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Thursday

1 December, 2016

10 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 1st December, 2016/10th Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. *...(Interruptions)...*
You will be allowed after this. *...(Interruptions)...*

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5587/16/16]

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a notice under Rule 267. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you.

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

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram, NE-SAC, Meghalaya and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under Section 29 of the Right to Information Act, 2005:—

- (1) G.S.R. 861 (E), dated the 7th September, 2016, publishing the Central Information Commission, Group 'B' posts (Assistant and Personal Assistant) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 862 (E), dated the 7th September, 2016, publishing the Central Information Commission, Group 'B' posts (Section Officer and Private Secretary), Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 863 (E), dated the 7th September, 2016, publishing the Central Information Commission, Group 'A' posts (Under Secretary, Senior Principal Private Secretary and Principal Private Secretary) Recruitment Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 5369/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5535/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC), Umiam, Meghalaya, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5536/16/16]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of SSA, Panchkula and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:—

- (a) Nineteenth Annual Report of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (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. 5500/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, implementing the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Panchkula, for the year 2014-15, 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. 5499/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5615/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NBCFDC, New Delhi and related papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा(1)(ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, 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. 5526/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Institute, Academy, Council, Board 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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleo Sciences, Lucknow, for the year 2015-16, 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. 5549/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, Gurgaon, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5550/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Nano Science and Technology, Mohali, for the year 2015-16, 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. 5551/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, 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. 5552/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Raman Research Institute, Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, 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. 5553/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2015-16, 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. 5554/16/16]

(vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2015-16, 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. 5555/16/16]

(viii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, (TIFAC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5556/16/16]

(ix)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5557/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:—

(1) F. No. N-10/178/2012-PPC, dated the 15th November, 2016, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Recruitment of Officers and Employees of the Corporation Regulations, 2016.

(2) No. N-10/07/2013-PPC, dated the 17th November, 2016, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Doordarshan – Video Executive, Cameraman Grade-I and Cameraman Grade-III Recruitment Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5720/16/16]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) and the National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5558/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development**II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of IITD&M, Kancheepuram and related papers**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Tezpur University Act, 1993:-

(i) No. F.12-2/97(GA-I)/Vol-V/2687, dated the 22nd January, 2016, regarding Composition of the Governing Body of the Tezpur University.

(ii) No. F.12-2/97(GA-I)/Vol-V/3659, dated the 22nd March, 2016, regarding Ordinance on Emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of the Provice Chancellor.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) *See* No. L.T. 5624/16/16]

(2) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. 22, dated the May, 28 – June, 3, 2016 (Weekly Gazette), regarding amendments in Statute 11 and 13 of the Central University of South Bihar relating to Executive Council and Academic Council respectively, as conveyed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5625/16/16]

(3) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. PU/LC/Amendments,/2013-14/dated August 9 August 15, 2014 (Weekly Gazette), regarding "Ordinances Governing Academic matters" and published as per requirement, under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Pondicherry University Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6184/16/16]

(4) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. G.S.R. 856 (E), dated the 6th September, 2016, publishing the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Council) Rules, 2016, under Section 50 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5512/16/16]

- (5) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. G.S.R. 979 (E), dated the 14th October, 2016, publishing the Schools of Planning and Architecture Statutes, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the School of Planning and Architecture Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5513/16/16]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Chronological statement showing the sequence of events of laying of the Annual Report and Accounts of the above Institute, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5511/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Women and Child Development

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NCPCR, New Delhi and related papers

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development Notification No. G.S.R. 898 (E), dated the 21st September, 2016, publishing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 110 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5598/16/16]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Performance Review of the above Commission, for the year 2013-14.

- (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. 5597/16/16]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:—

- (i) Two Hundred Eighty-sixth Report on the Action Taken by the Department of Biotechnology on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-2017) of the Department of Biotechnology;
- (ii) Two Hundred Eighty-seventh Report on the Action Taken by the Department of Space on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-2017) of the Department of Space;
- (iii) Two Hundred Eighty-eighth Report on the Action Taken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Eightieth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-2017) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research;
- (iv) Two Hundred Eighty-ninth report on the Action Taken by the Department of Science and Technology on the recommendations contained in Two Hundred and Eighty-first Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-2017) of the Department of Science and Technology;
- (v) Two Hundred Ninetieth Report on the Action Taken by the Department of Atomic Energy on the recommendations contained in Two Hundred Eighty-second Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-2017) of the Department of Atomic Energy; and
- (vi) Two Hundred Ninety-first Report on the Action Taken by the Ministry of Earth Sciences on the recommendations contained in Two Hundred Eighty-fourth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-2017) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों पर सरकार द्वारा आगे की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Eighteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (ii) Twenty-seventh Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report on the Subject 'Mega Food Parks' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries; and
- (iii) Thirtieth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me finish this formal Business. ...(*Interruptions*)... I told you that I will allow you. I will call you.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, what about me? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He has notice, that is why I said. Now, there is the Motion for election to the court of the University of Delhi.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of item (xix) of clause (1) read with clause (3) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Court of the University of Delhi in the vacancy caused by the completion of term of membership of Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda on the Court on the 5th August, 2015.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरा मनी बिल के संबंध में है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will call you after Shri Derek O'Brien. Okay, Shri Derek O'Brien. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. For the first time, I am raising it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have called him, and after that I will call you also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir,...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you also.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, you assured me that you will allow me after him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; he has given notice; Shri Naresh Agrawal has given notice. So, second, I will call Shri Naresh Agrawal. He is on a point of order. So, let us go by order, not by disorder. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down.

**RE. DELAY IN LANDING OF FLIGHT CARRYING MS. MAMATA
BANERJEE AT KOLKATA AIRPORT**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267 because Members of this House and the country need to know what happened last night. What happened last night was that the Chief Minister of West Bengal was coming from Patna on a flight. It is a one-hour-flight. When it was 200 kilometres away from Kolkata, the pilot announced that the flight was eighth in the sequence of landing. Subsequently, the pilot has gone on record saying that he informed the ATC that he was short of fuel and he should be allowed to land. The landing was delayed and the flight hovered around — some people were saying 15 minutes and some others said 30 minutes — for a considerable amount of time. After that, it is said that the ATC allowed another flight to land. The bottom line is that the pilot had no other option but to land since there was a full emergency situation. There were fire engines, there were ambulances which were all out there. There was an emergency-like situation created. Not only the Chief Minister of West Bengal was there, but there were a hundred other passengers. On flight was also my own colleague here, Mr. Mukul, who is the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism. The question here is: Is there more to this than meets the eye? This is not one occasion. I am not making any insinuation. Today, it is one Opposition leader. Is it a coincidence that this Opposition leader today is at the forefront? There are other Opposition leaders. There is Behenji here,

there is Akhilesh Yadavji, there are other leaders from the Congress, the JD(U), the AIADMK. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't make any allegation.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am not making any allegation. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, let me clarify. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267. Sir, please understand. I am not an aviation expert but I can tell you that when a pilot seeks landing, he wants to land. You tell him not to land, and then the aircraft is short of fuel. We know what it means when it is short of fuel. Short of fuel means it can fly to two other airports! Don't tell us that. When the aircraft is landed, there are fire engines out there, there are ambulances! Why was it denied to land in the first place? Why? That is why I am saying that today it is one Opposition leader. Tomorrow, it can be anyone else. It is turning out to be more and more suspicious because this kind of an ultra authoritarianism is happening in many, many spheres. It is happening in many, many spheres, Sir. So, I seek your protection. We don't want to know what could have happened. The three pilots will be called for an inquiry and all that. But, this has happened with the Chief Minister of a State along with a hundred other passengers. What about our people in this country, if the Chief Minister of a State is under so much pressure? What happens to the ordinary people in the country? ...(Interruptions)...

My question here, Sir, ...(Interruptions) Sir, I am not insinuating anything. But, there is a school of thought which believes that *

श्री मो. नदीमूल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): *

† شری ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; Mr. Derek O'Brien, please sit down. ...(Interruptions) The matter is very serious. But there should not be any allegation on it. There is no need of any allegation. Insinuation also is not necessary. I say that the matter is very serious. But, you should not make any allegation now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am not making any allegation. ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, he has not made any allegation. But, this is a very, very serious case. If this has happened with one Chief Minister, it can happen with any other leader. *...(Interruptions)...* I understand, as per my knowledge of the aviation sector, that whenever you are short of fuel, you are given the top priority to land at any airport. Here, particularly, it was close to the Kolkata Airport. This aircraft should have been given the priority. This is a very serious case. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Civil Aviation Minister is here. Mr. Sinha, would you like to react? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, there should be an inquiry. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members...*...(Interruptions)...* There was, last night, indeed a situation where the IndiGo flight 6C342 was travelling from Patna to Kolkata...*...(Interruptions)...*

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, let me say...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the Minister, I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: It was informed to the ATC that it was low on fuel. As that communication was sent, two other planes which included SpiceJet also indicated that they were low on fuel. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): इधर बोलना चाहते हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, सबको चिंता है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, राम गोपाल जी बोलना चाहते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, कृपया सुन लीजिए। सारे विपक्ष को चिंता है, यह matter बहुत serious है। *...(व्यवधान)...* अगर इस तरह की लापरवाही deliberately हो तो यह बहुत गलत चीज़ है। *...(व्यवधान)...* जब एक राज्य की मुख्य मंत्री उसमें थीं और यह कहा जा रहा था कि fuel कम है तो उस समय landing को सबसे पहले allow करना चाहिए था। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* How can I prevent the Civil Aviation Minister? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: The ATC took that into account because *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After that, I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: The life of every citizen of this country is of utmost

importance for us. ...(Interruptions)... We assure that we did everything possible to ensure that these flights landed safely. ...(Interruptions)... We ensured that every flight landed safely. ...(Interruptions)... The facts are there. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: वे कौन-सा आरोप लगा रहे हैं? इन्होंने कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया है।(व्यवधान)... मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जब एक चीफ मिनिस्टर उस प्लेन में है(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल जी, आप सुनिए।(व्यवधान)... Please listen to me. When the Minister stands up and wants to say something, I should not block him because he is Minister for Civil Aviation. ...(Interruptions)... If you have to say anything, I will allow you after that. ...(Interruptions).. I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पहले आप सबकी बात सुन लीजिए और उसके बाद मंत्री जी रिप्लाय करें।(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम लोग कब बोलेंगे?(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... When he chose to speak now, I cannot prevent him. ...(Interruptions)... That is up to the Minister if he wants to yield. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow Km. Mayawatiji, I will allow Ram Gopalji. ...(Interruptions)... I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... In any case, this is Zero Hour, we can allow. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister yield. ...(Interruptions)..

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं कोई ज्यादा लम्बी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ।(व्यवधान)... इसकी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए।(व्यवधान)... इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें एक मुख्य मंत्री की जान खतरे में थी।(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: उसके बाद(व्यवधान)... Mr. Minister, would you like to yield? ...(Interruptions)... Would you like to yield? ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, the facts are very clear. ...(Interruptions)... I do not think we need to get into any of these issues. ...(Interruptions)... Let us bring the debate down to earth with the facts. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Minister to decide now. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पहले इधर से बोलने दीजिए।(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I am not yielding, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Minister to decide now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I will go into the facts, and I will repeat the facts. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Their demand is that you should say your piece of information or reply after them. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, श्री देरेक ओब्राईन ने जो मामला अभी उठाया है, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। इसमें एक मुख्य मंत्री सवार थीं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. *...(Interruptions)...* I allowed the Minister and he is having the floor. Now if the Minister agrees to yield, I will call you, otherwise *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I will not yield. *...(Interruptions)...* I would not like to yield. *...(Interruptions)...* Not yielding, Sir, because it is a very straightforward matter. The facts are very clear. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no need to get into a discussion on this issue because the facts will clarify the matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्या कर रहे हैं? *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, वे बोल चुके हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* उन्होंने बोल दिया है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: What I would suggest is that let me clarify the matter for the hon. Members. *...(Interruptions)...* At the end, if hon. Members want to bring up any additional points after the full facts are presented, then they may continue with the discussion, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, इतनी देर में तो सारे लोग बोल चुके होते। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: राम गोपाल जी, मेरी बात सुनिए। *....(व्यवधान)...* Please listen to the Minister, after that... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, there is no reason to waste the time of the House on something that is very factual and very straightforward. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I would urge upon the hon. Members to hear the facts first. *...(Interruptions)...* I leave it to you, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, सबकी बात सुनने के बाद अगर मिनिस्टर रिप्लाय देंगे, तो अच्छा रहेगा। *....(व्यवधान)...* आधी बात सुनने के बाद रिप्लाय नहीं होता है। *....(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You understand my predicament. *...(Interruptions)...* You please understand, *...(Interruptions)...* राम गोपाल जी, मेरी बात सुनिए। You should understand my predicament that when the Minister wanted to react, I allowed him. *...(Interruptions)...* Now let him complete and after that you can speak.

...(Interruptions)... How can I stop him now? ...(Interruptions)... After his explanation or reply, you may have more things to say.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, जो मामला श्री देरेक साहब ने उठाया है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, for the benefit of the hon. Members I would like to provide the facts. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, your debate will be enriched by the facts. ...(Interruptions)... I plead with the hon. Members to please hear the facts. ...(Interruptions)... Please hear the facts and then you will be free to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the facts. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is what is called 'anarchy'.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, जितने भी ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं, उस पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Does the Minister agree with that? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है, हमने जांच बैठा दी है। मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि हमारे लिए मुख्य मंत्री जी की सुरक्षा और आम पैसेंजर्स की सुरक्षा, दोनों important हैं। उसके लिए हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं और जो जांच बैठायी गयी है, उसमें जो भी दोषी पाया जाएगा, सरकार उस पर उचित कार्यवाही करेगी। ..(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav will speak. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. You have not given any notice. ...(Interruptions)... Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, you can speak now. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, देरेक साहब ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है और जिसका समर्थन माननीय नेता विरोधी दल ने किया है, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। जहां सैकड़ों लोगों की जान खतरे में हो और पायलट यह कहे कि हमारे पास fuel कम है, उसे पहले लैंड करने की इजाज़त दी जाए, इस के बावजूद उस प्लेन को लैंड करने की इजाज़त न दी जाए। सर, यह insinuation वाली बात नहीं है, आरोप लगाने वाली बात नहीं है और न ही उन्होंने आरोप लगाया है, लेकिन अनावश्यक रूप से लोगों के मन में संदेह तो पैदा होता ही है। यह लोगों के जीवन को खतरे में डालने वाली बात है, इस पर इंकवायरी होनी चाहिए। सर, आपको संबंधित मंत्री को डायरेक्ट करना चाहिए कि इस मामले की पूरी जांच हो और जांच की पूरी रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर आनी चाहिए।

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, पश्चिम बंगाल की मुख्य मंत्री को लेकर यह प्लेन लैंडिंग का मामला है जिस में और भी पैसेंजर्स उस प्लेन के अंदर थे। यह मामला काफी गंभीर और संवेदनशील है। मैं समझती हूं कि कल जो कुछ हुआ है, वह ठीक नहीं हुआ है और इस की हमारी पार्टी कड़े शब्दों में निंदा करती है। इस के साथ ही हमारी पार्टी चाहती है कि सरकार इस मामले को दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर गंभीरता से ले और इस की जांच

[सुश्री मायावती]

होनी चाहिए। महोदय, यदि इस किस्म की परंपरा शुरू हो गयी तो फिर विपक्ष की पार्टियों के नेताओं के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा। सर, इस से पूरे देश में यह सन्देश गया है क्योंकि उस प्लेन में पश्चिम बंगाल की मुख्य मंत्री मौजूद थीं, लोग इसे दूसरे तरीके से देख रहे हैं, जोकि ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि आप दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर इस की जांच कराएं क्योंकि अगर इस तरह की गलत परंपरा शुरू होगी तो यह देश के लिए ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस मामले की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए और जांच में जो भी रिपोर्ट आए, उसे सदन में रखा जाना चाहिए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, यह एक सर्विस प्लेन था जिस में एक मुख्य मंत्री मौजूद थीं और ऐसी परिस्थिति जिस में पायलट कह रहा है कि fuel की कमी है, तो यह निश्चित तौर पर एक गंभीर घटना है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहूंगा कि इसी सत्र में इंकवायरी कमेटी constitute की जानी चाहिए ताकि सदन के मेंबर्स की शंकाएं-कुशंकाएं दूर हो सकें। सर, यह घटना बहुत ही गंभीर है, इसलिए सरकार को इस पर तुरंत एक्शन लेना चाहिए और इंकवायरी announce करनी चाहिए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (बिहार): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, इधर भी देखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down, Guptaji.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I have given notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is not on this subject. There is no notice from you on this subject. Please sit down.(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I had submitted my notice in time.(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Guptaji. You please sit down.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir,.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. I will allow you.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, किसी फ्लाइट में, चाहे वह पैसेंजर प्लेन हो या दूसरा प्लेन हो, कोई पैसेंजर बीमार हो जाए या इमरजेंसी हो जाए, fuel की shortage हो जाए, मौसम खराब हो जाए तो दुश्मन की एयर फील्ड में भी प्लेन लैंड करने की इजाजत दी जाती है। श्रीमान् जी, दो हफ्ते पहले जेट एयरवेज की फ्लाइट कराची में लैंड हुई, क्योंकि एक passenger बीमार हो गया था। यह एक सर्विस फ्लाइट थी, जिसमें सैकड़ों passengers थे। यह तो एक किस्म से * आप लोगों के लिए इससे बड़ा और क्या मौका हो सकता है, क्योंकि आप लोगों ने उस प्लेन को लैंड करने की इजाजत नहीं दी। उस प्लेन को emergency landing करनी पड़ी। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमान् जी, यह बहुत ही दुभाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No allegation, please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri T. K. Rangarajan. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: गुप्ता जी, आपका भाषण हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोल चुके हैं। गुप्ता जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री टी. के. रंगराजन। गुप्ता जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोल चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, आजकल इनके छोटे प्लेन ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is any allegation, I will expunge it. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Allegations will be expunged. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, आजकल इनके छोटे प्लेन ...(व्यवधान)... ये प्राइवेट प्लेन्स में घूम रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप provoke मत करो।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग सबसे ज्यादा victim होने जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, बैठिए। श्री टी. के. रंगराजन।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I consider this as a serious issue. It is immaterial whether there is a VIP or not; when one hundred passengers were travelling and the pilots wanted to land urgently, if the airport authorities or in-charge of airport did not oblige, it proves the inefficiency of the Government and the particular department. Sir, there must be a thorough inquiry into this. It may happen to any aircraft.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I also urge the Central Government to hold a thorough independent and impartial inquiry into this incident. And, all the Chief Ministers of States must be protected very well by the Central Government. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the aircraft that has flown with shortage of fuel, and ATC not permitting the flight for emergency landing is purely manual, not technical. A VIP, the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, along with an hon. Member of this House and many other passengers were on the flight. Every life is very precious. So, it is a manual snag, and a thorough probe has to be undertaken and the Report must be submitted to this House since an hon. Member of this House was also in the flight. Secondly, steps should be taken and such things should not be repeated in future since it involves the lives of hundreds of people.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं एक टेक्नीकल मुद्दा उठा रहा हूँ। सर, मैं मंत्री जी के जवाब से जो मुद्दा उठा रहा हूँ, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने भी इसको प्वाइंट आउट किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...सर, मंत्री जी ने यह जवाब दिया कि जब इस प्लेन से यह कम्प्लेंट की गई कि उसके पास फ्यूअल की शॉर्टेज है, तो स्पाइसजेट और दूसरी एयरलाइन्स ने भी कहना शुरू कर दिया कि उनके पास फ्यूअल की शॉर्टेज है। अब यह तो और गंभीर मामला हो गया कि अगर इतने प्लेन्स में फ्यूअल की शॉर्टेज थी, तो उनको टेक ऑफ करने के लिए कैसे allow किया? जब यह भी बैगैर सेफ्टी के है और DGCA इसका पूरा एकाउंट लेता है, तो कैसे allow किया गया? जब इतने प्लेन्स में फ्यूअल की शॉर्टेज थी ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह तो और सीरियस हो गया, इसलिए इनको जरूर जवाब देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मनी शॉर्टेज चल रही है और अब फ्यूअल शॉर्टेज, यह क्या है?**(व्यवधान)**... यह देश में क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सिविल एविएशन बहुत ज्यादा नीचे जा रहा है, बहुत डिटीरियोरेशन हो रहा है। सिविल एविएशन का कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए।

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, as a lawyer...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I called you.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: ...I feel that there is a credible material, which has already been referred to, on the basis of which an F.I.R. of an attempt to murder ought to be registered and the matter formally inquired into.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister, you have got the feeling of the House. Every Member is asking for a thorough inquiry. What is your reaction?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने सभी माननीय सदस्यों की बातें सुनी हैं और सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ...**(व्यवधान)**... कई लोगों ने अपनी शंका प्रकट की है कि जो मामला घटित हुआ है, वह बहुत गंभीर मामला है और उस पर जो आंकड़े हैं, वे हाउस के सामने पेश किए जाएं। मेरे पास वे आंकड़े मौजूद हैं, मैं उन्हें यहां पेश करता हूँ, पर मैं आपको पहले यह बता दूँ कि इसमें दो-तीन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धांत हैं, जिनका हम लोग पूरे तरीके से पालन कर रहे हैं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि चाहे मुख्य मंत्री हों, या माननीय सदस्य हैं, या कोई आम नागरिक हो, अगर कोई भी हवाई जहाज में बैठा है, हमारे एयर स्पेस में है, तो उन सबकी सुरक्षा करना, हम सबकी बहुत ही अहम जिम्मेदारी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और हम लोग इसका पूरे तरीके से पालन कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर किसी को कोई शक नहीं होना चाहिए, कोई शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इसके लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। पहली बात तो यह थी।

दूसरी बात, जो सभी माननीय सदस्यों और देश की जनता को भी जाननी चाहिए, वह यह है कि ये सब जो बातें होती हैं, इनके साथ सिर्फ डीजीसीए और हमारे जो रेग्युलेटर्स हैं, सिर्फ उनके ही एकदम बड़े specific standards नहीं हैं, बल्कि पूरे देश-विदेश में ICAO के standards भी हैं कि जब low fuel होता है, तो उसका क्या मतलब है? अगर इस टाइप के जहाज की landing हो रही है, तो Air Traffic Control को priority किसको देनी चाहिए, क्या landing sequence होना चाहिए और जमीन पर, एयरपोर्ट में क्या safety procedures होने चाहिए? माननीय सदस्यों को यह भी जानना चाहिए कि ये सभी जो प्रोसीजर्स थे, इनको पूरे तरीके से फॉलो किया गया था।

तीसरी बात, यह है कि आप सब लोगों को इस विषय पर पूरी तरह से यह जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि जब भी कोई जहाज उड़ता है, तो उसका जो रेग्युलेशन है, वह रेग्युलेशन यह है कि जहाज के पास अपने destination तक जाने के लिए, 30 से 40 मिनट तक hovering करने के लिए, स्काई में घूमने के लिए, फ्यूल होना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, जो डायवर्जन एयरपोर्ट है, वहां तक पहुंचने के लिए भी फ्यूल होना चाहिए। कोलकाता में डायवर्जन एयरपोर्ट भुवनेश्वर है। यह एक सेफ्टी स्टैंडर्ड बना हुआ है कि अगर यह फ्लाइट 30-40 मिनट में वहां लैंड नहीं करती, तो उसको भुवनेश्वर तक पहुंच जाना चाहिए था। आप लोग ये तीन सिद्धांत जान लीजिए। हम लोग इसी तरीके से यह सब रेग्युलेट करते हैं और आप सभी लोगों को सुरक्षित रखते हैं। यह एक प्रेमवर्क है, अर्थात् इसकी रूपरेखा इस तरीके से है।

अब कल रात को जो हुआ, मैं आपको उसके बारे में बताता हूं। मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, मैं उनको आपको पूरे तरीके से समझाता हूं। 7.30 p.m. की 6E-342 इंडिगो फ्लाइट थी, जो पटना से चली और कोलकाता पहुंच गई थी। वह जैसे ही कोलकाता पहुंचती है, तो कोलकाता का जो एयर ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल है, वह उस फ्लाइट को टेक ओवर कर लेता है। उस समय इंडिगो फ्लाइट के पायलट ने कहा कि they are low on fuel. जब उन्होंने कहा कि we are low on fuel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: कहा था न?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: बिल्कुल कहा था। मैं तो कह ही रहा हूं कि यह एकदम स्पष्ट है और यह सब recorded है, इसमें किसी को कोई आशंका नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि सब चीजें recorded हैं, सब कुछ ब्लैक बॉक्स पर होता है, सब कुछ एयर ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल की रिकॉर्डिंग पर होता है। उन्होंने कहा कि I am low on fuel. जब उन्होंने यह कहा कि I am low on fuel तो दो प्लेन्स और थे, जिन्होंने कहा कि we are also low on fuel. एयर इंडिया और स्पाइसजेट ने भी कहा कि we are low on fuel और यह सब जानकारी लेते हुए एयर ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल ने, in an orderly sequence इन फ्लाइट्स को कोलकाता में लैंड करवा दिया। मैं आपको यह भी बता दूं कि जो इंडिगो की फ्लाइट थी, that landed within thirteen minutes. It hovered only for thirteen minutes in the sky and it landed at 8.40 p.m. श्री देरेक ओब्राईन खुद कह रहे थे कि एक घंटे की फ्लाइट है, अगर 7.36 पर चली तो, it should have landed by 8.36 p.m. It landed at 8.40 p.m. after hovering for thirteen minutes. At no point was anybody in any risk or in any danger, you should all know that because all the safety procedures, which I have just described, were fully and appropriately followed. Everybody was brought to ground safely. माननीय शुक्ल जी ने जो कहा है, वह बिल्कुल सही कहा है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठता है कि जब सेफ्टी का इतना क्लियर स्टैंडर्ड है कि आपके पास 30-40 मिनट तक hover करने के लिए फ्यूल होना चाहिए और भुवनेश्वर जाने के लिए, डायवर्जन एयरपोर्ट के लिए भी आपके पास फ्यूल होना चाहिए, जब इन सबके इतने set standards हैं, तो यह कैसे हो सकता है कि तीन जहाज, जिन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास low on fuel है? यह जो प्रश्न है, इस पर डीजीसीए की inquiry हो रही है। आपको यह भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि जब भी जहाज उड़ता है, तो उसका इतना बढ़िया instrumentation होता है, हमें पता चलता है कि जब जहाज पटना से उड़ा तो कितना फ्यूल था, जब कोलकाता

[श्री जयंत सिन्हा]

पहुंचा, तब कितना फ्यूल था। सिर्फ इंडिगो वाली फ्लाइट ही नहीं, स्पाइसजेट और एयर इंडिया वाली फ्लाइट्स भी, इन सबकी जो पूरी instrumentation है, उससे हम लोगों को सब पता चल जाएगा कि किसके पास कितना फ्यूल था। अगर इसमें कोई भी वॉयलेशन हुआ है, तो माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको और माननीय सदस्यों को आश्वासन देता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर सख्ती से कार्यवाही होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर सख्ती से कार्यवाही होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोगों को, उस पर चाहे डीजीसीए के द्वारा एक्शन लेना पड़े या कोई criminal investigation करनी पड़े, या कुछ और भी करना पड़े, हम लोग उसको अवश्य करेंगे। जैसा कि श्री देरेक ओब्राईन ने कहा है, जिस पर आप लोग और हम लोग, सभी सहमत हैं कि पैसेंजर्स की सेफ्टी हमारी नंबर वन priority है और हमेशा रहेगी, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have only one clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My only clarification is that if nobody's life was at stake, why were there emergency services around the runway? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why were there fire engines, ambulance? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why so, if nobody's life was at stake? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: सर, सब लोगों को हम सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं। Out of an abundance of caution जो सेफ्टी प्रोसीजर्स हैं, उनको एक्टिवेट किया गया है, ताकि अगर कोई भी दुर्घटना हो, माइनर इन्सिडेंट भी हो, तो सब लोग सुरक्षित रहें और उन्हें सुरक्षित रखने के लिए हम लोगों ने इसको किया है। इससे देरेक ओब्राईन जी को आश्वासन मिलना चाहिए कि हर नागरिक को, मुख्य मंत्री जी को, सब लोगों को इस तरीके से हम सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं, out of an abundance of caution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, the point is that this incident has been reported in all the newspapers — I also read the newspaper report — and all Members are demanding that there should be an inquiry.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, an inquiry is being ordered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you order for an inquiry?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, the DGCA has already ordered an inquiry. It is a very serious matter. As hon. Member, Rajeev Shuklaji, said, the question of three planes in the sky, all reporting that they are low on fuel, is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is a very serious matter.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: There were three flights — Indigo, Spicejet, and Air India. We are going to check all the instrumentation. We are doing a full inquiry, and, as I said, Sir, if there is any action that is required as far as the DGCA is

concerned, or, as far as any criminal investigation or any other kind of inquiry is required, we are absolutely determined to do that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is ready.

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखण्ड): माननीय, क्लीन चिट तो दे रहे हैं, इन्क्वायरी क्या करेंगे?
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make such comments. ...(Interruptions)...
Don't make such comments. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, it will be there in the public domain. I will be happy to table it in the House.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, the hon. Minister has already given the verdict before an inquiry is held.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He said, he will conduct an inquiry.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: He has given the verdict. He has said, "Nothing wrong."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: He has given the verdict.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He only said that norms were there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: He has given the verdict before the inquiry. He has said that everything was fine.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, he has ordered an inquiry.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: He has given the verdict before the inquiry. Now, holding an inquiry will be a fun. Inquiry will be a fun, because the Minister has already given the verdict. He has already given the verdict.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He didn't give the verdict. He didn't say that. He only said that norms and rules were in perfect position.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: He said, all rules were perfectly maintained.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: He said, all rules were perfectly maintained.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. ...(Interruptions)... But what happened in this particular case, ...(Interruptions)... Sukhendu Royji, he said that he will inquire

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

into what happened in this particular case. He will order for an inquiry and come back....(*Interruptions*).. Mr. Minister, you have to come back with the inquiry report. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... The matter is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): As per the standard operating procedure, the aircraft as well as ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, he has said that he will inquire. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The airport and the airlines are supposed to have enough fuel for extra rolling in the sky.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what he said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Then, where is the question of fuel shortage? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what he ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Where is the question of fuel shortage to compel the forced landing?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what the Minister said.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, that is the point. Here, the concerned airlines need to be pulled.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is what the Minister said. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what the Minister said. I agree with you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, will he place the inquiry report on the Table of the House?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. He will come back to the House with the report.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: He has not given that assurance ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have to come back to the House with the report.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, it will be in the public domain. That will be on the DGCA's website and I will place it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Naresh Agrawal. ...(*Interruptions*)...

RE. MONEY BILL

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 110, Article 110 of the Constitution...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are talking about Rule 267, right?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जी, रूल 267 के तहत है। सर, यह विवाद का मुद्दा रहा है, सदैव से रहा है, लेकिन जब से यह सरकार आई है, इस सदन में बहुमत न होने के कारण यह सरकार निरंतर इस सदन की उपेक्षा करने का प्रयास करती है, ...(व्यवधान)... प्रयास करती है। ...(व्यवधान).. श्रीमन्, दो दिन पहले लोक सभा में एक बिल आया। इस समय आप नोटबंदी या नसबंदी जो भी कह लें ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot criticise Lok Sabha here.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं क्रिटिसाइज़ नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, he is criticising the Government, not the Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't refer to what happened in the Lok Sabha. Without referring, you say what you want to say.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं criticize नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लोक सभा में क्या हुआ, मैंने वह बताया। श्रीमन्, जो बिल आया, उस बिल में ये जो second disclosure scheme लाए हैं, उस बिल को ये Money Bill के रूप में लाए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, आर्टिकल 110 में बड़ा clear दिया हुआ है कि कौन-कौन से बिल Money Bill होंगे। आर्टिकल 110 के क्लॉज 3 में एक स्पेशल शब्द लिखा हुआ है कि Speaker of the House जो भी decision लेंगी, लोक सभा की स्पीकर, वह final होगा, यह दिया हुआ है। श्रीमन्, मैं इसको स्वीकार करता हूँ, उसमें दिया हुआ है, लेकिन उसमें कहीं यह रोक नहीं लगी हुई है कि यह सदन उस पर discussion नहीं करेगा, यह सदन उस पर अपनी राय नहीं देगा, यह कहीं पर नहीं है कि यह सदन उस पर पुनर्विचार न करे, पूरे आर्टिकल में यह कहीं नहीं है। आप रूल 186 और आर्टिकल 110, दोनों देख लीजिए, कहीं नहीं है, बल्कि रूल 186 के पैराग्राफ 6 में दिया गया है कि हम amendment कर सकते हैं। हम amendment भी ला सकते हैं और amendment को स्वीकार करके भेज सकते हैं, हमें यह अधिकार है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you go by the procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन यह जो बाध्यता है कि लोक सभा उसे माने ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go by the procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि लोक सभा उसे माने या न माने, इस पर कहीं न कहीं silence है, Constitution में भी और हमारी जो नियमावली है, उसमें भी। श्रीमन्, मैं यह चाहता हूँ, मेरा एक प्रस्ताव है कि सदन की एक सर्वदलीय समिति बना दी जाए, जो समिति इस पर विचार करे, क्योंकि ये लोग GST को भी second time Money Bill के रूप में ला रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये सदन को bypass करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ये लोग नहीं, बल्कि इसे स्पीकर तय करते हैं। आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लोग तय नहीं करते हैं, इसे स्पीकर तय करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसलिए मेरा कहना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... जयराम रमेश जी भी हैं, राम गोपाल जी भी इस पर बोलेंगे। मेरा प्रस्ताव है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं प्रस्ताव पढ़ देता हूँ। मैं सदन से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 110...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please. You cannot move a motion without the Chair's permission. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपने तो permission दे दी।

श्री उपसभापति: Motion के लिए permission नहीं दी है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम बोल रहे हैं, तो चेयर की permission से बोल रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us make it very clear. ज़रा बैठिए। See, because you have given notice under Rule 267, I allowed you to explain it. If you want to move a motion, after hearing your explanation, I should take a decision and I should allow the motion to be moved. I have not allowed the motion to be moved. ...**(Interruptions)**... See, I have not allowed the motion to be moved. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वैसे मैं चेयर को challenge नहीं कर रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot move the motion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फिर यह हाउस नहीं चलेगा, अगर आप बीच में intervene करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After that, I will call you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फिर यह हाउस नहीं चलेगा, अगर आप बीच में intervene करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आपका नम्बर आएगा, आप तब बोलिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आपका नम्बर आएगा, आप तब बोलिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप conclude कीजिए, then, I will ask the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: नरेश जी, मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए।

...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ, आप एक मिनट बैठिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप कभी हमसे सहमत नहीं होंगे, हम जानते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वैकैया नायडु: मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, once the Lok Sabha passes a Bill, it is reported here. What Nareshji saying is right. The Rajya Sabha, even if it is a Money Bill, can discuss it, and if the hon. Members want to move some amendments, they can move the amendments also and again the House can decide, and then it will go back to the other House. That is the rule position.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: On that, there is no confusion at all. Now, what has been in practice over the years right from Mavalankarji's time to the present Speaker? What has been moved is not a new creation of this Government or because of the ... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the Constitution. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He should understand that that is the practice. That is a parliamentary practice. *...(Interruptions)...* Simply because you have more numbers, sometimes, you don't allow us also. That also is happening. *...(Interruptions)...* At the same time, what I am trying to submit, Sir, is, let us go by the rules. He has just mentioned an issue. It is Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no motion and there is no need to take a ... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have not allowed the motion. *...(Interruptions)...* I have not allowed the motion to be moved. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is what I am saying, Sir. Let us close the issue now. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He only mentioned it. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude now.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरे ख्याल में मंत्री जी को चेयर को advice देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। जबकि हम लोग बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... अभी और लोग बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: चेयर को सुझाव देने का अधिकार सबको है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: Direction देने का अधिकार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: Advice नहीं है, suggestion के लिए है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा कहना यह है, वैसे कहीं नियम में यह नहीं दिया है कि अगर आपने हमको रूल 267 में एलाउ कर दिया है, तो प्रस्ताव के लिए हम फिर से परमिशन मांगें, क्योंकि रूल 267 में बिना प्रस्ताव के एलाउ ही नहीं हो सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उसको पढ़ लीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर उसमें प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तो कल 267 एलाउ ही नहीं हो सकता है। अब अगर आपने हमको एलाउ किया है, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वह ठीक है, लेकिन मोशन के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, आप देखिए, उसमें लिखा है, उसमें मोशन लाना पड़ेगा। बिना मोशन के आप रूल 267 के लिए परमिशन ही नहीं देंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is in the notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमने नोटिस में यह दे रखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is in the notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will read Rule 267 for you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमने नोटिस में दे रखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पढ़ लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will read it for you. You will then understand it. ...**(Interruptions)**... See, मैं अंग्रेजी में पढ़ूंगा। 'Any Member, may, with the consent of the Chairman, move...' बिना कंसेंट के मोशन मूव नहीं हो सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, अब आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, मैं इसको पूरा पढ़ देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जी हां, पूरा पढ़िए।

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : 'Any Member, may, with the consent of the Chairman...'. हम एक मेम्बर हैं, हमने एक प्रस्ताव दिया, चेयर ने उसके लिए येस कहा और हमको कॉल कर लिया, तो वह 'with the consent of the Chairman' हो गया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह नहीं हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप उसको पढ़ लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह रूल बुक में दिया हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will explain it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji, I will explain it to you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप और आगे सुन लीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें आगे लिखा है,

"...move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a motion related to the business listed before the Council of that day and if the motion is carried, the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being." अब 'motion carried...', मोशन तो हम ले ही आए हैं। अब अगर आप मेरे मोशन को स्वीकार कर लेंगे, तो ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, पहले आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप कंकलूड करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने यह कहा...(व्यवधान).... पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, उसके बाद दो और लोग बोलेंगे, तब आप कंकलूड करिएगा। मैंने यह कहा कि सदन के सामने हम यह रख रहे हैं। अगर सदन इससे सहमत है, तो रूल छोटा पड़ जाएगा और सदन बड़ा माना जाएगा। आप यह नियम में देख लीजिए। नियम में दिया है, 'अगर सदन बहुमत के आधार पर किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर सहमति देता है, तो रूल ऑटोमेटिक सस्पेंड हो जाएगा और सदन की राय रूल बन जाएगी।' यह तमाम रूलिंग इसमें दी हुई है, इसीलिए मैंने सदन के सामने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि अगर सदन सहमत है, तो आप इसको मान लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't dispute that. ...(Interruptions)... All right, you made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर नहीं है, तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आप राम गोपाल जी से सुन लीजिए और उनके बाद जयराम रमेश जी से सुन लीजिए। उनको सुनने के बाद आप बताइए।...(व्यवधान).... उनको सुनने के बाद...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me explain it to you. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish it. ...(Interruptions)... Shall I explain it? ...(Interruptions)... Now you take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... I want to explain the procedural matter. ...(Interruptions)... इसके लिए थोड़ा बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... See, there is a confusion about the procedure. Naresh Agrawalji is saying, since I allowed him to make his speech, he takes it as if I allowed him to move the motion. You should know that the Chair is a neutral person and the Chair...(Interruptions)... Please, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair takes decision after listening to the Member. So, I have to decide whether I should allow your motion or not. It is for that purpose, I asked you to explain. After hearing your explanation, I came to the conclusion that the motion need not be allowed.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... दो दिन पहले...(व्यवधान).... डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, दो दिन पहले हम लोगों ने रूल 267 में नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन चेयर ने बिना सुने उसको turn down कर दिया। चेयर ने कह दिया कि रूल 267...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair has the ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, आप सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयर ने कह दिया कि यह रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है। यहां यह बाउंड नहीं है कि आप हमें सुनने के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: चेयर यह भी कर सकती है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर आपने हमको एलाउ कर दिया, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि हमें अपना पूरा नोटिस और रिजॉल्यूशन सदन के सामने रखना आवश्यक हो गया और हमको यह आपका आदेश है कि आप खड़े होइए, अपनी बात रखिए, अपना प्रस्ताव रखिए और मैंने अपना प्रस्ताव रखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब राम गोपाल जी कुछ कहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं, मैंने आपको सुन लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, पहले आप इनको भी सुन लीजिए। इनके बाद अभी और भी लोग हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मेरा भी नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसी मसले पर मेरा भी नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जी हां, आपका भी है और आपके बाद जयराम रमेश जी का भी नोटिस है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु साहब ने सारी चीजें स्पष्ट कर दी हैं, लेकिन एक चीज यह है कि सभापति का अधिकार होने के बाद भी संसद में कुछ मर्यादाएं और मान्यताएं होती हैं, जिनका अन्दर और बाहर भी असर होता है। जब देश यह सोचने लगे कि डेलीबरेटली कुछ विधेयकों पर निर्णय लेने के लिए राज्य सभा को वंचित किया जा रहा है, तो कहीं न कहीं लोगों के मन में यह शंका पैदा होती है कि * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: यह आरोप है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह आरोप ही है। यह आरोप हमारा नहीं है। यह आम जनता का आरोप है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मेरा आरोप नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आम जनता का आरोप है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ परम्पराएं होती हैं, कुछ मर्यादाएं होती हैं और कुछ सीमाएं होती हैं। भले ही कुछ भी लिखा हो, लेकिन उनसे बाहर जाकर काम नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए जरूरी है कि सदन की एक कमेटी बने, जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और सरकार उस पर विचार करे। इसमें कुछ भी गलत नहीं है।

महोदय, जो बात श्री नरेश अग्रवाल कह रहे हैं कि सभी दलों की एक कमेटी बने, उसमें सत्ताधारी दल के लोग होंगे, सारे दलों के लोग होंगे। तमाम पार्टियां हैं। 17 पार्टियां हैं। सभी के मैम्बर होंगे। अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे और तमाम पिछले उदाहरण हैं। रिपोर्ट से कई और चीजें होती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जरूरत क्यों नहीं है, जरूरत है। जब देश कह रहा है, तो जरूरत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad...
(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इसलिए आप इनके मोशन को एलाउ कीजिए। मेरी आप से यही अपील है और इस पर कमेटी बनाने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: समझ गया। Your point is clear. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you have also given notice. You can speak.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this issue is a very serious issue. The issue is not whether this is a Money Bill or that is not a Money Bill, but the issue is the use of the Money Bill route to deliberately bypass the Rajya Sabha.

This happened first in the case of the Aadhaar Bill. The hon. Leader of the House quoted the precedents for declaring the Aadhaar Bill as a Money Bill, and I proved on the floor of the House, based on the information that I got from the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, that the precedents, that the hon. Leader of the House had quoted, were *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring the allegation now. Come to the point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: One minute. Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot make that allegation now. ...(Interruptions)... Speak on this subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The Aadhaar Bill, as a Money Bill, is now before the Supreme Court. The case is being argued on this subject. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak on this subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: As Members of this House, we are not questioning Article 110. We are not questioning the decision of the Speaker. The Speaker's decision is final. That is what the Constitution says, but on the 18th of November, a new twist was given to Article 110 * and if this were to set a precedent...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you mean by that?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: ...then anything and everything will be a Money Bill. ...(Interruptions)... The Speaker...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is an aspersion on the Chair. This should not be allowed to go on record. ...(Interruptions)... He is a senior Member. ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Number one, you cannot make an allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever is the allegation and aspersion, that is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: *

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Whatever is derogatory to the hon. Deputy Chairman should be removed from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever is the, whatever is the aspersion, that is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot say that. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: How is it that the Speaker...*(Interruptions)*... the Bill is not a Money Bill...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot make this allegation. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot criticize a ruling. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, sit down. You cannot criticize the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot. That is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everything is expunged. You cannot criticize the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot criticize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is insulting the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot criticize the ruling of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is something unheard of in the history of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot make an aspersion on the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unacceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): This is very unfair, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All aspersions and allegations are expunged. And anything criticizing the ruling of the Chair is also expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this has been discussed a number of times in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. I allowed it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This is being repeated time and again. The other day four other Bills were amended in the name of them being Money Bills. This has been going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed the discussion. That discussion should not be used as an excuse for criticizing the ruling of the Chair, nor should that be used to make an allegation against the Leader of the House. I do not accept either. ...*(Interruptions)*... Both, I do not accept. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it should not be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Sir, allow me to explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed her a point of order. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, in the din, I could not hear if you had already said a word about this. But I would like to submit that the hon. Member suggested that the Leader of the House ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. That has to be expunged.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already expunged it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has already been expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: And he should apologise for saying something like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should apologise for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have expunged it. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, let me... ...*(Interruptions)*..

