been issued to ensure that the directions of the NGT are taken care off by each project without default; and

(c) the details of the instructions issued by NGT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Inadequate dustbins in cities

2228. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are inadequate numbers of dustbins installed in the cities;

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

(c) the details of guidelines set out by the Ministry for installation of dustbins under Swachh Bharat Mission; and

(d) the details of funds allotted and released under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for installation of dustbins in the cities, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The requirement and capacity of dustbins is decided by each city depending upon the density of the population and nature of the area. The number and volume of dustbins will depend on the location of the bins and system of collection of solid waste adopted by the cities. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), one of the admissible components of the Mission is solid waste management including collection, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal of solid waste with Central support up to 20% of the project cost in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF)/Grant.

Fees increase in Siri Fort Sports Complex

2229. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Siri Fort Sports Complex, South Delhi have increased fee for Yoga lovers from ₹ 150 to ₹ 500/- per month *w.e.f.* October, 2015;

(b) if so, the reasons for exorbitant increase of fee;

(c) whether it is fact that Government is promoting Yoga free or at affordable rates; and

(d) if so, the reasons for charging higher Yoga fee from members of the Sports Club?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the earlier rate for yoga coaching of ₹ 150/- per month had not been enhanced since 2007. The agency conducting yoga at the complex, *i.e.*, Delhi Yoga Sabha had requested for increasing the rates of yoga coaching to ₹ 500/- per month which was agreed to.

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that it is promoting yoga at all sports complexes by providing regular yoga classes at reasonable rates.

Development work in Sector-23, Rohini

†2230. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has not carried any development work in Sector-23, Rohini, Delhi as a result of which the people living in DDA flats have to face a lot of problems;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the DDA land in Sector-23, Rohini is lying vacant and no market has been established there till now; and

(c) whether Government proposes to establish market on this land, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that development works, *viz.*, laying of water supply lines, sewerage, drains, horticulture activities, roads, etc., have been carried out in Sector-23, Rohini, Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir. DDA has informed that the land in Sector-23, Rohini is lying vacant and there is no market at present on that land.

(c) Yes, Sir. DDA has informed that there is provision of two Convenient Shopping Centres (CSCs) and one Local Shopping Centre (LSC) in the approved layout plan of Sector-23, Rohini. For one CSC, 1,190 sq.m. land has been allotted and physical possession handed over to T.R. Sawhney Shopping Mall Pvt. Ltd. This will meet the shopping requirements of the present residents of Sector-23, Rohini.

Urban facilities in Shyam Vihar, Delhi

2231. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 904 given in the Rajya Sabha on 30th April, 2015 and state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of temporary electricity connection provided in the D Block of Shyam Vihar, Najafgarh, Delhi till today;

(b) the details of scheme for electrification of C and D Block of Shyam Vihar, Najafgarh, Delhi;

(c) the number of application from D Block of Shyam Vihar, Najafgarh, Delhi pending for electric connections; and

(d) what other urban facilities Government is proposing to provide in the above area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The subject matter pertains to Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) and not the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

Department of Power, GNCTD has informed that BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL) has not received any application for temporary connection in D Block, Shyam Vihar, Phase-2, Najafgarh, Delhi till 11.12.2015.

(b) GNCTD has informed that a proposal from BRPL has been received by them for releasing of funds to the tune of ₹ 2.07 crore for electrification of D Block, Shyam Vihar, Delhi.

(c) GNCTD has informed that there are 12 such applications with BRPL.

(d) Providing urban facilities in this area are the responsibility of the concerned agencies of GNCTD and South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Identification of malnourished children in Assam and Uttar Pradesh

2232. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether severely malnourished children are identified under consolidated child development project;

(b) if so, the procedure adopted to identify them and the manner to ensure that the personnel employed to check malnutrition are capable of this task;

(c) number of children died due to malnutrition in Assam and Uttar Pradesh in last two years and in current year and names of the nutrients found deficient in severely malnourished children and the numbers of such children; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The remedial measures taken for these severely malnourished children and number of children whose improvement have been seen in their level of malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Growth Charts have been prescribed at the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) to record the weight for age data on malnutrition of children (0-6 years), ever since the inception of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. AWCs are provided with weighing scales to weigh the children (0-6 years). Identified severely malnourished children (those placed in grade III and IV), are also referred to medical services. Ministry of Women and Child Development adopted Weight for Age World Health Organisation (WHO) Standards and has revised Growth Monitoring Chart which describe how children should grow. The New Growth Chart has three coloured tracks rather than the earlier classification lines of Normal, Grade I, Grade II, Grade III, and Grade IV. In the New Growth Chart, Grade I and Grade II have been merged and shown as a yellow track and children who are plotted in this track would be termed as moderately underweight. Below the yellow track there is an orange track which comprise Grade III and Grade IV children and they would now be termed as severely underweight children. The children in the green track and above are all normal children. The weight of a Girl and a Boy of same age differs slightly therefore separate growth charts for boys and girls have been introduced in ICDS. Anganwadi Workers are given job training/ refresher training through Anganwadi Training Centers (AWTCs) which include topic on filling up of Growth Charts for children at AWCs.

(c) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections.

Severely mal-nourished children are often deficient in Vitamin A, Zinc, Iron, Folic Acid, Copper and selenium.

(d) Under ICDS Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Dietary Intake (ADI) as per the nutritional norms prescribed to the States/UTs. Severely malnourished children are provided with food supplement containing 800 Kcal (300 more than that provided to normal children) of energy and 20-25 g protein (8-10 g more than that provided to normal children). The number of children weighed/measured is as under:

Year ending	Normal	Moderately under-nourished/ Grade-I and II	Severely under-nourished/ Grade-III and IV	Total weigh/ measured	% Normal
Assam					
31.03.2013	1151549	344889	10551	1506989	76.41%
30.09.2015	2183222	457811	470099	3111132	70.17%
Uttar Pradesh					
31.03.2013	9811093	5838441	59248	15708782	62.46%
30.09.2015	13672299	5164492	165336	19002127	71.95%

It may be seen that the out of children weigh at the AWCs in Assam, number of normal children have increased from 1151549 as on 31.3.2013 to 2183222 as on 30.09.2015. Similarly, out of children weigh at the AWCs in Uttar Pradesh, number of normal children have increased from 9811093 as on 31.3.2013 to 13672299 as on 30.09.2015.

Schemes of compensation to acid attack victims

2233. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to provide adequate compensation and rehabilitation to victims of acid attacks in country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the time needed to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The compensation part of the rehabilitation of victims of violence including Acid Attack is governed by provision of Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure which states that every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim of crime. So far 24 states and 7 UTs have formulated the Victim Compensation Scheme.

Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) with an initial corpus fund of ₹ 200 crore from the Nirbhaya Fund. As per the Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme (CVCS), the State Governments

are required to modify the State Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) suitably in view of the implementation of the CVCS guidelines, which is also available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz www.mha.nic.in.

Action plan to control malnutrition in Odisha

2234. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked out an action plan to control malnutrition among children in the country;

(b) the status of malnutrition in the country among children, region-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of deaths of children in Odisha and other backward regions of the country as a result of the above problem during the last three years; and

(d) whether the respective State Governments have asked for some help in the matter, if so, the details thereof with its feed-back?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, needing convergence of interventions, coordination and concerted action from various sectors. The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Health Mission, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi MatritvaSahyogYojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System, National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Act, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc.

Further, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 43 regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media.

The main aim of all these activities is to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially amongst women and children.

(b) As per Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14 [given in Statement (*See below*)], commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development, 29.4% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 38.7% are stunted and 15.1% are wasted indicating a reduction from data of the NFHS – 3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight, 48% stunted and 19.8% wasted.

(c) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections.

(d) As per available information, no communication has been received from the respective State.

Statement

Prevalence of Underweight, Stunting and Wasting in ST children below 5 years as per Rapid Survey on Children (2013-14)

Sl. No	State	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.7	34.5	16.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.8	27.5	17.1
3.	Assam	14.8	33.5	6.8
4.	Bihar	38.4	48.9	14.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	38	44.4	15.5
6.	Delhi	21.4	37.9	8.2
7.	Goa	17.7	23.7	11.7
8.	Gujarat	39.4	41.9	21.7
9.	Haryana	29.3	41.2	8.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17.9	34.9	15.5
11.	J & K	21.2	38.3	5.7
12.	Jharkhand	51.1	53.4	19.9
13.	Karnataka	32.8	34.8	19.6

Sl. No	State	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)
14.	Kerala	21.9	20.7	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	46	49.7	19.5
16.	Maharashtra	32.3	38.7	21.9
17.	Manipur	17	43.1	17
18.	Meghalaya	32.8	42.5	13.7
19.	Mizoram	14.9	27.3	14.4
20.	Nagaland	19.4	29.9	11.4
21.	Odisha	46.8	46.1	22
22.	Punjab	18.1	36.1	9.5
23.	Rajasthan	44.5	45.9	22.8
24.	Sikkim	15.4	25.7	4.1
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.7	25.5	26.5
26.	Tripura	29.6	31	16.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.6	50.9	14.4
28.	Uttarakhand	12.5	29.7	12.3
29.	West Bengal	39.7	40.5	18.9
	INDIA	36.7	42.3	18.7

Victim compensation fund scheme

2235. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has directed State Governments to put in place a scheme (Victim Compensation Fund) that will enable victims of various crimes, including rape to get compensation awarded by the Legal Services Authority within a day, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how many States have complied with the order and how many are yet to comply?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The compensation part of the rehabilitation of victims of violence including rape is governed by provision of Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure which states that every State Government in co-

ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim of crime. So far 24 states and 7 UTs have formulated the Victim Compensation Scheme.

Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) with an initial corpus fund of ₹ 200 crore from the Nirbhaya Fund. As per the Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme (CVCS), the State Governments are required to modify the State Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) suitably in view of the implementation of the CVCS guidelines, which is also available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz www.mha.nic.in.