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Chidambaram. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Shri Chidambaram. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I may.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Chidambaram. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please sit down. He has called me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I can understand * All that Mr. Jairam Ramesh pointed out was that you have given a ruling; it may be that *. We are before high authorities...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only said that aspersions or questions...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, just a moment. Let me complete my submission. You may then give a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we are before high constitutional authorities. There are high constitutional authorities in this country, the Speaker, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, Judges. They are all high constitutional authorities, but anyone can err. All that Mr. Jairam Ramesh points out -- and I want to support him on that -- is that there is a vast difference between a financial Bill and a Money Bill. All Money Bills are financial Bills, but not all financial Bills are Money Bills. Therefore, if the Speaker has not certified -- I am taking what he said -- a Bill as a Money Bill, and if the Secretary General describes it as a financial Bill, the question is: is it a financial Bill or a Money Bill? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, please give me time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Now, Sir, if you have given a ruling that it is a Money Bill notwithstanding a certification, * and we earnestly urge you to reconsider the ruling. That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Chidambaram, I would like to ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Chidambaram, you are a leading advocate. You should also know that even a

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

financial Bill, the first category, cannot be introduced here. You should know that too. It can be introduced only there. That is the ruling I gave. You may see the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the Law Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Just a minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on a different issue. I respect Mr. Chidambaram's wisdom. He is surely knowledgeable. But, at the same time, the comment that was made was * ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... The comment that was made was, * It is sarcastic, and an accusation against the Chair. How can Mr. Chidambaram support Mr. Jairam Ramesh, instead of advising him to express regret? ...*(Interruptions)*.. It is a matter of the dignity of the House, that * when the entire House... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would go through the records and expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay, Sir, but he should express regret. ...*(Interruptions)*... Moreover, Sir, I want to put on record that from the days of Shri Mavalankar, the first speaker of the Lok Sabha, to the present Speaker, the rulings are clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Constitution is clear. Nothing has been violated. With what they have done, they cannot preach us. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has given a ruling and that is the end of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should immediately regret. ...*(Interruptions)*...If at all he is a true parliamentarian, a seasoned parliamentarian. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have a point. I wish to say only two sentences. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to tell the House that a ruling cannot be discussed or criticized. Now, the Minister of Law.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we all are Members of this House and we all have all the highest regard for this House and the other House. But what is supreme is the Constitution of India. And, Sir, Article 110 of the Constitution of India clearly lays down a mechanism and it clearly says that any Bill altering the processing of tax is a Money Bill. Certification comes thereafter by the Speaker in the event of a dispute. Neither we nor they have framed this Constitution; this was framed by our founding fathers. The point to note is that if the Speaker or the Deputy Chairman has taken a decision, will it be questioned in this manner? Will the Leader of the House be referred to as * A senior Member is saying so. And, Sir, Mr. Chidambaram, a knowledgeable person, is supporting that conduct,

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

behaviour and the language used against the Deputy Chairman. It is regrettable, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... This language against the Leader of the House and the Deputy Chairman cannot be supported. Very clearly, under the garb of allegedly seeking a review, you are questioning the authority and majesty of the Chair. It is not acceptable in this language. That is my submission, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We also condemn the statement that the Leader of the House has * ...*(Interruptions)*... Repeatedly, it has been said. It is completely wrong, unconstitutional, and, I am sorry to say, they must apologize for the kind of language used against the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... All aspersions... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please listen to me also. I have a point to make. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me also. ... *(Interruptions)*... You can speak when I allow you. ... *(Interruptions)*... Now, you please sit down. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... All aspersions against the Leader of the House and the Chair are expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, it is the tradition of the House, and the Rules also stipulate it very well, that nobody can question the ruling of the Chair. It is final. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Sen, what do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is over.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is on this issue itself. ... *(Interruptions)*... Just two or three sentences, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you can say but you cannot criticize the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, I agree with the hon. Minister that the Constitution is supreme but I also plead to the wisdom of all of us, we have amended this supreme authority umpteen times based on the experiences. Here, the point is that out of the experience and use or abuse of certain Articles of the Constitution, the matter needs a review on the issue of identifying a Bill as a Money Bill, and we are depriving one part of the parliamentary process from intervening in the issue. The issue is this. If this sounds to be an aspersion or insinuation of our great Constitution and the Chair, it is unfortunate. You may expunge it but, at least, I should be heard on that. Nobody can brush aside any issue like that and that is what the Government, Sir, is doing.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we support him. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Article 110 is very clear about Money Bill. Final authority to decide a Bill as a Money Bill is the hon. Speaker, and if the speaker has decided it, it is final. This is number one.

Number two, I have to say one more thing. ...(Interruptions)... There is financial Bill category-I. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Speaker has said that it is not a Money Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)... Now, it is time for Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, introduction is not being questioned. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I appeal for a review. ...(Interruptions)...

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

**RE. DEMAND FOR PRESENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
IN THE HOUSE TO REPLY TO THE DISCUSSION ON
DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY**

MR. CHAIRMAN: It's Question Hour now. Hon. Members, Question No. 166. ...(Interruptions)... Okay; Ghulam Nabi sahib. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सभापति महोदय, पिछले हफ्ते जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी प्रश्न काल के दौरान यहां आए थे, तो मैंने न सिर्फ अपनी तरफ से बल्कि पूरे अपोजिशन की तरफ से, यहां जो 15-16 विपक्षी पार्टियां हैं, उनकी तरफ से ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سبھاپتی مہودے، پچھلے ہفتے جب مانئیے پردھان منتری جی کوٹیشن ا ور کے دوران یہاں ا ئے تھے، تو میں نے نہ صرف اپنی طرف سے بلکہ پورے اپوزیشن کی طرف سے، یہاں جو پندرہ سولہ ویکشی پارٹیاں ہیں ان کی طرف سے --- (مداخلت)---

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, my appeal to you is, either you take up the Question Hour or you start the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, either you take up the Question Hour or allow the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* क्वेश्चन ऑवर शुरू करिए। यह प्रथा अच्छी नहीं है। *...(Interruptions)...* Either you start the Question Hour or you allow the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Start the discussion, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no problem at all. I don't want to argue with you also. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please. *...(Interruptions)...* आप लोग बैठ जाइए। *...(Interruptions)...* Just one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Venkaiahji, what you are saying has validity, but it is also the convention of the House that whenever the Leader of the House or the Leader of the Opposition has to say something, he is heard. So, that is all. It is Question Hour. There are no two views about it. Ghulam Nabi Azadji, whatever you have to say, please say it quickly.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: मैं यहां सिर्फ अपने दल की तरफ से नहीं बोल रहा हूं, बल्कि पूरे अपोजिशन की तरफ से बोल रहा हूं। *...(व्यवधान)...* उस दिन हमने सवाल पूछा था। *...(व्यवधान)...* हम और पूरा विपक्ष पिछले 15 दिनों से मांग कर रहे हैं कि सरकार की तरफ से डिमॉन्टेराइजेशन का जो फैसला आया, देश में ब्लैक मनी को खत्म करने के लिए पूरा अपोजिशन उनके साथ है, लेकिन बगैर तैयारी के जो काम किया गया, जिसकी वजह से आज देश के बैंकों और ए.टी.एम. में पैसा नहीं है, पूरा भारत कतारों में खड़ा हुआ है, लाइन में खड़ा है, जिसके चलते 82 लोगों की जान चली गई। हम कुछ मांग नहीं करते। हम इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में भी बहस करना चाहते थे। हमारी मांग बहुत छोटी सी थी और वह मांग न तो एंटी-नेशनल थी और न अन-कांस्टीट्यूशनल थी। क्योंकि एक बड़ा फैशन बन गया है पिछले दो साल से कि जब भी कोई मांग की जाती है तो उसे एंटी-नेशनल बता दिया जाता है। हमारी मांग बहुत सीधी-सादी थी कि जब हम इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, ब्लैक मनी के हम खिलाफ हैं, लेकिन जब कुछ बोलना चाहें तो किसे सुनाएं। *...(व्यवधान)...* माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को सुनाएं *...(व्यवधान)...* माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी उसके बाद उत्तर देंगे, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन हमारी धारणाएं और आपकी धारणाएं भी सुनें। जहां सत्ताधारी पार्टी की धारणाएं सुनें, वहीं हमारी भी धारणाएं सुनें। *...(व्यवधान)...* हमारा आक्रोश सिर्फ यह है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी हर हफ्ते अपनी पार्टी के एम. पीज. की मीटिंग सैन्ट्रल हॉल में लेते हैं, या सदन में लेते हैं, उनकी बात सुनते हैं और उनको भी सुनाते हैं और देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में भी सुनाते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* हमारी मांग है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां रहें और हमारी बात सुनें। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक-दो सभाओं में यह बता दिया *...(व्यवधान)...* प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि विपक्ष ब्लैक मनी वालों को सपोर्ट करता है। *...(व्यवधान)...* पूरा विपक्ष *...(व्यवधान)...*

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: میں یہاں صرف اپنے دل کی طرف سے نہیں بول رہا ہوں، بلکہ پورے اپوزیشن کی طرف سے بول رہا ہوں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس دن ہم نے سوال پوچھا تھا کہ ہم اور پورا وپکش پچھلے پندر دنوں سے مانگ کر رہے ہیں کہ سرکار کی طرف سے ڈیمانٹائزیشن کا جو فیصلہ آیا، دیش میں بلیک منی کو ختم کرنے کے لیے پورا اپوزیشن ان کے ساتھ ہے، لیکن بغیر تیاری کے جو کام کیا گیا ہے، جس کی وجہ سے آج دیش کے بینکوں اور اے ٹی ایم میں پیسہ نہیں ہے، پورا بھارت قطاروں میں کھڑا ہوا ہے لائن میں کھڑا ہے، جس کے چلتے بیاسی لوگوں کی جان چلی گئی۔ ہم کچھ مانگ نہیں کرتے تھے، ہم اس سدن میں اور دوسرے سدن میں بھی بحث کرنا چاہتے تھے۔ ہماری مانگ بہت چھوٹی سی تھی اور وہ مانگ نہ تو اینٹی نیشنل تھی اور نہ ان کانسٹی ٹیوشنل تھی۔ کیونکہ ایک بڑا فیشن بن گیا ہے پچھلے دو سال سے کہ جب بھی کوئی مانگ کی جاتی ہے تو اسے اینٹی نیشنل بتادیا جاتا ہے۔ ہماری مانگ بہت سیدھی سادی تھی کہ ہم اس پر چرچہ کر رہے ہیں، بلیک منی کے ہم خلاف ہیں، لیکن جب کچھ بولنا چاہیں تو کسے سنائیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ مانئیے پردھان منتری جی کو سنائیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ مانئیے پردھان منتری جی اس کے بعد جواب دیں گے، بہت اچھی بات ہے لیکن ہماری دھارنائیں اور آپ کی دھارنائیں بھی سنیں جہاں سٹہ دھاری پارٹی کی دھارنا سنیں، وہیں ہماری بھی دھارنا سنیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہمارا آ کرش صرف یہ ہے کہ مانئیے پردھان منتر جی ہر ہفتے اپنی پارٹیز کے ایم پیز کی میٹنگ سینٹرل ہال میں لیتے ہیں یا سدن میں لیتے ہیں، ان کی بات سنتے ہیں اور ان کو بھی سناتے ہیں اور دیش کے الگ الگ حصوں میں بھی سناتے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہماری یہ مانگ ہے کہ مانئیے پردھان منتری جی یہاں رہیں اور ہماری بات سنیں۔ پردھان منتری جی نے ایک دو سبھاؤں میں یہ بتادیا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ پردھان منتری جی نے کہا کہ وپکش بلیک منی والوں کو سپورٹ کرتے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ پورا وپکش۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऐसा नहीं कहा। ... (व्यवधान) ... कभी नहीं कहा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: उसके लिए इन्हें क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारा विपक्ष उनसे मांग कर रहा है। ... **(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اس کے لیے انہیں معافی مانگنا چاہیئے --- **(مداخلت)** --- سارا وپکش ان سے مانگ کر رہا ہے --- **(مداخلت)** ---

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. What do you want to say?
...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: इससे पूरा सदन अपमानित महसूस कर रहा है, क्योंकि यह एक बहुत बड़ा आरोप लगा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اس سے پورا سدن اپمانت محسوس کر رہا ہے، کیوں کہ یہ ایک بہت بڑا ا روپ ہے --- **(مداخلت)** ---

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Don't make allegations in the House.
...(Interruptions)... He never said it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We go to Question No. 166. ...(Interruptions)...
Mr. Derek O'Brien, do you have the question? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Derek O'Brien.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the issue raised by the Leader of the Opposition should be addressed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has been heard. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, जिन मुद्दों को लेकर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आक्षेप लगाए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन मुद्दों को लेकर उनको सदन से माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving you the floor. मायावती जी, यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरी आपसे यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि माननीय प्रतिपक्ष के नेता ने अभी जो बात सरकार के सामने और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने रखी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो हमारी पार्टी यह चाहती है कि नोटबंदी के मुद्दे पर चूंकि चर्चा शुरू हो गई है, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी हाउस में प्रेजेंट रहें और चर्चा का जवाब दें ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा हमारी पार्टी चाहती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, आप अभी बहस शुरू कराइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये ब्लैक मनी पर चर्चा चाहते हैं, तो हम बहस करने के लिए तैयार हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये बार-बार बहस से क्यों भागते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये एक घंटे बैठे, दो घंटे बैठे, फिर चर्चा क्यों बन्द हो गई? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये बहस शुरू क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Chair has already called the question. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please let the question ...**(Interruptions)**... यह हर दिन की बात हो गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The Minister is sitting here. ...**(Interruptions)**... If they want ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आपकी आवाज़ कोई नहीं सुन रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या फायदा है? बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Don't show papers in the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... आपकी बात कोई नहीं सुन रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप लोग? Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: ऐसी नारेबाजी हम इससे भी जोर से कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वेंकैया जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: एक बार चर्चा शुरू हो गई, प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मनमोहन सिंह जी का भाषण सुना। उसके बाद प्रमोद तिवारी जी का भाषण हो गया, आनन्द शर्मा जी का भाषण हो गया, मायावती जी का भाषण हो गया और हमारे राम गोपाल जी का भाषण हो गया। फिर कम्युनिस्ट सीताराम येचुरी जी का भाषण हो गया, हमारा भी हो गया, फिर बीच में क्या हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are right. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: बीच में क्या हो गया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Derek O'Brien, do you have your question? ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Derek O'Brien, your question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, please understand...**(Interruptions)**..

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is his question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the entire opposition is one. ...**(Interruptions)**... Statements are being made outside. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am fully supporting what the Leader of the Opposition has said. ...**(Interruptions)**.. He has spoken on behalf of all of us. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not on the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we want a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... But before that, the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*... The Opposition is all with one voice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, do sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... On the previous occasion, by the consensus of the House, instead of Question Hour, a matter of interest to all sections of the House, a debate, was conducted. It has remained unfinished. I have consulted the Government now. They have no difficulty in continuing with the debate. Do I have the view of the House that we continue where we left off? ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, आप अभी चर्चा शुरू कराएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, अभी चर्चा शुरू कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखण्ड): पहले माफी मांगिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शरद जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं आपके सुझावों के साथ सहमत हूँ। मेरी आपके माध्यम से एक ही विनती है कि बहस one-way traffic की तरह नहीं हो सकती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनें तो। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बहस है, आपने जो सुझाव दिया, उसके लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन एक बात और है जो लगातार हम लोग कह रहे हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी चारों तरफ और हर तरफ बोल रहे हैं। यहां जब बहस हो तो इस बहस में वे बैठें और सुनें तथा पूरी तरह से जो जवाब दे सकते हैं, वह दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप पहले से क्यों एज्यूम कर रहे हैं?.....*(व्यवधान)*....

श्री शरद यादव: यदि यह बात हो जाए, प्रधान मंत्री जी सब की बात सुन लेंगे, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि आपकी बात पूरी हो जाती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: शरद जी, आप यह क्यों एज्यूम कर रहे हैं कि वे पार्टिसिपेट नहीं करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ठीक है, चलिए। Can I now start? ...*(Interruptions)*... The listed speaker is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let it be known that there is not a single Member in this House who does not want a debate. We all want a debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; fine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there is an issue. ...(Interruptions)... We will start the debate in the next two minutes if you want. The problem which the LoP was trying to explain is very clear. There were certain remarks made against all Opposition Parties by the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That does not matter. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Withdraw those remarks. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... We are all big enough. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Let me call the next speaker. ...(Interruptions)... Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...(Interruptions)... We resume the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Singh Deo is called to continue the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।....(व्यवधान).... आप लोग भी बैठ जाइए।.....(व्यवधान)....

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, that is the only request. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Mr. Singh Deo participate in the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए।....(व्यवधान).... आप लोग भी बैठ जाइए।(व्यवधान).... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let the next listed speaker, Shri Singh Deo, speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have requested you that we are ready for a debate. ...(Interruptions)... The Prime Minister is very much here, and as and when required, he will also intervene in the debate. ...(Interruptions)... That has been said very clearly. ...(Interruptions)... In spite of this, their intention is not to allow the debate. ...(Interruptions)... What can we do? ...(Interruptions)... We are ready for a debate. ...(Interruptions)... यह चर्चा से क्यों भाग रहे हैं मुझे समझ में नहीं आता। Now, the entire country has witnessed. ...(Interruptions)... They don't want a debate. ...(Interruptions)... That is the problem. ...(Interruptions)...

DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY

श्री ए. यू. सिंह दिव (ओडिशा): चेयरमैन सर, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो bold move है मैं उसका आदर करता हूँ।(व्यवधान).... This is for eradication of black money from the economy. मेरे नेता बीजू पटनायक जी और मेरी पार्टी इसको वैलकम करते हैं।(व्यवधान)....

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

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

The House reassembled at twenty-nine minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. A. U. Singh Deo. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Singh Deo, please resume. ...*(Interruptions)*...

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु): आपको देश से माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow Mr. Singh Deo to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Sir, as I have already said, ...*(Interruptions)*... our leader, Mr. Naveen Patnaik, ...*(Interruptions)*... he rises above politics and is a great statesman. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has risen above politics. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has risen above politics...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow Shri A.U. Singh Deo to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: And he has supported the Prime Minister's move against corruption and black money, for creating transparency in public life. ...*(Interruptions)*... Any move against corruption and black money by the Government of India is always being supported by us. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are some difficulties faced by the people, but this step has been largely welcomed by the citizens. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Data on drug and substance abuse

*166. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data regarding drug and substance abuse in the country for the past three years, State-wise;

(b) the data regarding deaths caused due to drug and substance abuse for the past three years, State-wise;

(c) the status of the National Policy on Drug Demand Reduction, 2016; and

(d) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to prevent the demand and supply of such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) The National Survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse conducted in the year 2000-01 estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs of which 87 lakh used Cannabis, 20 lakh used Opiates and 625 lakh were users of Alcohol. Thereafter, no National Survey on drug abuse has been conducted. The Ministry, has in the month of August, 2016, assigned the work of conducting the National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, New Delhi.

(b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, State/UT-wise number of deaths caused due to drug and substance abuse during 2014 and 2015 (provisional) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) This Ministry had formulated a National Policy for Drug Demand Reduction. Presently, the Policy has been referred on 5th September, 2016 to the Group of Ministers headed by Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment works closely with the State Governments/UTs for drug demand reduction. It has undertaken the following activities:—

- 1.1 The Ministry has issued an Advisory on 11.8.2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse. States have to set up facilities of de-addiction treatment centres in each district, separate facilities for drug dependent females, ensuring availability of treatment for those in Juvenile Homes, Children Homes and Prisons, awareness programmes at all levels including schools and colleges.
- 1.2 The Ministry implements a “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse” under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA), Regional Resource Training Centres (RRTC), Awareness-cum-De-addiction Camps.
- 1.3 Ministry has set up a National Toll Free drug de-addiction helpline Number 1800-11-0031 *w.e.f.* 07.01.2015 to help the victims of Drug abuse, their families and society at large.

- 1.4 The Ministry conducts campaigns through print, electronic and social media for creating awareness. Information regarding ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme “Sanwarti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen” and also through advertisements in news papers. During 2016, apart from displays and outdoor hoardings, Video Spots on drug abuse were also telecast through Doordarshan, Lok Sabha TV and Private TV channels.
2. Besides, the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) under Ministry of Home Affairs have informed that they also conduct awareness programmes in schools and colleges, install Display Boards in Pubs and Bars and Airports.
3. The Department of Revenue has informed that under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) Act, 1985, both Central and State Governments have been empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act. The enforcement agencies have adopted measures on (i) intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, (ii) strict surveillance and enforcement at entry/exit points of the border, (iii) strengthening of the intelligence system and (iv) bilateral/multilateral cooperation with other countries for sharing information on illicit trafficking.

Further, NCB have informed that following steps have been taken to check, detect and prevent illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances;

- 3.1 Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- 3.2 Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- 3.3 Special efforts to deal with drug trafficking by Internet Pharmacy, Methamphetamine Labs, Courier parcels etc.
- 3.4 Destruction operations are regularly launched with additional support of Satellite imagery, to detect illicit cultivation of opium poppy and Cannabis in remote mountainous regions in Northern, Eastern and North Eastern India.
- 3.5 Improved coordination between the various Central and State drug law enforcement agencies through various meetings at National and State level.
- 3.6 Financial Assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their anti-narcotics units under the Scheme “Assistance to States and UTs”.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Cases reported and persons died due to Drug Overdose during 2014 and 2015 (Data for Deaths caused by Drug overdose is being maintained since 2014)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Due to Drug Overdose (2014)		Due to Drug Overdose (2015)	
		Cases Reported	Persons Died	Cases Reported	Persons Died
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	7	12	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	7	7	12	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	20	20	4	4
6.	Goa	2	1	1	2
7.	Gujarat	25	25	117	118
8.	Haryana	76	76	34	32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	42	42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	14	14	8	8
12.	Karnataka	14	14	39	39
13.	Kerala	64	64	22	22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	40	15	14
15.	Maharashtra	80	28	107	75
16.	Manipur	2	2	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1
18.	Mizoram	11	11	16	16
19.	Nagaland	0	0	1	1
20.	Odisha	8	8	18	18
21.	Punjab	186	186	144	144

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	24	23	33	33
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	205	205	55	55
25.	Telangana#	3	3	9	9
26.	Tripura	3	3	2	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	31	39	36
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	0
29.	West Bengal	39	36	15	5
	TOTAL (STATES)	841	811	749	704
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	2	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	18	17	13	12
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	44	44	33	33
	TOTAL (UTs)	64	63	47	46
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	905	874	796	750

#Newly created State from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.

Note-Data on drug.

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

Funds generated for Smart City Mission

*167. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities approved for development as Smart Cities in the country;
- (b) the funds earmarked by Government for development of Smart Cities and the status of implementation; and

(c) the quantity of funds generated for Smart City Mission and State-wise allocation?

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

(a) 60 cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Smart Cities Mission.

(b) Under Smart Cities Mission, the Central Government proposes to give financial support of ₹ 48,000 crores over 5 years to 100 Smart Cities. At present 20 Smart Cities, selected in Round 1, are converting their plans to projects and have identified 612 projects amounting to ₹ 34,205.37 crore. Out of which, 7 projects have been completed, works in 28 Projects (amounting of ₹ 1,854.70 crore) have been started and remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

(c) During 2015-16 and 2016-17, ₹ 4,572.20 crore has been released for development of Smart Cities under the Mission. The State-wise/City-wise details of the funds released in 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Smart Cities are in the process of generating funds in the form of PPP, Bonds, etc.

Statement

*State-wise/City-wise details of the Funds released under Smart City Mission
since the launch of the Mission i.e. 25.06.2015*

(Amount ₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair	196
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam	196
		2. Tirupati	2
		3. Kakinada	196
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat	2
4.	Assam	1. Guwahati	191
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur	2
		2. Bhagalpur	2
		3. Biharsharif	2
6.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	73
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur	2
		2. Bilaspur	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
8.	Daman and Diu	1. Diu	2
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa	2
10.	Delhi	1. New Delhi Municipal Council	196
11.	Goa	1. Panaji	2
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar	2
		2. Ahmedabad	196
		3. Surat	196
		4. Vadodara	2
		5. Rajkot	2
		6. Dahod	2
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal	2
		2. Faridabad	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala	188
15.	Jharkhand	1. Ranchi	2
16.	Karnataka	1. Mangaluru	2
		2. Belagavi	196
		3. Shivamogga	2
		4. Hubballi-Dharwad	2
		5. Tumakuru	2
		6. Davanegere	196
17.	Kerala	1. Kochi	196
18.	Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal	196
		2. Indore	196
		3. Jabalpur	196
		4. Gwalior	2
		5. Sagar	2
		6. Satna	2
		7. Ujjain	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
20.	Maharashtra	1. Navi Mumbai	2
		2. Nashik	2
		3. Thane	2
		4. Greater Mumbai	2
		5. Amravati	2
		6. Solapur	196
		7. Nagpur	2
		8. Kalyan-Dombivali	2
		9. Aurangabad	2
		10. Pune	196
21.	Manipur	1. Imphal	2
22.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong	2
23.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl	2
24.	Nagaland	1. Kohima	2
25.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar	196
		2. Raurkela	2
26.	Puducherry	1. Oulgaret	2
27.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana	196
		2. Jalandhar	2
		3. Amritsar	2
28.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur	196
		2. Udaipur	196
		3. Kota	2
		4. Ajmer	2
29.	Sikkim	1. Namchi	2
30.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli	2
		2. Tirunelveli	2
		3. Dindigul	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
		4. Thanjavur	2
		5. Tiruppur	2
		6. Salem	2
		7. Vellore	2
		8. Coimbatore	188
		9. Madurai	2
		10. Erode	2
		11. Thoothukudi	2
		12. Chennai	188
31.	Telangana	1. Greater Hyderabad	2
		2. Greater Warangal	2
32.	Tripura	1. Agartala	2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Moradabad	2
		2. Aligarh	2
		3. Saharanpur	2
		4. Bareilly	2
		5. Jhansi	2
		6. Kanpur	2
		7. Allahabad	2
		8. Lucknow	68.20
		9. Varanasi	2
		10. Ghaziabad	2
		11. Agra	2
		12. Rampur	2
34.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun	2
35.	West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata	2
		2. Bidhannagar	2
		3. Durgapur	2
		4. Haldia	2
TOTAL			4572.2

Temporary houses for the homeless people

*168. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey with regard to the poor homeless people under the BPL category, if so, the details of such people State-wise; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to provide temporary houses to such poor homeless people and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) As per Census 2011, total houseless population in India is 1,772,889. The list of State/UT-wise houseless population as per census 2011 is given in the Statement (*See below*). However, this does not include data under BPL category separately.

(b) It is the primary responsibility of Governments of the States/Union Territories to provide shelter for the urban homeless population. In order to complement and supplement the efforts in this regard, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is administering a Scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' as one of the seven components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), which is implemented through respective States/UTs. SUH focuses on providing permanent shelters along with basic facilities to the urban homeless. As per information received from the States/UTs, as on 31.10.2016, a total of 1146 shelters have been sanctioned by 24 States/UTs. Out of the shelters sanctioned, 575 shelters have become operational and rest of them are under different stages of construction/refurbishment.

Statement

State-wise Houseless Population in India as per Census 2011

States/Union Territories	Houseless Population (in numbers)				
	Total	Rural		Urban	
		Population	% age	Population	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh*	145,211	69,354	47.8	75,857	52.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1556	1243	79.9	313	20.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	12,919	10,392	80.4	2527	19.6
Bihar	45,584	32,993	72.4	12591	27.6
Chhattisgarh	24,214	17,681	73.0	6533	27.0
Goa	3,051	1,358	44.5	1693	55.5
Gujarat	144,306	59,484	41.2	84822	58.8
Haryana	51,871	28,082	54.1	23789	45.9
Himachal Pradesh	4,098	3,226	78.7	872	21.3
Jammu and Kashmir	19,047	8,199	43.0	10848	57.0
Jharkhand	23,391	16,424	70.2	6967	29.8
Karnataka	76,735	41,262	53.8	35473	46.2
Kerala	11,853	4,092	34.5	7761	65.5
Madhya Pradesh	146,435	80,380	54.9	66055	45.1
Maharashtra	210,908	99,535	47.2	111373	52.8
Manipur	3,061	1,730	56.5	1331	43.5
Meghalaya	1,241	1,064	85.7	177	14.3
Mizoram	152	48	31.6	104	68.4
Nagaland	876	532	60.7	344	39.3
Odisha	34,061	20,008	58.7	14053	41.3
Punjab	46,714	28,340	60.7	18374	39.3
Rajasthan	181,544	108,308	59.7	73236	40.3
Sikkim	277	245	88.4	32	11.6
Tamil Nadu	50,929	13,812	27.1	37117	72.9
Tripura	3225	1873	58.1	1352	41.9
Uttar Pradesh	329,125	148,196	45.0	180929	55.0
Uttarakhand	11,824	6,268	53.0	5556	47.0
West Bengal	134,040	29,073	21.7	104967	78.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95	30	31.6	65	68.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh	4,139	6	0.1	4133	99.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,004	723	72.0	281	28.0
Daman and Diu	737	146	19.8	591	80.2
Delhi	47,076	352	0.7	46724	99.3
Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-
Puducherry	1,590	82	5.2	1508	94.8
INDIA 2011	1,772,889	834,541	47.1	938348	52.9

Planning of sub-cities in Delhi by DDA

*169. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is planning to build three sub-cities in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the progress of identification and acquisition of land and the extent of the area, sub-city-wise;

(c) whether green zone would be kept in mind while developing such sub-cities, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by what time, each sub-city would be functional with all infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it has planned high density mixed development of its vacant lands in Dwarka, Narela and Rohini as three sub-cities.

(b) These sub-cities in Dwarka, Narela and Rohini, measuring 154 ha, 218 ha and 259 ha respectively will be on vacant DDA lands.

(c) Yes, Sir. Green area in the sub-cities will be provided as per the Master Plan/Zonal Development Plans.

(d) All these projects are in the initial planning stage.

Decisions taken by Executive Council of Manipur University

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

(a) whether the Academic Council or Executive Council of a Central University including Manipur University has the authority to take decision to alter the provisions of the Central Education Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 as amended by Parliament in 2012;

(b) if so, the details of rule position thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the various decisions taken by the Academic Council of Manipur University especially, relating to the above Act, in the year 2016 would be considered as null and void?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) With coming into force of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act, 2012 w.e.f 19th June, 2012, the Manipur University implemented the percentage of reservation for different categories as 31% for ST, 2% for SC and 17% for OBC in the academic session 2015-16.

This decision of the University was challenged through a petition in the High Court of Manipur. In a judgment passed by single Judge of Hon'ble High Court of Manipur in WP(C) No. 753/2014 on 1.9.2015, it was directed that the percentages of reservation for the STs, SCs and OBCs shall be 31%, 2% and 17% respectively for admission to various courses of Manipur University.

Manipur University filed a Misc. Case being M.C.(W.A.) No. 54 of 2016 in the Hon'ble High Court of Manipur praying for a clarification on reservations to be followed by the University. Hon'ble High Court of Manipur passed an order dated 03.10.2016 which mentioned, *inter alia*that earlier order of High Court of Manipur dated 1.9.2015 has not been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court andUniversity would be free to take decision in the matter relating to reservation.....

By Misinterpreting the judgment dated 3.10.2016 of the Hon'ble High Court, a meeting of the Academic Council was convened on 08.10.2016 and it resolved that the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 (*viz.* 7.5% for ST, 15% for SC and 27% for OBC) be adopted as an interim measure. The Deans and Heads of Departments in their meeting held on 22.10.2016 resolved that for this academic session, 2016-17, the University shall follow the reservation policy

as per the resolution of the emergency meeting of the Academic Council held on 8.10.2016 i.e. 7.5% for ST, 15% for SC, and 27% for OBC.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development vide its letter dated 24.10.2016 communicated to the Vice Chancellor (incharge) that the Academic Council/Deans and Heads of Departments are not competent to take decisions on or change reservation in admission prescribed in the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 and Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act, 2012.

The resolution dated 22.10.2016 was also challenged vide WPC No. 855 of 2016 in the High Court of Manipur. The High Court of Manipur vide its order dated 26.10.2016 directed as under:-

“that the percentage of reservation as mentioned in the impugned decisions/directions of the Manipur University, i.e., 7.5% for ST, 15% for SC and 27% for OBC shall not be applicable in the ongoing admission process BUT the percentages of reservation as directed in the judgment and order dated 01.09.2015 in W.P.(C) No. 753 of 2014 i.e., 31% for ST, 2% for SC and 17% for OBC shall be applicable in the ongoing admission process.”

Apart from this, Writ Appeal No. 40 of 2015 (Manipur) and 83 of 2016 (Meghalaya) have also been filed in the Division Bench of the High Court of Meghalaya for staying the order dated 01.09.2015 of Hon'ble High Court of Manipur in WP(C) No. 753/2014.

The matter is still *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble High Court of Meghalaya.

Ban on broadcasting of Pakistani TV/Radio channels in India

†*171. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to ban the broadcasting of Pakistani TV/Radio channels in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of such TV/Radio channels directly broadcasting in India; and

(c) the manner in which Government monitors their audio/video contents?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Permission to uplink/downlink a private satellite TV channel in India is granted by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as per the Policy Guidelines for Uplinking or Downlinking of TV channels. Similarly permission to broadcast FM Radio is granted as per Policy Guidelines of FM Radio (Phase III). No permission has been granted by this Ministry to any Pakistani TV or Radio Channel to broadcast in India. Therefore, the question of banning the same or monitoring their content does not arise.

Allocation for Smart City Mission in 2015-16

*172. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total budgetary allocation for the Smart City Mission in the year 2015-16 and whether these funds have been fully utilized;

(b) if so, the percentage of funds directed towards the proper development of water supply, sewerage, drainage and constructing smart toilets in Smart City projects; and

(c) the total percentage of funds directed towards mobility, smart parking facilities and smart transit?

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

(a) The total Budgetary Allocation to Smart City Mission in the Financial Year 2015-16, was ₹ 1,496.20 crore. ₹ 1,475.38 crore was released.

(b) and (c) Use of funds is given in the Smart City Proposal (SCP) of 20 Smart Cities. The SCPs of 20 Smart Cities indicate that for water supply 9.32%, sewerage and drainage 7.93%, smart toilets 0.02%, mobility 12.38%, smart parking 2.02% and smart transit 5.52% of the total of ₹ 48,063 crore have been earmarked.

Complaints by allottees of DDA Housing Scheme 2014

*173. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Housing Scheme 2014, DDA has allotted EWS flat as a LIG flat to public and taken money of LIG flats even though these EWS flats do not meet standard of LIG norms;

(b) whether various complaints have already been made by allottees but no action taken, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether allottees cannot do sale/purchase for five years from the date of allotment and also cannot do any commercial use of these flats; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to readdress grievances of the people?

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

(a) No, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that flats at Dwarka Sector-23-B, Rohini Sectors 34 and 35, Narela G-2 and G-8, Siraspur and Narela, which were originally constructed as Economically Weaker Section (EWS) flats were advertised as LIG/One Bed Room flats, keeping in view the area and number of rooms, etc. The cost of the flats is charged on the basis of weighted average of plinth area rates and not on the basis of the category of flats.

(b) DDA has informed that two references were received in the matter and they were disposed of by giving the factual position to the concerned.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the Housing Scheme 2014, an allottee cannot sell the house for a period of 5 years from the date of handing over possession of the flat. The scheme provides that the flat shall be used only for residential purpose.

(d) Does not arise.

Filing of wealth details of employees

*174. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has insisted on all the IAS, IRS, IPS officers in both Centre and States as well as in PSEs to file their wealth details along with wealth of their spouses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The officers of the All India Services, which *inter alia* includes Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) as well as the officers of the Central Civil Services such as Indian Revenue Service (IRS), etc. are required to file returns of their assets and liabilities as prescribed under their respective regulating Conduct Rules. The officers were also required to file such declaration and annual return as per rules framed in relation to original section 44 under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. This section 44 has been amended and the officers are required to make a declaration of their assets and liabilities in form and manner as may be prescribed. Provision of section 44 of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 and amended provisions of the said

section as per the Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Act, 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Conduct Rules

Under the All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968, All India Service officers on their first appointment to the service are required to submit a return of their assets and liabilities giving the full particulars regarding the immovable property owned/inherited/acquired by them, either in their own name or in the name of any member of their family or in the name of any other person. They are also required to file return regarding shares, debentures, other moveable property and cash including bank deposits inherited by them or similarly owned, acquired or held by them. Such officers also have to furnish information of the debts and other liabilities incurred by them directly or indirectly.

Similar provisions exist under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 which are applicable to Indian Revenue Service .

Further, the said Conduct Rules also prescribe that such officers shall also submit an annual return of the preceding year giving full particulars regarding the immovable property, owned/inherited/acquired by them, either in their own name or in the name of any member of their family or in the name of any other person by the 31st January of each year.

As regards moveable property, such officers are required to intimate to the Government in respect of each transaction, exceeding certain value as prescribed from time to time, within a month of the completion of such transaction. At present, each such transaction whose value exceeds two months basic pay of the officer is to be intimated.

There is no provision in the said Conduct Rules for filing of return regarding assets and liabilities of the spouse. Further, the returns are filed in a prescribed form, which is neither an affidavit nor a memorandum.

The Government or any authority empowered by it in this behalf may, at any time, by general or special order, require a member of service/Government servant to furnish within a period specified in the order, a full and complete statement of such movable or immovable property held or acquired by him or on his behalf or by any member of his family as may be specified in the order and such statement shall if so required by the Government or by the authority so empowered, include details of the means by which, or the source from which such property was acquired.

Statement

Original Section 44 of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 and amended provisions as per Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Act, 2016

Declaration of Assets

“44(1) Every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities in the manner as provided by or under this Act.

- (2) A public servant shall, within a period of thirty days from the date on which he makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation to enter upon his office, furnish to the competent authority the information relating to—
 - (a) the assets of which he, his spouse and his dependent children are, jointly or severally, owners or beneficiaries;
 - (b) his liabilities and that of his spouse and his dependent children.
- (3) A public servant holding his office as such, at the time of the commencement of this Act, shall furnish information relating to such assets and liabilities, as referred to in sub-section (2), to the competent authority within thirty days of the coming into force of this Act.
- (4) Every public servant shall file with the competent authority, on or before the 31st July of every year, an annual return of such assets and liabilities, as referred to in sub-section (2), as on the 31st March of that year.
- (5) The information under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) and annual return under sub-section (4) shall be furnished to the competent authority in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (6) The competent authority in respect of each Ministry or Department shall ensure that all such statements are published on the website of such Ministry or Department by 31st August of that year.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "dependent children" means sons and daughters who have no separate means of earning and are wholly dependent on the public servant for their livelihood.”

Section 44 of Lokpal And Lokayuktas Act, 2013 as amended by Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Act, 2016

"44. On and from the date of commencement of this Act, every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities in such form and manner as may be prescribed."

Status of malnutrition in Gujarat

175. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed the status of malnutrition amongst children and adolescent girls in Gujarat and the rest of the country;
- (b) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to plug the shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, among children under 5 years of age, 42.5% are underweight and 48% are stunted. Further, 46.8% adolescent girls (15-19 years) were underweight (BMI<18.5) as per NFHS-3. The present available data of NFHS-4 (2015-16) shows a decreasing trend in underweight and stunting. The State-wise details of the prevalence of malnutrition among children and adolescent girls in the country as per NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

In the State of Gujarat, as per NFHS-3, 44.6% children under 5 years of age were underweight and 51.7% were stunted. Further, as per NFHS-3, 54.3% adolescent girls (15-19 years) are underweight. However, as per the Comprehensive Nutrition Survey, 2014, conducted by the International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), there is reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition in the State with 10.6% children under 5 years underweight and 37.2% stunted.

(c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition.

This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Maternity Benefit Programme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children.

Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 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.

Statement-I

*State-wise prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years (%)
as per NFHS-3 and NFHS-4*

Nutritional Status of Children under 5 years of age

Sl. No.	State	Underweight (%)		Stunting (%)	
		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	31.9	42.7	31.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5		43.3	
3.	Assam	36.4	29.8	46.5	36.4
4.	Bihar	55.9	43.9	55.6	48.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1		52.9	
6.	Delhi	26.1		42.2	
7.	Goa	25	23.8	25.6	20.1
8.	Gujarat	44.6		51.7	
9.	Haryana	39.6	29.4	45.7	34
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5		38.6	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6		35	
12.	Jharkhand	56.5		49.8	
13.	Karnataka	37.6	35.2	43.7	36.2
14.	Kerala	22.9		24.5	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60	42.8	50	42
16.	Maharashtra	37	36	46.3	34.4
17.	Manipur	22.1	13.8	35.6	28.9
18.	Meghalaya	48.8	29	55.1	43.8
19.	Mizoram	19.9		39.8	
20.	Nagaland	25.2		38.8	
21.	Odisha	40.7		45	

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Punjab	24.9		36.7	
23.	Rajasthan	39.9		43.7	
24.	Sikkim	19.7	14.2	38.3	29.6
25.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	23.8	30.9	27.1
26.	Tripura	39.6	24.1	35.7	24.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4		56.8	
28.	Uttarakhand	38	26.6	44.4	33.5
29.	West Bengal	38.7	31.5	44.6	32.5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		21.6		23.3
31.	Puducherry		22		23.7
32.	Telangana		28.5		28.1
INDIA		42.5%		48%	

Statement-II*Prevalence of Chronic Energy Deficiency among Adolescent Girls as per NFHS-3*

Sl. No.	State	Chronic Energy Deficiency (BMI<18.5) (%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.6
3.	Assam	41.9
4.	Bihar	52.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	51.6
6.	Delhi	32.2
7.	Goa	48.1
8.	Gujarat	54.3
9.	Haryana	45.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.7
12.	Jharkhand	47.8

Sl. No.	State	Chronic Energy Deficiency (BMI<18.5) (%)
13.	Karnataka	51.4
14.	Kerala	36.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	47.4
16.	Maharashtra	52.1
17.	Manipur	19.3
18.	Meghalaya	16.0
19.	Mizoram	14.7
20.	Nagaland	24.6
21.	Odisha	44.9
22.	Punjab	39.2
23.	Rajasthan	48.7
24.	Sikkim	18.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	47.9
26.	Tripura	41.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4
28.	Uttarakhand	42.9
29.	West Bengal	49.6
	INDIA	46.8%

Implementation of PMKVY

†*176. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and the current status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), together with the details of the programmes formulated for providing training to various categories under the scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to revise the targets under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of funds allocated/sanctioned for the scheme during last three years till date, year-wise and State-wise?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes Sir, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-20) is the flagship ought come based Skill Development Training Schemes of the Government of India. It enables a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training for securing employment and a better livelihood under three key components namely; fresh training Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and special project. The objective of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development by aligning itself with the Common Norms in terms of ensuring standardization and consistency in the structure of skill training across India. The salient features of the scheme includes NSQF based quality assurance framework, market relevant training programmes, recognition of prior learning, curriculum alignment, national certification, employable skills, placements etc. This scheme promotes inclusivity with the objective to safeguard the skilling needs of differently abled persons as well as those living in difficult geographical pockets.

In order to enhance transparency and build accountability, changes in the area of center validation, job roles, trainee handbooks, certificate, attendance and finance have been incorporated. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate, digital locker for storage for certificate and mark sheet etc. have been ensured. Scheme encourages the standalone TCs to voluntarily disclose the features and achievements of their training programmes, such as TC infrastructure, number of trainees trained, passed, certified, placed, and their placement details, on social media (Facebook and Twitter) on periodical basis as a part of the Performance Standards Metrics. The grading points are allocated on the basis of achievements of such parameters and further the level of targets are linked to achievements of grades. This scheme has provisions for high standard monitoring of TCs/TPs. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate etc. have been ensured.

Till now, 221 job roles under 35 Sector Skill Councils are covered under Scheme. These Job roles cover the diverse sectors namely agriculture, Apparels madeups and Home furnishing, automotive, beauty and wellness, Capital goods, constructions, domestic workers, food processing, furniture and fittings, gems and jewellery, green jobs, handicrafts, healthcare, iron and steel, IT/ITes, leather, life science, logistics, media, mining, paints and coatings, plumbing, power, retail, rubber, security, sports, telecom, textiles handlooms, tourism and hospitality etc.

As on 11th Nov., 2016, under PMKVY 2015-16, 18,01,936 candidates under Fresh Training and, 1,80,511 for RPL have been trained. The State-wise number of beneficiaries under PMKVY is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Further, under

PMKVY (2016-2020), as on 23 November, 2016, target to train 1,00,912 candidates under short term training, 3,03,329 under RPL and 25,362 under Special Projects, have been allocated respectively.

(b) and (c) PMKVY (2015-16) was the Central Sector Scheme under which no specific allocation was made to the States for imparting Skill Development Training. The modified PMKVY (2016-20) is being implemented by the Centre along with the States with the funding mechanism such as 75% of the funds would be allocated through NSDC and the remaining 25% directly to States. This scheme has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. Under PMKVY (2016-20), allocated/sanction under PMKVY from the Government of India to National Skill Development Funds (NSDF) during financial year 2015-16, 2016-17 are ₹ 435 crore and ₹ 900 crore respectively. The details of funds allocated to the State under State engagement component of PMKVY (2016-20) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The funds will be disbursed to States after receipt of projects from the States.

Statement-I

State-wise number of beneficiaries under PMKVY as on 11th Nov., 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fresh Training	RPL
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	129611	6514
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1017	0
4.	Assam	31184	2225
5.	Bihar	89252	2766
6.	Chandigarh	4851	181
7.	Chhattisgarh	36488	814
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	0
9.	Daman and Diu	230	0
10.	Delhi	75194	30488
11.	Goa	499	0
12.	Gujarat	43324	675
13.	Haryana	81885	4999
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22738	153
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17779	398

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fresh Training	RPL
16.	Jharkhand	26518	2015
17.	Karnataka	73607	3429
18.	Kerala	14689	650
19.	Madhya Pradesh	159595	9161
20.	Maharashtra	84455	24961
21.	Manipur	1328	275
22.	Meghalaya	1701	0
23.	Mizoram	1030	0
24.	Nagaland	1271	0
25.	Odisha	56822	4517
26.	Puducherry	7070	231
27.	Punjab	72531	12093
28.	Rajasthan	113162	20405
29.	Sikkim	886	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	151570	17643
31.	Telangana	98653	10819
32.	Tripura	14018	1122
33.	Uttar Pradesh	259004	12985
34.	Uttarakhand	13675	143
35.	West Bengal	118052	11028
TOTAL		1804141	180690

Statement-II

*The details of the funds allocated to the States under State Engagement
Component of PMKVY (2016-20)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total funds allocated to States/UTs
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	69.36
2.	Himachal Pradesh	72.59
3.	Punjab	80.69

1	2	3
4.	Uttarakhand	70.74
5.	Haryana	82.17
6.	Rajasthan	94.62
7.	Uttar Pradesh	209.04
8.	Bihar	131.49
9.	Sikkim	50.37
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.27
11.	Nagaland	48.42
12.	Manipur	47.62
13.	Mizoram	53.77
14.	Tripura	54.35
15.	Meghalaya	49.33
16.	Assam	69.30
17.	West Bengal	181.17
18.	Jharkhand	84.57
19.	Odisha	85.12
20.	Chhattisgarh	71.17
21.	Madhya Pradesh	123.26
22.	Gujarat	114.12
23.	Maharashtra	245.07
24.	Andhra Pradesh	94.74
25.	Karnataka	138.08
26.	Goa	68.85
27.	Kerala	104.78
28.	Tamil Nadu	206.59
29.	Telangana	87.41
30.	Delhi	119.74
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.02
32.	Chandigarh	15.09

1	2	3
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.87
34.	Lakshadweep	5.89
35.	Puducherry	15.57
36.	Daman and Diu	5.87

Indo-Japan nuclear deal

*177. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Japan have signed a nuclear deal during Prime Minister's recent visit to Tokyo; and

(b) if so, the details of the deal signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Japan for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on November 11, 2016 during the visit of Prime Minister to Japan. The Agreement covers all aspects of civil nuclear cooperation between the two countries including forms and scope of cooperation, peaceful use assurance, International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, physical protection, retransfers, upfront enrichment and reprocessing, non-hindrance clauses, consultations, etc.

The Agreement would enable India to benefit from Japan's advancements in civil nuclear domain and its extensive supply chain, and would open up opportunities for collaboration between Indian and Japanese industries to advance India's civil nuclear programme through the construction of nuclear power plants, thereby meeting the country's clean energy targets. The Agreement will also help foster cooperation in basic and applied research regarding peaceful uses of nuclear energy and nuclear safety. Overall, the Agreement underlines the strength of the Strategic and Global Partnership between India and Japan.

Regulation regarding wages of visual media journalists

*178. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government is planning to introduce any regulations regarding wages of visual media journalists and staff on the lines of Print Media Wage Board, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): At present, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has no proposal under consideration for introducing any regulations regarding wages of visual media journalists and staff.

Global Ranking of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

*179. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore which once used to be almost at par with the best institutions in the world, has dropped 130 ranks in a decade as per global standards; and

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to constitute a committee to go into the details and make recommendations to improve its ranking and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. The Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, is the highest ranked higher education institution in India. Internationally, IISc has been rising in the Times Higher Education (THE) World rankings each year over the past three years. The Institute is also ranked around 150 in the QS world rankings.

In the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) rankings, IISc was in the 201-300 rank range in 2003. These rankings give a high weightage to measures such as the number of Nobel Laureates and very highly cited researchers on the faculty. In 2014-15 these rankings changed some of their evaluation criteria which led to IISc rank moving to the band of 350-400, where it remained over the past two ranking cycles. This rank has been steadily improving each year over the past two years.

The details regarding Global Ranking carried out by various agencies including the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), in 2015 and 2016 is shown below:

Sl. No.	Ranking List	Region	2015	2016
1.	NIRF	India	-	1
2.	THE	World	276-300	251-300
3.	QS	World	147	152
4.	THE	Asia	37	27
5.	QS	Asia	34	33

Sl. No.	Ranking List	Region	2015	2016
6.	THE	BRICS+	25	16
7.	QS	BRICS	5	6

(b) No, Sir. However, in 2014, IISc set up a Ranking Committee with the mandate to (i) ensure that IISc participates in all the major rankings, (ii) understand the various ranking systems, (iii) track IISc's performance in the various rankings, and (iv) provide advice on steps to be taken to improve the rankings. The metrics used by the ranking agencies can broadly be classified as (i) demographic metrics (eg, student/faculty ratios, faculty qualification, international faculty), (ii) research metrics, and (iii) reputation metrics, which the IISc is focusing to further improve its rankings.

Ban on electronic news channel

180. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the electronic news channels on which ban had been imposed for coverage of news and the ban has been put on hold, during the last two years; and

(b) the reasons for hold on ban on news channels, channel-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Content telecast on private satellite TV channels is regulated in terms of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. There is no provision of pre-censorship of the content telecast on such TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the said Act and the rules framed thereunder. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints or *suo-motu* take cognizance of cases of violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. Appropriate action is taken as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, if any violation of the said codes is established.

The Constitution allows State to impose reasonable restrictions on right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) on certain grounds such as the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency, morality, or in relation to contempt of Court, defamation or incitement to an offence, as laid down under Article 19(2) of the Constitution. Similarly reasonable restrictions can be imposed under certain situations on the freedom to practise any profession, business, etc. under Article 19(1)(g). This

spirit of the Constitution is also reflected in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, which while upholding the freedom of Electronic Media imposes reasonable restrictions in public interest.

Action is taken against TV channels whenever any violation of the aforesaid Programme and Advertising Codes is noticed or brought to the notice of the Ministry. Such action may extend to issue of warnings or advisories to comply with the Programme/Advertising Codes or require channels to scroll apologies on their channel and may extend to taking the channels off air temporarily for varying periods depending on the gravity of the violation. Since the year 2005 to 2016 (till November), as many as 31 TV channels have been asked to stop transmission for specific period of time ranging from 1 day to 60 days. A list of all cases where action has been taken on the above lines since 01.04.2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The list of cases where different channels have been ordered to be off air for varying periods is also given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

During the last two years and the current year, the details of TV channels which have been ordered to prohibit transmission for limited time and the orders have been put on hold are as follows:

- (i) DY 365 TV channel telecast news bulletin on 12.6.2014 revealing identity of rape victims in two separate news reports. The content was found in violation of Rule 6(1)(a), (i) and (o) of the Programme Code. A Show Cause Notice (SCN) was issued to the channel and a reply was received. The matter was placed before the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on 13.1.2015 in which representative of the channel was also afforded an opportunity of personal hearing. IMC recommended that the channel may be taken off air for one day due to multiple violations. With the approval of competent authority, an order dated 26.3.2015 was issued to DY 365 to prohibit transmission for one day. Subsequently, the channel submitted a representation dated 27.3.2015 seeking review of the order. Pending examination of the representation, abeyance order dated 8.4.2015 was issued to the channel. A final decision in the matter is pending.
- (ii) NDTV India TV channel telecast a report on 4.1.2016 on Pathankot terrorist attack disclosing sensitive information well beyond the briefing given by the designated officer while the anti-terrorist operations were still underway. The content was found in violation of Rule 6(1)(p) of the Programme Code. A Show Cause Notice (SCN) was issued to the channel and a reply was received. The matter was placed before the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on 25.7.2016 in which representative of the channel was also afforded an

opportunity of personal hearing. IMC recommended that the channel may be taken off air for at least one day keeping in view the gravity of the violation. With the approval of competent authority, an order dated 2.11.2016 was issued to NDTV India to prohibit transmission for one day. Subsequent to this, the channel submitted a representation dated 7.11.2016 to review the order. Pending examination of the representation, abeyance order dated 7.11.2016 was issued to the channel. A final decision in the matter is pending.

Statement-I

Action Taken by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on violation of Programme and Advertisement code by Private TV channels during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
1	2	3	4
Year-2014			
1.	DY 365	Telecast disturbing of Dead Bodies Without making them blurs.	A warning dated 07.05.2014 was issued to the channel
2.	Sony TV	Telecast of objectionable Comedy Show 'Kahani Comedy Circus Ki'.	A Directive dated 20.05.2014 issued to Sony TV for compliance directions of the Court of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as also the provisions contained in the programme and advertisement codes.
3.	All TV Channels	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has raised concerns on depiction of rash, negligent and dangerous driving in various programmes, serials, news features, etc. on TV channels.	An Advisory dated 23.05.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.

1	2	3	4
4.	All TV Channels	Telecast of Advertisement on " Zaitoon Tara Edible Oil" The advertisement claims that edible oil prevents cancer.	An Advisory dated 26.06.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.
5.	All Channels	TV Channels continue Telecast Films without displaying CBFC Certificates.	A Advisory dated 29.05.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.
6.	All TV Channels	Telecast objectionable advertisements which is upheld by CCC.	An Advisory dated 21.08.2014 was issued to all channel
7.	Vasanth TV	Telecast a programme called 'Vaimaye Vellum' revealed the identity of sexually abused minor children	A warning dated 27.08.2014 was issued to the channel
8.	News Live TV	Telecast of news bulletins showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring	A warning dated 01.09.2014 was issued to the channel
9.	TV-5 TV	Telecast of news report showing young girl stabbing visuals without morphed nor blurred.	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel
10.	Kalaingar TV	Telecast of news report showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel
11.	Naxatra News	Telecast of allegedly defamatory/fabricated Programme.	An order dated 05.09.2014 was issued to the channel to carry version of opposite party.

1	2	3	4
12.	Headlines Today	Telecast of special programme called "Muzaffarnagar Conspiracy Exposed".	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel
13.	Sudarshan TV	Telecast of programme called "Siyaasi Dango Mai UP".	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel
Year-2015			
14.	Colors TV	Telecast of programme namely " Fear Factor Khatron Ke Khiladi-Darr Ka Blockbuster"	An order dated 08.01.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for on day
15.	Lemon News	Telecast of programme namely "Khauf Ke 10 Destination"	A warning dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel
16.	NTV	Telecast a song-based programme 'Cine Colors'	An order dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel for taking the channel off air for seven day.
17.	All News Channels	Telecast a programme of Republic Day Parade with sign language commentary on 26th Jan., 2015	An Advisory dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the all News channels
18.	All News Channels	Telecast of documentary programme India's Daughter	An Advisory dated 03.03.2015 was issued to the all News channels restraining not to telecast the said documentary programme.
19.	All TV Channel	Telecast of live coverage of counter-terrorism operations.	An Advisory dated 20.03.2015 was issued to all TV channels.

1	2	3	4
20.	24 Ghanta TV	Telecast of news report showing death of a young man without morphing or blurring	A Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel
21.	NTV	Telecast of news report revealed the identity of sexual harassment minor boy	A Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel
22.	Satlon News	Telecast of News report about a private corporate party organised in a five star hotel on the Pune-Mumbai highway	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 30 day.
23.	TV9	Telecast a 'Bullet News' political satire targeting Chief Minister of Telangana.	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel for running apology scroll.
24.	Jai Hind	Telecast of 'A'; certified film, titled 'Hai Harithe'	An order was issued on 07.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
25.	Aljazeera TV	Telecast of News report carried wrong graphical map of India repeatedly.	An order was issued on 10.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 5 day.
26.	Sathiyam TV	Telecast of objectionable programme 'Ungal Aseervatha Seram' and Paarathathum Padithathum by Sathiyam TV	A warning dated 12.05.2015 was issued to the channel

1	2	3	4
27.	Sudarshan News	Telecast of a programme called BINDAAS BOL making allegation about non-salutation of National Flag on the Republic Day by the Hon'ble Vice President.	A warning dated 17.06.2015 was issued to the channel.
28.	Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of dead bodies without blurring.	A warning dated 22.06.2015 was issued to the channel
29.	Russia Today TV	Telecast of obscene programme 'Crazy Alert'	An Advisory dated 06.07.2015 was issued the channel.
30.	Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a women body burning up into flames without blurring.	A warning dated 02.07.2015 was issued to the channel.
31.	Channel 2 News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a man dead body without blurring.	A warning dated 22.07.2015 was issued to the channel.
32.	All News Channels	Telecast of live coverage of any anti-terrorist operation by security forces.	An advisory dated 27.07.2015 was issued to all news channels.
33.	A2Z News TV	The Channel telecast news reports on various date and revealed the identity of Sexual assault minor victims	A warning dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel.
34.	DY 365	Telecast of News story defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	An order dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day

1	2	3	4
35.	News Time Assam	Telecast of News story defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	A order dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day.
36.	All TV Channels	Channel advised to carry live telecast of the Independence Day Ceremony/Commentary with sign language interpretation	An Advisory dated 13.08.2015 issued to all TV Channels
Year-2016			
37.	All TV Channels	Channel advised to carry live telecast of the Republic Day Commentary with sign language interpretation	An Advisory dated 22.01.2016 issued to all TV Channels
38.	Care World	Telecast of a programme "Kya Karun Main AB?" on unnatural sex.	A warning dated 24.05.2016 was issued to the channel.
39.	F TV	Telecast of a programme namely fotos in alleged violation of the programme code	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel
40.	Raj News	Telecast of News bulletins in alleged violation of the Programme code	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel
41.	CVR English News Channel	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel
42.	Sathiyam TV	Telecast of News bulletins in alleged violation of the Programme code	An Advisory dated 31.05.2016 issued to the channel

1	2	3	4
43.	NDTV India TV	Telecast of a programme based on hanging of a 1993 Mumbai serial blast-case convict.	An Advisory dated 01.06.2016 issued to the channel
44.	NDTV 24x7	Telecast of a programme Truth vs Hype the Riddle of Yakub Menon	An Advisory dated 01.06.2016 issued to the channel
45.	Oscar Movies	Telecast of 'A' certified films on various dates.	An Advisory dated 06.06.2016 issued to the channel
46.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of an interview of Chhota Shakeel in the context of the hanging of Yakub Memon	An Advisory dated 07.06.2016 issued to the channel
47.	ABP News	Telecast of an interview of Chhota Shakeel in the context of the hanging of Yakub Memon	An Advisory dated 07.06.2016 issued to the channel
48.	NDTV INDIA	Telecast of news report on Pathankot terrorist attack	An order was issued on 02.11.2016 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
49.	Care World	Telecast of obscene programme 'Kya Karu Mai Aab'	An order was issued on 02.11.2016 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven days.
50.	News Time Assam	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of minor boy	An order dated 02.11.2016 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission

1	2	3	4
	News Time Assam	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	or re-transmission of channel for one day (to carry out the three awards of one day off air concurrently).
	News Time Assam	Telecast of News story defaming the image of MLA and denigrating women.	

Statement-II

List of private TV channels asked to go off air for telecasting content in violation of the Programme and Advertisement code since the year 2005 to 2016

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Cine World	For telecast of an adult movie on 26.11.2004.	Order dated 24.3.2005 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for one month.
2.	AXN	Obscene Programme titled 'Worlds Sexiest Advertisements.'	Order dated 17.1.2007 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for two month.
3.	FTV.com India	Obscene Programme titled 'Mid Night Hot'.	Order dated 29.3.2007 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for two months.
4.	Janmat	Telecast of a sting operation on Smt. Uma Khurana, Teacher in violation of Programme Code.	Order dated 19.9.2007 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for 30 days.
5.	FTV.com India	Telecast of visuals of nude upper body of female models	An Order dated 10.03.2010 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for 9 days from 12.03.2010 to 21.03.2010

1	2	3	4
6.	SS TV	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' showing obscene and vulgar content	An Order 08.02.2012 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for seven days.
7.	Enterr 10	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Musafir', 'Plan' and 'Ashiq Banaya Apne'- 'A' certified films.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
8.	Zing	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Hawas" - 'A' certified film.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
9.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Topless" - 'A' certified film.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
10.	SS TV	Telecast of Trailer of the film "Friends with Benefits" which was not certified by CBFC for telecast on TV channels.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
11.	FTV	Telecast of programme "Designers in High Definition" on 11.9.11, "Chantellie Lingrie, Paris" on 12.09.11 and "Lingerie" on 15.09.11 and "15th Anniversary-Top Designers" showing obscene and women denigrating content	An Order dated 28.03.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days
12.	Mahuaa	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Aulaad' and 'Ek Aur Kurukshetra' - 'A' certified films.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.

1	2	3	4
13.	AXN	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Darkness Falls' - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
14.	Movies Ok	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Dil Jale' - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.05.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
15.	Comedy Central	Telecast of programme "Stand Up Club"	An order was issued on 17.05.2013 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days
16.	Zoom TV	Telecast of Film "Teesri Aankh" - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for one day
17.	ABN Andhra Jyoti	Telecast of a song based programme on "Ide Mallea Velavani" containing obscene and women denigrating content	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for seven days.
18.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified Hindi feature film "Ek Chatur Nar"	An order was issued on 17.05.2013 to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven days.
19.	BIG CBS LOVE	Telecast of programme "Excused" containing women denigrating content	An order was issued on 15.10.2013 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
20.	UTV Bindass	Telecast of a programme "Emotional Atyachaar Season 3" containing obscene content	An order dated 06.11.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for three days.

1	2	3	4
21.	WB	Telecast of a "V/UA" certified film "It's a Boy Girl Thing" showing obscene and women denigrating content	Order dated 16.01.2014 was issued for taking the channel off air for one day.
22.	NTV	Telecast a song-based programme 'Cine Colors'	An order dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel for taking the channel off air for seven days.
23.	DY 365	Telecast of News report revealing the identity of rape victim.	An order was issued on 26.03.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day. (under review)
24.	NDTV Good Times	Telecast of programme namely 'WHY AM I STILL SINGLE'.	An order was issued on 26.03.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day. (under review)
25.	TLC	Telecast of programme namely 'SEX SENT ME TO THE ER'	An order was issued on 26.03.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day(under review)
26.	Satlon News	Telecast of News report about a private corporate party organised in a five star hotel on the Pune-Mumbai highway	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 30 day.
27.	Jai Hind	Telecast of 'A; certified film, titled 'Hai Harithe'	An order was issued on 07.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission

1	2	3	4
			or re-transmission of channel for one day.
28.	Aljazeera TV	Telecast of News report carried wrong graphical map of India repeatedly.	An order was issued on 10.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 5 days.
29.	NDTV India	Telecast of news report on Pathankot terrorist attack	An order was issued on 02.11.2016 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day
30.	Care World	Telecast of obscene programme 'Kya Karu Mai Aab'	An order was issued on 02.11.2016 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven days.
31.	News Time Assam	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of minor boy	An order dated 2.11.2016 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
	News Time Assam	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	(to carry out the three awards of one day off air concurrently)
	News Time Assam	Telecast of News story defaming the image of MLA and denigrating women.	

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Harnessing of atomic energy capacity

1761. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has been lagging behind in harnessing atomic energy capacity for various reasons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to meet atomic energy capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 1974, nuclear power capacity addition in the country was pursued indigenously. Due to inadequacy of industrial base and availability of limited resources for the programme had taken time to achieve maturity in implementation of the programme. Recent delays in meeting capacity addition targets have been due to delay in start of new projects because of issues related to acquiring land, obtaining clearances, conclusion of agreements with foreign partners, issues related to Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act etc. and delays in completion of ongoing projects, attributable to delay in equipment supply and site construction activity.

The Government has taken measures to ensure availability of fuel in required quantity (from both domestic and imported sources) and to expedite ongoing projects.

In addition, the Government has taken the following measures to facilitate nuclear power capacity addition:

- In principle approval of sites to locate nuclear power plants in future.
- Creation of India Nuclear Insurance Pool to cover the Operator's Liability as prescribed under the provisions of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act, 2010.
- Amendment to the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to facilitate establishment of Joint Venture Companies (JVC) by NPCIL with other Central Public Sector Undertakings to set up nuclear power plants.
- Budget speech announcement (2016-17) on augmenting investment in nuclear power.

Agreement for setting up of nuclear reactor

1762. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed agreements with new companies for setting up Nuclear Reactors in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the reactors to be supplied under the agreement is installed in any other part of the world and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for buying untested reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. A General Framework Agreement (GFA) for setting up two units of 1000 MW each at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu (Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP)-3&4 - 2X1000 MW) was signed {by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)} with Atom Stroy Export (ASE) of Russian Federation {in April 2014 and a supplement of the GFA in December 2014}, with whom agreement for Kudankulam Units 1 and 2 was also signed earlier.

(b) Yes, Sir. The reactors to be set up KKNPP 3 and 4 are Voda Voda Energo Reactor (VVER) 1000 reactors, (2X1000 MW) similar to KKNPP 1 and 2 installed in the country and in several other countries like Russian Federation, Ukraine, China, Iran etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Power generation from nuclear power plants

†1763. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power generated by the nuclear power plants situated in the country, location-wise; and

(b) whether Government has ensured sufficient and continuous supply of fuel for these plants and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken measures to ensure availability of adequate quantity of fuel by augmenting domestic fuel supply and entering into agreements with several countries for import of fuel for reactors under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.

Statement

Location-wise details of power generated by the nuclear plants situated in the country

State	Location	Units	Capacity (MW)
Maharashtra	Tarapur	TAPS-1	160
		TAPS-2	160

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State	Location	Units	Capacity (MW)
		TAPS-3	540
		TAPS-4	540
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPS-1*	100
		RAPS-2	200
		RAPS-3	220
		RAPS-4	220
		RAPS-5	220
		RAPS-6	220
Tamil Nadu	Kalpakkam	MAPS-1	220
		MAPS-2	220
	Kudankulam	KKNPP-1	1000
		KKNPP-2**	1000
Uttar Pradesh	Narora	NAPS-1	220
		NAPS-2	220
Gujarat	Kakrapar	KAPS-1#	220
		KAPS-2#	220
Karnataka	Kaiga	KGS-1	220
		KGS-2	220
		KGS-3	220
		KGS-4	220

* Under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment for continued operation.

** Expected to be in commercial operation by the end of this year.

Presently the units are under long shutdown for Enmasse Coolant Channel Replacement (EMCCR) and Enmasse Feeder Replacement (EMFR).

Targets for expansion of atomic energy

1764. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that targets for expansion of atomic energy have been set by Government;

(b) if so, the details of these targets and by when these are being decided to be achieved;

(c) whether the dependence of the country on the import of fuel would increase, to achieve the target; and

(d) if so, the percentage of supply of fuel to be met with imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present nuclear power capacity in the country is 5780 MW. The target set for the near term is 10080 MW which includes:

Project	Capacity (MW)	Status
KKNPP-2, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1 X 1000	Presently, generating infirm (non-commercial) power. Commercial operation expected by year end.
KAPP-3 and 4, Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 X 700	Under Construction, expected completion by 2019
RAPP-7 and 8, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 X 700	
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	1 x 500	At an advanced stage of commissioning

The mid-term target aims to reach a capacity of 13480 MW by the year 2024. This includes:

Project	Capacity (MW)	Status
GHAVP-1 and 2, Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 X 700	Sanction accorded and work has commenced
KKNPP-3 and 4, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 X 1000	

More projects based on both indigenous technologies and with foreign technical cooperation are planned in future to enhance the nuclear power capacity in the long term.

(c) The need for importing fuel for the operating Safeguarded reactors exists and increases depending upon the number of reactors placed under Safeguards. Presently, 12 Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWRs) of 220 MW capacity are under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards and operates with imported fuel. In case of placing more reactors under Safeguards in coming years, the fuel imports also increases accordingly. As such, the rate of fuel import depends on the number of reactors under Safeguards. On the other hand, the fuel requirement of Out-of-Safeguards reactors is met with indigenous fuel.

(d) The percentage of supply of fuel to be met with imports depends on factors like the number of reactors placed under Safeguards and their capacity, production of indigenous fuel etc.

Measures to meet targets for nuclear power

1765. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to meet the target set for nuclear power generation by the year 2022; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to improve research and development practices in nuclear energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government has taken measures to ensure availability of fuel in required quantity (from both domestic and imported sources) and to expedite ongoing projects.

In addition, the Government has taken the following measures to facilitate nuclear power capacity addition:

- In principle approval of sites to locate nuclear power plants in future.
- Creation of India Nuclear Insurance Pool to cover the Operator's Liability as prescribed under the provisions of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act, 2010.
- Amendment to the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to facilitate establishment of Joint Venture Companies (JVC) by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) with other Central Public Sector Undertakings to set up nuclear power plants.
- Budget speech announcement (2016-17) on augmenting investment in nuclear power.

(b) A focussed approach directed towards research and development with identified goals are being carried out in various fields like advanced reactor development, nuclear fuel cycle, thorium fuel utilisation, reactor safety studies, life cycle and ageing management studies, electronics and instrumentation, high efficiency energy conversion, advanced materials and remote handling and robotics.

The research and development activities in NPCIL are being carried out for development of technology, tools, testing facilities etc. aimed at enhancement of nuclear and radiation safety, reliable operation of nuclear power plants and development of equipment/components/systems for current and future nuclear power reactors.

Indo-Japan nuclear agreement leading to NSG membership

1766. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Japan signed agreement for cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would increase the chances of opening doors for India to commission nuclear reactors by global entities, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it would push India's claim for membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Japan for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on November 11, 2016 during the visit of Prime Minister to Japan. The Agreement covers all aspects of civil nuclear cooperation between the two countries, including forms and scope of cooperation, peaceful use assurance, International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, physical protection, retransfers, upfront enrichment and reprocessing, non-hindrance clauses, consultations, etc.

(b) The Agreement would enable India to benefit from Japan's advancements in civil nuclear domain and its extensive supply chain, and would open up opportunities for collaboration between Indian and Japanese industries to advance India's civil nuclear programme through the construction of nuclear power plants, thereby meeting the country's clean energy targets.

(c) Japan has extended support to India's full membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). Signing of the civil nuclear cooperation agreement with Japan, which is a country with advanced nuclear technology and an important member of NSG, strengthens India's credentials for full membership of the NSG.

Funds under NLCPR for North-East

1767. SHRI K. G. KENYE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crores of rupees under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) plan fund are lying unutilized towards development of States of North-East including Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details of funds released since 2005 and pending amount with the centre since inception thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 10 per cent of the budgets of the Central Ministries are earmarked for NLCPR, if so, details of allocation since 2005 therefor; Ministry-wise; and

(d) proposal of Government to release funds and the recommendation of the 2nd Administrative Reform Commission thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The unutilized portion of the funds earmarked for North Eastern Region by the non-exempted Ministries/Departments is accrued to Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) being maintained on proforma basis by the Ministry of Finance. As on date, the position of unspent funds lying in NLCPR (notionally) is ₹ 14696.94 crore (figures finalized until 2013-14). Releases out of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources are made through Annual Budget of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for NLCPR Scheme. Funds allocated and released under NLCPR-State and NLCPR-Central since 2005 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Various Ministries/Departments of Government of India, excepting those who have been specifically exempted, are required to earmark at least 10% of their Central Plan allocation (less provision for externally aided schemes and local or event specific schemes/projects) for expenditure in the North Eastern Region. The details of allocation of funds by non-exempted Ministries for the North Eastern Region for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 as per records available is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Release of funds is subject to the overall fiscal space and absorption capacity of the implementing agencies in the various State Governments. However, the overall expenditure of various Ministries excluding Railways has increased from ₹ 23170.63 crore (provisional) in 2013-14 to ₹ 31291.18 crore (provisional) in 2015-16. In the Budget 2016-17, ₹ 33097.02 crore has been kept aside for spending in North Eastern Region. The 2nd Administrative Reform Commission *inter alia* recommended that North Eastern Council (NEC) should work out mechanisms for scrutinizing proposals for funding from the 'pool' and their funding in coordination with the Ministries concerned.

Statement-I**Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure under NLCPR-State Scheme**

(as on 30.09.2016)

(₹ in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2005-06	679.18	679.18	679.18
2006-07	700.00	700.00	689.83
2007-08	600.00	600.00	636.00
2008-09	650.00	650.00	660.38
2009-10	700.00	700.00	668.62
2010-11	799.99	799.99	805.77
2011-12	798.99	798.99	798.99
2012-13	850.00	775.00	775.00
2013-14	948.00	850.00	850.00
2014-15	948.00	704.50	704.50
2015-16	975.00	605.10	605.10
2016-17	700.00	----	403.31

Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure under NLCPR-Central Scheme

(as on 30.09.2016)

(₹ in crore)

Year	BE*	RE*	Expenditure*
2012-13	36.00	36.00	35.97
2013-14	62.00	62.00	61.97
2014-15	72.00	72.00	71.97
2015-16	150.00	150.00	149.96
2016-17	200.00	200.00	120.00

*allocation and expenditure figures are given since inception of the Scheme i.e. 2012-13.

Statement-II*A. Budget allocated by Ministries/Departments for the North Eastern Region*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Budget 2014-2015	Revised 2014-2015	Budget 2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1217.60	1112.00	1214.64
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	361.00	289.35	370.00
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	217.40	180.12	149.42
4.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	106.90	46.68	100.80
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	31.17	31.17	25.00
6.	Department of Fertilisers	9.99	0.23	5.00
7.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	21.00	4.00	21.00
8.	Ministry of Coal	66.15	57.05	30.60
9.	Department of Commerce	243.00	30.50	143.00
10.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	229.97	261.87	226.47
11.	Department of Posts	80.00	23.46	46.87
12.	Department of Telecommunications	750.00	297.60	520.00
13.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	382.00	180.76	257.00
14.	Department of Consumer Affairs	22.10	14.64	18.45
15.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	172.35	88.76	90.49
16.	Ministry of Culture	183.50	150.00	145.50
17.	Ministry of Defence	0.00	0.00	45.00

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	2306.00	1800.00	2334.50
19.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1526.00	1210.00	623.00
20.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	181.77	135.18	145.29
21.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	77.00	60.00	48.00
22.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	3064.50	2440.00	2454.90
23.	Department of Health Research	72.60	61.00	71.32
24.	Department of ADIS Control	178.50	130.00	139.70
25.	Department of Heavy Industry	95.00	325.86	104.00
26.	Department of Public Enterprises	0.90	0.50	0.90
27.	Ministry of Home Affairs	75.00	50.00	29.00
28.	Police	1075.00	763.90	671.00
29.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	600.00	287.91	525.00
30.	Department of School Education and Literacy	5198.20	4351.15	3925.20
31.	Department of Higher Education	1639.50	1258.35	1542.33
32.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	100.50	75.20	92.00
33.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	249.60	148.30	215.30
34.	Law and Justice	110.30	98.73	80.66
35.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	333.00	221.49	262.32
36.	Ministry of Mines	41.67	33.25	26.96
37.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	368.50	281.90	250.82
38.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	94.00	66.00	29.00

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	700.00	340.00	10.00
40.	Ministry of Power	964.22	570.00	680.00
41.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3000.00	3000.00	4000.00
42.	Department of Rural Development	4184.30	2706.52	3380.50
43.	Department of Land Resources	375.00	258.00	157.28
44.	Department of Biotechnology	150.00	1395.00	160.68
45.	Ministry of Shipping	84.90	40.00	93.28
46.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	0.00	150.00
47.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	229.56	202.67	236.43
48.	Department of Disability Affairs	56.50	35.94	57.29
49.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	52.80	31.63	40.25
50.	Ministry of Textiles	483.10	350.00	352.33
51.	Ministry of Tourism	189.00	110.00	128.00
52.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	203.11	170.00	479.22
53.	Department of Urban Development	150.00	150.00	100.00
54.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	1474.00	540.00	361.00
55.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	2110.00	1850.00	1028.70
56.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	219.40	98.00	150.23
57.	Ministry of Finance	17898.16	17898.16	2000.00
GRAND TOTAL		54005.72	27359.17	28545.63

In addition to allocation made for NER as part of Central Plan, the NER region will be extended Grants-in-aid for Post Devolution Revenue deficit (1130 crore) Local bodies (₹ 934 crore) and disaster management (₹ 580 crore) as per the award of Fourteenth Finance commission. In term of assignment of Union Share of takes, all States of NER will gain nominally because of enhanced pool and weight of forest cover in the horizontal distribution of resources.

B. Budget allocated by Ministries/Departments for the North Eastern Region

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Budget 2015-2016	Revised 2015-2016	Budget 2016-2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperabon and Farmers Welfare	1214.64	922.24	765.10
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	370.00	300.00	370.00
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	149.42	147.13	139.32
4.	Mrnistry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	100.80	90.00	105.00
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	25.00	17.26	16.00
6.	Department of Fertilisers	5.00	0.00	1.00
7.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	21.00	21.00	19.50
8.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	22.00	22.00	28.70
9.	Ministry of Coal	30.60	30.60	15.00
10.	Department of Commerce	143.00	143.00	130.00
11.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	226.47	254.97	266.97
12.	Department of Posts	46.87	46.87	60.00
13.	Department of Telecommunications	520.00	580.00	586.50
14.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	257.00	270.00	320.00
15.	Department of Consumer Affairs	18.45	18.45	105.15
16.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	90.49	88.08	77.39
17.	Ministry of Culture	145.50	141.70	175.50
18.	Ministry of Defence	45.00	29.80	45.00
19.	Mrnistry of Development of North Eastern Region	2334.50	1973.42	2400.00

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Mnistry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	623.00	1073.20	1375.00
21.	Ministry of Environmen, Forests and Climate Change	145.29	146.29	172.50
22.	Ministry of Food Processrng Industries	48.00	48.00	60.00
23.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	2454.90	2579.90	3130.00
24.	Department of Health Research	71.32	66.76	75.00
25.	Department of Heavy Industry	104.00	83.50	30.01
26.	Department of Public Enterprises	0.90	0.79	1.00
27.	Ministry of Home Affairs (all Grants)	700.00	700.00	707.07
28.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	525.00	106.20	102.50
29.	Department of School Education and Literacy	3925.20	3925.20	3920.25
30.	Department of Higher Education	1542.33	1398.33	1623.00
31.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	92.00	75.00	80.00
32.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	215.30	64.17	155.00
33.	Ministry of Law and Justice	80.66	80.66	90.00
34.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	262.32	211.64	300.00
35.	Ministry of Mines	26.96	25.54	30.31
36.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	250.82	250.84	243.65
37.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	29.00	24. 65	496.00
38.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	10.00	22.00	75.00
39.	Mimstry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	660.00	1320.00	490.74
40.	Mimstry of Power	680.00	808.46	1220.00
41.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	4000.00	4000.00	5000.00

1	2	3	4	5
42.	Department of Rural Development	3380.50	3780.50	4164.50
43.	Department of Land Resources	157.28	154.00	165.00
44.	Department of Biotechnology	160.68	160.68	180.00
45.	Ministry of Shipping	93.28	81.00	100.00
46.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	150.00	100.00	0.00
47.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	236.43	229.13	245.20
48.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	57.29	54.00	70.00
49.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	40.25	21.50	30.00
50.	Ministry of Textiles	352.33	331.54	335.00
51.	Ministry of Tourism	128.00	85.00	150.00
52.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	479.22	429.22	449.00
53.	Ministry of Urban Development	100.00	100.00	100.00
54.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	361.00	213.60	261.36
55.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1028.70	1731.80	1730.00
56.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	150.23	89.60	120.30
GRAND TOTAL		29087.93	29669.22	33097.02

Research on earthquake risk mitigation

†1768. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether special emphasis was laid on seven core research areas under Twelfth Five Year Plan to promote research work related to mitigation of earthquake risks which yielded positive outcomes, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the research work on earthquake risk mitigation during the last two years has been expedited and made more comprehensive than before and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The seven core research areas under twelfth five year plan to promote research work related to the earthquake hazards are as follows:

- Observational Networks and Data Centre,
- Seismicity and Earthquake Precursors,
- Earthquake Hazard Assessment
- Deep Borewell Investigations in Koyna
- Deep Crustal Studies
- Development of Geotechnology
- Setting up National Centre for Seismology

The National Center for Seismology (NCS) was created as an attached office of Ministry of Earth Sciences in August 2014 with the objectives:

- Provide earthquake (M:3.0 and above) related information to all user agencies in shortest possible time.
- Provide earthquake hazard and risk related products of specific regions required by various agencies as mitigative measures for design and construction of earthquake resistant structures, land use planning and for enacting building bye-laws towards minimizing damage to property and loss of lives due to earthquakes.
- Carry out research in pure and applied seismology and earthquake precursory phenomena, earthquake processes and modeling.

The core areas of “Observational Networks and Data Centre” and “Earthquake Hazard Assessment” have been brought under NCS. These core areas have yielded positive outcome with regard to mitigation of earthquake hazard and risk.

Under observational “Observational Networks and Data Centre”, NCS maintains a National Seismological Network (NSN) for real time monitoring of earthquake activities in and around the country. The NSN now consists of 84 state-of-art digital broadband seismograph stations with VSAT communications facilities for real time monitoring and auto location of earthquakes in and around the country. This System has latest tools for dissemination of earthquake information to the concerned disaster management authorities and other user agencies in least possible time for

relief and rescue operations in hour of need. The network also includes a 17-station real time seismic monitoring system to monitor and report large magnitude under sea earthquakes capable of generating tsunamis on the Indian coastal regions. A tsunami early warning system is also in place at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad to provide early warning on tsunamis likely to be generated on the Indian Coastal areas by large magnitude under sea earthquakes. A state-of-art Data Centre has been created in NCS for archival of ground motion data generated by the NSN for further use in seismological research and earthquake hazard mitigation related programs.

(b) The NSN is under up-gradation by putting 38 more state-of-art seismograph stations and strengthening the real time monitoring of earthquake activities in the country.

Seismic hazard microzonation is very useful in planning hazard reduction due to earthquakes. It will provide earthquake hazard and risk related products of specific regions required by various agencies as mitigative measures for design and construction of earthquake resistant structures, land use planning and for enacting building bye-laws towards minimizing damage to property and loss of lives due to earthquake.

Seismic microzonation of NCT Delhi has been completed on 1:10000 scale and report has been released in February for stake holders including Governments. Seismic microzonation of Jabalpur, Guwahati, Bangalore, Sikkim, Ahmedabad, Gandhidham-Kandla, Kolkata and Mumbai has been completed. The seismic microzonation of thirty more cities lying in seismic zone III, IV and V and having population more than half a million is under consideration.

Upgradation of forecast system of IMD

1769. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) is planning to shift next year to forecast system that relied on a supercomputer led dynamical weather modeling;

(b) whether it is also a fact that IMD's weather forecast has been proving wrong constantly in recent times;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even the IMD's forecast for August, 2016 went wrong; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. From next year (2017), India Meteorological Department (IMD) is planning to implement a seasonal forecasting system that relies on a supercomputer based dynamical modeling system in addition to the existing statistical model based seasonal forecasting system. Both the forecasting systems will be used to prepare the operational seasonal forecasts. It may also be added that IMD is already using dynamical forecasting system for short range and medium range forecasts.

(b) No, Sir. It is not a fact that IMD's weather forecasts have been proving wrong constantly in recent times. IMD has been able to correctly predict several extreme weather and climate events like cyclones, deficient and excess monsoon rainfall, heat waves, heavy rainfall etc. in recent years. For example, IMD has been very successful in predicting the deficient Southwest monsoon season rainfall over the country during the recent two years (2014 and 2015) and cyclone PHAILIN and HUDHUD during 2013 and 2014 respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. IMD's monthly forecast issued for rainfall of August was overestimated than the observed rainfall in 2016.

(d) The present long range forecast system based on the statistical models has shown some useful skill in predicting all India seasonal rainfall including the deficient monsoon season rainfall during 2015. However, in order to overcome the limitations of the statistical models used so far, dynamical coupled ocean-atmospheric model framework has been implemented under the National Monsoon Mission. IMD is planning to use dynamical forecasting system also to prepare the monthly and seasonal forecasts.

Prediction of severe cold during current winter season

1770. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scientists have predicted severe cold during current winter season, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of Government's preparations to protect our citizens, army personnel on the border and agricultural crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir. India Meteorological Department (IMD) has not yet issued the temperature forecast for current winter season. IMD will be issuing a temperature forecast outlook for the forthcoming winter season on 1st December, 2016.

(b) In addition to the seasonal forecast outlook, IMD will provide extended range forecasts (5-day averaged forecasts for next 15 days) of cold wave conditions over the country. This will be based on the Dynamical Extended Range Forecasting System. The forecasts will be made available through IMD, Delhi website (www.imd.gov.in). The warnings related to severe weather is also been sent to Ministry of Home affairs, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) regularly. IMD will also provide cold weather information and short range weather forecasts regularly. This information can be utilized for any preparations from the Government level during the winter season.

IMD under the Gramin Krishi Mousam Seva (GKMS) Scheme issues Agromet Advisories to the farmers of the concerned districts to safe guard the crops from severe cold and ground frost.

Safety of Indians in Syria

1771. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate steps have been taken for the safety of life and property of Indians in Syria, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of any cases of missing/abduction of Indians in Syria in the last three years and the current year; and

(c) whether Government has provided the people, who have returned from Syria, adequate financial aid and employment opportunities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Government continues to closely monitor the situation in Syria and take necessary steps for the safety and security of Indian nationals residing there. Ministry of External Affairs has issued travel advisory for Indian nationals to avoid all travel to Syria.

(b) There are no cases of missing/abduction of Indians in Syria in the last three years and current year. However, four Indians, namely, S/Shri (1) Arun Kumar, (2) Sarvjeet Singh, (3) Kuldeep Singh, and (4) Joga Singh, who entered into Syria from Jordan on their way to Lebanon for employment without valid visas, were caught by the Syrian authorities as illegal immigrants. Their release was secured and they reached their homes in Haryana on 03.04.2016.

(c) The question did not arise as majority of Indian nationals returned from Syria immediately after issue of travel advisory in 2012.

Blocking of Brahmaputra water by China

†1772. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of partial blocking of water of Brahmaputra river by China regarding which apprehensions of large scale water crisis in India in future are being expressed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of times China has reduced the flow of the above water during the last three years and its effect on Indian territory; and

(c) the number of dams constructed/being constructed by China on river Brahmaputra and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) In September 2016, the Chinese authorities announced blocking of a tributary of the Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra) River as part of a hydro project. The Project, which is called the Lallo Project, is based on the Xiabuqu River in Xigaze (Tibet Autonomous Region). China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has clarified that the reservoir capacity of the project is less than 0.02% of the average annual runoff of the Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra) River.

Government, in close cooperation with various State Governments which are users of the waters of River Brahmaputra, continues to carefully monitor the water flow in river Brahmaputra for early detection of abnormality so that corrective and preventive measures are taken to safeguard livelihood of peoples of these States of Union of India.

Various issues relating to trans-border rivers, including construction of hydro-power dams, are discussed with China under the ambit of India-China Expert Level Mechanism which was established in 2006. 10th Meeting of the ELM was held in New Delhi in April 2016. Government of India, under the Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthening Cooperation on Trans-border Rivers, signed in October 2013, obtains hydrological data from China on Brahmaputra River. This arrangement has been useful in preventing damage during the flood season.

As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

The Chinese side has conveyed to us on several occasions that they are only undertaking run-of-the-river hydropower projects which do not involve diversion of the waters of the Brahmaputra. We intend to remain engaged with China on the issue of trans-border rivers to safeguard our interest.

China's support to counter cross border terrorism

1773. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to garner China's support to persuade Pakistan to desist from sponsoring cross-border terrorism, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the response of China in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) China has often repeated its concern on spread of terrorism and their desire to cooperate with us on this issue. On several occasions, China has reiterated with us their resolute opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations with 'zero tolerance', and has agreed that there is no justification for terrorism.

Government has consistently highlighted to China regarding the threat of cross border terrorism emanating from Pakistan and affecting the region, including India. Specifically, we have emphasized forcefully that while the Pakistan based Jaish-e-Mohammed has been proscribed by the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee established under UNSC Resolutions 1267/1989/2253, as far back as 2001 for its well known terror activities and links to the Al Qaeda, the designation of JeM's main leader, financier and motivator Masood Azhar has been repeatedly put on a technical hold. Accordingly, we have urged China to reverse its technical hold on India's request to list Masood Azhar under 1267 provisions. India's request is co-sponsored by several prominent countries.

Effects of new foreign policy

†1774. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allied countries like Russia, Nepal and Sri Lanka are getting distanced from India owing to its current foreign policy, if so, the reasons therefor; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the reasons for which the allied countries of India are getting distanced from it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

India's permanent membership of UNSC

†1775. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries in the world who are not in favour of India's becoming a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), the details thereof; and

(b) the number of countries which have been supporting India's membership to the UNSC from time to time, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) Government is of the view that India has all the credentials to be a permanent member in a reformed Security Council that reflects contemporary global realities, for which expansion in both permanent and non-permanent categories of membership is essential.

There is a small minority of countries known as the Uniting for Consensus (UfC) group [comprising Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Spain and Turkey] that would like to see expansion of the UNSC in only the non-permanent category and are opposed to an expansion of permanent membership altogether. Pakistan has made known its opposition to India's bid for permanent membership.

A large number of countries have supported efforts to expand the Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories and have also endorsed India's candidature for permanent membership in an expanded and reformed Security Council. Four out of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council have bilaterally expressed official affirmations of support for India's candidature to a permanent seat in an expanded UN Security Council. In the Joint Statement issued on the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister to China in May 2015 it is also stated that "China attaches great importance to India's status in international affairs as a large developing country, and understands and supports India's aspiration to play a greater role in the United Nations including in the Security Council".

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Partnership with Sri Lanka on important areas

1776. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a discussion had been held with Sri Lanka for potential India-Sri Lanka partnerships in areas such as transport, energy and infrastructure, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that India and Sri Lanka are also negotiating a trade deal, the Economic and Technological Cooperation Agreement, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Relations between India and Sri Lanka are marked by periodic high level exchanges and discussions which cover the entire gamut of bilateral cooperation including in areas such as transport, energy and infrastructure.

(b) Yes. Negotiations on the India-Sri Lanka Economic and Technological Cooperation Agreement (ETCA) have commenced with the objective of further deepening bilateral economic engagement across a broad spectrum. So far two rounds have been held, in August and September 2016.

Proposal by Sri Lanka to end “Bottom Trawling” Fishing

1777. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has made a proposal to Government to end “Bottom Trawling” fishing in the coastal waters between the two countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that Joint Working Group has been set up between the two countries to negotiate fishermen issues, whether any points of agreement have been finalized;

(c) what steps Government would take to have such arrangements with all countries with whom India shares coastal waters; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce friction between India and other countries over fisheries and fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) The India-Sri Lanka Ministerial level meeting on fishermen issues held in New Delhi on 5 November, 2016 agreed to set up a Joint Working Group (JWG) on Fisheries as a bilateral institutional mechanism to help

find a permanent solution to the fishermen issues. The Terms of Reference of JWG include (i) expediting the transition towards ending the practice of bottom trawling at the earliest, (ii) working out the modalities for the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for handing over of apprehended fishermen, and (iii) ascertaining possibilities for cooperation on patrolling. The JWG is also mandated to discuss the issue of release of detained fishing vessels.

(c) and (d) Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. Our Missions and Posts regularly seek consular access to Indian fishermen detained in foreign countries, ensure their welfare and also pursue their early release and repatriation, along with their boats. Given the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of this issue, the Government has put in place several bilateral mechanisms to ensure cooperation and understanding between India and countries concerned, to promote the safety and security of Indian fishermen.

Removal of difficulties in getting passport

†1778. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering seriously to reduce the difficulties and paper work in getting passport so that the difficulties being faced by the common man in getting passport could be removed;

(b) if so, whether Government would ensure that it would not be misused by the people and there would be no compromise in terms of safety; and

(c) if so, the details of the norms thereof proposed to be relaxed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) Yes. With the implementation of the Passport Seva Project, the process of passport issuance has become very transparent and easy. Under this system, the applicants are required to apply for their passports online, upload relevant documents, make the payment online through debit/credit card or SBI net-banking/SBI Challan, schedule an appointment and then visit the designated Passport Seva Kendra (PSK). A user friendly portal has been made available. When an applicant visits the PSK, an Electronic Queue Management System (EQMS) working on the principle of First-in First-out is available at all PSKs to monitor the flow of applicants. After completing the non-sovereign activities by the staff of the Service Provider, applicants move to the Passport Office Staff for verification of documents and granting of passports. The shortcoming(s), if any, in the documentation

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is conveyed to the applicant there itself. Exit letter giving position of the application ensuring fairness is provided to the applicant at the time of exit. The applicants can track the status of their applications themselves through portal and also SMS services. In the current system of passport issuance, there is no manual intervention at any stage, complete process is digitally flown with re-engineered process through a single visit clearance.