Plan to recognise prenuptial agreements

2236. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has made plea to recognize the prenuptial agreements, a standard legal document as in many Western countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the move could help both spouses, especially women, get their rights on maintenance and share in marital property without a cumbersome, expensive legal battle;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government recently has called for a consultation with the experts in law, social work and others; and

(d) if so, the deliberations made in the said consultation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) The conceptualisation of pre-nuptial agreements in India by Ministry of Women and Child Development is at very nascent stage. The Ministry held a consultation on 23rd November, 2015 with experts in law, social workers and others to get all points of view. During the consultation *inter alia* it was discussed about ramifications, legal validity of a prenuptial agreement taking into account matrimonial alliances in the Indian context.

Funds allocated by National Nutrition Mission

2237. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 38 per cent children in the country are suffering from chronic malnutrition;

(b) whether a National Nutrition Mission with 18,000 crore funds allotted by the Ministry aimed at employing technology and a five tier mechanism to monitor the supplementary nutrition programme for children between 0-6 years has rejected by the Expenditure Finance Committee; and

(c) whether this rejection of National Nutrition Mission has put a question mark on Government's commitment towards infant and young children, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14, commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development, there is a reduction in level of underweight among children under 5 years of age from 42.5% in NFHS-3 to 29.4%, stunting from 48% in NFHS-3 to 38.7% and wasting from 19.8% in NFHS-3 to 15.1% in RSoC.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Nand-Ghar Yojana in Tamil Nadu

2238. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had identified Anganwadis in State of Tamil Nadu to be modernized under Nand-Ghar Yojana which aims at transforming Anganwadis; 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) No Sir, there is no such Nand-Ghar Yojana under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Draft National Nutrition Policy

†2239. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when the draft of National Nutrition Policy would be ready and salient features of the same;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the type of special assistance being proposed by Centre to the States and districts showing bad performance as per norms;

(c) the recommendations of inter-Ministerial group regarding National Nutrition Policy; and

(d) the annual estimated expenditure on implementation of this policy in totality?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) National Nutrition Policy (NNP) was formulated and adopted by the Government in 1993. The National Nutrition Policy advocated the multi-sectoral strategy for addressing the problem of malnutrition and achieving optimum nutrition for all. This was followed by the formulation of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) in 1995. The National Nutrition Policy (NNP) has identified key areas for action in various spheres like food production, food supply, education, information, health care, rural development, women and child development, people with special needs, and monitoring and surveillance.

(b) No special assistance has been proposed by Centre to States and District. The National Nutrition Policy, 1993 and the National Plan of Action on Nutrition, 1995 have provision for institutional structure at National level, State, level and grassroots level. State Government/UT Administrations are required to set up an apex State level Nutrition Council to be chaired by the Chief Minister; an Inter-Departmental Coordination Committee headed by the Chief Secretary; constitute District Co-ordination Committees and District Nutrition Councils for developing State and District Plan of Action on Nutrition.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Children and women suffering from malnutrition in Uttar Pradesh

†2240. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the number of children and women in Uttar Pradesh who have been suffering from malnutrition since last one year, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any new scheme is being run by Government for the eradication of malnutrition and if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14, commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development, 34.3% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 50.4% are stunted and 10% are wasted in Uttar Pradesh indicating a reduction from data of the NFHS-3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.4% children under 5 years of age as underweight, 56.8% stunted and 11.1% wasted. As per NFHS-3, in Uttar Pradesh, 36% of women in age group of 15-49 years suffer from chronic energy deficiency, *i.e.*, Body Mass Index of less than 18.5.

Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and important determinants are inadequate access to food, health services, safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions, educational levels, income and socio-cultural factors like early marriage, etc. Situation is further compounded by ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections.

(b) This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-'Sabla', and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children. The details of these schemes is available in the Annual Report, (2014-15) of the Ministry, which is available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat and is also available on the Ministry's website, www.wcd.nic.in.

Further, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 43 regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness in nutrition by conducting nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, organizing mass awareness campaigns, participating in exhibitions/fairs and dissemination of nutrition knowledge through use of electronic and print media.

The main aim of all these activities is to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially amongst women and children.

The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past twelve of the clock

The House reassembled at two of the clock

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

**CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE REG.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention to the matter of urgent public importance ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey, Shri Bhupinder Singh, Shri Anubhav Mohanty and Shri A.U. Singh Deo to call the attention of the Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to the situation arising out of the submerging of many villages and displacement of tribal people in Odisha due to construction of Polavaram project. Now, Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, the Minister is not there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Odisha): The Minister is not there!

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, the Minister is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Minister is not there, take it on Monday. ...*(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, the Minister has already informed the hon. Chairman that she is not available today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me decide on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, this Calling Attention is listed without the consent of the Minister. That is number one. The Minister is not available due to some work. She has already written to the Chairman also. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why please take this issue on another day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The problem is that when a Calling Attention is listed, it will be intimated to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is inconvenient to the Minister, it is for the Minister to inform that it is inconvenient. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, she has already informed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not know as to when it was informed. I have to find out. ...*(Interruptions)*... 17th December...*(Interruptions)*... Where is the copy of the letter? Inform नहीं किया। That is what the Secretariat is saying. What is the correct position? ...*(Interruptions)*... Did the Secretariat get the letter? What is the position? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me decide on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me decide on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी: सर, मिनिस्टर नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister, the Secretariat reports that it was received only at 1.20 p.m. So, they are not able to do anything. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, the procedure is...**(Interruptions)**... I will tell you...**(Interruptions)**... The procedure is like this: when an item is listed, the intimation should go to the Minister and if it is inconvenient to the Minister, the Minister should inform the Secretary-General that it is inconvenient. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, your Minister has informed, but it has come only after 1.00 p.m. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is the problem. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, उनको कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, अगर वे available होतीं, तो यहां आतीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन वह Calling Attention आज लिस्टेड हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, what is the way out?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: लेकिन वह Calling Attention आज लिस्टेड हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak louder. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Today, this Calling Attention was listed. ...**(Interruptions)**... After that, we contacted the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Minister has informed us that she is not available today because without her consent and without her availability, this Business is listed. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is why she has requested to list it on some other day. She is ready to reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी: सर, इसे मंडे को ले लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have to share with the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी: सर, इसे मंडे को ले लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have understood your point. I have got your suggestion. The position is this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, let us take it up on Monday. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the House should agree. It is not for me to take as it is. ...**(Interruptions)**... Because the Minister is not available today, the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has informed that it may not be taken up today. He has suggested that it may be taken up on Monday or Tuesday, and, Mr. Dilip Tirkey, the Mover, is agreed with this. If the House agrees for the postponement, ...**(Interruptions)**... I think, the House has the consent; the House agrees. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, with the consent of the House, I am postponing this item for next Monday or Tuesday. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Now, let us take up the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015. *...(Interruptions)...* You have agreed that this Bill should be passed. Then, why don't you allow this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, we will agree. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you pass it today? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Not today, Sir. This is the commitment that has been made, and, an assurance has been given twice on the floor of the House by the Leader of the Opposition, and, yesterday, I, too, reaffirmed the same, that the Congress Party is fully committed to the passage of this SC and the ST Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you do it now? *...(Interruptions)...* That is all what I want to know.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there are other issues, which we have taken up. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, there is an assault on the Constitution. What is happening today in a sensitive border State? They will make that State a permanently disturbed State by murdering democracy there, by toppling a Constitutionally *...(Interruptions)...* It is not a situation which cannot be discussed here. We are compelled because of the manner in which the Central Government is destabilizing an elected Government *...(Interruptions)...*, having the majority support, and, it is a sensitive border State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have given a ruling. That will not be discussed now. I have given the ruling on that subject. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It will be discussed. *...(Interruptions)...* A substantive motion is there. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is under the consideration of the hon. Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't discuss that now. I am not allowing that discussion now. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the hon. Chairman take a decision on the motion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Unless the House takes that up and the Government gives a commitment to us that they will roll back the actions, *...(Interruptions)...* They are the ones who made political appointment of a Governor and that Governor... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): Sir, this Bill... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am for passing your Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* What can I do? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For the point of order, you ask your colleagues to keep quiet. Then, I can listen to the point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: They are listening, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... सर, मेरा तो छोटा सा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप राज्य सभा में चेयर पर बैठते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह स्थान राज्य सभा के लिए डेजिग्रेटेड है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी प्रदेश में जो स्थान विधान सभा के लिए डेजिग्रेटेड है ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या उसको कहीं और विधान सभा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अरुणाचल प्रदेश को बीच में क्यों लाते हैं ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई फायदा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विधान सभा के लिए स्थान नियत था,* ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी के ड्रॉइंग रूम में बैठकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी के घर में बैठकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या सरकार का फैसला हो सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल कोई चांदनी चौक में बैठ जाएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको भी हटा देगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... और सरकार को भी हटा देगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मेरा स्ट्रांग ऑब्जेक्शन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर स्टेट असेम्बली पर डिस्कशन ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी रूलिंग के बाद स्टेट एसेम्बली के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, whatever he has said about Arunachal is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... Whatever he has said about Arunachal is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We cannot discuss that here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever he has said about Arunachal is expunged; whatever he has said. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अगर ये असेम्बली के ऊपर डिस्कशन करेंगे, हर असेम्बली के ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो गर्वनर का रोल ही नहीं रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not permitted. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have given the ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have given the ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, you have to wait for the hon. Chairman's decision.

GOVERNMENT BILL**#The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities)
Amendment Bill, 2015 — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde. *...(Interruptions)...* Is Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde there? *...(Interruptions)...* Shri K.R. Arjunan. *...(Interruptions)...* Please speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me, at least, hear something. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): *Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, First of all, I thank our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma, Goddess of our heart, for making me a member of this august House and for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. On behalf of my party AIADMK, I support this bill. An ordinance to amend the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was promulgated in March, 2014. Our party, under the leadership of Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma, supports certain amendments. We propose some minor amendments in certain provisions. I request the Hon'ble Minister to include them also.