The Government has simplified the process of issuance of passport in order to make it more expedient, convenient and transparent. The Ministry of External Affairs made two major changes w.e.f. 26 January, 2016 that have expedited the process for first time passport applicants as well as made it more convenient to secure an online appointment at the local Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs). As per these changes, the first time passport applicants who furnish Aadhaar Card, Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC), PAN Card and an affidavit in the prescribed format, will get faster service, without payment of additional fees, subject to successful online validation of Aadhaar, EPIC and PAN Cards from the respective databases. The passports under this liberal dispensation will be issued on Post-Police Verification basis.

Securing online Appointments for submission of passport applications at PSKs has been made easier and convenient. The new provision is allowing applicants to choose any appointment date from the earliest five available dates (working days) for scheduling/rescheduling an appointment for passport related services. Earlier, the System used to offer only one available date to the applicant for seeking appointment for passport related services. These measures have simplified the process of passport issuance and reduced the difficulties faced by the applicants.

The Ministry has also reviewed the policy regarding changing the Date of Birth (DOB) in the existing passport. As per the revised guidelines, the Passport Issuing Authorities (PIA) have been authorized to consider the explanation of each applicant seeking change in the DOB (irrespective of the period that would have lapsed after the issue of the passport) to find the genuineness of the claim and if the PIA is satisfied with the claim and with the document(s) submitted by the applicant in support of the claim, the PIA shall accept all such requests made by the applicant to issue the passport with revised DOB.

In addition, necessary instructions have been issued to the Passport Issuing Authorities to accept digitally signed Marriage Certificates and Birth Certificates as valid proofs of marriage and birth respectively.

The Government is exploring the possibility of making amendments in the Passport Rules, 1980 in order to further simplify the documentation process necessary

for issuing passports in a timely, transparent, more accessible, reliable manner and through streamlined processes.

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

Fall in consumer price index

1779. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer price index (CPI) for September has fallen to a 13-month low but overshadowed by the fall in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in August by 0.7 per cent for the second month;

(b) whether the implication of the fall in IIP is serious because it signals that IIP may not pick up because private investment is still not happening; and

(c) if so, what corrective steps Government is taking to spurt private investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Though All India Consumer Price Index (General) for the combined sector (rural and urban put together) for the month of September 2016 has not fallen to a thirteen month low, year on year inflation rate, based on this index, was the lowest (4.39%) for September 2016 during the same period. The interdependence of Growth of CPI and Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is very limited as the consumer goods have only 29.81% share (in terms of weights) in the basket of IIP. Therefore, it may not be appropriate to infer direct influence of IIP on CPI.

(b) Rise and fall in overall IIP depends on many factors which *inter alia* includes movement of output of high weighted items or significant change in the output of a particular industry. Though IIP in August 2016 has registered negative (year on year) growth (-0.7 per cent), other months of this year namely, February 2016, March 2016, May 2016, June 2016 and September 2016 have witnessed positive growth.

Therefore, fall in IIP in a particular month may not be directly linked to decline in private investment.

(c) The Government has been taking steps to boost industrial production and growth to increase private investment, which *inter alia* include 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalization of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalizing Policy for industrial license for defence industries. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively. Government has taken up a programme of building pentagon of industrial corridors across the country with an objective to provide developed land and quality infrastructure for development of Industrial Township.

China's objection against visit of US Ambassador to Arunachal Pradesh

1780. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has protested against the recent visit of US Ambassador to India to Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that China has in the past objected to the visit even by Indian leaders to Arunachal Pradesh claiming it is a disputed region; and

(c) whether Government has taken up this issue with the Chinese Government, and if so, the response received by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) China has issued statements critical of the visit to Arunachal Pradesh by US Ambassador to India. They had issued on earlier occasions, statements criticising visits of Indian leaders to Arunachal Pradesh. Government of India has rejected such statements and conveyed to the Chinese side that the State of Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India.

Revival of dialogue with Pakistan

1781. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to revive the dialogue process with Pakistan at any level of the Government if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): Following talks between National Security Advisors of India

and Pakistan in Bangkok on 6 December 2015, which focused *inter alia* on peace and security, terrorism and tranquility along the Line of Control, and also following the express assurance by Pakistan to take steps for expediting the Mumbai Terror Attack trial underway in Pakistan, India and Pakistan agreed to a Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue during the visit of External Affairs Minister to Islamabad to attend the fifth Ministerial Conference of Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process on Afghanistan, on 9 December 2015. Foreign Secretaries were mandated to finalize the modalities of the Dialogue.

However, the meeting of the Foreign Secretaries for this purpose has not come about due to cross-border and cross-LoC (Line of Control) terrorist attacks, such as in Pathankot, Pampore, Poonch and Uri, and escalation of infiltration attempts by armed terrorists across LoC and International Border.

Raising of Baluchistan issue in UNGA

1782. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India raised the Baluchistan issue at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and invited its attention to the Pakistan's role in perpetuating the worst form of State oppression in Baluchistan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what was the reaction of other nations thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) In her address at 71st session of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York on September 26, 2016, External Affairs Minister responded to the baseless allegations made by Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in his speech earlier on September 21, 2016 at the UNGA about human rights violations in India. In that context she mentioned that "those accusing others of human rights violations would do well to introspect and see what egregious abuses they are perpetrating in their own country, including in Balochistan. The brutality against the Baloch people represents the worst form of State oppression." In addition, we exercised our Right of Reply to Pakistan's similar allegations and stated that Pakistan practiced terrorism on its own people, suppressed minorities and women and denied basic human rights, including through draconian laws.

Comprehensive convention on international terrorism treaty

1783. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry urged the United Nations General Assembly to adopt the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism Treaty without further delay;

(b) whether this issue had been hanging fire for several years; and

(c) if so, what effective steps the Ministry is taking to co-opt like-minded countries to muster support for the Treaty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) India is committed to efforts to combat global terrorism and has consistently advocated in various international fora a policy of zero tolerance on terrorism. In this context, India proposed the adoption of a “Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism” (CCIT) to the United Nations General Assembly in 1996. Recently, External Affairs Minister in her statement to the 71st UN General Assembly Session on 26 September, 2016, urged the Assembly to act with fresh resolve and urgency to adopt a CCIT.

There is growing international support for this initiative. In the World Summit held in September, 2005, leaders stressed the need to make every effort to reach an agreement on and conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism in that session itself. Several countries including the five permanent members of the UN Security Council have voiced support for such a convention. Leaders at the recent NAM Summit in Venezuela (September, 2016), and BRICS Summit in Goa (October, 2016) also called upon all nations to work together to expedite the adoption of CCIT in the UN General Assembly without any further delay. Negotiations to finalize the CCIT are currently taking place in the Sixth Committee of the UN General Assembly, with a view to reach a consensus on the matter.

Procedure for choosing logo for BRICS summit

1784. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the logo of the BRICS summit held in Goa in 2016, what does the logo symbolise;

(b) the procedure adopted to choose the logo;

(c) whether suggestions were invited for selecting the logo; and

(d) what is the name of the participant whose suggestion/proposed was accepted and the words used by the participant to describe his logo-proposal, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The BRICS Logo during India’s BRICS Chairmanship is the national flower of India—Lotus. The middle portion of logo depicts the salutation ‘Namaste’.

(b) and (c) The BRICS Logo was selected through an open contest launched by the Ministry of External Affairs on Portal www.mygov.in, which is Government of India's Citizen Engagement Platform.

(d) The entry of Mr. Sudeep Subhash Gandhi was finally selected. He described the Logo as—"As India is the host of 8th BRICS summit, we have incorporated the Indian salutation 'Namaste' in the Centre. Namaste is the gesture of welcoming and respecting someone on arrival. The overall logo depicts the national flower of India 'Lotus'. The perception of the countrymen and the world towards India has changed in the last 1.5 years. As Lotus is the symbol of prosperity and India is heading in the same direction; we have designed Lotus with the colours signifying BRICS members and their unity."

Financial and other assistance to States for making cities slum free

1785. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any new schemes to make cities slum free and to supply suitable shelter to the poor in the urban areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to raise the quantity of financial and other assistance to the States for implementing the schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Government has launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)' Mission on 25.6.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing to all eligible urban poor, including slum dwellers through the following four verticals:

- (i) "*In situ*" Slum Redevelopment using land as resource under which a slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on an average is provided by Government.
- (ii) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through Credit Linked Subsidy under which an interest subsidy of 6.5% on home loans upto ₹ 6 lakhs for a tenure upto 15 years is provided by the Government for both EWS/LIG categories.
- (iii) Affordable Housing in partnership with public or private sector under which Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided by the Government.

- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement under which ₹ 1.5 lakh per house is provided by Government for EWS category.
- (b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Houses made under slum development scheme

†1786. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses made, Statewise, under the Urban Slum Development Scheme in the country in the last three years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and the targets and work plan proposed for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 and the details regarding Housing Construction Agency and the financial assistance provided/to be provided for this purpose; and

(b) with reference to the above, the details of house to be constructed under 'Smart Cities' declared in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M.VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Government implemented the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor including 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). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06 which has been extended upto March, 2017 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.

Government also implements Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing houses along with basic civic and social infrastructure to urban poor including slum dwellers. RAY has been discontinued and liabilities against ongoing RAY projects have been subsumed in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission [PMAY-U)].

In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched PMAY(U) 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.

State-wise details of houses constructed during last three years under JNNURM, RAY AND PMAY(U) and details of houses involved, Central assistance sanctioned and released so far under PMAY(U) including subsumed projects of RAY Mission are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Details of houses involved and Central assistance sanctioned under JnNURM, RAY and PMAY(U) in the Cities of Madhya Pradesh declared winners to be developed as Smart Cities is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

State-wise details of Houses constructed in last three years under Schemes of JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (Urban) along with details of houses involved for construction, fund sanctioned and released thereof so far under PMAY (Urban) Mission including subsumed projects of RAY

As on 21st Nov 2016

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses constructed in last three years under Schemes of JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (Urban)			Details of Houses involved for construction in the PMAY (Urban) Mission including subsumed projects of RAY		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Houses involved	Central Assistance sanctioned	Central Assistance Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,439	2,876	3,750	1,94,884	2,940.55	369.91
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	176	144	1,536	77.39	56.61
4.	Assam	591	794	102	24,345	365.19	0.09
5.	Bihar	445	4,058	1,117	63,017	1,073.90	343.83
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	1	4	0.08	0.08
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,920	2,062	4,597	20,627	309.89	165.36
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	48	2	7	0.15	0.15
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	8,080	4,489	92	1.35	1.35
11.	Goa	-	-	1	5	0.11	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Gujarat	12,832	6,402	11,094	1,20,782	1,673.45	799.33
13.	Haryana	550	706	781	4,110	220.74	115.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	337	409	6	2,225	56.48	20.68
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,548	726	477	1,308	30.06	7.61
16.	Jharkhand	2,486	1,539	2,496	44,445	704.85	226.69
17.	Karnataka	4,666	3,406	4,407	82,964	1,537.51	594.34
18.	Kerala	2,465	2,190	1,706	17,508	288.98	27.90
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,952	7,104	5,352	67,893	1,119.94	463.56
21.	Maharashtra	12,559	15,755	22,335	1,18,252	1,776.63	430.54
22.	Manipur	760	730	43	3,105	46.55	0.20
23.	Meghalaya	-	180	240	7	0.09	0.09
24.	Mizoram	1,198	338	127	10,451	163.98	15.89
25.	Nagaland	1,195	1,799	67	11,137	192.92	16.23
26.	Odisha	3,488	1,118	1,160	46,708	791.27	280.05
27.	Puducherry (UT)	72	288	530	9	0.17	0.17
28.	Punjab	944	905	1,932	26,388	367.92	9.37
29.	Rajasthan	9,440	12,102	9,379	36,080	658.34	322.50
30.	Sikkim	39	169	1	1	0.02	0.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	9,018	18,248	19,357	61,711	988.08	425.30
32.	Telangana	781	2,552	99	81,920	1,234.04	465.62
33.	Tripura	452	178	4	45,905	721.44	317.39
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6,861	5,921	8,136	8,912	287.92	136.55
35.	Uttarakhand	197	483	311	7,835	199.41	93.88
36.	West Bengal	20,329	15,137	7,576	1,22,915	1,852.25	464.17
TOTAL		1,05,564	1,16,479	1,11,819	12,27,088	19,681.65	6,171.48

Statement-II

Details of construction of houses under JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (Urban) implemented by Ministry of Housing Urban Poverty Alliviation (MoHUPA) in Cities of Madhya Pradesh declared winners to be developed as Smart Cities

As on 21st Nov., 2016

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Cities	Houses Involved	Houses Completed	Central Assistance Sanctioned	Central Assistance Released
1.	Indore	13,446	5,913	182.15	108.47
2.	Bhopal	20,547	13,473	255.64	168.79
3.	Jabalpur	7,505	2,978	77.17	57.80
4.	Ujjain	3,633	1,116	47.72	38.81
5.	Gwalior	6,793	3,084	89.37	53.21

Self Help Groups under SJSRY

1787. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

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

(a) the number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed under Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) in each of the last three years;

(b) the number of such groups formed this year since May; and

(c) the total credit advanced of such SHGs by the banks?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The erstwhile Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana was reviewed and restructured as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in 2013. However, implementation started since April, 2014. It was initially launched in 790 cities and later in February, 2016 but extended to all the Statutory Towns, as per Census 2011 and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NULM). A total of 47,772 Self Help Groups were formed under DAY-NULM in 2014-15 and 58,186 SHGs in 2015-16.

(b) A total of 29,998 Self Help Groups have been formed during the current financial year *i.e.* 2016-17 (as on 31.10.2016).

(c) The total amount of loans disbursed to SHGs through SHG Bank Linkage Programme for the current financial year, *i.e.* 2016-17 is ₹ 99,241.63 Lakh (as on 31.10.2016).

Superannuation of IGNOU teachers

1788. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) are superannuating at 65 years instead of 62 violating Ministry's Notification No. 1-32/2006-U-II/U(i), dated 31st December, 2008 and also is in violation of Section 25(4) of IGNOU Act, 1985 and also 17 (9);

(b) whether it is a fact that Board of Management has not taken note of this in its recent January meeting;

(c) how this situation has arisen and what the Ministry is doing to rectify the gross intentional mistake done by IGNOU authorities; and

(d) what steps the Ministry has taken to punish the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the University has implemented the decision of enhancement of the age of superannuation of its teachers from 62 to 65 years based on the decision taken by the MHRD in 2007 applicable to all the Centrally funded institutions in higher and technical education. However, at that time the University could not get its Statutes amended as per the provisions of the IGNOU Act, 1985. In September, 2016, IGNOU decided to amend its Statutes to make the age of retirement of its teaching staff as 65 years and the communication on the same has since been received in MHRD. This issue was not discussed in the recent January meeting of the Board of Management of the university.

Consultation over No-Detention Policy

1789. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Board of Education recently held its sixty-fourth meeting on the issue of deteriorating learning outcomes and the No-Detention Policy, if so, what was the outcome of the meeting;

(b) whether the Regional Institutes of Education (RIEs), National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have been consulted as to whether they are in favour of retaining or scrapping the No-Detention Policy provision of the Right to Education (RTE) Act and the reasons for their position; and

(c) if so, the details of the responses received from those institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held its sixty-fourth meeting on 25.10.2016 in New Delhi wherein it was decided that learning outcomes should be codified and be made a part of Rules of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 to fix accountability of all stakeholders for improving learning outcomes. Additionally, it was decided to bring in suitable amendment to the RTE Act, 2009 which will give States the freedom to review the 'No Detention' Policy as stipulated in section 16 of the RTE Act, 2009. It was decided to apply 'No Detention' provision up to Class V and the States/UTs may decide to detain children for Class 6, Class 7 or Class 8. However, the child should be given one opportunity to pass the respective class before being promoted to the next class.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the decision taken in the 63rd meeting of CABE Committee held on 19.8.2015, another Sub-Committee under the Chairpersonship of Minister of Education, Government of Rajasthan was constituted on 26.10.2015 *inter alia*, to review the feedback received from States/UTs on the 'No-Detention' Policy. 28 States have shared their views on the No Detention Policy out of which 23 States have suggested modification to the No Detention Policy.

The Central Government had sought comments from National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) on the issue of "No Detention" provision. The NCERT has suggested that the 'No Detention' clause was incorporated in the RTE Act, 2009 with the intention of providing children education in a fear free environment and Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) has to be implemented in true letter and spirit for improving learning outcomes. NCERT has further stated that 'No Detention' does not mean no assessment and the lack of accountability of teachers. Also, the child is not alone responsible for poor learning. For the success of 'No Detention' Policy, there is a need to prepare the ground to strengthen CCE empowering teachers through pre-service and in-service teacher training programmes.

Substandard technical education by Private Universities

1790. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state how does the Ministry wish to tackle the proliferation of Private Universities which are providing substandard technical education to the youth who may not benefit from education at all, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): Private Deemed to be Universities are regulated by recently notified University Grants Commission (UGC) as per the provisions of UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016. The Regulations contain the stringent eligibility criteria and procedure for setting up Private Deemed to be Universities. The Regulations also prescribe provisions to ensure quality and standard of education in Private Deemed to be Universities. During the last three years, no new Private Deemed to be University has been established.

State Private Universities are established by the Act of respective State Legislature. They are regulated by their respective State Acts and the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. As per the Regulations, the UGC Expert Committee conducts inspection of Private Universities to ensure quality of education, research, etc and deficiencies, if any, observed during inspection are communicated to the respective Universities for rectification.

Action plan for children of Kashmir Valley

1791. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place any special action plan for the children of Kashmir valley where schools are either closed or burnt down thus making their future bleak, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and what action Government proposes to take to protect the rights of the children of Kashmir valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The School Education Department of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has categorized the schools in terms of threat perceptions into three categories viz. normal, sensitive and hypersensitive and all sensitive and hypersensitive schools have been provided round the clock watch and ward staff by redeploying the available manpower of education department. Further, the School Education Department is considering various options to hold additional classes during winters to compensate the loss suffered by the students during the unrest.

The measures taken by the State Government to protect the schools have resulted in thwarting 14 attempts to burn the schools during last one month. The issue of protection of schools is being monitored regularly and all requisite measures are being taken to ensure protection of the school buildings.

As an interim measure to ensure that education of the students of damaged schools is not adversely affected, instructions have been issued by the State Government to Chief Education Officers of the Kashmir Valley to accommodate the students of these schools in adjoining school as well as redeployment of teaching and non-teaching staff of the damaged schools accordingly.

All schools remained open during the unrest months and the attendance of the teaching staff is of the order of 90% in some district of Kashmir Division. Recently Board examinations have been conducted successfully in the State with 95% students' attendance.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, mandates that all children in the age group of 6-14 years shall be in schools for completing elementary education extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. State of Jammu and Kashmir has its own School Education Act, 2002. Ministry of Human Resource Development implements the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in association with States and UTs to cater to the needs of all children at elementary and secondary level of schooling respectively in the country. The fund sharing pattern between Centre Government and State Government of Jammu and Kashmir under these schemes is 90:10 since 2015-16.

Under the SSA and RMSA, every year State Governments and UT Administrations propose their Annual Work Plan and Budget for Central assistance to improve the conditions of schools in their respective States and UTs, which are examined and approved as per extant guidelines of these schemes. Till date, no proposal has been received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir with regard to closed or burnt schools in Kashmir Valley.

Burning of schools in Kashmir

1792. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, of late, incidents of burning of schools in the Kashmir valley have increased which is the direct attack on the right to education of the children of Kashmir valley, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to repair the burnt schools and open them for students within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, in the last few months of unrest in Kashmir valley 31 school buildings, 14 fully and 17 partially, have been burnt.

The School Education Department of the State Government has categorized the schools in terms of threat perceptions into three categories *viz.* normal, sensitive and hypersensitive and all sensitive and hypersensitive schools have been provided watch and ward staff by redeploying the available manpower of education department.

The measures taken by the State Government to protect the schools have resulted in thwarting 14 attempts to burn the schools during last one month. The issue of protection of schools is being monitored regularly and all requisite measures are being taken to ensure protection of the school buildings.

As an interim measure the students enrolled in schools which were damaged in incidents of arson have been enrolled in adjoining schools so that academic interests of students are safeguarded as well as redeployment of teaching and non-teaching staff of the damaged schools accordingly.

All schools remained open during the unrest months and the attendance of the teaching staff is of the order of 90% in some district of Kashmir Division. Recently Board examinations have been conducted successfully in the State with 95% students' attendance.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, every year State Governments and UT Administrations propose their Annual Work Plan and Budget for central assistance to improve the conditions of schools in their respective States and UTs, which are examined and approved as per extant guidelines of these schemes. Till date, no proposal has been received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir with regard to closed or burnt schools in Kashmir Valley.

Budgetary allocation of the Ministry

†1793. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The details of budget provision of the Ministry and the financial budget of Central Government in the last three years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 and during the year 2016-17 and the status of expenditure during the said period, year-wise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The action taken so far by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry after the declaration in the financial budget of the year 2016-17 of the Higher Education Financing Agency and the details of the time bound action plan for the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The details of budget provision of the Ministry and the financial budget of Central Government in the last three years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 and during the year 2016-17 and the status of expenditure during the said period, year-wise are as follows:-

1. Budget Provision of Ministry of Human Resource Development

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Provision	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
2013-14	79451.00	74819.62	71494.24
2014-15	82771.10	70505.00	68925.78
2015-16	69074.76	67985.50	67351.54
2016-17	72394.00	--	45969.98*

*Expenditure as on 30.09.2016

2. Financial Budget of Central Government

(₹ in crore)

Budget provisions 2013-14		Budget provisions 2014-15		Budget provisions 2015-16		2016-17
BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
1665297	1590434	1794892	1681158	1777477	1785391	1978060

(b) The Cabinet has approved the proposal for setting up the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for financing creation of infrastructure and for promotion of research facilities in the Centrally funded institutions of higher learning. HEFA is expected to be operational by the end of this financial year.

Liberalised regulation for proposed world class institutes

1794. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NITI Aayog has asked the Ministry to further liberalise regulations for the proposed world class institutes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the recommendations made by the NITI Aayog in this matter and the hindrances in incorporating them;

(c) the details of the institutes identified for emerging as world class institutes; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to make the proposed world class institutes to work with a free hand without any interference of Government bodies like UGC and AICTE in their working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Ministry of Human Resource Development in consultation with University Grants Commission (UGC) is formulating an enabling Regulatory Architecture for 10 Public and 10 Private Higher Educational Institutions to emerge as World Class Institutions. Public comments were invited on the draft Guidelines and Regulations for the same to which along with others, NITI Ayog has also responded. The inputs received are under consideration in the Ministry.

The identification/selection of the Institutes as World Class Institutions shall be made after the Guidelines and Regulations are notified.

**Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme
(TEQIP-III) in Odisha**

1795. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to include Government Engineering Colleges in the country under World Bank assisted Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-III), if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from State Government of Odisha to include Government Engineering Colleges *i.e.* - Parla Maharaja Engineering College (PMEC) Berhampur, Government College of Engineering (GEC) Kalahandi, Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology (IGIT) Sarang and Government College of Engineering (GEC) Keonjhar under the above said World Bank programme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has proposed Third Phase of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-III). TEQIP-III is a "Central Sector Scheme" with a focus on improving the quality and equity through upliftment of the Government and Government

aided engineering institutes and Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs) in Focus States. Focus States covered under the project are 7 Low Income States (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh), 3 Hill States (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), 8 North-Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. All Government and Government aided engineering institutes of these focus States are going to be covered under the project depending upon meeting the eligibility criteria by these institutes.

(b) As Odisha is one of the focus States, all Government and Government aided engineering institutes from the State of Odisha may participate in the project subject to meeting the minimum eligibility criteria.

Lack of skills and knowledge of engineering graduates

1796. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of students getting enrolled in engineering colleges has been dipping due to a near-stagnated job market;

(b) whether one out of three engineering graduates is not getting campus placements due to lack of required skill and knowledge of specific jobs; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) There is overall decline in the number of enrolled students in engineering colleges, over the past 3 years, but there has been an increase in enrolment in some branches like Computer Science. This can be attributed to the market demand for specific skill-set.

(b) and (c) As per the data collected by AICTE, for the year 2014-15, out of 7.37 lakh students who passed, 3.47 lakh students have been placed through campus placements. AICTE has been taking measures to impart required skill and knowledge of specific jobs thereby enhancing their employability through interventions such as:

- (i) Aligning the syllabus as per the requirements of the industry;
- (ii) Implementing the Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) in collaboration with BSNL; and
- (iii) Implementing the National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) to offer on the job practical training to enhance employability of engineering graduates.

In addition to it, AICTE has recently signed an MoU with private professional network, LinkedIn, aiming at outlining the mutual cooperation between AICTE and LinkedIn for helping in job placement for the students of AICTE approved colleges.

Engineering graduates lacking required skills for jobs

1797. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of students graduating from engineering institutes do not have the required skills and knowledge for specific jobs;

(b) whether the present engineering courses do not meet the practical requirement and expectations of companies offering placement; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) No such information is available with the Ministry.

(c) The Government, through AICTE, has been constantly analysing the standards of education in the technical education and has been taking measures to impart required skill and knowledge of specific jobs thereby enhancing their employability through interventions such as:

- (i) Aligning the syllabus as per the requirements of the industry;
- (ii) Implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);
- (iii) Implementing the Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) in collaboration with BSNL; and
- (iv) Implementing the National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) to offer on the job practical training to enhance employability of engineering graduates.

In addition to it, AICTE has recently signed an MoU with private professional network, LinkedIn, aiming at outlining the mutual cooperation between AICTE and LinkedIn for helping in job placement for the students of AICTE approved colleges.

Education in Hindi medium

†1798. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide education from primary to higher level in Hindi medium rather than

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

English medium, if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): The extant National Policy of Education stipulates that the State Governments should adopt, and vigorously implement, the three-language formula which includes the study of a modern Indian language, preferably one of the Southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking States, and of Hindi along with the regional language and English in the Non-Hindi-speaking States. Suitable courses in Hindi and/or English should also be available in universities and colleges with a view to improving the proficiency of students in these languages up to the prescribed university standards. The Policy further States every effort should be made to promote the development of Hindi. In developing Hindi as the link language, due care should be taken to ensure that it will serve, as provided for in Article 351 of the Constitution, as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India. The establishment, in non-Hindi States, of colleges and other institutions of higher education which use Hindi, as the medium of education should be encouraged. It is pertinent to note that the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976 brought about a fundamental change by transferring education from the State List to the Concurrent List recognizing the federal structure of our country and giving equal responsibility to both the Central and State Governments to promote education.

Presently, the Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy for which it carried out a highly participative, inclusive and multi-pronged consultation process, across 33 identified themes. A Committee under an eminent educationist will be appointed to prepare the final draft NEP.

Reducing weight of text and note books

1799. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that students in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KV) and CBSE schools are forced to carry unbearable weight while going to school in the form of text and note books;

(b) whether Government is aware that Kerala High Court had directed the State Government to lessen students' load by dividing each text book into two halves to be carried in the first and second halves of the year; and

(c) whether Government will consider this as a model to be adopted in KVs and recommend it to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) have already taken measures to reduce the weight of school bags. While, NCERT has not recommended any textbook for early childhood education, it has recommended only two books (Language and Mathematics) for classes I and II and three books for classes III to IV (Language, Environmental Studies and Mathematics). The number and size of NCERT's textbooks for use by the primary and secondary school students are appropriate to their age. NCERT has also made available all their textbooks for free online access as also through mobile devices. CBSE has directed schools affiliated to it including Kendriya Vidyalayas to ensure that students do not carry school bags till class II and also to restrict the number of books to be prescribed in classes I - VIII. In its latest circular dated 12th September, 2016, the CBSE has advised the schools to take all possible measures to keep the weight of school bags under control.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Behaviour of teachers with students in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1800. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) generally behave very rudely with their students;

(b) whether in the context of children below 18 years, their rights have been assured through the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act and Commissions are formed at national and State levels, if so, whether Government would set a model by ensuring that teachers in KVs behave with students imbibing the essence of the Act; and

(c) whether Government would be sincere to the act by reorienting teachers instead of giving circulars to that effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such incident has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that for sensitizing the teachers about the rights of students below the age of 18 years, the provisions of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) as well as the guidelines

of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) have been included in their teacher training modules.

Funds for specially-abled children

1801. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an announcement was made to provide Special Scholarship for specially-abled children in Mann Ki Baat dated 4th November, 2014, if so, details of the compliance in terms of number of State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries, month-wise amount disbursed, during the last two years; and

(b) whether it was also announced that additional funds will be given to Kendriya Vidyalayas and Central Universities to erect special infrastructure for the specially-abled children, if so, details of the compliance in terms of number of State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries, month-wise amount disbursed, during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) In Mann Ki Baat Programme dated 2nd November 2014, mention was made about special scholarship for the specially abled children to pursue technical education as well as for having special infrastructure for them in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Central Universities. The Scholarship Scheme for Differently Abled Students (Saksham Scheme) was launched on 11th November, 2014 by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to provide financial assistance and encourage the differently abled students across India for taking Technical Education at Degree and Diploma levels in order to empower them with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully and effectively in the development process of Nationbuilding. There are one thousand scholarships per annum. The scheme provides upto ₹ 30,000 or the actual tuition fees paid, whichever is less, as scholarship and an allowance of ₹ 2000 per month for 10 months in a year until the duration of the course. A student with disabilities whose family income is less than ₹ 6 Lakh per annum is eligible for award of scholarship. The details of number of beneficiaries during 2014-15 and 2015-16 as well as month-wise amount disbursed during these two years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Funds are provided to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Central Universities for meeting the expenditure on account of creation of capital assets and general development.

Statement

Details of number of beneficiaries during 2014-15 and 2015-16 along with month-wise amount disbursed during these two years

A. State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Year	Name of the State/UT	No. of Scholarships
2014-15	Jharkhand	1
	Karnataka	22
	Madhya Pradesh	1
	Maharashtra	1
	Odisha	4
	Tamil Nadu	2
	Uttar Pradesh	1
	West Bengal	2
	TOTAL	34
2015-16	Andhra Pradesh	1
	Bihar	1
	Chhattisgarh	2
	Jharkhand	1
	Kerala	2
	Maharashtra	1
	Tamil Nadu	1
	Telangana	1
	West Bengal	2
	TOTAL	12

B. Month-wise amount disbursed during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Year	Month	Amount (in ₹)
2014-15	November, 2014	76626
	January, 2015	1006426
2015-16	March, 2016	425650
	TOTAL	1508702

CBSE text books for class I to V

1802. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether private and central schools are using CBSE text books from 6th class onwards only, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that private schools are squeezing exorbitant fees towards text books from 1st to 5th class as there is no mandatory rule to use CBSE text books for these classes, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government was in receipt of any complaints about this matter earlier; and

(d) whether Government would introduce CBSE text books from 1st class onwards to curtail collection of exorbitant fees towards schools books, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) approves syllabus as per pattern of syllabus given by NCERT. CBSE does not prescribe any textbooks for classes I to VIII. For classes IX to XII textbooks published by NCERT are prescribed by the CBSE for CBSE affiliated schools including private and central schools. CBSE has issued directions on 20.07.2015 and 12.04.2016 to all its affiliated schools including private and central schools that students and parents should not be coerced into buying additional textbooks other than books prescribed by the Board. However, CBSE does receive sporadic complaints in this regard against its independent affiliated schools. Complaints are taken up with the respective school management Committee. There is no proposal for introduction of CBSE textbooks from class 1 onwards.

Training to teachers of engineering colleges in Uttar Pradesh and Assam

†1803. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) has started quality improvement programme in technical education to impart training to teachers of engineering colleges, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the teachers of engineering colleges of Uttar Pradesh and Assam have been trained through above or any other programme, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the extent to which the above training is helpful to improve the quality of teaching and research in engineering colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase-II (TEQIP-II) IITs have taken up Pedagogical training of the faculty of the engineering colleges.

(b) Yes, Sir. A total of 234 faculty members from 10 institutions in Uttar Pradesh and 5 institutions in Assam have been trained under this project so far. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Some of the benefits accrued by the training programmes at IITs as given in feedback form of the participants are as below:

- Overall improvement in Teaching and Learning methodologies
- Enhancement of competencies in their own domains
- Focus on R&D and Innovation
- Increase in Publications in Refereed Journals, Patents etc.
- Better Knowledge transfer to the Post Graduate and Under Graduate students, Research scholars
- Catalysed the development of Curriculum that suits the industry needs
- Improvement of the laboratories
- Encouraged personality development of the participants

Statement

Details of faculties from 10 institutions from Uttar Pradesh and 5 institutions from Assam, who have been trained under this project

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Number of participants	State	Name of the IIT
1	2	3	4	5
Pravartana 2013 (5-7 October, 2013)				
1.	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
2.	Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur	4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur

1	2	3	4	5
3.	School of Engineering and Technology, IFTM University, Moradabad	4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
4.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad	12	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
5.	Faculty of Engineering and Technology, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly	4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
6.	Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow	3	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur

System Engineering (16-20 December, 2014)

1.	Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
2.	Faculty of Engineering and Technology, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
3.	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur

International Workshop on Novel Combustion (2-4 January, 2014)

1.	Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology, Sultanpur	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
2.	School of Engineering and Technology, IFTM University, Moradabad	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
3.	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
4.	Faculty of Engineering and Technology, MJP	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur

1	2	3	4	5
	Rohilkhand University, Bareilly			
5.	Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
6.	Bundelkhand Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jhansi	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur

**Workshop on Teaching Methodologies in Chemical and Material Sciences
(22-23 February, 2014)**

1.	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
2.	School of Engineering and Technology, IFTM University, Moradabad	3	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
3.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
4.	Faculty of Engineering and Technology, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly	6	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
5.	University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Kanpur	4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
6.	Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow	3	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
7.	Bundelkhand Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jhansi	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur

Summer Internship and Visiting Researcher Programme 2014 (May-July, 2014)

1.	Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
3.	School of Engineering and Technology, IFTM University, Moradabad	4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
Mechanics in Physics (23-27 June, 2014)				
1.	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
Dynamics and Vibrations (June 30 - July 3, 2014)				
1.	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
TEQIP Workshop for Computer Science Teachers (14-16 July, 2014)				
1.	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
2.	Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology, Sultanpur	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
3.	Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
4.	School of Engineering and Technology, IFTM University, Moradabad	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
5.	Bundelkhand Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jhansi	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
6.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
Pravartana 2014 (19-25 July, 2014)				
1.	Bundelkhand Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jhansi	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
3.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad	7	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
4.	School of Engineering and Technology, IFTM University, Moradabad	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
5	Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur

MOOC on Cloud Computing (25 August-15 November, 2014)

1.	Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
2.	School of Engineering and Technology, IFTM University, Moradabad	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
3.	Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur	4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
4.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad	66	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur

**Water Resources Management and Climate Change Impacts Assessment
(22nd December, 2014)**

1.	Assam Engineering College	1	Assam	IIT Guwahati
2.	Assam University, Silchar	1	Assam	IIT Guwahati

Solid Waste Management Challenges and Opportunities (12-14 January, 2015)

1.	Assam Engineering College	2	Assam	IIT Guwahati
2.	Assam University, Silchar	1	Assam	IIT Guwahati

Recent Trends in Renewable Energy Utilization Systems (Jan 23-24, 2015)

1.	Assam Engineering College	3	Assam	IIT Guwahati
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1	2	3	4	5
Symposium on Management and Procurement of Integrated Waste Management System (6-7 February, 2015)				
1. Tezpur University		2	Assam	IIT Guwahati
2. National Institute of Technology Silchar		1	Assam	IIT Guwahati
3. Karimganj College, Karimganj		1	Assam	IIT Guwahati
Certificate Programme on Branding and Corporate Communications (8-9 August, 2015)				
1. Faculty of Engineering and Technology, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly		3	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
Financial Management (17-21 August, 2015)				
1. Faculty of Engineering and Technology, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly		2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
Certificate Program on Telecom Technology and Management: Current and Emerging Trends (20-21 August, 2015)				
1. Faculty of Engineering and Technology, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly		2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
Ontological Approach by Big Data Analysis (19th September, 2015)				
1. Zakir Hussain College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh, Muslim University, Aligarh		4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
2. Faculty of Engineering and Technology, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly		2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
Technologies for Hydrogen: Generation and Conversion to Electrical Energy (8-9 October, 2015)				
1. Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow		4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Faculty of Engineering and Technology, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly	3	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
3.	Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology, Sultanpur	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
4.	Zakir Hussain College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh, Muslim University, Aligarh	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi

Geotechnical and Environmental Aspects of Closer Remediation of Waste Dumps and Contaminated Sites (3-5 November, 2015)

1.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
2.	Zakir Hussain College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh, Muslim University, Aligarh	4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi

Cyber Security: Fundamentals and Advancements (4-6 November, 2015)

1.	Zakir Hussain College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh, Muslim University, Aligarh	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
2.	Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow	4	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
3.	Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi

Strategic Innovation and Flexibility (4-6 December, 2015)

1.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
2.	Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
3.	National Institute of Technology Silchar	1	Assam	IIT Delhi
Soil Health and Food Security (7-11 December, 2015)				
1.	Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
2.	Assam University, Silchar	2	Assam	IIT Delhi
Flyash Management for Thermal Power Plants (10-12 December, 2015)				
1.	Zakir Hussain College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh, Muslim University, Aligarh	5	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
2.	Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
3.	Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
Information Theory and the Maximum Rate of Reliable Communication (14-19 December, 2015)				
1.	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
Total No. of Participants		234		

Reservation in admission for ST students in Manipur University

1804. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of ST students admitted in Manipur University is in compliance with the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 as amended by Parliament in 2012; and

(b) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) With coming into force of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment

Act, 2012 w.e.f 19th June, 2012, the Manipur University implemented the percentage of reservation for different categories as 31% for ST, 2% for SC and 17% for OBC in the academic session 2015-16.

This decision of the University was challenged through a petition in the High Court of Manipur. In a judgment passed by single Judge of Hon'ble High Court of Manipur in WP(C) No. 753/2014 on 1.9.2015, it was directed that the percentages of reservation for the STs, SCs and OBCs shall be 31%, 2% and 17% respectively for admission to various courses of Manipur University.

Manipur University filed a Misc. Case being M.C.(W.A.) No. 54 of 2016 in the Hon'ble High Court of Manipur praying for a clarification on reservations to be followed by the University. Hon'ble High Court of Manipur passed an order dated 03.10.2016 which mentioned, *inter alia*that earlier order of High Court of Manipur dated 1.9.2015 has not been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court andUniversity would be free to take decision in the matter relating to reservation.....

By misinterpreting the judgment dated 3.10.2016 of the Hon'ble High Court, a meeting of the Academic Council was convened on 08.10.2016 and it resolved that the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 (*viz.* 7.5% for ST, 15% for SC and 27% for OBC) be adopted as an interim measure. The Deans and Heads of Departments in their meeting held on 22.10.2016 resolved that for this academic session, 2016-17, the University shall follow the reservation policy as per the resolution of the emergency meeting of the Academic Council held on 8.10.2016 *i.e.* 7.5% for ST, 15% for SC, and 27% for OBC.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development *vide* its letter dated 24.10.2016 communicated to the Vice Chancellor (incharge) that the Academic Council/Deans and Heads of Departments are not competent to take decisions on or change reservation in admission prescribed in the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 and Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act, 2012.

The resolution dated 22.10.2016 was also challenged *vide* WPC No. 855 of 2016 in the High Court of Manipur. The High Court of Manipur *vide* its order dated 26.10.2016 directed as under:-

“that the percentage of reservation as mentioned in the impugned decisions/directions of the Manipur University, *i.e.*, 7.5% for ST, 15% for SC and 27% for OBC shall not be applicable in the ongoing admission process BUT the percentages of reservation as directed in the judgment and order dated

01.09.2015 in W.P.(C) No. 753 of 2014 i.e., 31% for ST, 2% for SC and 17% for OBC shall be applicable in the ongoing admission process.”

Apart from this, Writ Appeal No. 40 of 2015 (Manipur) and 83 of 2016 (Meghalaya) have also been filed in the Division Bench of the High Court of Meghalaya for staying the order dated 01.09.2015 of Hon’ble High Court of Manipur in WP(C) No. 753/2014.

The matter is still *sub-judice* in the Hon’ble High Court of Meghalaya.

Digital Gender Atlas for promoting girl education

1805. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a Digital Gender Atlas to identify areas/pockets which are poor in girls education, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government was able to identify such areas/pockets since its preparation including in the State of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the remedial plan proposed to be undertaken in those areas/pockets to promote girls education; and

(d) whether Government proposes to divert fund from ‘Nirbhaya Fund’ for promoting education in these areas/pockets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Digital Gender Atlas has been developed to identify the low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalised groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Muslim minorities, on specific gender related education indicators.

The Atlas is designed around the two broad areas of performance of girls' education and vulnerabilities visualized in the following five sections:

1. Comparative Composite Index based Quartile Ranking grouped under categories of access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome indicators and based on 25 indicators pertaining to primary, upper primary and secondary level which can be visualized at State, district and block level.
2. A Trend Analysis of the performance status of 25 individual indicators can be visualised at State, district and block levels over three years viz 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.
3. Spatial Distribution of Special Focus Districts. These are districts with a population of 25% and above of people belonging to Schedule Tribes (109

districts), Schedule Castes (61 districts), Muslims (88 districts with a muslim population of more than 20%), minority community (121 districts as identified by Ministry of Minority Affairs under PM's 15 PPP), Left Wing Extremist affected districts (88 districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) districts (161 districts) and Educationally Backward Blocks (3479 blocks).

4. Vulnerability status of an area based on a composite index of 3 broad indicators (i) rural female literacy (ii) percentage girls/boys married below the legal age of marriage and (iii) working children can be visualized. Separate visualisations are given for working children for the following sub-indicators: disaggregation by gender and age for the 5-9 years, 10-14 years and 15-19 years age groups as well as for marriage below the legal age. These maps are available up to the district level.
5. Children with Disabilities: The performance status of six individual indicators can be visualized at State and district level across three years *i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. This Digital Gender Atlas can be accessed at website www.rmsaindia.gov.in → Gender Atlas.

(b) All the States including Tamilnadu have been mapped in the Digital Gender Atlas. The States have been using it as a planning tool to come up with strategies for inputs for the State SSA and RMSA annual plans.

(c) Universal enrolment is the first goal of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a programme for universalisation of elementary education and all efforts are being made to bring all children including girls to school. SSA has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 upper primary schools for ensuring universal access. SSA strategies for promotion of girls education include *inter alia*, opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials including textbooks. In addition, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in educationally backward blocks where the female rural literacy rate is below the national average, to provide residential upper primary schools for girls from SC/ST/OBC/Muslim and BPL families.

For children living in remote areas, sparsely populated areas, SSA provides for residential schools, hostels, transportation and escort facilities. All States undertake massive awareness generation campaigns and enrolment drives at the beginning of academic years. The focus is on areas with high concentration of Out of School Children.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), is a programme for universalisation of secondary education and has targeted interventions for girls. The RMSA provides for strengthening of secondary schools and opening of new schools, additional teachers, residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, girls hostels in educationally backward blocks, gender sensitization of teachers and separate toilet blocks for girls, girls activity room in schools etc. The National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) seeks to reduce drop-outs and promote enrolment of girls especially those belonging to SC/ST communities, by providing funds for a fixed deposit at class IX level. In addition, exemption from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas, have also been implemented.

(d) There is no proposal to divert fund from 'Nirbhaya Fund' for advancement of education.

Standard of education in Government schools

1806. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite spending crores of rupees on Government schools the standard of education has not improved, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is making any plan to improve the standard and quality of education in Government schools, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes—III, V, VIII, and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Surveys (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V whereas three rounds have been conducted for classes III and VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in various subjects. First round of NAS has been conducted at Class X level, indicating that there is need for significant improvement in learning levels. The Central Government through a Centrally funded programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), supports States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes

I and II. Further the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, *inter alia*, as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 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, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

Additionally, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools.

In order to provide quality education to students at the secondary level, various interventions are funded under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These include provision for : (i) Additional teachers to improve Pupil Teacher Ratio, (ii) Induction and in-service training for Principals, Teachers, Master Trainers and Key Resource Persons, (iii) Maths and Science kits, (iv) Lab equipments, (v) Special teaching for learning enhancement, (vi) ICT facilities in schools, (vii) Introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level.

Further, for improving the quality of school education, the School Standards and Evaluation framework, known as 'Shaala Siddhi' has been developed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), to enable schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner and to facilitate them to make professional judgments for improvement.

Literacy rate of physically challenged

†1807. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the literacy rate of physically challenged among the total literacy rate of the country, village and urban area-wise details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the literacy rate of physically challenged women and men in rural and urban areas, the special action plan formulated by Government to increase the rate of literacy among the physically challenged, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of physically challenged persons who have taken admission in primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education during the last two years, and the number of the physically challenged who have dropped out of education, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) A Statement indicating State/UT and gender-wise literacy rates of total population and disabled persons in rural and urban areas, as per Census 2011, is given in the Statement (*See* below). However, the village-wise literacy data for disabled population has not been published by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

In order to increase the literacy rate among the disabled, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for early identification, medical assessment, appropriate educational placement, provision of aids and appliances, special teacher training, support services like transport/escort and barrier free access including free teaching learning materials and free uniforms for elementary school level. Besides, under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), children with special needs in secondary education, are provided with educational and resource support.

(c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data, a total of 15,67,393 and 15,19,963 children with special needs were enrolled in primary classes during 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. A total of 2,19,616 and 2,18,455 children with special needs were enrolled in secondary classes during 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively and a total of 61,046 and 60,869 children with special needs were enrolled in higher secondary classes during 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) data, a total of 51,954 and 64,298 persons with disabilities were enrolled in higher education during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. Information relating to drop out of physically challenged students has not been maintained, separately.

Statement*State-wise and gender-wise literacy rate of total population and literacy rate of disabled persons in rural and urban areas*

(As per Census, 2011)

Sl. No.	India/State/UTs	Areas	Literacy Rate for all Groups			Literacy Rate Disabled Population		
			Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA	Total	72.98	80.88	64.63	54.50	62.40	44.60
		Rural	67.77	77.15	57.93	48.90	57.90	37.40
		Urban	84.11	88.76	79.11	67.30	72.40	60.90
1.	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	Total	67.02	74.88	59.15	48.30	56.20	39.10
		Rural	60.45	69.38	51.54	40.40	49.20	30.20
		Urban	80.09	85.79	74.35	64.30	70.10	57.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	65.38	72.55	57.70	38.70	45.90	30.60
		Rural	59.94	67.44	52.04	33.90	40.90	25.90
		Urban	82.93	88.45	76.66	63.40	69.50	55.70
3.	Assam	Total	72.19	77.85	66.27	48.30	56.20	39.00
		Rural	69.34	75.40	63.03	45.10	53.50	35.40
		Urban	88.47	91.81	84.94	68.60	73.80	62.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Bihar	Total	61.80	71.20	51.50	47.30	54.70	37.30
		Rural	59.78	69.67	49.00	45.20	53.00	34.70
		Urban	76.86	82.56	70.49	62.10	67.00	55.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	Total	70.28	80.27	60.24	48.50	61.20	34.00
		Rural	65.99	76.98	55.06	44.60	58.00	29.50
		Urban	84.05	90.58	77.24	64.00	73.20	52.40
6.	Goa	Total	88.70	92.65	84.66	70.30	77.00	63.20
		Rural	86.65	91.71	81.63	67.30	75.40	58.80
		Urban	89.95	93.21	86.56	72.70	78.30	66.80
7.	Gujarat	Total	78.03	85.75	69.68	62.80	70.00	53.70
		Rural	71.71	81.61	61.36	55.30	64.70	43.10
		Urban	86.31	90.98	81.03	71.10	75.80	65.20
8.	Haryana	Total	75.55	84.06	65.94	54.50	62.60	43.40
		Rural	71.42	81.55	60.02	49.40	58.80	36.20
		Urban	83.14	88.63	76.90	64.20	70.20	56.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Total	82.80	89.53	75.93	56.00	65.90	43.50
		Rural	81.85	89.05	74.62	54.40	64.80	41.50
		Urban	91.10	93.42	88.37	73.50	77.90	67.40

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Total	67.16	76.75	56.43	41.80	50.60	30.20
		Rural	63.18	73.76	51.64	38.10	47.00	26.50
		Urban	77.12	83.92	69.01	53.40	61.80	42.20
11.	Jharkhand	Total	66.41	76.84	55.42	46.90	56.70	34.80
		Rural	61.11	72.86	48.91	42.30	52.80	29.60
		Urban	82.26	88.44	75.47	62.80	69.60	53.80
12.	Karnataka	Total	75.36	82.47	68.08	59.50	66.30	51.10
		Rural	68.73	77.61	59.71	51.80	60.50	41.00
		Urban	85.78	90.04	81.36	70.90	75.20	65.70
13.	Kerala	Total	94.00	96.11	92.07	70.80	75.80	65.40
		Rural	92.98	95.35	90.81	69.40	74.70	63.70
		Urban	95.11	96.95	93.44	72.50	77.10	67.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	69.32	78.73	59.24	52.50	61.70	40.30
		Rural	63.94	74.74	52.43	47.20	57.50	33.50
		Urban	82.85	88.67	76.52	65.80	71.90	57.40
15.	Maharashtra	Total	82.34	88.38	75.87	67.60	73.80	59.40
		Rural	77.01	85.15	68.54	62.10	70.20	51.30
		Urban	88.69	92.12	84.89	74.80	78.60	69.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Manipur	Total	76.94	83.58	70.26	58.60	65.30	51.00
		Rural	73.40	80.29	66.34	55.50	62.30	47.60
		Urban	85.38	91.68	79.31	65.80	72.30	58.60
17.	Meghalaya	Total	74.43	75.95	72.89	57.70	50.90	44.20
		Rural	69.92	71.46	68.37	44.70	47.60	41.50
		Urban	90.79	92.46	89.14	64.50	68.10	60.10
18.	Mizoram	Total	91.33	93.35	89.27	61.90	66.40	56.70
		Rural	84.10	88.16	79.81	61.30	50.00	69.40
		Urban	97.63	97.98	97.27	72.90	66.00	83.50
19.	Nagaland	Total	79.55	82.75	76.11	43.50	49.40	36.50
		Rural	75.35	78.96	71.51	39.10	45.00	32.00
		Urban	89.62	91.62	87.40	61.00	66.10	54.40
20.	Odisha	Total	72.87	81.59	64.01	53.20	63.80	40.50
		Rural	70.22	79.65	60.74	50.80	62.10	36.60
		Urban	85.75	90.72	80.42	67.40	74.10	59.00
21.	Punjab	Total	75.84	80.44	70.73	56.60	60.50	51.30
		Rural	71.42	76.62	65.74	51.70	56.10	45.60
		Urban	83.18	86.67	79.21	66.00	69.10	62.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

22.	Rajasthan	Total	66.11	79.19	52.12	40.20	52.90	25.00
		Rural	61.44	76.16	45.80	34.90	48.40	90.20
		Urban	79.68	87.91	70.73	58.80	68.10	46.90
23.	Sikkim	Total	81.42	86.55	75.61	45.50	53.40	36.30
		Rural	78.95	84.62	72.45	43.40	51.30	34.10
		Urban	88.71	92.35	84.70	60.20	68.30	51.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	Total	80.09	86.77	73.44	60.70	66.90	52.90
		Rural	73.54	82.04	65.05	53.50	61.00	44.10
		Urban	87.04	91.80	82.31	68.60	73.40	62.60
25.	Tripura	Total	87.22	91.53	82.73	66.40	73.30	57.90
		Rural	84.90	90.07	79.49	62.30	70.10	52.90
		Urban	93.47	95.51	91.38	75.80	80.50	69.90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Total	67.68	77.28	57.18	52.10	59.80	42.00
		Rural	65.46	76.33	53.65	49.30	57.90	37.90
		Urban	75.14	80.45	69.22	61.10	65.80	55.00
27.	Uttarakhand	Total	78.82	87.40	70.01	55.60	65.90	42.80
		Rural	76.31	86.62	66.18	51.80	63.80	37.30
		Urban	84.45	89.05	79.25	65.60	71.00	58.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	West Bengal	Total	76.26	81.69	70.54	57.30	64.00	48.90
		Rural	72.13	78.44	65.51	51.80	59.50	41.90
		Urban	84.78	88.37	80.98	69.10	73.60	63.60
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	86.63	90.27	82.43	65.50	70.70	58.20
		Rural	84.50	88.53	79.85	62.40	68.40	54.00
		Urban	90.10	93.11	86.63	73.90	76.90	69.70
30.	Chandigarh	Total	86.05	89.99	81.19	67.70	71.40	62.20
		Rural	80.75	85.77	73.17	61.00	67.00	51.50
		Urban	86.19	90.11	81.38	67.80	71.50	62.50
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total	76.24	85.17	64.32	50.80	59.20	39.40
		Rural	64.12	76.40	49.58	38.20	48.80	24.80
		Urban	89.79	93.99	83.38	69.10	73.50	62.50
32.	Daman and Diu	Total	87.10	91.54	79.55	62.00	71.10	48.90
		Rural	81.36	89.43	71.93	55.70	66.10	41.40
		Urban	88.96	92.10	82.88	65.50	73.70	53.20

150 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

33.	NCT of Delhi	Total	86.21	90.94	80.76	65.30	71.10	57.10
		Rural	81.86	89.37	73.10	58.40	67.60	44.60
		Urban	86.32	90.98	80.95	65.50	71.20	57.40
34.	Lakshadweep	Total	91.85	95.56	87.95	66.30	72.90	59.10
		Rural	91.58	94.53	88.50	70.70	77.70	64.40
		Urban	91.92	95.84	87.79	64.80	71.50	57.10
35.	Puducherry	Total	85.85	91.26	80.67	63.10	70.80	54.00
		Rural	80.10	87.44	73.02	58.40	67.20	47.20
		Urban	88.49	93.03	84.17	65.60	72.70	57.40

Quality of students coming out of colleges

1808. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increasing gap between education and employability and many of industrial persons complained about the quality of students coming from colleges; and

(b) whether one of the reasons behind the above mentioned issue is that 50 per cent of faculty working in colleges are on contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, such information is available with the Ministry.

(b) As per the norms for Faculty Requirements and Cadre Ratio for technical institutions prescribed in AICTE Approval Handbook, an institute requires having a minimum of 80% regular/full time faculty. Institutes, not adhering to these norms are liable for punitive actions by AICTE which is up to withdrawal of approval.

Drinking water in schools

1809. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the schools having drinking water on their premises and the total per cent of schools who do not treat drinking water which may be chemically and bacterially contaminated, the steps taken, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): The Central Government supports State Governments and UT Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities including drinking water facility in Government elementary and secondary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes.

The Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2015-16 shows that 96.54% Government elementary schools and 98% government secondary schools have drinking water facilities within their premises. State/UT-wise details on availability of drinking water facilities in Government elementary and secondary schools are given in the Statement (*See below*).

States and UTs have been instructed to ensure that all the schools in their respective State/UT, including those under the non-Government sector (private, aided schools etc.) should have provision for safe and adequate drinking water facilities

to all children, in accordance with the norms under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States to include *inter alia* the provision for safe drinking water system and regular repair of drinking water systems in schools, while preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plans.

Infrastructure facilities including safe drinking water facilities in Government schools are also provided in convergence with other schemes/programmes of Central and State Governments. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for supplementing their efforts in providing safe drinking water supply in rural areas including schools. The assistance under programme included provision of drinking water supply in schools, which were constructed prior to 2007. Further, for schools constructed thereafter under the SSA, the facility of drinking water is provided to the vicinity of the school premises.

The U-DISE does not capture information on schools where drinking water is not treated or treated for purification etc.

The school water supply is of two types namely Hand pump based water supply and piped water supply. In case of hand pump based water supply, biological contamination may occur because of unhygenity in surrounding area. The data is highly dynamic and is not maintained at Central level. In case of piped water supply, a school also becomes part of the Gram Panchayat. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has informed that the States have reported into the Integrated Management Information System that as on 10.11.2016, 67,262 habitations are chemically contaminated with arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity, nitrate and heavy metals, which are yet to be provided safe drinking water.

Statement

List of State/UT-wise details of percentage on availability of drinking water facilities in Government elementary and secondary schools

State/UTs	Percentage of Government Elementary Schools having Drinking water facilities 2015-16	Percentage of Government Secondary Schools having Drinking water facilities 2015-16
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	100

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	93.79	97
Arunachal Pradesh	78.78	97
Assam	91.58	95
Bihar	93.94	98
Chandigarh	100.00	100
Chhattisgarh	99.24	98
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	100
Daman and Diu	100.00	100
Delhi	100.00	100
Goa	100.00	98
Gujarat	99.94	100
Haryana	99.89	100
Himachal Pradesh	99.84	100
Jammu and Kashmir	90.81	97
Jharkhand	93.50	96
Karnataka	100.00	98
Kerala	99.76	100
Lakshadweep	100.00	100
Madhya Pradesh	95.48	97
Maharashtra	99.61	100
Manipur	99.94	100
Meghalaya	62.20	94
Mizoram	93.15	94
Nagaland	79.35	84
Odisha	99.48	100
Puducherry	100.00	100
Punjab	100.00	100

1	2	3
Rajasthan	95.62	98
Sikkim	97.93	100
Tamil Nadu	100.00	100
Telangana	91.39	97
Tripura	89.77	98
Uttar Pradesh	98.14	95
Uttarakhand	96.01	97
West Bengal	98.76	100
ALL STATES	96.54	98

Source: UDISE 2015-16 (Provisional)

Enrolment in primary and middle schools

1810. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of enrolment in primary and middle schools in the country during 2015 and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether in some States, primary schools enrolment has fallen in the current year as compared to previous year; and

(c) if so, the details along with the reasons for this fall in enrolment and whether any report from the State Governments has been sought by the Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State/UT-wise details of enrolment in primary and middle (upper primary) schools in the country as per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) There has been a decline in enrolment in primary schools in some States. Besides lower population, Aadhaar linked student-wise data collection in some States is also one of the reasons of decline in enrolment. In addition, because of Government initiatives through U-DISE, enrolment statistics is more realistic than in the past. The provisional Flash Statistics 2015-16 has been shared with the States for comments.

Statement

*List of State/UT-wise details of enrolment in primary and middle
(upper primary) schools in the country*

State/UT	Primary (classes I-V)		Upper Primary (classes VI-VII)		Elementary (classes I-VIII)	
	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31625	31406	19202	18707	50827	50113
Andhra Pradesh	3814756	3546688	2119640	2064622	5934396	5611310
Arunachal Pradesh	224044	221230	101249	101228	325293	322458
Assam	4049643	3720921	1803635	1711132	5853278	5432053
Bihar	15340469	16170088	6792648	7261697	22133117	23431785
Chandigarh	96367	93230	64376	64691	160743	157921
Chhattisgarh	2887939	2793005	1660741	1664350	4548680	4457355
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35358	36196	22839	22778	58197	58974
Daman and Diu	18159	18145	9998	9833	28157	27978
Delhi	1875514	1886974	1115553	1120036	2991067	3007010
Goa	123855	123788	72673	72521	196528	196309
Gujarat	5764682	5648045	3377769	3442669	9142451	9090714

Haryana	2493578	2336650	1460388	1394294	3953966	3730944
Himachal Pradesh	588761	581113	369970	369653	958731	950766
Jammu and Kashmir	1243923	1249053	609123	607723	1853046	1856776
Jharkhand	4463367	4453527	2077422	2068541	6540789	6522068
Karnataka	5374024	5406246	2971724	2934127	8345748	8340373
Kerala	2467280	2468629	1582034	1543787	4049314	4012416
Lakshadweep	4509	4408	3379	3168	7888	7576
Madhya Pradesh	8679685	8110856	4822784	4691113	13502469	12801969
Maharashtra	10125716	10026502	6046718	6017273	16172434	16043775
Manipur	355297	345320	152759	157276	508056	502596
Meghalaya	539085	547730	217370	227883	756455	775613
Mizoram	145210	145317	68965	69000	214175	214317
Nagaland	241103	238080	113207	111616	354310	349696
Odisha	4223628	4111050	2162855	2217034	6386483	6328084
Puducherry	105443	104032	66123	65430	171566	169462
Punjab	2568056	2488583	1453523	1473856	4021579	3962439
Rajasthan	8140866	8273609	3885336	4066526	12026202	12340135
Sikkim	66672	60807	44136	44490	110808	105297

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	5753734	5750359	3498733	3485833	9252467	9236192
Telangana	3191573	3246976	1727617	1758209	4919190	5005185
Tripura	374462	366868	202753	202644	577215	569512
Uttar Pradesh	25806929	25270348	11031791	11155285	36838720	36425633
Uttarakhand	1122802	1115208	584655	597465	1707457	1712673
West Bengal	8163021	8131797	4852086	4777237	13015107	12909034
All India	130501135	129122784	67165774	67593727	197666909	196716511

Data for 2015-16 is provisional.

Source: UDISE

High drop out rate in rural areas

1811. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of drop out prior to completion of high school is on rise specially in rural areas of the country, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the school drop out rate of girls at secondary level is higher compared to primary level particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of enrolment and pass percentage of students in primary and secondary schools during 2015 and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the annual average dropout rate at the high school level in rural areas of the country has shown slight decline as it was 22.25% in 2013-14 and 22.04% in 2014-15.

(b) As per UDISE, the annual average dropout rate of girls in 2014-15 was 3.88% at primary level and 16.88% at secondary level. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, the dropout rate of girls in 2014-15 was 8.04% at primary level and 10.60% at secondary level. In the State of Bihar, the drop out rate of girls in 2014-15 was -0.71% at primary level and 26.62% at secondary level.

(c) The major reasons for higher drop-out of students including girls at secondary stage of education as compared to primary level of education include distance to secondary schools, lack of transportation facilities, migration of parents, illiteracy of parents, socio-economic factors, engagement of children in work, early marriage, adolescence issues, engaging the girl child in household work and sibling care, societal attitude towards girls education, etc.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a Centrally sponsored scheme, with the objective of making secondary education of good quality, available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18 years. The scheme envisages to reduce drop out by improving access through new Government Secondary schools and strengthening of existing Government Secondary schools with the provision of infrastructural facilities. Interventions like survey and identification of out of school children, awareness programme, bridge courses, remedial teaching for

learning enhancement, girls hostel, toilet facilities for girls, female teachers quarters, guidance and counseling facilities, self defence training and other programmes for empowerment of girls, etc. to address the issue of drop-out of girls at secondary level etc. are also supported to the States/UTs under RMSA. The Department is also implementing the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities in difficult areas with the objective to ensure access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups.

(d) The State-wise details of pass percentage for 2014-15 as per UDISE 2015-16 flash statistics is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise detail of enrolment as per UDISE 2015-16 flash statistics is given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Statement appended to Ans to USQ No. 1811 Statement-I, Part-(d)].

Statement-I

Pass Percentage: for 2014-15 collected during 2015-16

State/UT	Examination Results: Grade V*		Examination Results: Grade X		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	99.94	99.85	86.71	90.21	88.49
Andhra Pradesh	98.31	98.43	93.32	92.01	92.73
Arunachal Pradesh	98.43	98.53	85.32	75.38	80.41
Assam	98.56	98.66	69.14	60.97	64.93
Bihar	98.51	98.37	76.24	72.31	74.39
Chandigarh	99.77	99.83	95.76	96.83	96.25
Chhattisgarh	99.26	99.30	58.22	57.67	57.93
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	99.84	99.97	52.34	55.87	53.99
Daman and Diu	100.00	100.00	58.04	59.87	58.88
Delhi	99.73	99.78	97.34	98.21	97.76
Goa	99.51	99.63	87.30	88.98	88.13
Gujarat	99.44	99.52	60.00	65.98	62.47
Haryana	99.31	99.36	62.69	61.65	62.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	99.17	99.24	74.31	75.74	74.98
Jammu and Kashmir	99.12	99.16	66.23	63.55	65.00
Jharkhand	98.74	98.62	78.47	73.21	75.87
Karnataka	98.16	98.44	83.80	87.22	85.49
Kerala	98.95	98.89	97.84	98.02	97.93
Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	85.64	82.71	83.96
Madhya Pradesh	98.72	98.64	63.42	62.88	63.17
Maharashtra	98.55	98.59	88.93	91.47	90.10
Manipur	97.90	97.66	84.81	80.68	82.76
Meghalaya	92.86	93.75	72.23	72.65	72.45
Mizoram	99.13	99.17	83.35	82.50	82.90
Nagaland	97.36	97.46	77.03	76.10	76.56
Odisha	97.58	97.44	80.82	80.11	80.47
Puducherry	99.22	99.51	91.54	94.22	92.88
Punjab	99.43	99.47	82.50	87.67	84.77
Rajasthan	99.03	98.98	79.49	78.98	79.28
Sikkim	96.01	96.21	89.73	86.62	88.04
Tamil Nadu	99.87	99.84	90.66	94.60	92.61
Telangana	98.79	98.64	82.33	84.36	83.36
Tripura	98.84	96.71	69.74	66.08	68.00
Uttar Pradesh	98.44	98.31	79.06	85.85	82.22
Uttarakhand	97.28	97.27	72.45	78.64	75.43
West Bengal	98.01	98.08	84.54	79.14	81.66
ALL INDIA	98.68	98.64	78.92	80.21	79.53

*Primary Level-IV/V

*Upper Primary Level-VII/VIII

Approval for private universities

1812. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has held any meetings for evolving parameters to approve private universities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof during the last three years along with the decision taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) State Private Universities are established through Act of respective State Legislatures. As far as private Deemed to be Universities are concerned, University Grants Commission (UGC) based on various representations/suggestions from various stakeholders, drafted UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016 which was approved in its 516th meeting held on 15th June 2016 and the same was notified on 11.7.2016.

Scholarships under PMSSS for Jammu and Kashmir students

1813. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scholarships under Prime Minister Special Scholarship Scheme (PMSSS) are being provided to the students of Jammu and Kashmir undergoing training outside the State;

(b) whether Government plans to increase the number of such scholarships to seven thousand instead of five thousand in a year; and

(c) whether the students seeking admission under the management quota shall also be made eligible for such scholarships as per the past practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Scholarships under the Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir students are being provided to those eligible students of Jammu and Kashmir who are pursuing higher studies outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir aims at encouraging the youth from Jammu and Kashmir to take advantage of the educational institutions outside the State, which would provide them an opportunity, to interact with their counterpart in rest of the country, thereby addressing their feeling of alienation and to be part of the main stream.

In the earlier years, students were taking admission on their own in any of the Colleges/Institutes/Universities. From the academic year of 2014-15, Ministry of Human Resource Development introduced a transparent system to streamline the process of scholarship application and disbursement.

With the use of technology, transparency and accountability of the process has been brought in. Certain initiatives have been under taken recently viz. students have an option, to either go to the institutions allotted through centralised counselling or take admission on their own in institutions which are either approved under 12 B of the UGC Act or approved by AICTE or by the respective regulatory body. Scholarship amount towards maintenance is being provided directly to the students through the Direct Benefit Transfer mode. Ten supernumerary quota and two to three supernumerary quota were created in Engineering and Nursing Colleges respectively. Further, to bring awareness about the scheme, workshops were organised in 10 districts across the State.

These initiatives aim to ensure that no deserving students are deprived of the benefits under the Scheme.

As a result of the above initiatives, more number of students have benefited under the scheme as compared to the previous academic year 2015-16. 2209 students have joined during 2016-17 as against 1147 students in the previous year. 1709 students have taken admission in engineering course as compared to 910 students in the previous year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Students seeking admission under management quota are not eligible for scholarship.

**Pending applications for registration of schools
in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

1814. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has received a number of applications for registration of all kinds of schools from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for the academic year 2016-17, if so, applications still pending for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana separately;

(b) what steps CBSE would take to clear and approve all such applications to help the backward areas get access to schooling and not lose an academic year;

(c) measures proposed to fast-track all such pending requests and applications; and

(d) plans to modify, improve and install better electronic administration system in CBSE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has received 60 applications from Andhra Pradesh and 33 from Telangana for Academic Session 2016-17. The following table indicates disposal of applications-

Sl. No.	State	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana
1.	Total applications received	60	33
2.	Affiliation granted	31	11
3.	Applications rejected	07	08
4.	Deficiency found	16	09
5.	Inspection Committee constituted	04	04
6.	Inspection report under process	02	01

Action on the applications are taken as per Affiliation Bye-laws of the CBSE. No application received from schools is pending for initial processing. However, the above pendency is on account of non fulfillment of the required conditions by the concerned schools in accordance with Affiliation Bye-laws. CBSE has introduced online system for submission of applications for affiliation through e-affiliation portal and subject to fulfillment of various conditions as prescribed in Affiliation Bye-laws of the CBSE.

Admission of B.Tech. students directly into Ph.D

1815. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is proposing a new research scholar scheme to admit 1000 B.Tech. students directly into Ph.D;

(b) if so, the details of the new scheme and criteria being adopted for identifying the students; and

(c) to what extent this would help in reducing the shortage of faculty in IITs, NITs, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The IIT-Council in its 50th Meeting held on 23.08.2016 approved and recommended to Government a proposal for awarding (1000) "Prime Minister Research Fellows (PMRFs)" annually. Under the proposal, B.Tech students studying in IITs who have secured at-least 8.5 CGPA will be given direct admission into Ph.D. programme with a fellowship of

₹ 60,000/- per month for 5 years along with a suitable research grant, which could cover the expenses for attending international conferences etc. This could increase the strength of Ph.D. students in IITs and ultimately help in reducing the shortage of faculty in IITs and other technical institutions.

Funds for promotion of Telugu language

1816. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has three deemed to be universities for promotion of Sanskrit and there is also Central Institute under the Ministry to promote Tamil language;

(b) if so, the reason that in spite of Telugu being declared as a classical language there is neither deemed to be university nor there is any Central Institute under the Ministry for this language; and

(c) the reasons that Tamil language has been given ₹ 9 crores, ₹ 8 crores and ₹ 12 crores in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively whereas Telugu has been given just ₹ 4 crores in the above three years put together?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In regard to the benefits that may be extended to the Classical Telugu Language, the Union Cabinet had approved the following proposals:

(i) Two major annual international awards for scholars of eminence in Classical Telugu Language

(ii) A Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Telugu be set up

(iii) The University Grants Commission (UGC) be requested to create/to start with at least in the Central Universities, a certain number of professional Chairs for Classical Telugu for scholars of eminence in Classical Telugu Language

(c) A Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Telugu has been set up in Central Institute of Indian Language (CIIL), Mysore. Funds are being released to CIIL, as per their demand and expenditure incurred on the scheme.

Ad-hoc faculty in Central Universities

1817. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of faculty members are working on ad-hoc basis in various Central Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of ad-hoc faculty members university-wise; and

(c) whether Government has set any time-frame to appoint permanent faculties in such positions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) There are 2968 ad-hoc/Guest/Contract/Re-employed faculties employed in various Central Universities as on 01.10.2016. The details in this regards are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Central Universities are autonomous bodies created under the Acts of Parliament and the onus of filling up the vacant posts including teaching posts lies on them. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and UGC have written many times to the CUs to fill up the vacancies and also continuously monitor it with them. It was discussed in meetings with Vice Chancellors of Central Universities on 18th February, 2016 and 6th October, 2016. Filling up of teaching positions was also discussed in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 4th-5th February, 2015, Visitor's Conferences on 4th-6th November, 2015 and 16th-18th November, 2016 which were chaired by the Hon'ble President. Also this was emphasized in Vice Chancellors conference at Banaras Hindu University. All Vice Chancellors of Central Universities have agreed to fill up the vacant teaching posts on priority basis.

The incidence and filling up of vacancies in Central Universities is an ongoing and continuous process due to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations etc. and no time-frame can be given.

Statement

Details of Adhoc/Guest/Contract/Re-employed faculties in various Central Universities (as on 01.10.2016)

Name of The State	Name of The University	University Departments				Total
		Adhoc	Guest	Contract	Re-	
			Faculty	basis	employed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non-NER Central Universities						
Telangana	M.A.N. Urdu University	0	42	1	0	43
	University of Hyderabad	7	43	0	5	55
	The English and Foreign Languages University	0	17	0	0	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	136	0	0	0	136
Delhi	University of Delhi	189	168	0	0	357
	Jamia Millia Islamia	0	336	4	0	340
	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	0	78	3	27	108
Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	0	31	0	0	31
	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1	1	41	0	43
Puducherry	Pondicherry University	0	96	3	0	99
Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	0	166	8	0	174
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	96	33	0	1	130
	Banaras Hindu University	0	146	64	55	265
	B.B.A.U.	0	90	70	0	160
	University of Allahabad	0	110	0	4	114
West Bengal	Visva Bharati	12	29	0	0	41
TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central Univs)		441	1386	194	92	2113
New Central Universities						
Bihar	C.U. of South Bihar	0	0	8	0	8
	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	0	1	16	0	17
Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	0	0	52	0	52
Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	0	4	29	0	33
	C.U. of Kashmir	0	0	3	0	3
Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	0	68	0	0	68
Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0	6	64	0	70
Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	0	9	1	3	13
Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	0	7	28	0	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	0	0	10	0	10
Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	0	0	5	3	8
Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	0	2	33	1	36
TOTAL-II (New CUS)		0	97	249	8	354
TOTAL (I + II)		441	1483	443	100	2467
NER Central Universities						
Assam	Assam University	0	27	0	0	27
	Tezpur University	0	30	32	0	62
Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	0	2	28	1	31
Manipur	Manipur University	0	76	2	0	78
Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	0	46	0	0	46
Mizoram	Mizoram University	0	100	0	0	100
Nagaland	Nagaland University	0	34	2	1	37
Sikkim	Sikkim University	0	46	2	0	48
Tripura	Tripura University	0	58	12	2	72
TOTAL (III) (NER)		0	419	78	4	501
GRANT TOTAL (I+II+III)		441	1902	521	104	2968

Text of draft education policy from RSS education documents

1818. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the draft education policy has portion exactly lifted from Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) education documents, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Teachers involved in private tuitions

1819. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of teachers belonging to Kendriya Vidyalayas are engaged/involved in private tuition; and

(b) if so, what initiatives/actions have been taken to crack down against such teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Article 59 of the Education Code of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) strictly prohibits its teachers to take up private tuitions. Instructions are also issued from time to time to the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas to curb tuitions by teachers in schools. Whenever any such case is noticed, KVS takes suitable disciplinary action against such teachers under the relevant rules.

Anti-terrorism materials in school syllabus

1820. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce and include anti-terrorism materials in the school syllabus to create awareness about terrorism;

(b) if so, details of the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the alternative measures to create awareness about terrorism amongst the students community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 seeks to nurture ethical development, inculcating the values, attitude and skills required for living in harmony with oneself and with others, including nature. It encompasses respect for human rights, justice, tolerance, cooperation, social responsibility and respect for cultural diversity, in addition to a firm commitment to democracy and non-violent conflict resolution. These concerns are already reflected in the syllabi and textbooks of different stages of school education, brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). The NCERT Political Science Textbook for the Higher Secondary stage explains the phenomenon of terrorism to create awareness among students. Similarly, the Political

Science textbooks for classes XI and XII provide detailed content, including images on various dimensions of terrorism.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has circulated amongst all its affiliated schools the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for dealing with any terrorist attack on schools and advised them to comply with the same.

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jharkhand

1821. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and the number of students enrolled in the country as a whole and in Jharkhand in particular;

(b) what is the criteria for assigning Kendriya Vidyalayas to individual States; and

(c) the total allocation for Kendriya Vidyalayas for Financial Year 2016-17 and how much thereof is for KVs in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) At present 1136 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the country including 32 in the State of Jharkhand. As on 30.09.2016 a total number of 12,31,278 students are enrolled in the KVs including 27,824 in the KVs of State of Jharkhand.

(b) There is no prescribed criterion for assigning KVs to individual States. The KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations and Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

(c) Government of India allocated funds to an extent of ₹ 3795.47 crore to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) under Budget Estimates for the year 2016-17. No State-wise allocation is made by the Government of India while allocating funds to KVS.

Internal monitoring of Grants-in-Aid expenditure

1822. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 95 per cent of all plan expenditure in the Ministry is under the Head of Grants-in-Aid;

(b) what arrangements other than Utilisation Certificate and audit by the CAG, both of which are externally exist within the Ministry to ascertain whether this huge expenditure is being incurred for the intended purpose; and

(c) whether the Ministry is satisfied with its internal monitoring of Grants-in-Aid expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir. It is 72.64% of Plan expenditure of the Ministry of Human Resource Development under the Head of Grants-in-Aid for the year 2015-16.

(b) and (c) Internal audit mechanism exists within the Ministry to ascertain that expenditure is incurred for the intended purpose.

Collaboration with foreign universities

1823. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has facilitated Indian universities run by both Government and private to tie up with foreign universities for conducting academic courses and research programmes, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the MoUs signed in this regard, university-wise; and

(c) whether Government has constituted or reconstituted the various committees with regards to the higher education and research, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have issued regulations/guidelines on collaboration between Indian and Foreign Universities with a view to increase synergy between Indian and foreign academic institutions; to offer students additional choices and; to improve curriculum and the delivery of knowledge and educational content.

The UGC has notified the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards

of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016 in the official gazette on 11th July, 2016. As per the Regulations, Indian Universities and Colleges having the highest grade of accreditation/threshold accreditation, and conforming to other eligibility conditions as laid down in the Regulations, can apply online to the UGC for starting twinning arrangements with reputed Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs) having the prescribed quality. The Regulations provide for time-bound processing of the online applications received by UGC. Other details of the Regulations are available at www.egazette.nic.in/www.ugc.ac.in.

AICTE has issued guidelines on Collaboration and Twinning Programmes between Indian and Foreign Universities/Institutions in the field of Technical Education, Research and Training. As per the guidelines, accredited FEIs and AICTE approved IEIs with prescribed quality can enter into a bipartite agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) after getting necessary approvals from AICTE and fulfilling other conditions as laid down in the guidelines. Eligibility parameters, conditions and approval procedure for such collaboration, as contained in the AICTE Collaboration and Twinning Programme Guidelines, are available at www.aicte.org.

(b) Seven Twinning/Foreign Collaboration proposals have been approved for the Academic Year 2016-17. List of Institute-wise AICTE approved Twinning/Foreign Collaboration proposals for the AY 2016-17 is as under:

Sl. No.	Indian Institute	Foreign University
1.	Gandhinagar Institute of Technology, Ahmedabad	DE Montfort University, Leicester, U.K.
2.	Daly College Business School, Madhya Pradesh	DE Montfort University, Leicester, U.K.
3.	Universal Business School, Maharashtra	Cardiff Metropolitan University
4.	Institute of Hotel Management, Maharashtra	University of Huddersfield, U.K.
5.	GMR School of Business, Telengana	Schulich School of Business, York University, Toronto, Canada.
6.	S. R. International Institute of Technology, Telegana	University of Massachusetts
7.	Ansal Technical Campus, Uttar Pradesh	Valiparaiso University, USA.

(c) A Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. M. Sharma *vide* this Ministry's Order dated 22nd March, 2005 with regard to assess scientific research in Universities. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Task Force were to (i) assess the status of basic scientific research and training in universities, (ii) suggest solutions and strategies to retrieve and enhance the excellence of the universities and (iii) assess resources required to implement the recommended solutions along with their modalities. To re-assess the present status of basic scientific research and training in universities, the Task Force has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe, the then Director and Professor, College of Engineering, Pune on 25th November, 2014.

National Academic Depository

1824. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to establish National Academic Depository (NAD), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the object of the depository and by what time the depository would be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 27th October, 2016 has accorded its approval for establishment and operationalisation of the National Academic Depository (NAD) on the pattern of securities depository. NAD will comprise of two inter-operable digital depositories *viz.*, NSDL Database Management Limited (NDML) and CDSL Ventures Limited (CVL).

(b) NAD shall be a 24x7 online store house of academic awards digitally lodged by various academic institutions/boards/eligibility assessment bodies. These awards shall cover degrees, diplomas, certificates, mark-sheets including awards issued for skill development. Maintenance of academic awards in a digital depository will enable online access, retrieval and verification of these awards. The NAD would be operationalised shortly.

Higher Education Financing Agency for State funded institutions

1825. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agency such as Higher Education Financing Agency established for development of high quality infrastructure in Centrally funded premier institutions, would be extended to State funded premier institutions;

(b) if so, whether there would be creation of new and separate agencies for each State; and

(c) if not, why is there no impetus of States to create such agencies for themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The Government has approved the proposal for setting up the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for financing creation of required infrastructure and for promotion of research facilities in the Centrally aided institutions of higher learning not for State funded institutions.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Kindergarten classes in Government schools

1826. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to introduce Kindergarten classes in Government schools under New Education Policy (NEP); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out a highly participative, inclusive and multi-pronged consultation process, through online, grassroots and thematic expert consultations across 33 identified themes. The Ministry had constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy which submitted its report in May, 2016. Thereafter the Ministry has formulated 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy (NEP), 2016', wherein it has been stated: "A programme for pre-school education for children in the age group of 4 to 5 years will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Women and Child Development..... Further, in due course, all primary schools will cover pre-primary education."

Comments/suggestions were invited on 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016' from the Government of India Ministries, State Governments, Hon'ble Members of Parliament and other stakeholders up to 30th September, 2016 and several suggestions have been received from various stakeholders. An 'Education Dialogue' was also organized with the Hon'ble MPs to discuss the suggestions and to elicit their views. A Committee under an eminent educationist will be appointed to prepare final draft NEP.

Satellite campus of Central Universities in Jammu and Kashmir

1827. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to extend the institutional base of Central Universities recognizing the need for higher education in Jammu and Kashmir by setting up the satellite campuses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions.

Measures for improving quality of education in Government schools

1828. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that enrolment of children in schools has gone up but the quality of education especially in Government schools is abysmal;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the precise reasons for the bad quality of education and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16 (provisional) 19.67 crore children are enrolled at elementary level and 1.73 crore at secondary level. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes—III, V, VIII, and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Surveys (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V whereas three rounds have been conducted for classes III and VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in various subjects. First round of NAS has been conducted at Class X level, indicating that there is need for significant improvement in learning levels.

(c) The Central Government through a Centrally funded programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), supports States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II. Further the Government has

launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) Programme on 09.07.2015, *inter alia*, as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 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, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

Additionally, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools.

In order to provide quality education to students at the secondary level, various interventions are funded under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These include provision for: (i) additional teachers to improve Pupil Teacher Ratio, (ii) induction and in-service training for Principals, Teachers, Master Trainers and Key Resource Persons, (iii) Maths and Science kits, (iv) Lab equipments, (v) Special teaching for learning enhancement, (vi) ICT facilities in schools, (vii) introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level.

Further, for improving the quality of school education, the School Standards and Evaluation framework, known as 'Shaala Siddhi' has been developed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), to enable schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner and to facilitate them to make professional judgments for improvement.

Diversion of funds from SSA and RTE

1829. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), implementation of RTE Act and Mid Day Meal Scheme has been below par in some of the States across the country including Punjab;

(b) whether it is a fact that funds provided under the scheme are not being utilized fully or are being diverted for some other uses;

(c) whether it is also a fact that schemes have failed to control students dropout rate in Government schools; and

(d) if so, whether Government would formulate necessary action plan according to States/UTs and not just rely on omnibus policy interventions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. All States and UTs are implementing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 across the country, including Punjab, as per their respective notified State RTE Rules. The Central Government provides financial support to all States and UTs at the elementary level through its Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal (MDM) Schemes. Some significant indicators, which have shown improvement in the elementary education sector in recent years include, the total enrolment in elementary schools which has risen from 18.79 crore children in 2009-10 to 19.67 crore children in 2015-16. As per an independent survey conducted by the Department, there has been a significant reduction in the number of out of school children in the 6-14 years age group, from 81.51 lakh in 2009 to 60.61 lakh in 2014. The transition rate from primary to upper primary has gone up from 83.53% in 2009-10 to 90.14% in 2015-16. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) has improved from 32 in 2009-10 to 24 in 2015-16.

Under the MDM Scheme, it is mandated that hot cooked mid day meals in the schools shall be provided to all students, studying in classes I to VIII, who enroll and attend the school free of charge every day except on school holidays. During 2015-16, 10.03 crore children in 11.50 lakh schools at elementary level in all States and UTs were covered under the MDM Scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The annual average dropout rate has come down from 6.5% in 2011-12 to 4.1% in 2014-15 at primary level and from 6.6% to 4.03% at upper primary level during the same period.

(d) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of SSA and MDM are implemented in partnership with all States and UTs. Allocation of outlays of the States and UTs under the Schemes is made on the basis of the Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWP&Bs) prepared by States based on their requirements and approved as per the programmatic and financial norms of the schemes.

Implementation of Committee Report on working of AICTE

1830. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had constituted a number of committees in the last decade (2004-2014) to study and suggest ways and means on working of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) the major recommendations accepted for implementation by Government during the decade;

(c) whether Government constituted another Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Shri M.K. Kaw in 2014 to go into the details of functioning of AICTE and make recommendations to bring improvements in its functioning to meet the future challenges; and

(d) important recommendations of the Committee and by when Government is likely to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development *vide* its Notification No. 1-19/2014-TS. II dated 22.10.2014 constituted “All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Review Committee” to restructure and strengthen the Technical Education Sector in the Country, under the chairmanship of Shri M.K. Kaw, Ex-Secretary, Department of Higher Education, MHRD. The important recommendations of the committee along with Action Taken thereon are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Details of Recommendations of Committee and action taken thereon

Sl. No.	Recommendation of the Committee	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	AICTE a Constitutional autonomous apex authority	AICTE is a statutory autonomous body constituted under All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act, 1987. There is a perception that it may not be necessary to constitute an apex constitutional authority.
2.	To concentrate on mentoring and	With the application of E-Governance, the functioning of AICTE is being continuously monitored to enhance

1	2	3
	development	its efficient administration and eliminate corrupt practices.
3.	To focus attention on research and innovation	The AICTE is implanting Quality Improvement Scheme (QIS), Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) and Study Webs of Active-learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) to promote research and innovation in technical education.
4.	Rating to be the fulcrum of regulation	The Government in association with National Board of Accreditation has brought out the first ranking of Universities, Institutions offering Engineering, Management, Pharmacy and Architecture under National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) on 04.04.2016. Further, the linking of autonomy of institutes with their ranks on NIRF is under consideration of the Government.
5.	To improve sub-standard institutions	The AICTE is implementing schemes namely Margdarshan, Adjunct Faculty Scheme, Trainee Teacher Scheme and programs such as Faculty Development Program (FDP) to improve faculty position qualitatively and quantitatively.
6.	Provision for internship	Internship of at least two (2) months for the undergraduate students is in existence in many universities and AICTE has been supportive of this cause. Some institutions also offer 'Sandwich' programs with inbuilt internship feature in the curriculum.
7.	Robust accreditation	National Board of Accreditation (NBA) is entrusted with the role to provide accreditation to the technical institutes across the country.
8.	National testing service	From the academic year 2012-13, AICTE has been conducting national level entrance examinations (CMAT and GPAT) with a view to provide one national level test to students.
9.	Permanent staff	A manpower assessment study made by NITIE Mumbai has recommended increased manpower and

1	2	3
		accordingly a proposal for creation of additional posts is under consideration of MHRD.
10. Charting the territories		The Ministry has identified overlap in the jurisdiction of AICTE and UGC and steps to delineate their powers is underway.
11. Distance and life-long education		AICTE has issued regulations for “Blended Learning” to promote distance and life-long education with the help of IT. AICTE has also accepted in principle, the concept of earning 10% of total credits through MOOCs.
12. Vocational education		The AICTE is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to impart skill development courses to the students of technical institutions/ diploma courses to enhance their employability.
13. Quantum jump in allocation of funds		The annual Grant in aid to AICTE has been augmented consistently keeping in mind their functional requirement. Presently, an amount of ₹ 480 crore is the Budget Estimate to AICTE for the Financial Year 2016-17.

Indian Revolutionaries termed as terrorists in text books

1831. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Revolutionaries believing in armed struggle during Indian Independence Movement are termed as terrorists in different schools text books of a number of States, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what remedial measures have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) does not have any information with regard to Indian Revolutionaries believing in armed struggle during Indian Independence Movement being termed as terrorists in different schools text books. The information from the States/UTs in this regard is being collected.

Picture of PM in advertisement of Reliance Jio

1832. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be please to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Reliance Jio has used the picture of Prime Minister in full page advertisement in various news papers and on electronic channels while launching of Reliance Jio service, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether PMO has permitted the Reliance Jio to use the picture of Prime Minister in the said advertisement;

(c) if so the details thereof and the law which permits Prime Minister to become brand ambassador of a private company; and

(d) if not, the details of action PMO has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes, Sir. However, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), a media unit of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, is the nodal agency in Government of India for release of advertisements on policies and programmes of the Government in various media vehicles. In other words, DAVP releases Government advertisements only and does not release advertisements of any private body.

(b) to (d) No permission was granted by Prime Minister's Office. The Act, 'The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950' is administered by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

Measures to enhance reach of AIR broadcasting

1833. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is undertaking various measures to enhance the reach of AIR broadcasting services to every nook and corner of the country in order to provide balanced, informative, education oriented news through its News Services Division (NSD), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government would augment its broadcasting infrastructure to achieve this, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prasara Bharati has informed that as far as AIR is concerned, the present total

reach of Amplitude Modulation (AM) and Frequency Modulation (FM) broadcast is about 92.00% of the area and 99.20% of the total population of the country.

In addition to terrestrial service, 31 channels of All India Radio are available on Doordarshan's DTH platform (DD Free Dish) throughout the country. 13 popular channels of All India Radio are also available on internet platform and can be received by browsing AIR's website (allindiaradio.gov.in) and by downloading suitable apps on iOS/Android/Windows based mobile phones.