- This Bill brings certain new offences within the definition of atrocities like garlanding with footwear, forcible tonsuring of head and removing moustaches, denial of irrigation facilities and also denial of forest rights, manual scavenging, imposing social and economic boycott etc.
- Earlier, only Indian Penal Code (IPC) offences carrying sentences of over ten years were covered under Prevention of Atrocities Act. Now some more offences like rioting, causing hurt, causing grievous hurt, kidnapping, criminal trespass, criminal intimidation etc. have also been brought under the purview of the Act.
- Under section 4, duties of public servants have been made more elaborate, particularly for investigating officers and the competent court has been empowered to take cognizance of the neglect of such duties by a public servant.
- Section 8 has been amended to strengthen presumptive provisions. If the accused is known to be acquainted to the victim, it will be presumed that he was aware of the caste of the victim.
- Section 14 and 15 are being amended to provide for the establishment of "Exclusive Special Courts" and "Exclusive Public Prosecutors" instead of "Special Courts" and "Special Public Prosecutors".

Further discussion continued from 14th December, 2015.

* English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

- A new Chapter IVA is introduced imposing certain duties and responsibilities on the State to make arrangements for protection of victims, their dependents and witnesses against intimidation, coercion or inducement.

Broadly these amendments may be supported. However, we propose some minor amendments in certain provisions.

- The new section 3 (1) (iv) (f) defines an offence as whoever "wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land, owned by, or in the possession of or allotted to, or notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, or gets such land transferred;" For the words "in the possession", it is suggested that the words "legally in the possession" may be substituted.
- The new section 3(1) (iv) (v) defines an offence as whoever "by words either written or spoken or by any other means disrespects any late person held in high esteem by members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes". It is felt that the offence would have greater specificity if the term "high esteem" is specifically defined.
- The new section 3(1) (iv) (za) defines a new offence of whoever "obstructs or prevents a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any manner with regard to entering some places. Sub-section 'C' says, 'entering any place of worship which is open to the public or other persons professing the same religion or taking part in, or taking out, any religious, social or cultural processions including jatras;'

Sub-section 'D' says, 'entering any educational institution, hospital, dispensary, primary health centre, shop or place of public entertainment or any other public place; or using any utensils or articles meant for public use in any place open to the public.'

In order to give these provisions greater specificity and to prevent misuse, it is suggested that the word "entering" may be qualified as either "lawfully entering" or "entering for a *bona fide* purpose".

Moreover, I would like to point out certain demands of our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma also. In our Nilgiris District, people belonging to 'Baduga' community are living. This community has to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. In Tamil Nadu, there is a community by name "Narikuravars" which has to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. These are long-pending demands of our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma. But the Union Government did not take any step with regard to these demands. I humbly request the Hon'ble Minister to consider these demands, that is, to include the 'Baduga' community in the list of Scheduled Tribes and the 'Narikuravar' community in the list of Scheduled Castes.

Sir,

Law alone is not enough to prevent atrocities committed against the people belonging to scheduled castes. Awareness has to be created among people. Provisions of such Acts have to be publicized so as to enable people belonging to scheduled castes to know what their rights are. People belonging to scheduled castes have to be empowered to improve the standard of their livelihood. It is only the State of Tamil Nadu which had established the concept of social justice in the entire country.

It is our Hon'ble Amma, who brought 69% reservation to OBCs, SCs, and STs in education and in employment. When there was a threat to this reservation policy, she took necessary steps to include it in the IXth schedule of the constitution of India. That is why, she is given the title, 'Champion of Social Justice'.

People who do not belong to the community of scheduled castes, have to be educated in such a way that they should not commit such atrocities against the people belonging to scheduled castes. All textbooks of our State begin with the following axioms:

'Untouchability is a Sin
Untouchability is a crime
Untouchability is inhuman'.

Our Sangam poetess Avvaiyaar has sung,

"There are only two kinds of castes
In this world of Justice
Those who donate belong to the upper caste
Those who do not donate belong to the lower caste".

That is, according to Avvaiyaar, human beings can be divided into two divisions – high and low, depending upon how much they are willing to share their fortunes with others.

Mahakavi Bharathiar has sung in one of his poems,

"All belong to One Race,
All belong to One Caste,
All are Indians,
All are the Kings of this Country."

In a democratic country, each and every citizen is a ruler of this country. All have to be treated equally. This Bill has to be enacted expeditiously. Once again, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you stop this? ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, why don't you stop this? ...(Interruptions)... Your Leader himself says that the Bill is to be passed. ...(Interruptions)... Your Leader says that the Bill is to be passed. ...(Interruptions)... Then why don't you stop this? ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you stop this? ...(Interruptions)... Use your good office...(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 arranged some good medicines for their throat. ...(Interruptions)... इनके थ्रोट के लिए एक बहुत अच्छी मेडिसिन है from the Parliamentary Affairs Ministry. ...(Interruptions)... If you allow, can I distribute those to them? ...(Interruptions)... Because their throat is very badly affected. ...(Interruptions)... See the voices have changed. ...(Interruptions)... They are our friends. ...(Interruptions)... They are our colleagues. ...(Interruptions)... They are the senior Members of Parliament. ...(Interruptions)... That is why our concern...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at eighteen minutes past two of the clock

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS

Reg. Dislodging of democratically elected Government in Arunachal Pradesh — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Announcement by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आप मेरी एक विनती सुनिए। अरुणाचल का मामला बहुत संवेदनशील है और सरकार की तरफ से अभी तक कोई रिसपांस नहीं है। दो दिन से यह सदन बन्द है। वह बहुत सेंसिटिव इलाका है। वहां जिस तरह से संविधान की धज्जियां उड़ा दी गयीं और इसके कारण दो दिन से लगातार पार्लियामेंट बन्द है। सरकार की तरफ से कोई जवाब या किसी तरह का कोई रिसपांस नहीं है, तो देश किस तरह से चलेगा? चांदनी चौक पर बैठकर पार्लियामेंट चलायी जाए, क्या यह दुनिया में कभी हो सकता है? किस तरह से पूरे अरुणाचल प्रदेश में कानून को, वहां जो गवर्नर है, उस गवर्नर ने जिस तरह के हालात वहां पैदा किये हैं और वहां चुनी हुई सरकार को वे जिस तरह से बरबाद और तबाह करने का काम कर रहे हैं, उससे पूरा देश और सभी लोग बहुत चिन्तित हैं। वह इतना संवेदनशील सूबा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नोटिस Hon'ble Chairman के consideration में है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, सरकार की तरफ से उसके लिए कोई रिस्पांस नहीं आया है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): A *suo motu* statement should come. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, Sharad Yadavji is a very senior leader. जो substantive motion है, वह ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन की तरफ से और कुछ मेम्बर्स की तरफ से आज आया है। चेयर उसको डिसाइड करेगी कि उसे एसेप्ट करना है या नहीं करना है।...(व्यवधान)... किसी भी गवर्नर के रोल पर या किसी भी गवर्नर की गतिविधियों पर चर्चा करने के लिए एक व्यवस्था है, नियम है।...(व्यवधान)... उसमें हमारी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हम उसका सारा जवाब देंगे, लेकिन हम उन नियमों को तोड़ कर जवाब नहीं दे सकते।...(व्यवधान)... हम यहां न असेम्बली के बारे में डिस्कस कर सकते हैं, न गवर्नर के रोल को और जो substantive motion है, उसको बिना एसेप्ट किये, नियमों के तहत न जवाब दे सकते हैं। इसलिए हमारी रिक्वेस्ट यही है कि वहां असेम्बली में जो हो रहा है, वहां पर गवर्नर जो कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में हम सारे जवाब देने को तैयार हैं, हमें किसी तरह की कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। अगर चेयर उस मोशन को एसेप्ट करती है, then, we will reply. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, जो जवाब है...(व्यवधान)... इतनी असाधारण परिस्थिति में सरकार का जो जवाब है, उससे मुझे बहुत ही तकलीफ होती है कि इतने बड़े सवाल पर ये इंतजार कर रहे हैं। इंतजार करते-करते.. वहां कम-से-कम 50-60 महिलायें गवर्नर के यहां...(व्यवधान)... मुझे बताया गया है कि वहां 200 महिलायें naked खड़ी हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: गलत बताया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश खन्ना: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... सुनी सुनाई बातों पर आप विश्वास कर लेते हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, मुझे लगता है कि ऑनरेबल शरद यादव जी को हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों ने जो इन्फॉर्मेशन दी है, वह करेक्ट नहीं है। पहली चीज़ तो यह है। दूसरी चीज़, गवर्नमेंट रिप्लाय करने को तैयार है, लेकिन...(व्यवधान)... जो रूल्स हैं, हम रूल्स से चलेंगे।...(व्यवधान)... जो नियम हैं, उनसे चलेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharad Yadavji, now, the motion is pending with the hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... Once the hon. Chairman decides, we can discuss it. ...(Interruptions)... आज डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता। मोशन है। मोशन वैलिड है। वह ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन के consideration में है। उस पर ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन डिसीजन लेंगे। उसके बाद हम डिस्कशन करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)... उस समय रिप्लाय भी आयेगा।...(व्यवधान)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is an assault on the Constitution. *...(Interruptions)...* एक चुनी हुई सरकार को असंवैधानिक और अप्रजातांत्रिक तरीके से गिराने की *...(व्यवधान)...* केंद्र सरकार ने की है *...(व्यवधान)...* गवर्नर के पद का दुरुपयोग सरकार ने किया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* सरकार की जवाबदेही बनती है कि *...(व्यवधान)...*