The augmentation of AIR's broadcasting infrastructure is a continuous process. For further augmenting of AIR FM broadcast, 123 new FM transmitters (1 KW-25 Nos. + 5 KW-12 Nos. + 10 KW-28 Nos. + 20 KW-02 Nos. + 100 W-56 Nos.) have been approved for installation in the country. Details are given in the Statement-I (See below). Apart from this, power of existing old 61 FM transmitters is planned for upgradation by replacing with higher power FM transmitters including 4 transmitters at Metro Cities and 1 each at Raebareilly (UP), Ludhiana (Punjab) and Suryapet (Andhra Pradesh). Details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*List of 123 FM Transmitters approved under 12th Plan including Cont.
Schemes of earlier Plans*

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of New FM Transmitter
1	2	3	4
1.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	10 KW
2.	Anini/Roing	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
3.	Baririzo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
4.	Bhalukpong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
5.	Boleng	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
6.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
7.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
8.	Chayangtajo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
9.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
10.	Gensi	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
11.	Hayuliang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
12.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW

1	2	3	4
13.	Koyu	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
14.	Mariang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
15.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
16.	Nampong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
17.	Palin	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
18.	Raga	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
19.	Rumgong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
20.	Sagalee	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
21.	Sangram	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
22.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
23.	Yachuli	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
24.	Yingkiong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
25.	Bakuliaghat	Assam	100 W
26.	Barpeta	Assam	100 W
27.	Dudnoi	Assam	100 W
28.	Golpara	Assam	1 KW
29.	Karim Ganj	Assam	1 KW
30.	Lanka	Assam	100 W
31.	Lumding	Assam	1 KW
32.	Nagaon	Assam	100 W
33.	Sarihajan	Assam	100 W
34.	Silchar	Assam	5 KW
35.	Tezpur	Assam	100 W
36.	Udalguri	Assam	100 W
37.	Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	10 KW
38.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	5 KW
39.	Panaji	Goa	10 KW
40.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 KW
41.	Kinnaur (Kalpa)	Himachal Pradesh	1 KW
42.	Green Ridge	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW

1	2	3	4
43.	Himbotingla	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
44.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
45.	Patnitop	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
46.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 KW
47.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	10 KW
48.	Alappuzha	Kerala	5 KW
49.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5 KW
50.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 KW
51.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW
52.	Rewa (Air Site)	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW
53.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	5 KW
54.	Chingai	Manipur	100 W
55.	Imphal	Manipur	100 W
56.	Tamei	Manipur	100 W
57.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 KW
58.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 KW
59.	Baghmara	Meghalaya	100 W
60.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 KW
61.	Tura	Meghalaya	100 W
62.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 KW
63.	Aizawl	Mizoram	100 W
64.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 KW
65.	Chiahphuri	Mizoram	100 W
66.	Khawbung	Mizoram	100 W
67.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 KW
68.	Pukzing	Mizoram	100 W
69.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 KW
70.	Vanlaiphai	Mizoram	100 W
71.	Zawnrgin	Mizoram	100 W
72.	Henima (Tenning)	Nagaland	100 W

1	2	3	4
73.	Meluri	Nagaland	100 W
74.	Phek	Nagaland	1 KW
75.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 KW
76.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 KW
77.	Joranda	Odisha	1 KW
78.	Soro	Odisha	1 KW
79.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 KW
80.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5 KW
81.	Bundi (TV Site)	Rajasthan	10 KW
82.	Chauntan Hill	Rajasthan	20 KW
83.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 KW
84.	Chungthang	Sikkim	100 W
85.	Dentam	Sikkim	100 W
86.	Gyalshing	Sikkim	100 W
87.	Lachen	Sikkim	100 W
88.	Lachung, Forest Guest House	Sikkim	100 W
89.	Mangan	Sikkim	100 W
90.	Namthang, Police Thana	Sikkim	100 W
91.	Soreng	Sikkim	100 W
92.	Yuksum	Sikkim	100 W
93.	Ottacamund (Ooty)	Tamil Nadu	10 KW
94.	Ambassa	Tripura	100 W
95.	Chowmanu	Tripura	100 W
96.	Damchhara	Tripura	100 W
97.	Gandachhara	Tripura	100 W
98.	Jolaibari	Tripura	100 W
99.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 KW
100.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 KW
101.	Sakhan	Tripura	100 W

1	2	3	4
102.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 KW
103.	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	Tripura	100 W
104.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 KW
105.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
106.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
107.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
108.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1 KW
109.	Almora	Uttarakhand	5 KW
110.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 KW
111.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 KW
112.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 KW
113.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	100 W
114.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 KW
115.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	10 KW
116.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 KW
117.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	10 KW
118.-	06 Nos. FM Transmitter	Along Indo-Nepal	10 KW
123.	along Indo-Nepal Border	Bordering State (I.E. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar)	

Statement-II

List of existing 61 FM transmitters for replacement by higher power FM transmitters under 12th plan

Sl. No.	Places	State	Existing Power of Transmitter	Power of New Fm Transmitter
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
2.	Kurnul	Andhra Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
3.	Markapuram	Andhra Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
4.	Suryapet	Andhra Pradesh	1 KW	10 KW

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	1 KW FM	10 KW FM
6.	Dhubri	Assam	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
7.	Haflong	Assam	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
8.	Patna	Bihar	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
9.	Purnea	Bihar	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
10.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
11.	Delhi (VBS)	Delhi	10 KW	20 KW
12.	Godhra	Gujarat	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
13.	Hissar	Haryana	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
14.	Chaibasa (West Singhbhoom)	Jharkhand	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
15.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
16.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
17.	Bijapur	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
18.	Hassan	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
19.	Karwar	Karnataka	3 KW FM	5 KW FM
20.	Mercara	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
21.	Raichur	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
22.	Cannanore	Kerala	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
23.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
24.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
25.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
26.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
27.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
28.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
29.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
30.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
31.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
32.	Akola	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
33.	Dhule	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
35.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	10 KW FM	20 KW FM
36.	Mumbai (VBS)	Maharashtra	5 KW	20 KW
37.	Nanded	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
38.	Nasik	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
39.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
40.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
41.	Berhampur	Odisha	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
42.	Bolangir	Odisha	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
43.	Puri	Odisha	3 KW FM	5 KW FM
44.	Ludhiana	Punjab	5 KW	10 KW
45.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
46.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
47.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
48.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
49.	Swaimadhopur	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
50.	Chennai (VBS)	Tamil Nadu	10 KW	20 KW
51.	Nizambad	Telangana	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
52.	Belonia	Tripura	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
53.	Daman	UT	3 KW FM	5 KW FM
54.	Karaikal	UT-Puducherry	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
55.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
56.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
57.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1 KW FM	10 KW FM
58.	Raebareili	Uttar Pradesh	5 KW	20 KW
59.	Asansole	West Bengal	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
60.	Kolkata	West Bengal	10 KW FM	20 KW FM
61.	Kolkata (VBS)	West Bengal	10 KW	20 KW

Running of news reel in cinema halls

†1834. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to run news reel in cinema halls of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the action thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RAMORE): (a) to (c) The Central Government has recently waived off the 1% rental charged by Films Division in lieu of supplying public services awareness films that include newsreels also to facilitate exhibition of such films in the cinema halls of the country. Also, provisions have been kept in the proposed Cinematograph Bill to empower the Central Government to issue directions so that such films may get adequate opportunity of being exhibited.

Films of Chhattisgarh in International Film Festival

†1835. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of films in Chhattisgarhi language shown in International Film Festival;
- (b) the steps being taken to promote films of Chhattisgarh at international level; and
- (c) whether Government has provided any financial help for the films of Chhattisgarh shown and proposed to be shown in International Film Festivals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The selection of films for International Film Festivals is made by Jury/Preview Committee, specially constituted for the purpose. The Jury for Indian Panorama Section of International Film Festival of India (IFFI), comprising of film experts from different parts of the country, previews all the entries of films received, as per the Indian Panorama Regulations for that year, and decides on the films to be screened in the festival. In recent years, no film of Chhattisgarhi language has been selected for screening in IFFI.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) During Raipur International Film Festival in April, 2016, a special presentation was made to sensitize State film industry for promotion of films of Chhattisgarh internationally and to encourage them to send their entries of Chhattisgarhi cinema to Indian Panorama Section of IFFI and National Film Awards.

(c) The Government has recently introduced Film Promotion Fund for providing financial assistance to filmmakers whose films are selected in any competitive section of an international film festival of repute or India's official nomination for Academy Awards under Foreign Film Category. This scheme has been introduced with effect from 03.10.2016 and so far no financial assistance has been provided.

Accountability mechanism for Mann Ki Baat

1836. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any accountability mechanism for statements made in the programme, Mann Ki Baat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Mann Ki Baat is a unique initiative of the Prime Minister to reach across to the masses through the Radio and connect with the common man on regular basis, inform them about the initiatives of the Government and seek their support in nation building and governance. Through this programme the Prime Minister has directly shared his concerns on issues affecting citizens of the country viz. cleanliness, saving the girl child, welfare of Divyangs, uprooting the menace of drugs and road rage etc. It also provides the listener an opportunity to suggest topics and issues faced by common man and thus become a part of participative governance. The programme does not cover any public policy or announcements.

Print Media Advertisement Policy, 2016

†1837. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Print Media Advertisement Policy, 2016 of Government is being followed, if not, the reasons therefor;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the criteria prescribed for advertisement in small, medium and big newspapers respectively in Print Media Advertisement Policy of Government category-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that advertisement is not being given to various newspapers on the basis of criteria of Print Media Advertisement Policy, 2016 by DAVP and various Ministries, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Print Media Advertisement Policy-2016 has introduced marking based system for release of advertisement. This is not applicable to small category of newspapers. As per clause-18 (iv) of the policy, in order to incentivize newspapers which get their circulation verified by ABC/RNI and those who have better professional standing and to bring about better transparency and accountability in the release of advertisements, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) shall follow a marking based system on objective criterion and release advertisements to the medium and big category newspapers on the basis of marks obtained by each newspaper. Newspaper in the medium category shall get advertisements from DAVP barring the mandatory advertisements only when they get more than 45 marks.

The detailed criterion is mentioned in the Print Media Advertisement Policy, 2016, which is available on DAVP website, www.davp.nic.in under the head 'Newspapers' and sub-head 'Advertisement Policy'.

(c) Advertisement is being given in accordance with the above mentioned Print Media Advertisement Policy, 2016. All DAVP empanelled newspapers have been given Mandatory advertisements this year.

Regulation of news channels

1838. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any definite plans to regulate and restrict the 24/7 news channels from repeatedly telecasting news/videos which create panic and unrest among the common public and affect the peace and communal harmony in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total number of 24/7 News Channels at present in operation, language-wise; and

(c) whether Government has constituted or reconstituted various committees with regard to the broadcast and internet journalism, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) As per existing regulatory framework, the telecast of content on private satellite TV channels is regulated as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the Programme Code and Advertising Code prescribed under the aforesaid Act and the rules framed thereunder. Action is taken against TV channels whenever violation of the said codes is brought to the notice of the Ministry. (The Programme Code and Advertising Code are available on the Ministry's website: mib.nic.in). The Programme and Advertising Codes contain a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on TV such channels including the content which is likely to create panic and unrest among the common public or affects the peace and communal harmony in the country. In this regard, some specific provisions made in the Programme Code are given as under:

Rule 6 (c) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which contains attack on religions or communities or visuals or words contemptuous of religious groups or which promote communal attitudes;

Rule 6 (d) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half-truths;

Rule 6 (e) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which is likely to encourage or incite violence or contains anything against maintenance of law and order or which promote anti-national attitudes;

An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints or *suo-motu* take cognizance against violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. Appropriate action is taken as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, if any violation of the said codes is established.

The existing provisions contained in the Programme and Advertising Codes and the existing mechanism are considered adequate to regulate content of private TV channels.

(b) As on date, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has permitted 400 satellite TV channels in the category of News and Current Affairs. The list of permitted satellite TV channels is available on Ministry's website *i.e.* www.mib.nic.in

(c) Ministry has constituted a composite Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) under the Chairmanship of the Addl. Secretary (I&B) and comprising officers drawn from Ministries of Home Affairs, Law and Justice, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, External Affairs, Defence, Consumer Affairs and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Authority of India (ASCI), to take cognizance *sou-motu* or look into specific complaints regarding violation of the Programme Code and Advertising Code in respect of content carried by TV channels. The IMC functions in a recommendatory capacity. The final decision regarding penalties and its quantum is taken by the Ministry on the basis of the recommendations of IMC.

Ministry of Electronic and Information Technology has stated that there is no Committee constituted with regard to content on internet.

Age relaxation in Government and Semi-Government services

†1839. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken or proposes to take any steps for giving five years age relaxation to candidates of all categories for their entry in Government and semi-Government services keeping in view the universalization of education and increasing number of unemployed educated youths in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Department of Personnel and Training has already issued instructions for relaxation in the upper age limit to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes candidates and persons with disability for appointment to all Civil posts/services under Central Government which are filled through open competitive examinations. Relaxation in the upper age limit is also allowed to departmental candidates and Ex-service men for some specific posts on fulfillment of certain conditions.

Number of single women serving in Central Government

†1840. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of single women serving in the Central Government, and the details of single women serving in rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(b) the number of women who have been deputed in areas far away from their families, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate rules for appointment and transfer of single women working in all the Ministries, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Data is not maintained Centrally regarding the information sought in the parts (a) and (b) of the question.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration for appointment and transfer of single women working in all Ministries.

Cases pending with CIC

1841. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of cases are pending with the Central Information Commission (CIC);

(b) if so, the details of such cases as per the latest available data and the cases filed during the year 2016;

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 33 per cent of the cases were rejected/returned for various reasons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken for speedy disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As informed by the Central Information Commission (CIC), as on 30.10.2016, there are 30,946 cases (Appeals-24,379 and Complaints-6,567) pending with the commission.

A total of 21,203 number of cases (Appeals-18,084 and Complaints-3,119) have been filed during the year 2016 upto 30.10.2016.

(c) and (d) Details of registered and returned cases/daks of 2016, up-to October, 2016 are as under:

Registered Appeals	Registered Complaints	Daks returned for rectification (under Rule-9 of RTI Rules, 2012)	Returned daks (premature Appeal)	Returned daks (SIC* Matter)
18084	3119	12184	2	1434

* SIC-State Information Commission.

The measures being taken by the CIC for speedy disposal of the pending cases include adoption of e-court software, paperless processing, video conferencing based hearings of cases as well as bunching of cases pertaining to similar type of queries made by the same applicant to the Public Information Officers of the same Public Authority.

Since 25.02.2016, the CIC is working with Chief Information Commissioner and maximum possible number of ten Information Commissioners.

Scam in SSC examination

†1842. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Staff Selection Commission (SSC) Examination scam has come to light;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take strict steps to check such scams; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Some incidents of malpractices in the Examinations of Staff Selection Commission (SSC) have been reported. However, no scam, as such, in the Examinations of the SSC has been reported by any Government Investigating Agency (CBI/Police) in the last three years.

SSC is taking necessary precautionary measures to pre-empt the possibilities of malpractices by introducing Objective Type Examinations in the Computer Based Mode in place of the traditional Optical Machine Reader (OMR) mode.

Administrative reforms in All India Services

1843. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any plan to effect administrative reforms in All India Services;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government would also consider appointing specialists in those senior positions which require specific domain knowledge and technical expertise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, whether Government has evolved any other mechanism to address this aspect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) All India Services Rules, which govern All India Services Officers, are amended from time to time to effect changes in the conditions of service in order to meet the present day challenges.

(c) and (d) Officers at senior level of Deputy Secretary and above in the Government of India are appointed under Central Staffing Scheme on the basis of their experience and suitability as per the established procedure. Recently, a person with expertise in the sector has been appointed as Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation on contract basis. Besides, Secretaries of Scientific Ministries/Departments are appointed from amongst eminent scientists.

Information on schemes undertaken by Ministries on the website

1844. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognizes that despite Right to Information Act, 2005, ordinary citizens do not have readily available information on various schemes undertaken by various Ministries as mandated by Section 4 of the Act;

(b) whether Government is cognizant of the fact that various Ministries do not have properly functional and updated website portals; and

(c) if so, what steps Government aims to take to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 was enacted to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every Public Authority and the implementation of the RTI Act is mandatory for all Public Authorities including Ministries and Departments.

Under Section 4 of RTI Act, all Public Authorities have to provide disclosure as mandated.

The Government has taken number of steps to strengthen this transparency legislation. With a view to maximizing *suo-motu* disclosure by public authorities, Government has issued guidelines to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India on 21.09.2007 and 15.04.2013 impressing upon the public authorities to disclose maximum information proactively so that citizens need not resort to filing of RTI applications to access information available with the public authorities.

Vide O.M dated 29.06.2015 the Government has accepted recommendations of the Expert Committee, consisting *inter alia* of measures to further strengthen implementation of Section 4 of RTI Act. Further an O.M dated 30.06.2016 was issued for ensuring compliance to the recommended measures to strengthen implementation of the Section 4 of RTI Act, by all public authorities.

Relaxation of two years for appearing in CSE

1845. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has provided additional two years provisionally for appearing in Civil Services Examination (CSE) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to continue with this relaxation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Government decided to allow two additional attempts to all category of candidates with effect from Civil Services Examination (CSE)-2014, with consequential relaxation of maximum age, if required. The relaxation has continued for CSE-2015 and 2016.

Impact of Administrative reforms implemented by Government

1846. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major and new administrative reforms that have been implemented by Government post 2014 and what were the objectives behind implementing these reforms;

(b) what has been the noteworthy impact of these reforms; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any impact assessment of the Bio-metric attendance system introduced in Union Government offices, if not, whether Government would consider conducting any such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Several administrative reforms are implemented by the Government post 2014 to make administrative process efficient, transparent and accountable. Some of the major reforms are as under:

- (i) **e-Samiksha**—A real time online system for monitoring and follow up action on the decisions taken by the Government at the apex level in respect of implementation of important Government's programmes/projects.
- (ii) **e-Office**—e-Office Mission Mode Project (MMP) has been strengthened for enabling Ministries/Department to switchover to paperless office.
- (iii) **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) payment, e-Payments**—All payments to the beneficiary is to be made directly to their bank account through electronic mode under DBT.
- (iv) **Aadhaar enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS)**—AEBAS was introduced in the Central Government Offices located in Delhi to monitor punctuality of Government officials. This has improved the punctuality of the Government servant in offices.
- (v) **Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window (SPARROW)**—Annual Performance Appraisal Report of All India Service Officers and some other services are being submitted online in the SPARROW portal. The system ensures timely submission and easy access of APAR.
- (vi) **Legal Information Management Based System (LIMBS)**—This is an online court case monitoring system to ensure speedy disposal of disputes.
- (vii) **Online Application System for Notaries**—This system helps the interested persons in getting themselves registered as notaries.
- (viii) **Discontinuation of Interview in Recruitment of Junior Level Posts**—Government has taken a decision to dispense away with the interview in recruitment of all Group 'C', Group 'B' (Non-gazetted post) and other equivalent post from 01.01.2016 in all Government of India Ministries/ Department/Attached Offices/Subordinate Offices/Autonomous Bodies/Public Sector Undertakings to curb malpractices and for bringing objectivities to the selection process.
- (ix) **Introduction of conducting examination by Staff Selection Commission (SSC) through Computer Based Mode.** Group 'B' and Group 'C' posts recruitment conducted by SSC made through Computer Base Mode.
- (x) **'Jeevan Pramaan'**—The system provides authenticity to Digital Life Certificate without the necessity of the pensioner being present in person before his/her Pension Dispensing Authority (PDA).
- (xi) The Government has undertaken several initiatives to introduce new IT products and technologies and to strengthen existing ones in its various e-Governance projects. Some of major initiatives are as under:

- (a) **National Scholarship Portal**—It provides a centralized platform for application and disbursement of scholarship to students under any scholarship scheme.
 - (b) **GeM**—An online procurement of Goods and Services required by various Government Departments/Organizations/PSUs, Government e-Marketplace (GeM) has been developed to enhance transparency, efficiency and speed in public procurement.
 - (c) **UMANG**- Unified Mobile App for New-age Governance is an initiative to build a common, unified platform and mobile app to facilitate single point of access for Government services through mobile.
 - (d) **e-Sign**- This framework has been developed as an integrated service, which facilitates issuing a Digital Signature Certificate and performing signing of requested document by authenticating the Aadhaar Card holder.
 - (e) **Digital Locker**—This provides an ecosystem with collection of repositories and gateways for issuers to upload the documents in the digital repositories. It will eliminate the usage of physical documents and enable sharing of e-documents across agencies. The System serves as a platform to enable citizens to securely store and share their documents with service providers who can directly access them electronically.
 - (f) **e-Hospital**—Online Registration Framework (ORF) is an initiative to facilitate the patients to take online OPD appointments with government hospitals. This framework also covers patient care, laboratory services and medical record management.
 - (g) **Mobile Seva**—Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has implemented a countrywide initiative on mobile Governance, called Mobile Seva, to provide Government services to the people through mobile phones and tablets.
 - (h) **National Centre of Geo-informatics (NCoG)**—Under this project, Geographic Information System (GIS) platform for sharing, collaboration, location based analytics and decision support system for Departments has been developed. Currently, 8 applications across various domains are operational.
- (xii) Following initiatives are taken up to ensure farmers' welfare as well as consumers' satisfaction:
- (a) **M-Kisan Portal**—All Central and State Government Organizations in

agriculture and allied sectors to give information/services/advisories to farmers by SMS in their language, preference of agricultural practices and location.

- (b) **Kisan Call Centres**—Government setup call centres to respond to the queries of farmers on all seven days a week from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM through toll free telephone No. 1800-18-1551.
- (c) **Kisan Suvidha Mobile App**—on five critical parameters—weather, input dealers, market price, plant protection and expert advisories.
- (d) **e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)**—Connecting 21 wholesale markets (Mandis) in eight States.

(c) An internal data analysis of the Aadhaar enabled Biometric Attendance System was undertaken for the Central Government offices located in New Delhi during May-June, 2015.

Effects of cases slapped on bureaucrats

1847. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases slapped on bureaucrats both serving and retired for decisions they had taken have created a sense of insecurity and have slowed down the decision making process at the top level of bureaucracy;

(b) whether Government agrees that bureaucrats should be enabled to work freely, fearlessly in taking decisions; and

(c) if so, in what manner Government proposes to insulate bureaucrats from litigation while in service and after retirement for decisions taken by them in the course of discharge of their duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The statement that “the cases slapped on bureaucrats both serving and retired for decisions they had taken have created a sense of insecurity and have slowed down the decision making process at the top level of bureaucracy”, represents a perception and a point of view.

(b) and (c) In order to create an environment conducive for free, objective and speedy decision making process, amendments have been proposed in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 which include prior approval for investigation against public servants so as to provide protection against fear of vexatious and frivolous complaints[proposed section 17A], extending protection of prior sanction for prosecution

to public servants who cease to be in office [proposed amendment to section 19] and to omit provision which creates an offence for a *bona fide* action of a public servant which in retrospect can be viewed as being without public interest [omission of section 13(1)(d)(iii)].

Assessment of equivalence of employees

†1848. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that till now the assessment of equivalence of the employees working in Insurance, Banks, Public Enterprises and several other sectors has not been established and thus no checks and balance are there to debar their children from Government jobs while getting the benefits of creamy layer clause;

(b) the sectors having employees where equivalence/analogous status thereof has not been finalised;

(c) whether in the event of non-assessment the employees under creamy layer are left out that leads to a loss to OBC candidates who are otherwise economically backward; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) It is a fact that evaluation of the equivalent or comparable posts in public sector undertakings, Banks, Insurance Companies, Universities, Private employment *vis-à-vis* Government posts could not be established so far. However, the extant instructions of Department of Personnel and Training dated 8.9.1993 read with instructions of 14.10.2004 provide that till such time the equivalence of comparable posts in such organizations *vis-à-vis* Government posts are established, the criteria of income/wealth test shall apply to determine their creamy layer status.

(c) and (d) The benefit of reservation is not available to the candidates who fall in creamy layer. However, as per the extant instructions, the sons and daughters of persons employed in public sector undertakings, Banks, Insurance Companies, Universities, Private employment etc. having income of upto ₹ 6 lakhs either from salary or from other sources would fall in non-creamy layer and would be eligible to get the benefits of reservation under Other Backward Class (OBC) category.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**OBC candidates deprived of reservation due to
coming under creamy layer**

†1849. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of candidates belonging to Other Backward Castes deprived of reservation benefit in the process of appointment to various posts due to their coming under creamy layer;

(b) whether any proposal is being contemplated to enforce the creamy layer factor in promotion process also;

(c) whether Government would also consider to determine a creamy layer for the candidates of general category so that economically weaker people can get chance in Government jobs; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The concerned appointing authorities take necessary action for appointment of the candidates recommended for selection by the concerned Examination bodies etc. keeping in view the examination rules, applicability of reservation etc. There is no centralized data to determine the number of candidates belonging to Other Backward Castes deprived of reservation benefit in the process of appointment to various posts due to their coming under creamy layer.

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

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

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply given to Part (c) of the question.

Science examinations conducted by NGOs

1850. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry in association with any NGO is conducting science exams/practical lessons for school students in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of such activities along with the names of NGOs?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science and Technology, has been conducting various science-based activities including practical lessons, especially for the student community across the country. One such programme of DST is the Science Express, a mobile science exhibition mounted on a 16-coach, AC train, travelling across India since 2007. Each year, it travels to 50-60 locations covering the length and breadth of the country in a run of 6-7 months duration. In addition to the interesting and innovative exhibits on Several themes like Biodiversity, Climate Change, Bio-technology, Innovation and so on, Several complementary science-based activities and practical lessons are conducted on board this unique train in its exclusive 'Joy-of-Science' lab and 'Kids Zone' besides 'Platform Activities' and 'Outreach Activities' in schools in the vicinity of the Railway Station where it has a scheduled halt. DST has entrusted Vikram A Sarabhai Community Science Centre (VASCSC), Ahmadabad, a pioneering Non-Government Organization (NGO) working in the field of science polarization, with the task of managing and coordinating the Science Express. VASCSC, established in the 1960s by Dr. Vikram A Sarabhai, the eminent space scientist, VASCSC is working towards popularizing science and mathematics education among students, teachers and the lay public. Its mandate is to stimulate interest, encourage and expose the principles of science and scientific method and also to improve and find innovative methods of science education, including practical lessons. Of the 16 coaches of Science Express, one coach has been exclusively devoted for students of standard VI to XII to perform experiments and hand-on activities related to different branches of science and mathematics. This coach, named as 'Joy of Science' (JOS) Lab, has six workstations, where students perform different activities and experiments related to Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Environmental Science and Mathematics. Activities based on concepts like Centre of Gravity, Newton's Laws of Motion, Friction, Working of Lens Camera, Displacement Reaction, Red-ox Reaction, Structure of Atom, Pythagoras's Theorem, Anatomy of Stem and Root, Study of Microscopic Organisms, Working of Human Lungs, Algebraic Equation, Structure of Rubber, Energy Conservation Reflection and Refraction of Light, Primary and Secondary Colors, Magnetic Poles, Temperature and Density, Liquid Thermometer, Elements, Compounds and Mixtures, Nervous System, Soma Cube, Mobius Ring, 3D Shapes, Power of Number 9 and many more are performed by the students in JOS Lab. It is one of the most popular sections of the Science Express, where, till date, more than four lakh students have participated. Besides these, to engage the students who wait for their turn to see the exhibition train, the Science Express team also conducts many practical lessons including activities of JOS Lab, along with different games on the Railway Platform for the students

at the respective halts. These activities are based on simple concepts of science and mathematics and help the students to understand the concepts through practical applications. Additionally, the team also conducts Outreach Activity at the schools and institutions, located near to the respective Railway stations of each halt, in which practical lessons, games, demonstrations, activities, etc. based on different concepts of science and mathematics are carried out. Till date, over seven lakh students have participated in the Platform and Outreach Activity of Science Express. A team of well-qualified, trained and motivated Science Communicators of VASCSC travels with the Science Express, explain and interpret the exhibition, answer queries, facilitate the visitors and conduct complementary science based activities and practical lessons. Apart from these, the team also conducts science based activities for students of standard III to V in a 'Kids Zone' aboard Science Express. In this section fun-filled activities and games explaining some of the fundamental concepts of Science and Mathematics are conducted for children to introduce them to the fascinating world of Science and its practical approach. In the Kids Zone, children make Science based models like 'Balloon Spinner', 'Yo-Yo', 'Kaleidoscope', 'Toy Car', 'Straw Fan', 'Climbing Frog', 'Straw Static', 'Turbine Sprinkler', etc. with the help of the on-board Science Express team, through which they learn the concepts by making the models. This section was added in the sixth phase of Science Express in 2013, and till date more than 1.78 lakh kids have participated.

Further, Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE), a National Centre of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, HBCSE organizes a major national Olympiad Programme in India in basic Sciences and Mathematics which connects to the international Olympiads. The programme aims at promoting excellence in Science and Mathematics among pre-university students. These are supported by the Government of India through, Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), and Department of Space (DOS). Among the sciences, the Olympiad Programme in Astronomy (junior and senior level), Biology, Chemistry, Junior Science and Physics is a five stage process for each subject separately, overseen by a National Steering Committee. The Mathematical Olympiad is conducted under the aegis of the National Board of Higher Mathematics (NBHM). The first two stages of the process in each Olympiad are nationwide examinations to test conceptual understanding and problem-solving skills of secondary and higher secondary students. The first stage examination in science subjects, the National Standard Examinations, are taken by nearly 150,000 students and is organized at nearly 1200 centers in the country by the Indian Association of Physics Teachers (IAPT) in collaboration with teacher associations in other subjects. All the remaining stages are organized by HBCSE. The second stage examination, the Indian National Olympiads, is held at 18 centres by

HBCSE for about 2000 students. The third stage, the Orientation-cum-Selection Camp is an intensive 2-3 week integrated camp involving training of about 40 students in each subject and selection of 5-6 students to represent India at the international Olympiads. At these camps, students receive orientation and training at an advanced level at HBCSE in theoretical topics including problem-solving tutorials as well as innovative experiments. The fourth stage is a brief training camp for the international team followed by the final stage of participation of the Indian team in the respective international Olympiad. The Mathematical Olympiad follows a very similar pattern with minor differences in the modalities.

Objectives of Technology Development Board

1851. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Technology Development Board (TDB) established and what were its objectives;

(b) whether the TDB is progressing satisfactorily towards achieving its set objectives; and

(c) if so, the details of its achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) The Technology Development Board (TDB) was setup by an Act of Parliament called Technology Development Board Act of 1995. The legislation setting up the TDB as a Statutory Body of Department of Science and Technology came into effect w.e.f. 1st September, 1996. The objectives of the Board are as follows:

- (i) provide equity capital, subject to such conditions as may be determined by regulations, or any other financial assistance to industrial concerns and other agencies attempting commercial application of indigenous technology or adapting imported technology for wider domestic applications;
- (ii) provide financial assistance to such research and development institutions engaged in developing indigenous technology or adaptation of imported technology for commercial application, as may be recognized by the Central Government;
- (iii) perform such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the Central Government.

(b) Yes Sir, TDB is progressing well towards achieving its set objectives.

(c) As on 31st March 2016, TDB has signed a total of 316 agreements (since its inception in 1996) with industrial concerns at a total project cost of ₹ 6207.43 crore involving TDB's commitment of ₹ 1521.84 crore. TDB has since then disbursed ₹ 1297.56 crore. The details of the same are:

- (i) Soft Loans to industrial concerns with a total disbursement of ₹ 883.64 crore
- (ii) Equity Investments with a total disbursement of ₹ 34.19 crore.
- (iii) Equity Contribution in VCFs with a total disbursement of ₹ 241.80 crore
- (iv) Grants to various projects with a total disbursement of ₹ 137.93 crore

Some of the success stories of TDB include production of Hepatitis-B by M/s Shantha Biotech and M/s Bharat Biotech Ltd.; India's first battery operated electric Car by M/s Reva Electric Car Company Pvt. Ltd.; development of Light Commercial Vehicle by M/s Eicher Motors Ltd.; generation of power from Municipal Solid Waste by M/s Selco International Ltd. and M/s Shriram Energy System Ltd.; variants of Indica Car by M/s Tata Motors; India's first light transport Aircraft (SARAS) by National Aeronautic Ltd. (NAL), CSIR etc.

Funding of project for development of new varieties of cereals

1852. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Biotechnology has funded a project to develop new varieties of cereals which use nitrogen more efficiently and produce more, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to translate developmental biology into innovation in nitrogen use of Indian farmers by connecting developmental research, crop breeding, agri-technology and extension work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Biotechnology in collaboration with Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC), UK under the Newton Bhabha Programme has funded four Virtual Joint Centres in Agricultural Nitrogen with an aim of optimizing usage of Agricultural Nitrogen and thus contributing to sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural practices. Optimized use of Nitrogen will contribute in enhancing the income of farmers by reducing cost inputs of fertilizers. The Virtual Joint Centre on Agricultural Nitrogen will address agronomic nitrogen use efficiency, biological nitrogen use efficiency and biological nitrogen fixation. The target cereal crops are rice, wheat, sorghum and

millets (foxtail, pearl millet). Efficient Nitrogen utilizing varieties will be identified and optimal requirement of Nitrogen quantified and standardized for each variety.

Under the programme, soil microbes which efficiently colonize cereals and increase bioavailability of Nitrogen to plants as well as with increased Nitrogen fixing in soil are also being tested and explored for use as bio-fertilizers.

Information on Nitrogen efficient varieties, bio-fertilizers and optimal Nitrogen requirements will be passed to farmers through extension networks which will lead to lower fertilizer/farm inputs and higher farm output in form of productivity/yield and will help in increased income of farmers.

Introduction of Bt. and non-Bt. cotton seeds

1853. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is planning to introduce 21 varieties of Bt. cotton seeds and 8 varieties of non-Bt. cotton across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how above seeds are different from the existing Bt. cotton seeds and how cost effective they are?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has no plan to introduce Bt. Cotton seeds and non-Bt. Cotton seeds across the country.

Number of patents applied

1854. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why in India, the number of patents applied as far as research is concerned, is less as compared to China, UK and USA and whether the condition is same for patents certified;

(b) what steps Government is going to take to improve the performance; and

(c) how it would be monitored and whether continuous changes in policy would be made till we reach comparable to China, UK and USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Sir, the reason for lesser number of patents applied in India could be due to the provision of less Gross Expenditure

on Research and Development (GERD) and lesser number of scientific and technical manpower devoted to S&T activities as compared to other countries such as China, UK and USA. As per UNESCO data on S&T accessed on 23.11.16 for the number of full time researchers in US and China is around 12 lakhs or more, whereas in India and UK it is around 2 lakhs. In terms of R&D Expenditure (GERD in PPP\$) China and US Expenditure is in 12 digit whereas in India and UK it is in 11 digit. Patent filing data by residents of China and US are within the range of 2 to 3 lakhs patents per year whereas UK and India are within the range of 12 to 15 thousands only. This correlates well with number of R&D manpower and investment in the R&D.

(b) and (c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to improve the patent filing and monitoring the performance with regards to safeguarding the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR's) in the country:

- Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has come up with National IPR Policy for enhancing Intellectual Property (IP) output with several action points.
- Massive IPR awareness has been planned by the Government at all levels; School, College, University and Industry.
- Government has announced 10% tax regime for patent royalties to enhance patent output.
- Government has created support system for Start-ups for filing of patents where benefit of 80% reduction in official fee is provided as well as reimbursement of patent agent/attorney expenditure up-to ₹ 25,000/- paid to start-ups through Patent Office by DIPP.
- Reducing the patent filing fee for small entities to 50%.
- Strengthening the of patent facilitation mechanism in different departments.

Experiment on cloud seeding technology

1855. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cloud seeding technology in some parts of the world has been effectively used by the scientists to curb the menace of air pollution; and

(b) if so, whether the same has been experimented upon by Indian Scientists, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Sir, there is no authentic information on

use of cloud seeding technology to curb menace of air pollution in any parts of the world. Ministry of Earth Sciences does not have any plans to experiment this technology at present.

Quality of scientific publications

1856. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's output of scientific publications has increased but their quality is skewed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there seems to be no visible output at the highest level regarding the attention it needed to give to various social and economic challenges; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that India's scholarly output rose to 1,06,065 papers in 2013 from 62,955 papers in 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir. As per Elsevier Report 2016 based on SCOPUS database, India's output of scientific publications increased significantly during 2009-13 and so is the share of world's citation (quality) and of top cited papers.

(b) No Sir. India bears similarity with the world and other select countries in research publication distribution pattern by subject areas with Medicine and Engineering being the most prolific areas to address various social and economic challenges. However, the effective outcome of research varies with national context and prevalent innovation eco-system.

(c) Yes Sir.

Integration of skill development with education and employability

1857. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to provide financial assistance to every State/Union Territory to integrate skill development with education and employability of youths;

(b) if so, the details of the funds provided so far or to be provided to State Government/Union Territories for the purpose during 2016-17; and

(c) whether the State Government/Union Territories have set up skill development units in their respective States for developing skill among the youth, if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2016-20) for the skill development in the country. Government has decided to implement the said scheme along with States under two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM). Under CSCM, 75% of the PMKVY funds shall be directly available to this Ministry for skilling through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Under CSSM, 25% of the funds of PMKVY shall be allocated to the States.

Under PMKVY-State engagement scheme, the allocation of skilling targets and funds amongst the States has been done on the basis of four parameters namely State Population in the age group (15 to 35 years), Human Development Index (HDI) of the State, Unemployment Percentage of the State and State-wise Skill Gaps identified through NSDC studies. Under this scheme, the mandatory employment supports are provided to the candidates who successfully complete skill training. The last 20% payments to the training partners would be made only after wage/self employment to atleast 70% of the successfully trained candidates is secured.

(c) Yes Sir. Some State Governments/Union Territories have established State Skill Development Missions (SSDM) to implement/coordinate skill development activities in the State. Out of 34 States/UTs 26 States/UTs have established SSDMs. The State/UT-wise list of SSDMs are given in the Statement (*See below*). Other States/UTs are undertaking skill development activities with their respective Ministry/Departments of the Central Government.

Statement*State/UT-wise list of SSDMs*

State	SSDM Availability	SSDM Name/Nodal Department
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	
Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Andhra Pradesh Skill Development Corporation under the Department of Skill Development, entrepreneurship and innovation
Arunachal Pradesh	No	Arunachal Pradesh Skill Development Society
Assam	Yes	(Assam Skill Development Mission has been notified but structure not yet formed. This is under Dept of Labour)
Bihar	Yes	
Chandigarh	No	Dept of Labour
Chhattisgarh	Yes	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes (Notified, but not active)	
Daman and Diu	Yes (Notified, but not active)	
Delhi	No, DTTE (Directorate of Training and Technical Education)	Directorate of Training and Technical Education (DTTE)
Goa	Yes	Goa Skill Development Mission
Gujarat	Yes	
Haryana	Yes	Haryana Skill Development Mission
Himachal Pradesh	No, SSDM under formation.	Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Society
Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Jammu and Kashmir Skill Development Mission
Jharkhand	Yes	
Karnataka	Yes	KVTSC-Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation

State	SSDM Availability	SSDM Name/Nodal Department
Kerala	No	Kerala Academy of Skill Excellence
Lakshadweep	No	
Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development Mission (under Dept. of Technical Education and Skill Development)
Maharashtra	Yes	
Manipur	No, Department of Craftsmen Training Handles Skills Initiative	Department of Craftsmen Training
Meghalaya	Yes	Meghalaya Skill Development Society
Mizoram	Yes	Mizoram Skill Development Board
Nagaland	No	Directorate of Employment and Skill Development
Odisha	Yes	
Puducherry	Yes	Puducherry Skill Development Mission, under Department of Labour
Punjab	Yes	
Rajasthan	Yes	Rajasthan Skill and livelihood Development Corporation
Sikkim	No	(Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is in process of formulation of SSDM. Presently, State Institute of Capacity Building is acting as the nodal agency)
Tamil Nadu	Yes	Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation
Telangana	Yes	Telangana State Skill Mission
Tripura	Yes	Directorate of Skill Development, Under Department of Industries and Commerce
Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Uttar Pradesh State Skill Development Mission

State	SSDM Availability	SSDM Name/Nodal Department
Uttarakhand	Yes	Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission
West Bengal	No, Technical Education Department	West Bengal Skill Development Council

Regional directorate of apprenticeship training office in Odisha

1858. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to create more Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training Centres in the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Ministry has received proposal from the State of Odisha to open Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training Office, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has planned to open three more new Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship Training office at Chandigarh, Guwahati (Assam) and Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) during the current year.

(c) Yes Sir, a proposal has been received from the State of Odisha.

Linking of skilling programme with agriculture sector

†1859. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to link its key programmes like Start-up India, Skill India and Stand-up India with agriculture sector and also considering to conduct training programmes for farmers in packaging, procuring, and distribution of agro-products so that job opportunities could be provided in agriculture sector also; and

(b) whether farmers would be provided training in infrastructure technology and e-commerce etc. under Skill India so that farmers may have access to global markets, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Under the key

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

programme of Skill India, the Sector Skill Council on Agriculture, under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, is actively promoting holistic training programs for farmers which cover activities from procurement of quality inputs, sustainable agriculture practices and maintaining quality of the produce to packaging, market linkages, soft skills, entrepreneurship skills etc. focused both on self and wage employment. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also identified 100 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for conducting skill training for farmers in the country.

(b) The farmers are being provided training in modern technologies, market linkages, innovative marketing and quality conscious market (rising demand of organic produce), through the Sector Skill Council on Agriculture, to foray into different markets. These modules are covered under various job roles (Qualification Packs). 20 hours of soft skills and 40 hours of entrepreneurship training is an essential part of skilling in all job roles.

Specific skill development programme for North Eastern Region

1860. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced/proposes to introduce new courses in Skill Development Programmes according to the need of North Eastern Region (NER), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether courses relating to organic farming, floriculture production, ecotourism, forest related industry, fruit processing, horticulture etc., have been introduced; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons benefited from it during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY-2016-20) as a flagship Skill Certification Scheme which enables a large number of Indian youth to take up skill training (fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) for securing employment and a better livelihood in the country. This scheme promotes inclusivity with the objective to safeguard the skilling needs of people living in difficult geographical pockets including North Eastern regions. The Special Projects component of PMKVY will facilitate trainings in special areas and/or premises of Government bodies, Corporates or Industry bodies, and trainings in special job roles. Several relaxation/incentives have been given to training partner as well as prospective candidates for imparting training in the 8 N-E States. Processes of mandatory enrolment

of candidates solely based upon Aadhaar Number have been eased and in place of Aadhaar, Voter ID has been accepted.

Agriculture SSC has devised some courses for providing trainings such as Organic growers, floriculturist, Tea plantation worker, Bamboo grower etc. Under PMKVY, 11,060 candidates were trained in Agriculture sector.

Skill development centres in Assam

1861. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is providing funds to NGOs for setting up of Skill Development Centres for youths in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of funds sanctioned to NGOs in the current financial year in Assam, district-wise;

(c) the number of youths and the trades in which they have been trained in these centres during the last three years along with the students given job placement; and

(d) how many NGOs have been selected for funding to open/start Skill Development Centres in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Government of India is implementing two flagship Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for the Skill Development in the country including the State of Assam. Under PMKVY, a large number of youths are mobilize for taking up skill training (fresh training as well as recognition of prior learning) to become employable and earn their livelihood.

Under PMKK, Government intends to establish visible aspirational model training centre in every district of the country for imparting skill training to the prospective candidates. Under this scheme, about 367 district has been allocated for setting up of model skill centre in the country in the State including the State of Assam. These centers impart skill training under PMKVY.

Ministry through National Skill Development Corporation provides funds to the private sector enterprises, training and skill development organizations, industry bodies/associations, social entrepreneurs and NGOs for building scalable and for profit vocational/skills training initiatives and promoting innovative models in the skill development space.

The modified PMKVY (2016-20) is being implemented by the centre along with the States with the funding mechanism such as 75% of the funds would be allocated through NSDC and the remaining 25% directly to States. This Scheme has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. In the State of Assam, ₹ 69.30 crore has been allocated under State Engagement component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under PMKK, Care Educational and Welfare Society, NGO has been allocated for setting up of Kaushal Kendra in the districts of Assam namely Jorhat, Bishwanath, Golaghat, Karbi, Anglong, Sonitpur, Udalguri and West Karbi Anglong.

Skill Development Centres in Telangana

1862. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to set up about 50 Skill Development Centres in Telangana to encourage enthusiastic youth to become entrepreneurs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds allocated and released for the purpose so far; and

(c) the number of centres opened/proposed to be opened in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Government of India is implementing two flagship Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for the Skill Development in the country including the State of Telangana. Under PMKVY, a large number of youths are mobilize for taking up skill training (fresh training as well as recognition of prior learning) to become employable and earn their livelihood.

Under PMKK, Government intends to establish visible aspirational model training centre in every district of the country for imparting skill training to the prospective candidates. Under this Scheme, about 367 district has been allocated for setting up of model skill centre in the Country in the State including the State of Telangana.

(b) The modified PMKVY (2016-20) is being implemented by the centre along with the States with the funding mechanism such as 75% of the funds would be allocated through NSDC and the remaining 25% directly to States. This scheme has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore.

In the State of Telangana, ₹ 87.41 crore has been allocated under State Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). The funds will be released on the submissions of proposals by the State.

(c) Under PMKVY 2015-16, 596 and 114 centers have been involved in Fresh Training and RPL respectively.

Achievement under PMKVY

†1863. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target to set up 1500 Skill Development Centres in the country has been fixed for the year 2016-17, if so, the number of Skill Development Centres set up and by when the remaining would be established;

(b) whether a target to develop the skills of one crore youths has been set for the next three years, if so, the details of progress made so far; and

(c) whether any review with regard to the programmes and achievements thereof under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), has been made so far, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) PMKVY (2016-20) has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. Under PMKVY 2016-20, As on 23rd Nov., 2016, a target allocation of 1,00,912 has been achieved in Short Term Training. A target of 2,17,929 and 25,362 has been approved under RPL and Special Projects respectively.

Government of India is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for setting up of visible aspirational model training centre in every district of the country for imparting skill training to the prospective candidates. Under this Scheme, about 367 districts has been allocated for setting up of model skill centre in the country. These centers impart skill training under PMKVY.

(c) Government has modified the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for 4 years from 2016-2020 to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. Modification of the scheme was done on the basis of plethora of suggestions received from various stakeholders and inter-ministerial consultations.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The modified PMKVY (2016-20) enables a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training for securing employment and a better livelihood under three key components namely; fresh training Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and special project. The salient features of the scheme includes NSQF based quality assurance framework, market relevant training programmes, recognition of prior learning, curriculum alignment, national certification, employable skills, placements etc. This scheme promotes inclusivity with the objective to safeguard the skilling needs of differently abled persons as well as living in difficult geographical pockets.

As on 13th Nov., 2016, under PMKVY (2015-16), 18,01,936 candidates under Fresh Training and, 1,80,511 for RPL have been trained.

Jobs to people trained under PMKVY

1864. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) how many people have completed training as of today under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY); and how many of them are provided with jobs; and

(b) whether Government has evolved an effective mechanism to ensure that the jobs are provided to the people who have completed the training within a stipulated time, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) As on 25th November, 2016, the total number candidates completed training is 19.83 lakh and the total number of placed candidates is 2.36 lakh. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, it was not mandatory for training partners to report employment data. The employment data available reflects only a very small part of the actual employment provided under the scheme.

After successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines to make more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. The modified scheme, PMKVY (2016-20) enables a large number of youth for taking up Fresh Training (FT) as well as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for securing better placement and self-employment. Under the scheme, Government runs high employment potential industry relevant courses for prospective candidates. Industries are actively participating as accredited and affiliated training partners/centers in imparting training-cum-placement activities as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) Norms. Under PMKVY 2016-20, the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. Training payout would be made to

training centres on the basis of three milestones namely; 30% on commencement of training, 50% on successful certification and the last 20% would be made only after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates. Scheme also incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/Training Partners (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council.

Skill development of women

†1865. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme is being run by Government for the skill development of women;

(b) if so, the details of these schemes, and the number of women from Chhattisgarh who have enrolled for this programme; and

(c) the percentage of women out of the above who have secured good jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship outcome-based Skill Training Scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines.

Under PMKVY 2015-16, 20,882 women candidates were enrolled in Chhattisgarh. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, it was not mandatory for training partners to report employment data. Under PMKVY 2016-2020, the total target for Chhattisgarh is 1,42,045 for Short Term Training including 48,532 (*i.e.* 12,133 per year) under the State Engagement component and additional 84,559 for RPL.