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, आनन्द शर्मा जी सदन को गलत जानकारी दे रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* भारत सरकार का उससे कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वहां की अगर चिंता नहीं रहती, वहां अगर सामान्य हालात बिगड़ जाते हैं, वहां पर असंतोष होता है, तो वह भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए घातक होगा। यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिसको यह सदन नज़रअंदाज़ कर दे। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do now?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इसका इतना बड़ा दूरगामी प्रभाव होगा, इसका इतना प्रभाव होगा कि इस राष्ट्र को भरपाई करना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। *...(व्यवधान)...* हम इसको स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह सरकार आग से खेल रही है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, what can I do now? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप अपने एम.एल.ए. संभालिए। इनसे अपने एम.एल.ए. संभल नहीं रहे हैं, इनके एम.एल.ए. इनके साथ हैं नहीं और ये आग से खेल रहे हैं। आप अपने एम.एल.ए. को संभालिए, आपके एम.एल.ए. आपको छोड़ रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do now?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: दूसरे राज्यों में गैर बीजेपी सरकार को गिराना *...(व्यवधान)...* ये समझ नहीं रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr Anand Sharma, I have already *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Motilal Vohra. Let me listen to the senior most Member, Mr. Motilal Vohra. *...(Interruptions)...* Motilal Vohraji will speak. वोरा जी, बोलिए।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति महोदय, अभी शरद यादव जी ने अरुणाचल प्रदेश के बारे में बोला है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले इसी हाउस में डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के बनाए संविधान पर हमने चर्चा की, जबकि आज चर्चा यह है कि उस संविधान के विरुद्ध ये काम कर रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* जो अरुणाचल में हो रहा है, what I am saying is, last week this august House has discussed about the Indian Constitution written by Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar. Within a week's time we are seeing how the Constitution is being violated in Arunachal Pradesh. That is my point. This very House has discussed about it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vohraji, the motion is under the consideration of the hon. Chairman. After a decision is taken by the hon. Chairman, the House will be informed. Let us wait for the decision of the hon. Chairman. *...(Interruptions)..* Yes, Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan) : Sir, the crux of the matter is : why has this situation arisen? Unless you go to the root of the cause, you will not understand why it has happened. *...(Interruptions)..* The MLAs of the Congress Party want to leave that party. I think, they are not happy with you. What can the Governor do about it? They want to leave your party. That is the reason why this situation has arisen. Otherwise, this position would not have arisen at all. The Governor has nothing to do with it. You can't keep your house there in order. They want to leave you. That is the reason. हमने आपकी बात सुनी, अब आप हमारी बात सुनें। What can the Governor do about it? Don't blame the Government *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the developments in Arunachal Pradesh are very serious. It is Rajya Sabha, it is the Council of States. Rajya Sabha has a right and duty to uphold the Constitution. We have to uphold the constitutional morality. What the Governor has been doing can't be justified. According to the Constitution, the House needs to know what the Governor's role is. *...(Interruptions)...* We can have a structured discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You offer your views.

SHRI D. RAJA: Let the Home Minister come and explain the situation in Arunachal Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Najmaji wants to speak. *...(Interruptions)..* She can give us the best advice. Now, please listen to Najmaji. *...(Interruptions)...* She has much... *...(Interruptions)...* What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...* What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Just a minute, Sir. I am not saying anything. They are shouting at the wrong place. *...(Interruptions)...* They should lobby with the hon. Chairman and not disturb the House. The House should run. Every Member has got the right to discuss what he wants to discuss. They should settle their issues in the Chairman's Chamber, and not in the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want me to do? *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Mr. Tiruchi Siva. *...(Interruptions)...* I can't hear what you are saying. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a question of constitutional propriety. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, don't refer to the Governor at all. That is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Not at all, Sir. This is a question of constitutional propriety. ...(Interruptions)... The Council of States has got every right and duty to discuss all these things. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is there? The hon. Chairman would decide it. ...(Interruptions)... That can be discussed. Where is the hurry? You have Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next week. Why do you worry? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this issue cannot be ignored. ...(Interruptions)... We have a federal structure. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I have not said that. ...(Interruptions)... I think there is.....(Interruptions)... You Members speak as if I have said there would be no discussion. I have not said so. I have only said that the notice is under consideration of the hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, our party feels that that we don't need Governors at all. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, announcement by Chair. ...(Interruptions)... What is the point in saying it again and again? ...(Interruptions)... You are saying the same thing. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, यह कांग्रेस पार्टी या बीजेपी का मामला नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... मुख्तार जी, यह कांग्रेस पार्टी या बीजेपी का मामला नहीं है, अगर सदन का deadlock टूटना चाहता है, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसमें आप भी मदद करें और ये भी मदद करें।...(व्यवधान)... बीच में जो पार्टियाँ हैं, वे चाहती हैं कि गवर्नर के रोल को लेकर 'सरकारिया कमिशन' की recommendation पर हमने और आपने, इकट्ठे मिलकर कुछ चीजें तय कराई थीं, S.R. Bommai केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला है कि गवर्नर को विधान सभा के अंदर ही तय करने का अधिकार है कि क्या होगा, क्या नहीं होगा। समाजवादी पार्टी, बीएसपी, डीएमके, टीएमसी, इनकी पार्टी और हमारे नेता बोल चुके। हम सब लोग चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... यह कोई आज का नहीं है, cooperative federalism को लेकर हम और ये, सब मिलकर आपसे लड़ते थे और आज ये उस सवाल को उठा रहे हैं, तो हम कैसे पीछे भाग सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि आप मंत्री जी से कोई समय तय कर लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... गृह मंत्री महोदय आएँ और इस पर बहस हो।...(व्यवधान)... गवर्नर को लेकर पहले भी कई बार बहस हो चुकी है और कई बार गवर्नर guilty पाए गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)... Administrative Reforms Commission की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके मुताबिक ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: एन. टी. रामाराव ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, एन. टी. रामाराव का मामला था और भी कई मामले थे, चेन्ना रेड्डी साहब थे, रामलाल जी थे, उन पर भी करप्शन के चार्जेज लगे थे, तब हम उनके खिलाफ थे। अगर आज वही काम आप करेंगे, तो जनता आपको वही सबक सिखाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 17th December, 2015, allocated time as follows for Government legislative and other Business:—