The Scheme puts special attention to women candidates by incentivizing them. Upon successful completion and certification of non-residential skill training programs, all women candidates are provided an allowance for expenses incurred in travelling to and from the Training Center. The allowance is ₹ 1000/1500 per trainee per month depending upon whether a TC is within District of Domicile of the candidate. On the similar lines, Post placement support of ₹ 1450 per month per trainee is applicable for Special groups (which includes women)/Special Areas for 2 or 3 months depending on Placement within or outside the District of Domicile of the candidate.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Skill development centres in Jammu and Kashmir

1866. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is laying special emphasis on skill development; and

(b) if so, total amount earmarked for the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the financial year 2016-17, along with the total Skill Development Centres to be established in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) It has been the endeavor of the Government to skill the youths of the nation to make them employable and develop India as a global hub of skilled manpower to cater to domestic as well as overseas demands. The Government has taken a number of initiatives for putting in place a vibrant skill ecosystem in the country which are given in the Statement (*See below*). At present, over 40 skill development schemes/programmes are being implemented by Central Ministries/Departments. A number of these scheme is being implemented on pan India basis including Jammu and Kashmir. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has Udaan Scheme specifically targeting to train and provide employment to the youths of Jammu and Kashmir. Under the Scheme, so far ₹ 185.76 crore have been released and 16,576 youths trained under Udaan. During 2016-17, MHA has a budgetary allocation of ₹ 70 crore for Udaan.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is the flagship skill development scheme being implemented across the country. Till 11.11.2016, around 18000 youths in Jammu and Kashmir have been imparted skill training under PMKVY. PMKVY has been further extended for four years (2016-2020) to train 10 million youth of the country with an outlay of ₹ 12000 crore. Under PMKVY 2016-20, the total target for Jammu and Kashmir is 1.38 lakh for short term training and 22153 persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

MSDE is also setting up Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) in each district of country which will be State of the art Model Training Centres (MTCs) and add to the annual training capacity of around 4.5 lakh persons. So far, seven districts of Jammu and Kashmir have been selected for setting up of PMKK.

Statement*Details of Initiatives taken by the Government for creating a vibrant skill ecosystem in the country*

- (i) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 provides an umbrella framework to all skilling activities including skill development scheme/programme being carried out within the country.
- (ii) National Skill Development Mission has been launched to converge, coordinate, implement and monitor skilling activities on a pan-India basis;
- (iii) Common Norms for all skill development programmes across Central Ministries/Departments have been notified to give a common framework for skill development schemes/programmes.
- (iv) National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) seeks to organize qualifications according to series of level of knowledge, skills and aptitude.
- (v) Strategic partnerships have been undertaken between MSDE and other Ministries/Departments in the Central Government, to collaborate on scaling up skill training activities in specific sectors and leveraging existing infrastructure.
- (vi) MSDE has signed MoUs with Germany, UK, China and Australia, to scale up apprenticeships support, training of trainees, curriculum development, ensure benchmarking of standards and create Centres of Excellence in skill training across the country.
- (vii) PMKVY launched for one year (2015-16) has been extended for four years to train one crore persons.

PMKVY in Punjab

1867. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds provided by Government through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for Punjab in the last three years and the current year; and
- (b) the details of beneficiaries employed under this scheme, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) PMKVY (2015-16) was the Central Sector Scheme under which no specific allocation was made to the States for imparting skill development training. The modified PMKVY (2016-20) is being implemented by the Centre along with the States with the funding mechanism such as 75% of the funds would be allocated through NSDC and the remaining 25% directly to States. This scheme has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60

lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. Under State Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20), 80.69 crore has been allocated in the State of Punjab.

(b) Under PMKVY 2015-16, 10,443 candidates have been placed in the State of Punjab. District-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

District-wise (Punjab) details of candidates placed under PMKVY

Sl. No.	Training Centre District	TOTAL
1.	Amritsar	547
2.	Barnala	72
3.	Bhatinda	447
4.	Chandigarh	0
5.	Faridkot	56
6.	Fatehgarh Sahib	180
7.	Fazilka	749
8.	Ferozepur	193
9.	Gurdaspur	446
10.	Hoshiarpur	436
11.	Jalandhar	1636
12.	Kapurthala	252
13.	Ludhiana	1590
14.	Mansa	7
15.	Moga	59
16.	Mohali	2081
17.	Muktsar	238
18.	Nawanshahr	444
19.	Patiala	651
20.	Roopnagar	182
21.	Rupnagar	0
22.	Sangrur	177
TOTAL		10443

Poor quality of training by trainee partners

1868. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 17.58 lakhs persons skilled, only 82,000 have been placed so far, reasons for low placement numbers, the average cost of training for these candidates;

(b) whether due to poor quality of training imparted to some trainees, they have not been able to complete and receive certificate of training, if so, measures taken to remedy this; and

(c) whether a large number of Trainee Partners (TPs) have failed to perform and have swindled away resources in the name of training and Government has failed to take suitable action for imparting poor quality training by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) As on 25th November, 2016, the total number candidates completed training is 19.83 lakh and the total number of placed candidates is 2.36 lakh. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, it was not mandatory for training partners to report employment data. The employment data available reflects only a very small part of the actual employment provided under the scheme. However, under modified PMKVY (2016-20), the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. The last 20% payment to training partners would be made only after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates.

(b) and (c) Government has modified the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for 4 years from 2016-2020 to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. Modification of the scheme was done on the basis of plethora of suggestions received from various stakeholders and Inter-Ministerial consultations.

The modified PMKVY (2016-20) enables a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training for securing employment and a better livelihood under three key components namely; fresh training Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and special project. The salient features of the scheme includes NSQF based quality assurance framework, market relevant training programmes, recognition of prior learning, curriculum alignment, national certification, employable skills, placements etc. This scheme promotes inclusivity with the objective to safeguard the skilling needs of differently abled persons as well as living in difficult geographical pockets.

In order to enhance transparency and build accountability, Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate etc. have been ensured. Scheme encourages the standalone TCs to voluntarily disclose the features and achievements of their training programmes, such as TC infrastructure, number of trainees trained, passed, certified, placed, and their placement details, on social media (Facebook and Twitter) on periodical basis as a part of the Performance Standards Metrics.

Meeting of Governing Council of Skill Development India Mission

1869. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of Governing Council of Skill Development Mission have been convened so far;

(b) how many people have been imparted skill training in the last two years as compared to the target set for this purpose;

(c) whether Government has initiated steps for better coordination between Skill India and Entrepreneurship Promotion Programmes such as Start-up India and Stand-up India; and

(d) how many Model Skill Centers have been established in various districts as compared to the target fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) One meeting of the Governing Council of National Skill Development Mission has been convened so far. However, the work of the Mission has been separately reviewed by the Prime Minister a number of times in last one year.

(b) There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of skill development training programmes. The multiple schemes under different Ministries have their own guidelines and there is no centralized record of all different programmes under different Ministries. The Mission aims to create convergence across sectors and States in terms of skill training activities.

This Ministry is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) under which a large number of youths are mobilized for taking up skill training [fresh training as well as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)] to become employable and earn their livelihood. Till Now, about 19.8 lakhs (about 18 lakhs candidates under Fresh training and about 1.8 lakhs under RPL) candidates have completed skill training.

Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, 11,01,254 and 10,10,795 youths were provided training during the year 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.10.2016) respectively. Under the Apprentices Act, 1961, 210,783 and 213,819 trade apprentices were trained during the year 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.10.2016) respectively.

(c) Yes Sir. Keeping in view the mandate of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for youth entrepreneurship education and capacity building to become entrepreneurs, an end to end customized entrepreneurship orientation module has been integrated under the Life Skill Course module in the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Courses so that every candidate undergoing PMKVY skill training will receive orientation in Entrepreneurship. In ITI course, the module on Entrepreneurship is already integrated as a section in the employability skills. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has recently launched Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana which aims to impart entrepreneurship education to the youths from 2200 institute of higher learning including polytechnics, 500 ITIs and 300 Entrepreneur Development Programmes (EDPs) covering approximately 7 lakh candidates over the period of five years (2016-2020). Under this scheme, the students receiving skill training will be imparted entrepreneurship education to build their capacity to become entrepreneurs.

(d) The Government of India implements flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for the skill development and entrepreneurship in the country. Under PMKK, Government intends to establish visible aspirational model training centres in every district of the country. Under this scheme, about 367 districts have been allocated for setting up of model skill centres in the country. As on 24.11.2016, 33 PMKKs have already been set-up across India.

Skill development centres in Tamil Nadu

1870. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Skill Development Centres in Tamil Nadu and the number of such centres set up in the last two years and in the current year; and

(b) the number of persons and the skills in which they have been trained in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2015-16), 1145 and 93 Training Centers were involved under Fresh Training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) respectively in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Under PMKVY 2015-16, 1,51,521 and 17,643 candidates have been trained under Fresh Training and RPL respectively in Tamil Nadu. These training were provided under various job roles such as Accessory Fitter Level 4, Agarbatti Packer, Assistant Hair Stylist, Banking Technician and many others.

Funds of ITIs

†1871. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects in which training is being imparted through the ITIs for the skill development of the youth of the country the list thereof;

(b) the number of ITIs running in various States of the country, the list thereof;

(c) whether these ITIs are completely funded by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the amount provided by Government to States from the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Presently, training is imparted in the 126 trades (73 Engineering+48 Non-Engineering+5 for Visually Impaired) through the ITIs affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) in the country. List of Trades is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) At present, the total number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country are 13328. Detail of ITIs, State-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Vocational Training is a concurrent subject under the Constitution (entry 23). The Central Government is entrusted with responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms, conduct of examinations and certification and affiliation/de-affiliation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) etc.

Opening and operating of ITIs and day to day administration rest with the respective State Government/UTs. Central Government supports the ITIs for upgradation of the infrastructure of the ITIs under various Schemes and Details there of in given in the Statement-III.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*List of Engineering and Non-Engineering trades under Craftsmen Training Scheme
(In Semester Pattern)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Duration	Unit size
Engineering Trades			
1.	Architectural Assistant	2 Semesters	20
2.	Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)	4 Semesters	16
3.	Carpenter	2 Semesters	20
4.	Draughtsman (Civil)	4 Semesters	20
5.	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	4 Semesters	16
6.	Domestic Painter	2 Semesters	20
7.	Electrician	4 Semesters	16
8.	Electronic Mechanic	4 Semesters	20
9.	Electroplater	4 Semesters	16
10.	Fitter	4 Semesters	16
11.	Foundry Man Technician	2 Semesters	16
12.	Gold Smith	2 Semesters	16
13.	Information Communication Technology System Maintenance	4 Semesters	20
14.	Industrial Painter	2 Semesters	20
15.	Instrument Mechanic	4 Semesters	20
16.	Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	4 Semesters	16
17.	Interior Decoration and Designing	2 Semesters	20
18.	Laboratory Assistant (Chemical Plant)	4 Semesters	16
19.	Lift and Escalator Mechanic	4 Semesters	16
20.	Machinist	4 Semesters	12
21.	Machinist (Grinder)	4 Semesters	12
22.	Maintenance Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	4 Semesters	16
23.	Marine Engine Fitter	2 Semesters	16
24.	Marine Fitter	4 Semesters	16
25.	Mason (Building Constructor)	2 Semesters	20

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Duration	Unit size
26.	Mechanic Diesel Engine Old Name Mechanic (Diesel)	2 Semesters	16
27.	Mechanic Mining Machinery	4 Semesters	20
28.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	4 Semesters	16
29.	Mechanic (Refrigeration and Air- Conditioner)	4 Semesters	20
30.	Mechanic (Tractor)	2 Semesters	16
31.	Mechanic Agricultural Machinery	4 Semesters	16
32.	Mechanic Auto Electrical and Electronics	2 Semester	16
33.	Mechanic Lens/Prism Grinding	2 Semesters	12
34.	Mechanic Motor Cycle	2 Semester	16
35.	Mechanic Machine Tools Maintenance	4 Semesters	16
36.	Mechanic Mechatronics	4 Semesters	16
37.	Mechanic Medical Electronics	4 Semesters	20
38.	Operator Advanced Machine Tools	4 Semesters	12
39.	Painter General	4 Semesters	16
40.	Physiotherapy Technician	2 Semesters	16
41.	Plastic Processing Operator	2 Semesters	16
42.	Plumber	2 Semesters	20
43.	Pump Operator-cum-Mechanic	2 Semesters	16
44.	Radiology Technician	4 Semesters	16
45.	Rubber Technician	2 Semesters	20
46.	Sheet Metal Worker	2 Semesters	16
47.	Spinning Technician	4 Semesters	16
48.	Stone Processing Machines Operator	2 Semesters	20
49.	Stone Mining Machine Operator	2 Semesters	20
50.	Surveyor	Two Semesters (1Year)	20
51.	Textile Mechatronics	4 Semesters	16
52.	Textile Wet Processing Technician	4 Semesters	16

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Duration	Unit size
53.	Tool and Die Maker (Dies and Moulds)	4 Semesters	16
54.	Tool and Die Maker (Press Tools, Jigs and Fixtures)	4 Semesters	16
55.	Turner	4 Semesters	12
56.	Vessel Navigator	4 Semesters	16
57.	Welder	2 Semesters	16
58.	Weaving Technician	4 Semesters	16
59.	Wireman	4 Semesters	16
60.	Mechanic Auto Body Repair	One year (Two semesters)	16
61.	Mechanic Auto Body Painting	One year (Two semesters)	16
62.	Mechanic Air-conditioning Plant	4 Semesters (2 Years)	20
63.	Civil Engineer Assistant		20
64.	Technician Power Electronic System	4 Semesters (2 Years)	20
65.	Mechanic Consumer Electronics Appliances	4 Semesters (2 Years)	20
66.	Welder (GMAW and GTAW)	One year (Two semesters)	16
67.	Welder (Fabrication and Fitting)	One year (Two semesters)	16
68.	Welder (Structural)	One year (Two semesters)	16
69.	Welder (Pipe)	One year (Two semesters)	16
70.	Welder (Welding and Inspection)	One year (Two semesters)	16
71.	Information Technology	4 Semesters (2 Years)	20

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Duration	Unit size
72.	Computer Hardware and Network Maintenance	One year (Two semesters)	20
73.	Refractory Technician	4 Semesters (2 Years)	16
Non-Engineering Trades			
1.	Architectural Draughtsman	2 Semesters	20
2.	Baker and Confectioner	2 Semesters	20
3.	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant	2 Semesters	20
4.	Food Production (General)	2 Semesters	20
5.	Sewing Technology	2 Semesters	16
6.	Computer Aided Embroidery and Designing	2 Semesters	16
7.	Dairying	2 Semesters	25
8.	Dental Laboratory Technician	4 Semesters	20
9.	Desk Top Publishing Operator	2 Semesters	20
10.	Digital Photographer	2 Semesters	16
11.	Dress Making	2 Semesters	16
12.	Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery)	2 Semesters	16
13.	Fashion Design Technology	2 Semesters	16
14.	Floriculture and Landscaping	2 Semesters	20
15.	Front Office Assistant	2 Semester	20
16.	Basic Cosmetology	2 Semesters	20
17.	Health Sanitary Inspector	2 Semesters	20
18.	Horticulture	2 Semesters	20
19.	Hospital House Keeping	2 Semesters	20
20.	Leather Goods Maker	2 Semesters	16
21.	Footwear Maker	2 Semesters	16
22.	Old Age Care Assistant	2 Semester	20
23.	Photographer	2 Semesters	16

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Duration	Unit size
24.	Pre/Preparatory School Management (Assistant)	2 Semester	20
25.	Fruit and Vegetable Processor	2 Semesters	20
26.	Process Cameraman	2 Semesters	16
27.	Secretarial Practice (English)	2 Semesters	20
28.	Stenography and Secretarial Assistant (English)	2 Semesters	20
29.	Spa Therapy	2 Semesters	20
30.	Stenography and Secretarial Assistant (Hindi)	2 Semesters	20
31.	Food and Beverages Guest Services Assistant	2 Semesters	20
32.	Weaving Technician for Skill and Woolen Fabrics	2 Semesters	16
33.	Catering and Hospitality Assistant	2 Semesters	16
34.	Travel and Tour Assistant	2 Semesters	20
35.	Multimedia Animation and Special Effect	2 Semesters	20
36.	Health, Safety and Environment	2 Semesters	20
37.	Fire Technology and Industrial Safety Management	2 Semesters	20
38.	Human Resource Executive	2 Semesters	20
39.	Marketing Executive	2 Semesters	20
40.	Finance Executive	2 Semesters	20
41.	Tourist Guide	2 Semesters	20
42.	Bamboo Works	One year (Two semester)	20
43.	Milk and Milk Products	One year (Two semester)	20
44.	Agro Processing	One year (Two semester)	20

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Duration	Unit size
45.	Food Beverage	One year (Two semesters)	20
46.	Data Base System Assistant	One Year (2 semesters)	20
47.	Software Testing Assistant	One Year (2 semesters)	20
48.	House Keeper	One year (2 semesters)	20

Trades for Visually Impaired

1.	Metal Cutting Attendant (for Visually Impaired Persons)	4 Semesters (2 Years)	20
2.	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant	One year (2 semesters)	10
3.	Desktop Publishing Operator	One Year (Two Semester)	10
4.	Cutting and Sewing	One Year (2 semesters)	10
5.	Hair and Skin Care	One year (2 semesters)	10

Statement-II*State-wise detail of I.T.Is in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total ITIs as on date	Remarks
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	479	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	
4.	Assam	30	
5.	Bihar	1026	
6.	Chandigarh	2	
7.	Chhattisgarh	186	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total ITIs as on date	Remarks
9.	Daman and Diu	2	
10.	Delhi	57	
11.	Goa	14	
12.	Gujarat	395	
13.	Haryana	315	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	231	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	
16.	Jharkhand	247	
17.	Karnataka	1421	
18.	Kerala	594	
19.	Lakshadweep	1	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	920	
21.	Maharashtra	883	
22.	Manipur	1	
23.	Meghalaya	7	
24.	Mizoram	3	
25.	Nagaland	2	
26.	Odisha	631	
27.	Puducherry	15	
28.	Punjab	379	
29.	Rajasthan	1827	
30.	Sikkim	3	
31.	Tamil Nadu	625	
32.	Telangana	283	
33.	Tripura	15	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2315	
35.	Uttarakhand	145	
36.	West Bengal	226	
TOTAL		13328	

Statement-III***Details of Central Government Support for Infrastructure upgradation of ITI's***

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is providing funds to the States/UTs under the following Schemes for Upgradation/setting up of Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs):

1. Externally Aided Project (EAP)-World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP): The Project envisages upgradation of 400 Government ITIs. 34 States/Union Territories (UTs) are participating under the project. The project started in Dec. 2007 and its closing date is September 2018. The State-wise details of amount provided during FY 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).
2. Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs: Under the Scheme, existing Government ITI in a State is upgraded as Model ITI. IMC society is formed for each ITI with chairperson from Industry. The scheme was approved in Dec. 2014 and its implementation period is 3 years *i.e.* till FY 2016-17. So far, 25 ITIs, have been identified for upgradation to Model ITIs. The State-wise details of amount provided during FY 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement-V (*See below*).
3. Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim: The Scheme envisages establishment of 22 new ITIs in 8 North-Eastern States. The Centre State funding ratio is 90:10. The State-wise details of amount provided during FY 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement-VI (*See below*).
4. Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism: The Scheme envisages establishment of 47 new ITIs in 10 States. The Centre State funding ratio is 75:25. The State-wise details of amount provided during FY 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement-VII (*See below*).
5. Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP): The Scheme was launched in the year 2008-09 in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). The Centre State funding ratio is 60:40. The State-wise details of amount provided during FY 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement-VIII (*See below*).
6. Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP): A total of 1227 Government ITIs have been covered in 31 States/UTs. The interest free loan @ ₹ 2.50 crore/ITI was released directly to the Institute Management Committees (IMCs) Society of ITIs covered under the scheme. The release of funds ended in March, 2012.

Statement-IV

*State-wise releases under the World Bank assisted Vocational Training
Improvement Project (VTIP)*

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of ITIs covered	Allocation including State share*	Total funds released including State share*			Total funds released including State share during Project period (FY 2007-08 to FY 2016-17)
				FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	8302.52	0.00	681.83	0.00	7805.41
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	237.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	235.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	376.55	0.00	0.00	36.10	375.64
4.	Assam	7	2529.13	161.52	0.00	0.00	2373.98
5.	Bihar	8	2743.33	110.49	84.59	0.00	2233.10
6.	Chhattisgarh	18	5883.60	0.00	124.00	0.00	5366.12
7.	Daman and Diu	1	203.92	48.31	9.47	0.00	201.66
8.	Delhi	3	1055.13	25.00	0.00	0.00	797.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Goa	7	3077.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	2872.46
10.	Gujarat	29	14961.15	44.00	0.00	0.00	14276.75
11.	Haryana	16	7663.91	527.51	163.89	0.00	7652.92
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11	4690.10	381.33	194.67	94.67	4672.82
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	2820.97	0.00	261.33	0.00	2454.74
14.	Jharkhand	3	1093.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1081.67
15.	Karnataka	30	14765.76	736.37	0.00	0.00	13248.20
16.	Kerala	7	3040.68	130.00	0.00	0.00	3208.56
17.	Lakshadweep	1	76.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.41
18.	Madhya Pradesh	28	13047.70	792.71	318.45	396.00	13032.55
19.	Maharashtra	87	35796.39	171.75	0.00	0.00	33887.05
20.	Manipur	2	411.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	334.01
21.	Meghalaya	1	409.09	49.54	73.40	0.00	353.28
22.	Mizoram	1	412.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	356.57
23.	Nagaland	1	369.33	22.90	33.93	0.00	368.05
24.	Odisha	9	5464.34	574.33	6.00	0.00	5432.06
25.	Puducherry	1	318.17	11.15	0.00	0.00	288.93
26.	Punjab	27	14150.67	770.67	0.00	0.00	11843.39

236 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27.	Rajasthan	10	3158.33	22.44	0.00	35.77	3052.47
28.	Sikkim	1	331.42	15.60	23.11	1.47	326.38
29.	Tamil Nadu	17	8237.57	530.87	195.21	0.00	7495.64
30.	Telangana	8	4104.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	2970.15
31.	Tripura	1	522.83	31.32	46.40	0.00	516.24
32.	Uttar Pradesh	16	7154.70	405.85	0.00	353.44	7138.68
33.	Uttarakhand	10	3511.51	210.00	0.00	0.00	3216.25
34.	West Bengal	10	3857.42	0.00	363.16	0.00	3808.08
TOTAL		400	174807.82	5773.66	2579.44	917.45	163338.38

*Funding pattern between Centre and State is 75:25 (for NE States 90:10)

Statement-V

Releases to the State Government under the Scheme 'Upgradation of Government ITIs into Model ITIs'

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Location of the ITI	Approved allocation under the scheme	Releases FY 2014-15	Releases FY 2015-16	Releases FY 2016-17	Total funds released (including equivalent State share*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Gajuwaka	1000.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yupia	435.00	0.00	0.00	108.89	108.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	Marhowrah	1000.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	1000.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
5.	Delhi	Pusa	843.00	0.00	0.00	421.43	421.43
6.	Goa	Panaji	500.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	125.00
7.	Gujarat	Dashrath	910.00	324.07	0.00	130.93	455.00
8.	Haryana	Gurgaon	1000.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	913.00	269.93	0.00	186.50	456.43
10.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1000.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore	1000.00	305.71	0.00	0.00	305.71
12.	Kerala	Kalamassery	1000.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1000.00	105.00	0.00	395.00	500.00
14.	Maharashtra	Nashik	899.00	0.00	224.76	0.00	224.76
15.	Odisha	Barbil	710.00	313.30	41.70	0.00	355.00
16.	Punjab	Ludhiana	1000.00	252.86	0.00	247.14	500.00
17.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	500.00	183.86	0.00	0.00	183.86
18.	Sikkim	Namchi	500.00	0.00	195.00	0.00	195.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1000.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
20.	Tripura	Indranagar (W)	800.00	123.40	0.00	0.00	123.40
21.	Telangana	Mallepally	1000.00	325.71	0.00	0.00	325.71

22.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	1000.00	280.00	0.00	220.00	500.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	900.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	225.00
24.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	1000.00	0.00	112.86	0.00	112.86
25.	West Bengal	Durgapur	1000.00	0.00	235.71	0.00	235.71
TOTAL			21910.00	2483.843	2685.03	2434.89	7603.76

*Funding pattern between Centre and State is 70:30 (for NE States 90:10)

Statement-VI

Fund released including State Share for establishment of ITIs under the scheme “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim” are given below:

Sl. No.	State	No of ITIs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0.00	427.09	485.79	912.88
2.	Nagaland	2	341.55	0.00	0.00	341.55
3.	Sikkim	1	376.97	0.00	0.00	376.97
4.	Manipur	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	3	392.92	840.40	87.57	1320.89
6.	Meghalaya	2	0.00	275.00	0.00	275.00
7.	Assam	5	0.00	0.00	642.98	642.98
8.	Tripura	3	495.00	0.00	758.85	1253.85
TOTAL		22	1606.44	1542.49	1975.19	5124.12

Statement-VII

*Fund released including State Share for establishment of ITIs under the scheme
“Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism”*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	No. of ITIs	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1.	Telangana	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	6	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	7	355.86	0.00	355.86
4.	Jharkhand	10	0.00	428.98	428.98
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.00	180.36	180.36
6.	Maharashtra	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Odisha	5	696.54	0.00	696.54
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	West Bengal	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		34	1052.40	609.34	1661.74

‘Nil’ funds released during FY 2016-17, so far.

Funds provided for 34 ITIs only @ one ITI/district, so far.

Statement-VIII

*Releases to the State Government under the scheme Multi-sectoral Development
Programme (MSDP)*

(₹ in lakh)

State	District	Central share	Released
2014-15			
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	500.00	250.00
West Bengal	South 24 Pargana	500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
	Birbhum	500.00	250.00
	Darjeeling	500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00

State	District	Central share	Released
Uttarakhand	North 24 Pargana	500.00	250.00
	Malda	500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
	Nadia	500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
	Murshidabad	500.00	250.00
	Jalpaiguri	500.00	250.00
	Bhagwanpur	438.95	219.48
	Block	438.95	219.48
Rajasthan	Kashipur	438.95	219.48
	Dehradun	438.95	219.48
	U.S. Nagar	438.95	219.48
	Alwar	500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
	Bharatpur	500.00	250.00
Andhra Pradesh	Barmer	500.00	250.00
	Hanumangarh	332.79	166.39
	Tonk	498.83	249.41
	Kurnool	391.56	195.78
	Guntur	391.56	195.78
	Cuddapah	391.56	195.78
Telangana	Nizamabad	391.56	195.78
	Adilabad	391.56	195.78
Odisha	Bhadrak	500.00	250.00
	Sundergarh	500.00	250.00
	Kandhamal	500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00

State	District	Central share	Released
Bihar	Katihar	500.00	250.00
TOTAL		17484.17	8742.1

2015-16

Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
	Faizabad	500.00	250.00
	Ambedkar Nagar	500.00	250.00
	Azamgarh	500.00	250.00
	Siddhartha Nagar	500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
		500.00	250.00
TOTAL		6000.00	3000.00

2016-17

No ITI approved in 2016-17

Construction work of Central University in Bihar

†1872. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the construction work of the Central Universities declared in Bihar;

(b) by when these universities would be fully operational;

(c) the Prescribed norms for these universities; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the completion of the construction work of these universities is being delayed due to the procedural obstacles/meagre allocation of funds?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) At present two Central Universities, namely Central University of South Bihar and Mahatma Gandhi Central University have been established in Bihar and have already started functioning from rented buildings. While the construction activities of the Central University of South Bihar at the land allotted to it are in full swing, construction work of Mahatma Gandhi Central University has not been started as the State Government has not yet transferred land to it. Both the Universities are governed by the Central Universities Act, 2009 and the Statutes and the Ordinances made thereunder and also by the norms/guidelines of the University Grants Commission. University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that there has been no delay in its part in releasing financial allocations. The financial allocation under the XII Plan, including that for creation of capital assets and building projects was enhanced subsequently in the case of Central University of South Bihar. As on 24.11.2016, an amount of ₹ 40.47 crore is available with the University as unspent balance out of which an amount of ₹ 35.95 crore is under the head of Capital Assets. However, in the matter of building projects, the Central Universities have to follow the provisions of General Financial Rules, 2005, Central Vigilance Commission's guidelines on the subject and the building norms of UGC.

Hostel facilities in Tamil Nadu

1873. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the construction activities undertaken by Government to augment the hostel facilities for boys and girls belonging to all categories in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the details of the amount released in this regard to Tamil Nadu during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The details of schemes where assistance is given by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs to augment the hostel facilities for boys and girls belonging to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of the amount released in this regard to Tamil Nadu during last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of the construction activities undertaken by Government to augment the hostel facilities for boys and girls belonging to all categories in Tamil Nadu

Ministry/Department	The details schemes implemented by the Government to augment the hostel facilities in Tamil Nadu	
Social Justice and Empowerment	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	The Scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, especially from rural areas, to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education.
	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana	The objective of the Scheme is to provide hostel facilities to Scheduled Caste Boys and Girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities.
Tribal Affairs	Girls and Boys Hostels for Scheduled Tribes	Under the scheme, Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels.
	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area	Funds are provided for making residential schools for Scheduled Tribes for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education.
	Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs)	EMRSs are set up with capacity of 480 students per school under grants in aid under article 275(1) of the Constitution to provide quality middle and high level education to Scheduled Tribes students.

Statement-II

The details of the amount released for Hostel facilities to Tamil Nadu during last three years

Ministry/Department	Scheme	Amount released (during last three years) (₹ in lakh)
Social Justice and Empowerment	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	1549.25
Tribal Affairs	Girls and Boys Hostels for Scheduled Tribes	112.73
	Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs)	420.00

NGOs registered and in-operation

1874. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many NGOs are registered and are in operation under the Ministry currently;

(b) how many of such NGOs are provided with funds for running their NGOs and programmes;

(c) whether the accounts of such NGOs are registered with the Ministry and are properly audited annually by the authorized Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Ministry;

(d) if not, what is the procedure for the NGOs to get their accounts audited; and

(e) the actions proposed against those NGOs who do not follow the norms, do not maintain their accounts properly and do not get them audited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry launched an NGO portal viz. www.ngograntssje@gov.in for mandatory online submission and processing of Grant-in-aid (GIA) applications w.e.f. 01.04.2014. As on date for the year 2016-17 a total of 4311 NGO-proposals have used the log in facility on the portal. Out of these, 2856 NGO-proposals are active.

(b) During 2016-17 a total number of 1975 NGOs were provided with funds under the various schemes of the Ministry as on till date i.e. 28.11.2016.

(c) to (e) The guidelines of the schemes do not stipulate auditing of the reports by authorized chartered accountants empanelled with the Ministry. After release of grants-in-aid to NGOs, the final accounts for a financial year are required to be rendered by them with utilization certificate and audited accounts signed by a chartered accountant within six months of the closure of the financial year. In case the NGOs do not (i) get their accounts audited (ii) follow the stipulated scheme guidelines, and (iii) maintain their accounts properly, then no further grants-in-aid is released to them. The Ministry can also initiate action to blacklist such organization and take legal action for recovery of funds released to them.

Separate Disability Department in States

1875. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether certain States do not have separate Departments to look after the welfare of PWDs;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to impress upon States/UT Governments to have separate Disability Department to address the concerns, issues, problems and difficulties of the PWDs so as to bring them in the mainstream of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per Census 2011, the estimated number of persons with disabilities State/UT-wise in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*)

(b) and (c) As per Information available from Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (O/o CCPD), only 7 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh have separate Department for dealing with matters concerning persons with disabilities. In other States the issues concerning persons with disabilities is being handled either by Department of Social Welfare/Social Justice or by Department of Women and Child Welfare.

(d) CCPD in all its review meetings with the States/UTs continuously emphasizes the need to have separate disability Department in the States/UTs for dealing with matters concerning persons with disabilities. In the 11th National Review Meetings of the State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities organized by the O/o CCPD on

13-14 June, 2012 it was also recommended that the States/UTs should have separate Department to deal with matters concerning persons with Disabilities. Further, the CCPD also takes up the matter of separate Department in the States during his meeting with Chief Secretaries of various States.

Statement

State/UT-wise population of persons with disabilities as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	State	Total population of persons with disabilities as per Census 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1219785
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26734
3.	Assam	480065
4.	Bihar	2331009
5.	Chhattisgarh	624937
6.	Delhi	234882
7.	Goa	33012
8.	Gujarat	1092302
9.	Haryana	546374
10.	Himachal Pradesh	155316
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	361153
12.	Jharkhand	769980
13.	Karnataka	1324205
14.	Kerala	761843
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1551931
16.	Maharashtra	2963392
17.	Manipur	58547
18.	Mizoram	15160
19.	Meghalaya	44317
20.	Nagaland	29631
21.	Odisha	1244402
22.	Punjab	654063
23.	Rajasthan	1563694

1	2	3
24.	Sikkim	18187
25.	Tamil Nadu	1179963
26.	Telangana	1046822
27.	Tripura	64346
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4157514
29.	Uttarakhand	185272
30.	West Bengal	2017406
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6660
32.	Chandigarh	14796
33.	Daman and Diu	2196
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3294
35.	Lakshadweep	1615
36.	Puducherry	30189
TOTAL		2,68,14,994

Steps to bring legislation on social security

†1876. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken/ proposes to take steps to bring in a suitable legislation for providing facilities such as social security to the senior citizens of the country, for their help and welfare including payment of pension, provision of house and healthcare; and

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal under consideration in this Ministry to bring in new legislation in this regard. However, the National Policy on Older Persons, 1999 provides for facilities such as Social Security financial security, healthcare and nutrition, shelter, education, welfare and protection of life and property in respect of Senior Citizens. Besides, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 also provides for need based maintenance, setting up of Old Age Homes, facilities for Geriatric care in Hospitals, protection of life and property, etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Different caste in different categories in different States

†1877. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various castes are treated as belonging to Other Backward Classes, Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General category in different States;

(b) the number of castes which are in General category in one State and the same castes is in another category in other State and the State-wise details of such people falling under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to make all categories equally applicable throughout the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of such castes which are in general category in one State and another category in another State is not available because the list of general category castes of all the States/Union Territories is not available. State/Union Territory-wise lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are available in the websites namely *www.socialjustice.nic.in* and *tribal.nic.in* respectively.

(c) and (d) Socio-economic and educational conditions of a caste may vary from State to State and in some cases from region to region within a State. Hence, variation in categorisation happens.

Action plan on drugs abuse

1878. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the request of the Central Government, several States and Union Territories have not devised any strategy/action plan to curb the drug abuse, if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details of States/Union Territories who have submitted their action plans; and
- (c) the role of National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation (NCCDR) in drug abuse prevention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has issued an Advisory on 11.08.2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse which, *inter alia*, includes preparation of action plan by all States/UTs ensuring facility of de-addiction centres in each district, establishing separate and specialized de-addiction treatment centres/facilities for drug dependent females, ensuring availability of treatment for those in Juvenile Homes, Children Homes and Prisons, adopting approaches for education and prevention at all levels including schools and colleges etc., monitoring and inspection of all de-addiction centres annually, ensuring accreditation of all de-addiction facilities within a specific time period etc.

So far, the Ministry has not received action plan from any State Government/ Union Territory.

(c) A National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation (NCCDR) under the Chairpersonship of Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment has been constituted in the Ministry.

The function of NCCDR is to advise Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to prevention, de-addiction, rehabilitation and harm reduction, with special reference to the following:-

- (i) Policies, programmes and legislation measures for persons affected by and/or vulnerable to alcoholism and drug abuse.
- (ii) Education, awareness building and community mobilization.
- (iii) Measures to facilitate physical and social rehabilitation of drug and alcohol abuse.
- (iv) Feed back on implementation of the national programme on drug and alcohol demand reduction, and ways to improve their effectiveness.

Aids and assisted living devices for senior citizens

1879. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the scheme for providing Aids and Assisted Living Devices to Senior Citizens below poverty line and the total budgetary allocation for the scheme;

(b) whether Government perceives that there is lack of awareness among the senior citizens about the scheme; and

(c) if so, what measures Government has taken so far to increase awareness about the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The Scheme aims at providing Senior Citizens, living below poverty line and suffering from any of the age related disability/infirmity such as (i) Low Vision; (ii) Hearing Impairment; (iii) Loss of teeth; (iv) Locomotor disability, with such assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions, overcoming the disability/infirmity manifested. Steps are being taken by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, being the Nodal Ministry, *inter alia* for budget requirement, operationalisation of the Scheme and for publicizing the scheme.

Schemes for handicapped students in Rajasthan

1880. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes, being implemented for handicapped and mentally challenged students below 18 years in all the States particularly in Rajasthan;

(b) what is the present status of these schemes, State-wise; and

(c) the details of funds earmarked for these schemes in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Details of the Schemes, being implemented for physical and intellectually disability students below 18 years are as given below:

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):

Under DDRS, *inter alia*, *Grant-in-Aid* is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) running projects for the welfare of Students with Disabilities (PwDs) aimed at enabling to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social-functional levels. The Scheme is applicable to all the States/UTs in the country.

Scholarship Schemes:

The following Scholarship Schemes are being implemented for handicapped and mentally challenged students below 18 years in all States including Rajasthan.

1. Pre-matric scholarships for students with disabilities.
2. Post-matric scholarships for students with disabilities.

The above two schemes are implemented through National Scholarship Portal. The last date for online application for the year 2016-17 is 30th November, 2016.

Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP):

Under ADIP Scheme the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons including physically and intellectually disabled students under 18 years of age in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. Grants are released to various implementing agencies under the scheme.

Under ADIP Scheme, aids and appliances are also distributed to the Children with Special Need (CWSN) below 14 years of age and attending School under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. As per the agreement with Ministry of Human Resource Development, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry, undertakes ADIP SSA Activities for school children for which 60% of funds are released by the Department under ADIP Scheme and 40% by Ministry of Human Resource Development under their Scheme of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

(b) State/UTs-wise Number of Proposals received and Number of Proposals Sanctioned under DDRS during the current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Number of Scholarship applications received State-wise for the year 2016-17 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

State-Wise funds released and utilized under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) by various Implementing Agencies during the year 2016-17 is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) Details of funds earmarked (BE) for DDRS in the last three years are:

2014-15	₹ 90.00 crore
2015-16	₹ 60.00 crore
2016-17	₹ 45.00 crore

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Students with Disabilities (BE) for last three years are:

2014-15	₹ 14.00 crore
2015-16	₹ 12.00 crore
2016-17	₹ 04.00 crore

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Students with Disabilities (BE) for last three years are:

2014-15	₹ 10.00 crore
2015-16	₹ 12.00 crore
2016-17	₹ 08.00 crore

Details of funds earmarked for ADIP Scheme during the last three years are:

2014-15	₹ 110.00 crore
2015-16	₹ 125.00 crore
2016-17	₹ 130.00 crore

Statement-I

State/UTs-wise Number of Proposals Received and Number of Proposals Sanctioned under DDRS during the current year (As on 23.11.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17			
		Number of Proposals Received	Number of Proposals Sanctioned		
			2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	41	0	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1
3.	Assam	0	10	0	10
4.	Bihar	0	6	0	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	5	0	5
6.	Delhi	0	8	0	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Goa	0	1	0	1
8.	Gujarat	28	8	0	8
9.	Haryana	0	14	0	14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	0	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	1
12.	Jharkhand	0	1	0	1
13.	Karnataka	0	6	0	6
14.	Kerala	60	44	0	44
15.	Madhya Pradesh	25	13	0	13
16.	Maharashtra	15	21	0	21
17.	Manipur	0	22	0	22
18.	Meghalaya	6	4	0	4
19.	Mizoram	2	2	0	2
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	21	21	0	21
22.	Puducherry	1	1	0	1
23.	Punjab	8	8	0	8
24.	Rajasthan	0	18	0	18
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	15	0	15
27.	Telengana	16	38	0	38
28.	Tripura	0	2	0	2
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4	29	0	29
30.	Uttarakhand	0	3	0	3
31.	West Bengal	0	30	0	30
TOTAL		190	377	0	377

Statement-II*Number of Scholarship applications received State-wise for the year 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of applications received	
		Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	798	327
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	31
4.	Assam	58	212
5.	Bihar	126	859
6.	Chandigarh	6	18
7.	Chhattisgarh	219	286
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	6
9.	Daman and Diu	4	0
10.	Goa	0	7
11.	Gujarat	246	374
12.	Haryana	11	107
13.	Himachal Pradesh	73	54
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	210
15.	Jharkhand	9	214
16.	Karnataka	2548	1630
17.	Kerala	1383	648
18.	Lakshadweep	0	3
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6593	4092
20.	Maharashtra	138	350
21.	Manipur	2	14
22.	Meghalaya	17	67
23.	Mizoram	18	42
24.	Nagaland	0	12
25.	NCT of Delhi	37	372

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	1103	1225
27.	Puducherry	8	12
28.	Punjab	79	174
29.	Rajasthan	468	776
30.	Sikkim	2	21
31.	Tamil Nadu	467	1059
32.	Telangana	45	183
33.	Tripura	86	88
34.	Uttar Pradesh	657	2978
35.	Uttarakhand	18	83
36.	West Bengal	461	1426
TOTAL		15746	17969

Statement-III

State-wise funds released and utilized under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) by various Implementing Agencies during the year 2016-17 (15.11.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds released and utilized (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376.15
2.	Bihar	159.61
3.	Chhattisgarh	139.22
4.	Goa	3.59
5.	Gujarat	1399.01
6.	Haryana	239
7.	Himachal Pradesh	31.18
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	133.81
9.	Jharkhand	0
10.	Karnataka	284.79

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	53.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	672.5
13.	Maharashtra	957.36
14.	Odisha	347.5
15.	Punjab	435.37
16.	Rajasthan	110.87
17.	Tamil Nadu	163.49
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2070.04
19.	Uttarakhand	169.61
20.	West Bengal	709.59
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.27
22.	Chandigarh	38.79
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.03
24.	Daman and Diu	2.94
25.	Delhi	265.29
26.	Lakshadweep	0
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.98
29.	Assam	394.29
30.	Manipur	365.28
31.	Meghalaya	14.49
32.	Mizoram	21.75
33.	Nagaland	0
34.	Sikkim	0
35.	Tripura	79.37
36.	Telangana	54.46
TOTAL		9714.23

Budget for running schemes in Rajasthan

†1881. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes of the Ministry being run in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether budget for all the schemes has been allocated; and
- (c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Details of the schemes being implemented by the Ministry in the States/UTs including the State of Rajasthan are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Budget has been allocated for all the schemes for the year 2016-17.

Statement

Details of Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the States/UTs including the State of Rajasthan

- (i) Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students
- (ii) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)
- (iii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students studying in Class IX and X
- (iv) Pre-Matric Scholarship for the children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards
- (v) Upgradation of Merit of SC Students
- (vi) National Fellowship for SC Students
- (vii) Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes
- (viii) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989
- (ix) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
- (x) Top Class Education for SC Students
- (xi) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana
- (xii) Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students
- (xiii) Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (xiv) Ventrure Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes
- (xv) Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes
- (xvi) Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs
- (xvii) Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs
- (xviii) Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls
- (xix) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of OBCs
- (xx) National Fellowship for OBCs
- (xxi) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for OBCs and EBCs
- (xxii) Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBCs
- (xxiii) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships for DNTs
- (xxiv) Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls
- (xxv) Integrated Programme for Older Persons
- (xxvi) Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse
- (xxvii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)
- (xxviii) Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA)
- (xxix) State Spinal Injury Centre
- (xxx) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

Hostel for specially abled boys and girls in Jaipur and Kota

1882. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction and operation of hostel buildings for specially abled boys and girls with a capacity of 50 each at Jaipur and Kota Divisional Headquarters and with a capacity of 25 each at five other Divisional Headquarters in Rajasthan is awaiting administrative and financial sanction from the Central Government;

(b) whether administrative and financial sanction for establishment of care/rehabilitation centres at Jaipur Divisional Headquarters for 100 mentally disabled persons is awaited from the Central Government;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government intends to issue administrative and financial sanctions to these proposals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Relief for persons with disabilities is primarily a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India.

At this stage there is no scheme in operation in this Ministry to provide financial support for construction and operation of hostel buildings for boys and girls with disabilities and also for establishment of care centres by the State Governments.

However, it has been decided by the Government to set up a Composite Regional Centre (CRC) at Jaipur, Rajasthan for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

**Grants-in-Aid to Rajasthan under Deendayal Disabled
Rehabilitation Scheme**

1883. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is administering Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) and providing Grant-in-Aid for schools and vocational trainings being run by NGOs;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government had forwarded to Government 57 such proposals for 6.63 crores in the Financial Year 2014-15 and 50 proposals of 7.80 crores in the Financial Year 2015-16;

(c) if so, whether Government intends to issue administrative and financial sanction to these projects under the DDRS; and

(d) if so, by when, if not, the constraints therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) provides for release of grant-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organizations (VOs) running various project for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), including Special Schools and Vocational Training Centres (VTCs).

(b) to (d) The State of Rajasthan had forwarded proposals of 57 NGOs for grants worth 6.63 crores in the Financial Year 2014-15 and 59 proposals for grants worth

7.80 crores in the Financial Year 2015-16. Out of these, grants have been released in respect of 29 proposals worth 1.52 crores for 2014-15 and 13 proposals worth 0.57 crore for 2015-16. Proposals, complete in all respects, received in a financial year are processed for grant during the year. However, in case of deficiency in documents, the grant is released only after rectification of the deficiency. Remaining proposals are considered in the next financial year in consonance with the provisions of General Financial Rules.

Welfare scheme for senior citizens of Jharkhand

1884. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schemes being implemented for the welfare of senior citizens;
- (b) the funds released by Government to each State particularly to Jharkhand under these schemes;
- (c) whether Government has received requests from State Governments Particularly Jharkhand for more fund; and
- (d) the number of old age homes functioning in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units, Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. Implementing agencies eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organizations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) and in exceptional cases the State Governments/UT Administrations.

As per information received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that Ministry is implementing Senior Citizens' Health Insurance Scheme for Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above, belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and other 11 defined designated categories such as MGNREGA Workers, Construction Workers, Domestic Workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, Beedi Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi

Drivers) w.e.f. 01.04.2016 as top up RSBY. The health coverage is upto ₹ 30,000/- per annum per senior citizen for treatment packages, over and above RSBY entitlement.

As per information received from Ministry of Rural Development, Old Age Pension is provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) to the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. Under IGNOAPS, Central assistance of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to the persons in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to the persons of 80 years or more.

(b) No fund has been released to the State of Jharkhand by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under the Scheme of IPOP. The details of funds released to each State/UT during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the Scheme of IPOP are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As per information furnished by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, that Ministry has not released any funds for Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme to any State so far.

As per information received from Ministry of Rural Development, details of fund released to the States/UTs, including the State of Jharkhand under IGNOAPS during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) State-wise list of Old Age Homes receiving grants under IPOP Scheme is given in the Statement-III.