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and return of the Following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2015	One Hour
(b) The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2015	(To be discussed 2015 together)
(c) The Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2015	Half-an-Hour
2. Consideration and passing of the Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.	One Hour
3. Consideration and passing of the National Waterways Bill, 2015, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Two Hours

SPECIAL MENTIONS – *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, the remaining Special Mentions. Shri Mahendra Singh Mehra. No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Husain Dalwai. No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Avinash Pande. No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Sanjay Sinh. No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri C.P. Narayanan. Yes, you can say the subject only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Demand to pay the pension of a minimum of ₹ 3,000 per month to every retired employee under the Employees' Pension Scheme

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Employees' Pension Scheme was introduced to provide, at least, a minimum amount as pension to those who subscribe to it. It is estimated that there are at present 85 crore members in the scheme. What they get at present as pension is a paltry amount.

It is assessed that only about 47 lakh employees among EPS members are pensioners. To pay a minimum pension of ₹ 3,000 per month, the annual requirement is about ₹ 844 crores. This is the rate recommended by Bhagat Singh Koshiyari Committee in 2013.

This amount may seem to be a sizeable burden to the Union Government. But when one considers that the unclaimed amount by retired pensioners is ₹ 32,000 crores, there is no burden on the Government. The annual interest will be sufficient to pay off pension at the rate of ₹ 3,000 per month.

Considering these facts Union Government may take a decision to pay a minimum pension of ₹ 3,000 per month to all retired members of the Employees' Pension Scheme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri S. Thangavelu. ...(*Interruptions*).

**Demand to take necessary steps to repair the
Shenbagavalli Dam in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the demand for water has been increasing manifold due to rapid growth in population, agricultural development, urbanization, industrialization, etc. Many of the rivers in India are inter-State rivers. Hence, the National Water Policy, 2012, emphasized the need for water management on the basis of community resource.

In spite of an explicit policy provision, many water-related projects, including the Shenbagavalli Dam, are facing problems due to the lack of coordination between States. This dam was constructed in 1773 on the basis of an agreement between the Princely States of Travancore and the *Zamindar* of Sivagiri to help farmers in many districts, including Tirunelveli and Virudhunagar. The Shenbagavalli Dam is located on the Tamil Nadu-Kerala border. The catchment area is in Kerala.

Some breaches occurred in the dam and the Tamil Nadu Government repeatedly sought the permission of the Kerala Government to repair the breaches. The Kerala Government too sent estimates for ₹ 5,80,000 and ₹ 7,52,117 on 10.09.1980 and 21.03.1983, respectively. Then, on 08.12.1983, it sent another revised estimate for ₹ 10,29,732. In that communication, it also prescribed some conditions, including completion of work in one season, sourcing of cement from Sankarankoil and opening of footpath through the forest areas in Tamil Nadu. As an afterthought, the Kerala Government started questioning the very existence of the dam and reservoir and gave wrong information to the Government whenever this issue was raised. The

Government is competent to adjudicate inter-State water dispute as per article 262 of the Constitution of India.

Hence, I urge the Government to immediately intervene in the matter and take necessary steps to repair the Shenbagavalli Dam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 18th December, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at sixteen minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 18th December 2015.*

Demand to give financial assistance for construction of houses in flood-affected districts of Tamil Nadu (page 48)

Demand to take effective steps to remove the problems being faced in the agricultural sector of the country (pages 48-49)

Demand to make operational the ESI Medical College and Hospital, Parippally in Kollam district in Kerala (pages 49-50)

Demand to expedite the takeover of the Hindustan Cables Ltd. and pay attention to the distress among the employees (pages 50-51)

Demand for enquiry into the matter of demolition of Jhuggies at Shakur Basti in Delhi and taking strict action against the guilty railway officials (page 51)

Demand for complete waiver of the loans taken by Green House farmers and make proper provisions for insurance from damages caused by strong winds (pages 51-52)

Demand to take effective steps to check increasing incidents of accidents in the Mumbai suburban trains (pages 52-53)

Demand to pay the pension of a minimum of ₹ 3,000 per month to every retired employee under the Employees' Pension Scheme (pages 480-481)

Demand to take necessary steps to repair the Shenbagavalli Dam in Tamil Nadu (pages 481-482)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 53-68)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 68-132)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 132-467)

Calling Attention to the matter of Urgent Public Importance reg. (pages 468-471)

Government Bill

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015 — *Under Consideration* (pages 472-475)

Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (page 480)