Statement

*State-wise/UT-wise details of funds released during 2014-15 and 2015-16
under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons.
Data as on 30.11.2016*

		(₹ in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	352.91	389.02
2.	Bihar	5.6	4.43
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	13.85
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0
6.	Haryana	10.22	45.86

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.54	11.99
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0
10.	Karnataka	114.39	386.18
11.	Kerala	5	16.62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25.19	29.2
13.	Maharashtra	71.92	291.38
14.	Odisha	203.98	324.4
15.	Punjab	14.91	18.26
16.	Rajasthan	10.29	16.44
17.	Tamil Nadu	190.07	469.98
18.	Telangana	34.45	47.24
19.	Uttar Pradesh	37.17	40.08
20.	Uttarakhand	7.32	12.12
21.	West Bengal	108.63	120
UTs			
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0
27.	Delhi	55.15	60.91
28.	Puducherry	0	0
NE Region States			
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1.13
30.	Assam	99.26	186.41
31.	Manipur	131.26	252.02

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
32.	Meghalaya	0	0
33.	Mizoram	3.1	3.77
34.	Nagaland	1.13	8.1
35.	Sikkim	0	0
36.	Tripura	9.58	8.67
TOTAL		1499.07	2758.06

Statement-II

*Release under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS),
as on 30.11.2016*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15 Released	2015-16 Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21569.72	15009.35
2.	Bihar	71513.25	109065.17
3.	Chhattisgarh	12631.05	13531.17
4.	Goa		0
5.	Gujarat	4949.22	6833.3
6.	Haryana	3148.59	3728.78
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1782.51	2196.24
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3047.55	3061.84677
9.	Jharkhand	10919.40	23292.86
10.	Karnataka	20433.57	20385.5
11.	Kerala	2925.75	7641.06
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27265.11	49989.67
13.	Maharashtra	19207.08	21547.25
14.	Odisha	31453.56	51326.76
15.	Punjab	3288.30	4098.69

1	2	3	4
16.	Rajasthan	11908.62	16102.35
17.	Tamil Nadu	16507.83	41517.93
18.	Telangana	8299.72	10726.84
19.	Uttar Pradesh	74507.52	70802.98
20.	Uttarakhand	3674.43	4779.21
21.	West Bengal	42381.65	43209.97
SUB TOTAL			518846.9268
	NE States	612.45	
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	14320.28	154.32
23.	Assam	1392.93	23867.15
24.	Manipur	995.85	813.88
25.	Meghalaya	590.88	1803.47
26.	Mizoram	1105.71	1105.22
27.	Nagaland	395.10	1260.21
28.	Sikkim	4316.08	214.25
29.	Tripura	415143.71	4121.5
SUB TOTAL			33340
	Union Territories	0.00	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	142.99284
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2556.18	0
34.	NCT Delhi	0.00	3408.25
35.	Lakshadweep	398.16	0
36.	Puducherry	2954.34	530.9
SUB TOTAL			4082.14284
GRAND TOTAL		418098.05	556269.0696

Statement-III

(A) State-wise number of Old Age Homes (OAH), functioning in each State under Integrated Programme for Older Persons Scheme (IPOP), as on 30.11.2016

Sl. No.	Name of State	Old Age Homes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	18
4.	Bihar	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	4
8.	Haryana	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	56
13.	Kerala	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7
15.	Maharashtra	34
16.	Manipur	19
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Odisha	41
21.	Punjab	7
22.	Sikkim	0
23.	Rajasthan	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	56
25.	Telangana	22

Sl. No.	Name of State	Old Age Homes
26.	Tripura	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22
28.	Uttarakhand	3
29.	West Bengal	30
TOTAL		423

(B) Union Territory-wise number of Old Age Homes (OAH), functioning in each State under Integrated Programme for Older Persons Scheme (IPOP).

Sl. No.	Name of Union Territory	Old Age Homes
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Chandigarh	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0
5.	NCT Delhi	2
6.	Lakshadweep	0
7.	Puducherry	3
TOTAL		5

Putting GSAT-19E into Orbit

1885. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is working on to put into orbit GSAT-19E, an indigenous communication satellite that would weigh about 3.3 tonne payload;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the satellite assembly and launching process of the GLSV Mk-III are at advanced stages; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ISRO's target was to take the payload capacity beyond four tonnes in the coming years while concentrating on the launch of Chandrayaan-2 in less than two years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is working towards putting into orbit an indigenous communication satellite GSAT-19, weighing 3.3 tonne and carrying Ka/Ku band payloads.

(b) Yes, Sir. The satellite assembly is in advanced stages. The launch campaign for the first developmental flight of GSLV Mk-III has commenced on September 29, 2016 at Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), Sriharikota.

(c) Yes, Sir. ISRO is working towards increasing the payload capacity of GSLV Mk-III beyond four tonnes in the coming years. The strategies identified to achieve the increased payload capacity include performance improvement of propulsion systems, inert mass optimisation and miniaturisation of avionics system. The Chandrayaan-2, comprising of Orbiter, Lander and Rover, with a total payload mass of 3250 kg is planned to be launched onboard GSLV Mk-II during the first quarter of 2018.

Progress of Chandrayaan-2 Mission

1886. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of Chandrayaan-2 mission and whether test flights are under way, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether orbiter with payloads which would orbit around the Moon would collect all scientific information, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time it is proposed to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Chandrayaan-2, India's second mission to the Moon, is a totally indigenous mission comprising of Orbiter, Lander and Rover. The Orbiter and Rover flight systems are in advanced stage of realisation. Payloads are under development at various ISRO Centres/laboratories. Realisation of indigenous Lander is in progress. Special tests for new systems in Lander have been identified and a Lander Sensors Performance Test (phase-1) over artificial craters created in Chitradurga district in Karnataka has been conducted. Lunar Terrain Test facility is ready for Lander drop test and Rover mobility tests.

(b) The Orbiter carrying six payloads will orbit around the Moon in 100 km lunar orbit. The payloads will collect scientific information on lunar topography, mineralogy, elemental abundance, lunar exosphere and signatures of hydroxyl and water-ice.

(c) ISRO is working towards the launch of Chandrayaan-2 during the first quarter of 2018.

Per capita monthly expenditure

1887. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average per capita monthly expenditure of rural and urban population as per the recent survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO);

(b) whether as per the recent survey of NSSO, there has been a continuous decline in spending on food in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the percentage of spending on food out of the total expenditure during each of the last three years and the current year and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As per the recent survey of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted during July 2011 to June 2012, the average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure using Uniform Reference Period (URP) was estimated as ₹ 1279 in rural India and ₹ 2399 in urban India.

(b) No, Sir. The details of estimated Average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure on Food Items in rural areas using Uniform Reference Period are as under:

Period	In ₹
2004-05	307.60
2009-10	497.09
2011-12	621.96

(c) Does not arise.

Steps to tackle the problem of congestion in urban areas

1888. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to tackle the problem of congestion in urban areas;

(b) whether the Ministry is going to improve city bus systems and finance metro system; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to promote public transport?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) to (c) Urban Transport is intertwined with Urban Development, which is a State Subject. As such measures to tackle the problem of congestion in urban areas and improvement of city bus system are taken up by the concerned State/Union Territory (UT)/Urban Local Body (ULB). Government of India (GoI) has issued National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006, which encourages safe, reliable, affordable and sustainable public transport in the cities. Smart Cities Mission and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Schemes have public transport as an admissible component. Financial assistance for projects of urban transport like Buses, Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) and Metro Rail Systems, etc. is provided to State/UT/ULB under different schemes subject to feasibility of the project and availability of resources.

Third list of smart cities

1889. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced the third list of smart cities;
- (b) if so, the cities selected for the development as smart cities, State-wise;
- (c) the number of cities of Maharashtra selected for smart cities in the three lists announced so far; and
- (d) the number of projects under implementation in the cities identified in the first list so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 27 Smart Cities were selected in Round 2 of Smart Cities Mission in September, 2016. The State-wise list of cities selected in Round 2 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Pune, Solapur, Nashik, Thane, Nagpur, Kalyan-Dombivali and Aurangabad have been selected from State of Maharashtra.

(d) Pune and Solapur have been selected in Round I in January, 2016 and have incorporated Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) in March, 2016 and procured Project Management Consultants (PMCs) for projectivisation. These two cities of Maharashtra have identified 48 projects amounting to ₹ 5036.03 crore.

Statement*State-wise list of 27 Cities selected in Round 2 of Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati
2.	Gujarat	Vadodara
3.	Karnataka	Mangaluru
		Shivamogga
		Hubballi-Dharwad
		Tumakuru
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
		Ujjain
5.	Maharashtra	Nashik
		Thane
		Nagpur
		Kalyan-Dombivali
		Aurangabad
6.	Nagaland	Kohima
7.	Odisha	Raurkela
8.	Punjab	Jalandhar
		Amritsar
9.	Rajasthan	Kota
		Ajmer
10.	Sikkim	Namchi
11.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
		Vellore
		Madurai
		Thanjavur
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
		Varanasi
		Agra

State annual action plan of Karnataka for AMRUT

1890. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Karnataka has submitted the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) with respect to AMRUT allocations for the current year 2016-17;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the SAAP has been approved by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has submitted the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for the year 2016-17. The Plan is for ₹ 1624.72 crore which involves ₹ 771.60 crore as Central Assistance. The SAAP has been approved by the Ministry on 3rd August, 2016.

Release of Central assistance to Karnataka under AMRUT

1891. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released the entire Central Assistance of ₹ 1258.54 crore to the Government of Karnataka under AMRUT for 2015-16; and
- (b) if so, the details of funds released, sector and city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) and (b) Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of Karnataka for 2015-16 approved by the Ministry has the total size of ₹ 1258.54 crores and involves Central Assistance of ₹ 592.28 crores. The Ministry has released the 1st instalment of ₹ 118.46 crores to the State. Under the Mission, the funds are not released by the Ministry sector-wise or city-wise.

Illegal construction on DDA land in Rohini Sector-23

†1892. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that basic facilities have not been provided by Delhi Development Authority (DDA), so far in Rohini Sector-23, New Delhi;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the action plan being formulated by the DDA for the development of this sector;

(c) whether it is a fact that houses have been illegally constructed on DDA land in Sector-23, Rohini which are yet to be removed by DDA; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government to remove the illegal occupations?

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

(a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that all basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sewerage, drain and roads have been provided in the area under its jurisdiction in Sector-23, Rohini, New Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) DDA has informed that the matter is under litigation.

Ranking of cities on the basis of Swachh Bharat Mission

1893. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has recently released rankings based on Swachh Bharat Mission for all Class 1, 2 and 3 cities;

(b) if so, the details of the rankings;

(c) the details of indicators taken into consideration while ranking them; and

(d) the details of other findings of the survey?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Ministry has released the ranking of 73 Million plus cities including State Capitals which were surveyed under Swachh Survekshan-2016. The ranking was announced on 15th February, 2016.

(b) The details of rankings are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The following 6 indicators were taken into considerations while ranking the cities:

Area of Evaluation	Weightage
1. Door to door Collection, Sweeping, Collection and Transportation	40%
2. Processing and Disposal of Solid Waste	20%
3. Public and Community Toilet Provision	15%

Area of Evaluation	Weightage
4. Individual Toilet	15%
5. Strategy for Open Defecation Free Town (ODF) and Integrated Solid Waste Management (SWM)	5%
6. Information, Education and Behavior Change Communication (IEBC) Activity	5%

(d) The details of other findings of the survey are as under:-

Rank	City (ULB)	Key Strengths
1.	Mysuru	Best Overall Performing City
2.	Chandigarh	Best Performing City in North Zone and Best in Citizen Feedback Category
3.	Tiruchirappalli	Best Performing city in IEBC activities
4.	Delhi-NDMC	Best Performing City among smart cities and Best in Service Level Status Category
5.	Visakhapatnam	Best Performing city in Independent Observation category
6.	Surat	Best Performing city in West Zone
7.	Rajkot	Best Performing city in Cleanliness through Door to Door Collection, Sweeping, Collection and Transportation
8.	Gangtok	Best Performing city in North East Zone and Best among State Capitals
9.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Best Performing city among Satellite Towns
10.	Greater Mumbai	Best Performing city among Mega Cities

Sl. No.	Top Mover
1.	Allahabad

Sl. No.	City (ULB)	Top Movers Zone-wise
1.	North	Allahabad
2.	West and Central	Nagpur
3.	South	Visakhapatnam
4.	East	Bhubaneshwar
5.	North East	Imphal

Statement

*Details of rankings based on Swachh Bharat Mission for all
Class 1, 2 and 3 cities;*

Rank	City	State	Total Score	Score obtained
1.	Mysuru	Karnataka	2000	1749
2.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2000	1716
3.	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	2000	1715
4.	Delhi-NDMC	Delhi	2000	1704
5.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	2000	1643
6.	Surat	Gujarat	2000	1605
7.	Rajkot	Gujarat	2000	1574
8.	Gangtok	Sikkim	2000	1565
9.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	2000	1559
10.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	2000	1534
11.	Pune	Maharashtra	2000	1533
12.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	2000	1530
13.	Vadodara	Gujarat	2000	1511
14.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2000	1452
15.	Imphal	Manipur	2000	1441
16.	Panaji	Goa	2000	1385
17.	Thane	Maharashtra	2000	1367
18.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	2000	1361
19.	Hyderabad	Telangana	2000	1355
20.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	2000	1348
21.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1336
22.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1323
23.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	2000	1284
24.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	2000	1279
25.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1276
26.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	2000	1245
27.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	2000	1244

Rank	City	State	Total Score	Score obtained
28.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1237
29.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	2000	1236
30.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1235
31.	Nashik	Maharashtra	2000	1232
32.	Warangal	Telangana	2000	1226
33.	Agartala	Tripura	2000	1222
34.	Ludhiana	Punjab	2000	1222
35.	Vasai-Virar	Maharashtra	2000	1215
36.	Gurgaon	Haryana	2000	1194
37.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2000	1194
38.	Bengaluru	Karnataka	2000	1182
39.	Delhi-SDMC	Delhi	2000	1180
40.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	2000	1167
41.	Aizawl	Mizoram	2000	1138
42.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2000	1133
43.	Delhi-North DMC	Delhi	2000	1132
44.	Kozhikode	Kerala	2000	1107
45.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1090
46.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	2000	1089
47.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1081
48.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	2000	1072
49.	Amritsar	Punjab	2000	1062
50.	Guwahati	Assam	2000	1041
51.	Faridabad	Haryana	2000	1037
52.	Delhi-EDMC	Delhi	2000	1015
53.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2000	1012
54.	Hubli and Dharwad city	Karnataka	2000	992
55.	Kochi	Kerala	2000	990
56.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	2000	981

Rank	City	State	Total Score	Score obtained
57.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	2000	971
58.	Kota	Rajasthan	2000	954
59.	Cuttack	Odisha	2000	925
60.	Kohima	Nagaland	2000	893
61.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	2000	876
62.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	2000	874
63.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	2000	872
64.	Kalyan Dombivli	Maharashtra	2000	858
65.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2000	839
66.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	2000	827
67.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	2000	820
68.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	2000	818
69.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	2000	760
70.	Patna	Bihar	2000	746
71.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	639
72.	Asansol-Durgapur	West Bengal	2000	497
73.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	2000	464

Amount allocated and spent under smart city project in Maharashtra

†1894. SHRI AMAR SHANKER SABLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons of delay in the works related to public transport system, laying of power cables under public lighting system, laying of underground telephone wires, solid waste management, Information system, Wi-fi, pure drinking water, sewage system, installing solar and LED lights according to smart city plan in Maharashtra; and

(b) the total amount allocated and spent under smart city project in the last three years in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) The Smart City Mission duration is five years (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20). In Round 1 of All India Cities Challenge, Pune and Solapur from Maharashtra were

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

selected for development as Smart Cities in January, 2016. Both, Pune and Solapur incorporated Special Project Vehicles (SPVs) in March 2016 and procured Project Management Consultants (PMCs) for projectivisation. The PMCs are presently in the process of identifying projects in accordance with the Smart City Proposals (SCPs). These two cities of Maharashtra have identified 48 projects amounting to ₹ 5036.03 crore. Thus, there is no delay in the works as such.

(b) The Smart City Mission was launched on 25 June 2015. In terms of Smart Cities Mission Guidelines, Government of India would provide ₹ 500 crore per Smart City. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will be contributed by the respective State/Urban Local Body (ULB). Smart Cities Mission Guidelines do not provide State-wise allocation. However, since the launch of the Mission, ₹ 408 crore have been released to State Government of Maharashtra under the Smart Cities Mission.

Proposal of Uttarakhand for making smart cities

†1895. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received by the Ministry from Uttarakhand for making more smart cities;

(b) if so, whether the proposals are on the stage of being sanctioned at present;

(c) the amount released so far for cities of the State selected earlier, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry is monitoring the expenditure on the smart cities, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the launch of the Mission (25.06.2015) and till date, ₹ 2 crore as advance for preparation of Smart City Proposal (SCP) for Dehradun city has been released to State Government of Uttarakhand under the Smart Cities Mission.

(d) Yes, Sir. A monitoring mechanism is in place in which periodical review of Smart Cities is being undertaken with regard to the progress of implementation of the Smart City Mission.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Roll out of Real Estate Regulation and Development Act

1896. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is keen to roll out the Real Estate Regulation and Development Act in the country that makes it mandatory for builders to pay 12 per cent interest to home buyers for delay in handing over the flats; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 piloted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation was passed by the Parliament and its specific Sections were notified with effect from 1st May, 2016.

Further, as per section 84 of the Real Estate Act, 2016, 'Rules' were required to be notified by the 'appropriate Government' by 31st October, 2016. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (Mo/HUPA) being the 'appropriate Government' for Union Territories (UTs) without legislature, notified the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2016 and the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (Agreement for Sale) Rules, 2016 on 31.10.2016.

All the State Governments are similarly required to frame Rules under this Act and also establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and Appellate Tribunal, to regulate and develop the real estate sector, for their respective States. Government of Uttar Pradesh and Government of Gujarat have notified the subordinate Rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 within the prescribed time limit. UT of Puducherry has published the draft Rules in October, 2016 inviting comments/suggestions from public and stakeholders. UT of Chandigarh has informed that they are in the process of establishing an interim regulator. UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has informed that being a small territory having a small administrative setup UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli may be tagged along with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and Appellate Tribunal of Maharashtra State.

As per the Section 18(1) of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, an allottee who does not intend to withdraw from the delayed project, shall be paid, by the promoter, interest for every month of delay, till the handing over of the possession, at such rate as may be prescribed.

Making DDA flats disabled friendly

1897. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has not converted all its old constructed multi-storey flats disabled friendly by installing lifts and ramps to avoid harassment to disabled persons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to make DDA flat disabled friendly;

(c) whether there is not much of space left in the backyards of MIG flats in Dwarka etc. for parking vehicles and the space is congested; and

(d) whether DDA is not planning suitably the flats so as to leave proper parking space for vehicles and for installing lifts and ramps to avoid harassment to disabled persons?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed there is no such policy for old flats. However, the current multi-storey houses are designed as per the provisions of Master Plan of Delhi 2021 (MPD-2021), for barrier free movement for disabled persons.

(c) DDA has informed that parking spaces are provided as per the provisions of the Master Plan prevailing at that time.

(d) DDA has informed that all new houses are provided with parking spaces and lifts as per prevalent norms under MPD-2021 and Unified Building Bye Laws 2016 (UBBL 2016).

Conversion of leasehold flat to freehold

1898. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government directed DDA in April, 2014 to convert leasehold flat to freehold;

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such a direction and how many persons applied under the scheme for change to freehold; and

(c) whether there was any proposal to direct DDA to exchange freehold flats in respect of seniors disabled/paraplegic persons who have submitted medical certificate from Government hospital and the reasons for issuing such directions?

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

(a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed the scheme of conversion was approved by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India in 1992 and the same is being implemented.

(b) DDA has informed that approx 1,39,900 flats have been converted from leasehold to freehold, so far.

(c) DDA has informed that no change has been made in the conversion scheme approved by the Ministry of Urban Development. After the conversion of flat from leasehold to freehold the title in the flat is transferred to the allottee and DDA cannot change the title of the property thereafter.

Target for construction of public toilets under SBM

1899. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target to construct individual, community and public toilets during 2nd October, 2014 to 2nd October, 2016, under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM); and

(b) the total number of individual, community and public toilets constructed during the above period under Swachh Bharat Mission?

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

(a) and (b) As per the targets under SBM, all 4041 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have to be ODF by 2nd October, 2019. For that construction of 66,42,221 Individual Household Toilets and 5, 08,000 Community and Public Toilets has to be carried out. So far, 26.64 lakh individual household toilets and 1,04,802 number of community and public toilets have been constructed.

Solid waste management projects in West Bengal

1900. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major portion (75 per cent) of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is simply dumped at the disposable sites without being processed and treated;

(b) if so, why the Ministry has not taken steps to deal with garbage menace;

(c) why is that out of 42 projects sanctioned for Solid Waste Management, only 12 were completed; and

(d) what are the current schemes undertaken by Government in order to deal with municipal solid waste, the details thereof, State-wise, including that of West Bengal?

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

(a) 21.45% of the total 1,58,878 metric tonnes waste generated per day is currently treated in the urban areas of the country.

(b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) the Government of India has raised the Central assistance for Municipal Solid Waste Component from the 20% to 35%, subject to the overall State-wise funds envelope for SWM remaining unchanged. After the launch of “Swachh Bharat Mission”, the Union Government has taken following initiatives for ensuring financial viability of waste processing of plants for ensuring scientific disposal of Municipal Solid Waste.

(i) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified the generic tariff of ₹ 7.04 per unit and ₹ 7.90 per unit for Municipal Solid Waste and Refuse Derived Fuel based waste to energy plants, respectively and as per the tariff policy, the power generated from waste to energy plants have to be mandatorily procured by State DISCOMS.

(ii) Provision of Market Development assistance in form of fixed financial assistance of ₹ 1,500 per tonne on sale of city compost.

(iii) Notification of BIS Standards for promoting reuse/recycle of Construction and Demolition waste (C&D waste).

(c) At present, there are 75 operational waste to compost plants and 7 functional waste to energy plants.

(d) As explained in (b) above. Moreover, Ministry has released ₹ 1,296.45 crore to States/UTs for Solid Waste Management. This amount includes ₹ 34.54 crore released to State Government of West Bengal.

Progress of National Urban Livelihood Mission

1901. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a review of the progress of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the success of the Mission, State-wise; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to fix the issues and gaps in the implementation of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The erstwhile Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana was reviewed and restructured as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in 2013. It was initially launched in 790 cities and later in February 2016, it was extended to all the Statutory Towns, as per Census 2011 and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NULM). The progress of the Mission is monitored through monthly/quarterly progress reports submitted by the implementing agencies, field visits of the Mission staff and Ministry officials, and through meetings and video conferences.

Relevant issues are addressed appropriately by way of issue of instructions to the implementing agencies. Further, amendments to the operational guidelines of the mission components also are done on the basis of inputs received from the States.

Allotment of flats to the residents of jhuggi camps

†1902. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flats allotted by the Delhi Government in 2013 to the residents of jhuggi camp in Taimur Nagar, Indira Gandhi Camp-I and II;

(b) the reasons for not giving possession to the residents of the said camps who had been offered flats in Dwarka and Baproula; and

(c) the reasons for delay in possession of the said flats and by when these slum dwellers would be given their flats, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), has informed that under the provisions of the Relocation Policy dated 25.02.2013, a total of 592 JJ dwellers of JJ Basti Taimur Nagar, Indira Gandhi Camp Part I and II were found eligible for allotment of alternative accommodation and provisional eligibility letters were issued to them. The allotment-cum-possession letters were not issued to them due to changes in the policy, which are to be finalized by GNCTD.

Notices for illegal construction in Lodhi Colony

†1903. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether allottees of Type III Government accommodation, CPWD employees

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and their contractors in Lodhi Colony, New Delhi and its adjacent areas, have done illegal construction/encroachment and whether Estate department has issued notices to allottees for demolishing unauthorized construction, the details thereof;

(b) action taken by department so far to demolish above unauthorized constructions, the number of illegal constructions demolished and number of those yet to be demolished and by when they will be demolish, details thereof; and

(c) guidelines issued by the Ministry regarding illegal construction in Government quarters, details of departmental action in above matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) and (b) In Lodhi Colony General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA), unauthorized structures have been erected on the terrace/Ground Floor by the allottees in 432 Type-III and Type-IV quarters. Out of the total 432 encroachments reported in Lodhi Colony GPRA quarters, unauthorized structures have been removed or exemption has been granted in respect of 349 cases. In the remaining 83 cases, notice for removal of unauthorized construction has been issued.

(c) The procedure for dealing with cases relating to unauthorized construction/encroachment in Government quarters is laid down in Ministry of Urban Development, Directorate of Estate's Office Memorandum No.22012/2/90-Pol.III(Pt.II) dated the 26th April, 2005 and Office Memorandum File No.12035/1/2015-Pol.III dated the 15th February, 2016. Directorate of Estates takes steps for cancellation of allotment and initiation of eviction proceedings etc. on case to case basis.

Norms for certification of city as smart city

1904. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

KUMARI SELJA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms formulated for certifying a city as smart city and the details of proposals received by Government from various States for selection of cities to be developed as smart cities, State-wise;

(b) the details of cities selected so far, State-wise and the criteria for selection along with the time by which other cities are likely to be selected;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for smart city projects so far, city-wise and the funding pattern thereof; and

(d) the details of projects taken up/likely to be taken up in selected cities, city-wise?

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

(a) A Smart City provides core infrastructure to its residents, gives a decent quality of life, a clean and sustainable environment, and applies 'Smart' Solutions. In Stage-I, all States/UTs shortlisted potential Smart Cities as per the allocation and criteria given in the Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines. On the basis of that, 98 potential Smart Cities were announced in August, 2015 to participate in Stage-II. Further, on the basis of requests received from States, 11 new potential Smart Cities have also been included in May, 2016 to participate in All India Competition (Stage-2) of the Smart City Challenge Process. In Round 1, 97 potential Smart Cities, in fast track round, 23 potential Smart Cities and in Round 2, 63 potential Smart Cities participated through their respective State/UT Governments. The details are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(b) So far 60 Smart Cities have been selected in Round 1, Fast-track Round and Round 2 of Smart Cities Mission on the basis of evaluation done by a panel of national and international experts on the basis of two criteria *i.e.* (i) City Level Criteria, and (ii) Proposal Level Criteria. The list of 60 cities selected so far are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*). The remaining cities will participate in Round 3 with their upgraded Smart City Proposals, starting from 1 January, 2017.

(c) The Mission is being operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission 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 the State/Urban Local Body (ULB). In the first year, Government of India will provide grant of ₹ 194 crore followed by ₹ 98 crore every year for the next three years. So far, total ₹ 4572.20 crore have been released to these Cities for development as Smart Cities under Smart Cities Mission during Financial Year 2015-16 and 2016-17. The city-wise details are given in the Statement-V (*See below*).

(d) The details of projects for the selected 60 smart cities are given in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). These SCPs have been uploaded on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

Statement-I

List of 97 Cities which participated in Round 1 of Smart Cities Mission

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Names of Potential Cities shortlisted
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Names of Potential Cities shortlisted
		Tirupati
		Kakinada
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
4.	Assam	Guwahati
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
		Bhagalpur
		Biharsharif
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
		Bilaspur
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council
11.	Goa	Panaji
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
		Ahmedabad
		Surat
		Vadodara
		Rajkot
		Dahod
13.	Haryana	Karnal
		Faridabad
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
16.	Karnataka	Mangaluru
		Belagavi
		Shivamogga
		Hubballi-Dharwad
		Tumakuru

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Names of Potential Cities shortlisted
		Davanegere
17.	Kerala	Kochi
18.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
		Indore
		Jabalpur
		Gwalior
		Sagar
		Satna
		Ujjain
20.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai
		Nashik
		Thane
		Greater Mumbai
		Amravati
		Solapur
		Nagpur
		Kalyan-Dombivali
		Aurangabad
		Pune
21.	Manipur	Imphal
22.	Meghalaya	Shillong
23.	Mizoram	Aizawl
24.	Nagaland	Kohima
25.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
		Raurkela
26.	Puducherry	Oulgaret
27.	Punjab	Ludhiana
		Jalandhar

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Names of Potential Cities shortlisted
28.	Rajasthan	Amritsar
		Jaipur
		Udaipur
		Kota
		Ajmer
29.	Sikkim	Namchi
30.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
		Tirunelveli
		Dindigul
		Thanjavur
		Tiruppur
		Salem
		Vellore
		Coimbatore
		Madurai
		Erode
		Thoothukudi
		Chennai
31.	Telangana	Greater Warangal
32.	Tripura	Agartala
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
		Aligarh
		Saharanpur
		Bareilly
		Jhansi
		Kanpur
		Allahabad
		Lucknow
		Varanasi

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Names of Potential Cities shortlisted
		Ghaziabad
		Agra
		Rampur
34.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
35.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata
		Bidhannagar
		Durgapur
		Haldia

Statement-II

List of 23 Cities which participated in fast track round of Smart Cities Mission

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
2.	Telangana	Warangal
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	West Bengal	Newtown Kolkata
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8.	Goa	Panaji
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
10.	Manipur	Imphal
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Tripura	Agartala
13.	Haryana	Faridabad
14.	Sikkim	Namchi
15.	Mizoram	Aizawl
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
18.	Nagaland	Kohima

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
19.	Puducherry	Oulgaret
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
21.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
22.	Daman and Diu	Diu
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong

Statement-III*List of 63 Cities which participated in Round 2 of Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Names of Potential Cities shortlisted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati Amaravati
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
3.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur Biharsharif
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
5.	Daman and Diu	Diu
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
7.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar Vadodara Rajkot Dahod
8.	Haryana	Karnal
9.	Karnataka	Mangaluru Shivamogga Hubballi-Dharwad Tumakuru Bengaluru
10.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Sagar Satna

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Names of Potential Cities shortlisted
		Ujjain
12.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai
		Nashik
		Thane
		Greater Mumbai
		Amravati
		Nagpur
		Kalyan-Dombivali
		Aurangabad
13.	Meghalaya	Shillong
14.	Mizoram	Aizawl
15.	Nagaland	Kohima
16.	Odisha	Raurkela
17.	Punjab	Jalandhar
		Amritsar
18.	Rajasthan	Kota
		Ajmer
19.	Sikkim	Namchi
20.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
		Tirunelveli
		Dindigul
		Thanjavur
		Tiruppur
		Salem
		Vellore
		Madurai
		Erode
		Thoothukudi
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
		Aligarh

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Names of Potential Cities shortlisted
		Saharanpur
		Bareilly
		Jhansi
		Kanpur
		Allahabad
		Varanasi
		Ghaziabad
		Agra
		Rampur
		Meerut
22.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun

Statement-IV

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
(A) I. Winning Cities in Round 1		
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
2.	Maharashtra	Pune
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
4.	Gujarat	Surat
5.	Kerala	Kochi
6.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
9.	Maharashtra	Solapur
10.	Karnataka	Davanagere
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
12.	Delhi	NDMC
13.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
15.	Karnataka	Belagavi
16.	Rajasthan	Udaipur

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
17.	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
19.	Punjab	Ludhiana
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

(B) II. Winning Cities in fast track round

1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
2.	Telangana	Warangal
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	West Bengal	Newtown Kolkata
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8.	Goa	Panaji
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
10.	Manipur	Imphal
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Tripura	Agartala
13.	Haryana	Faridabad

(C) III. Winning cities in Round 2

1.	Punjab	Amritsar
2.	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati
5.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
6.	Karnataka	Mangaluru
7.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
8.	Maharashtra	Thane
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
11.	Maharashtra	Nashik

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
12.	Odisha	Rourkela
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
14.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
15.	Karnataka	Tumakuru
16.	Rajasthan	Kota
17.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
18.	Sikkim	Namchi
19.	Punjab	Jalandhar
20.	Karnataka	Shivamogga
21.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
22.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
24.	Nagaland	Kohima
25.	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad
26.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
27.	Gujarat	Vadodara

Statement-V

*Release of funds under Smart City Mission city-wise for the
year 2015-16 and 2016-17*

Amount ₹ in crores

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair	196
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam	196
		2. Tirupati	2
		3. Kakinada	196
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat	2
4.	Assam	1. Guwahati	191
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur	2
		2. Bhagalpur	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
		3. Biharsharif	2
6.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	73
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur	2
		2. Bilaspur	2
8.	Daman and Diu	1. Diu	2
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa	2
10.	Delhi	1. New Delhi Municipal Council	196
11.	Goa	1. Panaji	2
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar	2
		2. Ahmedabad	196
		3. Surat	196
		4. Vadodara	2
		5. Rajkot	2
		6. Dahod	2
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal	2
		2. Faridabad	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala	188
15.	Jharkhand	1. Ranchi	2
16.	Karnataka	1. Mangaluru	2
		2. Belagavi	196
		3. Shivamogga	2
		4. Hubballi-Dharwad	2
		5. Tumakuru	2
		6. Davanegere	196
17.	Kerala	1. Kochi	196
18.	Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal	196
		2. Indore	196
		3. Jabalpur	196
		4. Gwalior	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
		5. Sagar	2
		6. Satna	2
		7. Ujjain	2
20.	Maharashtra	1. Navi Mumbai	2
		2. Nashik	2
		3. Thane	2
		4. Greater Mumbai	2
		5. Amravati	2
		6. Solapur	196
		7. Nagpur	2
		8. Kalyan-Dombivali	2
		9. Aurangabad	2
		10. Pune	196
21.	Manipur	1. Imphal	2
22.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong	2
23.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl	2
24.	Nagaland	1. Kohima	2
25.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar	196
		2. Raurkela	2
26.	Puducherry	1. Oulgaret	2
27.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana	196
		2. Jalandhar	2
		3. Amritsar	2
28.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur	196
		2. Udaipur	196
		3. Kota	2
		4. Ajmer	2
29.	Sikkim	1. Namchi	2
30.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli	2
		2. Tirunelveli	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
		3. Dindigul	2
		4. Thanjavur	2
		5. Tiruppur	2
		6. Salem	2
		7. Vellore	2
		8. Coimbatore	188
		9. Madurai	2
		10. Erode	2
		11. Thoothukudi	2
		12. Chennai	188
31.	Telangana	1. Greater Hyderabad	2
		2. Greater Warangal	2
32.	Tripura	1. Agartala	2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Moradabad	2
		2. Aligarh	2
		3. Saharanpur	2
		4. Bareilly	2
		5. Jhansi	2
		6. Kanpur	2
		7. Allahabad	2
		8. Lucknow	68.20
		9. Varanasi	2
		10. Ghaziabad	2
		11. Agra	2
		12. Rampur	2
34.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun	2
35.	West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata	2
		2. Bidhannagar	2
		3. Durgapur	2
		4. Haldia	2
TOTAL			4572.2

Development of small cities

1905. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India would have seven mega cities by 2030;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that in all the cities and towns in the country the population has been increasing and the infrastructure remained without any growth;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there is an urgent need to develop our small cities and towns to prevent migration to mega cities; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. As per United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs report titled: World Cities Report 2016, India would have seven mega cities by 2030.

(b) India is rapidly urbanising. Urban Development is a State Subject. Government of India supports the efforts of State Governments by implementing various schemes and programmes and by providing technical and financial assistance to the States for infrastructure and governance improvement.

(c) and (d) The Government views urbanization as an opportunity for economic development. To support the efforts of State Government, it has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Scheme for Development of 500 cities. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) covers 500 cities of the country having population more than 1 lakh and other identified categories. AMRUT provides financial assistance to Mission cities for water supply, liquid waste management, development of city parks and non motorized transport. Government has also launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) to support solid waste management and construction of toilets in all statutory towns of the country.

Waste management under toilet construction scheme

1906. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether toilet construction in urban areas of some States is in progress;
- (b) if so, the details of the progress of construction in each State;
- (c) whether waste management component of the programme has made any headway;

(d) if so, which are the leading States in this respect; and

(e) what steps Government is taking to rein in laggard States in this mission?

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

(a) and (b) The State-wise status of progress under toilet construction Component of Swachh Bharat Mission is given in the Statement (*See below*). The overall progress under the Mission is as under:

Sl. No.	Details	Applications received	Under construction	Completed
1.	Individual Household Latrines, Nos.	70.99 lakhs	20.03 lakhs	26.64 lakhs
2.	Community and Public Toilets, No. of seats	--	129,809 nos. of seats	104,802 nos. of seats

(c) and (d) At present, there are 75 operational waste to compost plants and 7 functional waste to energy plants. So far, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are leading States in terms of funds disbursed from Central Government for implementation of Solid Waste Management.

(e) Ministry of Urban Development is holding regularly video conferences, sharing best practices available in the field of scientific disposal of solid waste management through e-learning portal, creating awareness on various aspects and issues of municipal waste and building capacity of municipal officials to handle the disposal of garbage through innovative strategies and technologies. Under Swachh Survekshan 2017, 60% weightage is given for the effectiveness in handling of Municipal Solid Waste by a city for deciding its ranking. Ministry of Urban Development is conducting regional workshops across the country to sensitize the State/City Government officials for implementing best practices in the area of Solid Waste Management to improve their ranking under Swachh Survekshan 2017.

Statement

A. Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)

Sl. No.	State	Individual Household Toilets		
		Application received	Under construction	Completed Nos.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	333,554	0	333,554
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	40	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31,027	2,545	205
4.	Assam	225,584	368	714
5.	Bihar	223,804	108,708	33,242
6.	Chandigarh UT	24,071	5,120	18,950
7.	Chhattisgarh	330,450	51,833	193,167
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
10.	NCT of Delhi	11,128	0	8
11.	Goa	5,800	1,936	874
12.	Gujarat	564,521	7,030	555,509
13.	Haryana	100,719	34,587	14,008
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,014	22	1,503
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	75,174	3,762	520
16.	Jharkhand	227,047	93,271	54,182
17.	Karnataka	308,802	144,665	111,572
18.	Kerala	68,760	5,826	62,929
19.	Madhya Pradesh	591,164	469,202	252,800
20.	Maharashtra	587,709	217,965	222,656
21.	Manipur	23,116	3,280	235
22.	Meghalaya	5,066	84	0
23.	Mizoram	4,800	2,500	2,200
24.	Nagaland	14,235	8,619	3,680
25.	Odisha	181,606	97,181	13,494
26.	Puducherry UT	8,790	6,569	2,135
27.	Punjab	126,185	69,983	26,364
28.	Rajasthan	307,842	173,431	43,828
29.	Sikkim	1,590	38	1,550
30.	Tamil Nadu	367,222	201,265	267,973
31.	Telangana	176,625	111,092	64,232
32.	Tripura	16	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2,014,960	159,617	258,367
34.	Uttarakhand	26,948	21,360	2,150
35.	West Bengal	127,317	1,265	121,939
TOTAL		7,099,761	2,003,164	2,664,540

B. Community and Public Toilets

Sl. No.	State	Total Community and Public toilets (No. of seats)	
		Under construction	Completed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,132	9,380
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,815	0
4.	Assam	4,800	1,958
5.	Bihar	666	473
6.	Chandigarh UT	9,052	1,563
7.	Chhattisgarh	9,849	3,571
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10.	NCT of Delhi	19,559	7,088
11.	Goa	170	40
12.	Gujarat	2,343	7,063
13.	Haryana	2,689	1,146
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19	30
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	420
16.	Jharkhand	1,365	301
17.	Karnataka	7,515	3,199
18.	Kerala	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	14,230	13,050
20.	Maharashtra	5,336	2,689

1	2	3	4
21.	Manipur	170	140
22.	Meghalaya	178	15
23.	Mizoram	65	53
24.	Nagaland	226	70
25.	Odisha	4,040	720
26.	Puducherry UT	200	70
27.	Punjab	4,414	204
28.	Rajasthan	7,513	2,967
29.	Sikkim	8	20
30.	Tamil Nadu	15,686	43,991
31.	Telangana	871	1,000
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7,365	3,138
34.	Uttarakhand	1,250	303
35.	West Bengal	130	140
TOTAL		129,809	104,802

C. Municipal Solid Waste Management

Sl. No.	State	Municipal Solid Waste Management			
		Ward with 100% door to door collection	Total Wards	Total waste generation (MT/D)	Total waste processing (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,072	3,455	6,440	8.0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	24	100	35.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	42	181	15.0
4.	Assam	92	888	650	10.0
5.	Bihar	2,298	3,321	14,820	40.0
6.	Chandigarh UT	26	26	340	100.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	923	3,232	1,896	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Daman and Diu	13	28	85	0.0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	15	35	0.0
10.	NCT of Delhi	232	272	8,400	52.0
11.	Goa	192	192	183	52.0
12.	Gujarat	1,529	1,572	9,277	28.0
13.	Haryana	412	1,449	3,490	25.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	167	502	300	25.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	989	1,163	1,792	2.0
16.	Jharkhand	257	828	3,750	15.0
17.	Karnataka	4,146	5,276	8,784	40.0
18.	Kerala	1,280	3,536	1,576	50.0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4,136	6,999	5,079	14.0
20.	Maharashtra	748	7,054	26,820	10.0
21.	Manipur	130	315	176	50.0
22.	Meghalaya	6	114	268	58.0
23.	Mizoram	66	193	253	4.0
24.	Nagaland	19	234	270	0.0
25.	Odisha	1,387	1,975	2,460	2.0
26.	Puducherry UT	81	129	495	20.0
27.	Punjab	2,544	3,043	4,100	10.0
28.	Rajasthan	2,010	5,247	5,247	16.0
29.	Sikkim	4	48	49	0.0
30.	Tamil Nadu	9,182	12,820	15,272	16.0
31.	Telangana	1,766	1,967	6,628	49.0
32.	Tripura	0	244	407	0.0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	638	11,290	19,180	13.0
34.	Uttarakhand	195	706	1,400	0.7
35.	West Bengal	1,360	2,816	8,675	6.0
TOTAL/AVERAGE		39,936	81,015	158,878	21.45

Metro projects in Madhya Pradesh

1907. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to support funds and develop Metro Rail in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stages at which the plans are today and for which cities in the State;

(c) whether Government has finalized the funding of the Metro Rail Projects, if so, when these funds would be received and what are the broad terms of its repayments, whether these funds would be repaid by the Centre or the State; and

(d) whether there is an outright proposed for grant from Union to State to develop these Metro projects?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Since, Urban Transport is intertwined with Urban Development, which is a State subject, planning for development of urban transport facilities is done by the concerned State/Union Territory (UT)/Urban Local Body (ULB).

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Infant deaths under five years

1908. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the study conducted infant deaths under five years of age is high and rampant in India only;

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

(c) the details of the remedial measures being taken by Government to curb these deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per Registrar General of India, Sample Registration Report (SRS) 2014, the under-five mortality rate is 45. However, as per the UNICEF Report entitled "The State of World's Children 2016: A Fair Chance for Every Child," India ranks 48 out of 197 countries of the world in terms of under five mortality.

(b) As per the Sample Registration Report (SRS) of Registrar General of India, the major causes of deaths of children (2010-13) are - Prematurity and low birth weight (29.8%), Pneumonia (17.1%), Diarrhoeal disease (8.6%), Other Non-Communicable Diseases (8.3%), Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (8.2%), Injuries (4.6%), Congenital anomalies (4.4%), Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.4%), Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections (3.6%), Fever of unknown origin (2.5%) and All Other Remaining Causes (8.4%).

(c) Following interventions are implemented under the National Health Mission (NHM) across the country to reduce child mortality

- Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free delivery.
- Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, maternal, newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, establishment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Units for care of sick and small babies.
- Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched MAA-Mothers' Absolute Affection programme in August 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary Breastfeeding up to two years) through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenza type B. The Government of India has also launched Mission Indradhanush in April 2015 to reach unreached children. In addition, vaccination against Japanese

Encephalitis is carried out in endemic districts and vaccination against Rotavirus diarrhoea is provided in four States (Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh).

- Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- Some other important interventions are Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD), home visits by ASHAs under Home Based Newborn Care to promote community care practices and early referral of sick newborns and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- Various trainings are being conducted to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for antenatal, intranatal and post-natal care, essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children.
- 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Beti Khilao components in Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme

1909. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress/achievements made under Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme;

(b) the districts so far covered under this scheme, State-wise and by when all the 600 and odd districts in the country are going to be covered under this scheme;

(c) whether Ministry is thinking of adding 'Beti Khilao' component to the above scheme for overall development of girls and women;

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

(e) the details of money under Nirbhaya Fund sanctioned, released and spent on this scheme, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Since the overall objective of the Scheme is to improve declining Child Sex Ratio in the country and create an enabling environment for the education of girl child, this requires long-term attitudinal change. The Scheme is at a nascent stage of implementation and it's too early to assess its impact at this stage. However, scheme has been received well and in the last one and half years, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts with support from Departments of WCD, Health and Education. There is a strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground.

(b) The BBBP Scheme was launched in January, 2015 in 100 districts during the first phase covering all States/UTs. It has been expanded to 61 additional districts across 11 States/UTs in the second phase. The list of 161 districts under BBBP scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under BBBP no such proposal is under consideration.

(e) No money from Nirbhaya Fund has been sanctioned for BBBP Scheme.

Statement

List of 161 districts of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
India		927	918
Gujarat (9)	Surat	859	835
	Mahesana	801	842
	Gandhinagar	816	847
	Ahmadabad	835	857
	Rajkot	854	862
	Anand	849	884
	Amreli	892	886
	Patan	865	890
	Bhavnagar	881	891
Haryana (20)	Mahendragarh	818	775
	Jhajjar	801	782
	Rewari	811	787

Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
	Sonipat	788	798
	Ambala	782	810
	Kurukshetra	771	818
	Rohtak	799	820
	Karnal	809	824
	Yamunanagar	806	826
	Kaithal	791	828
	Bhiwani	841	832
	Panipat	809	837
	Gurgaon	807	830
	Jind	818	838
	Faridabad	847	843
	Hisar	832	851
	Fatehabad	828	854
	Sirsa	817	862
	Panchkula	829	863
	Palwal	854	866
Himachal Pradesh (3)	Una	837	875
	Kangra	836	876
	Hamirpur	850	887
Jammu and Kashmir (15)	Jammu	819	795
	Pulwama	1046	829
	Kathua	847	831
	Badgam	963	832
	Anantnag	977	841
	Samba	798	779
	Baramula	961	863
	Ganderbal	1014	863
	Rajouri	905	865

Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
Madhya Pradesh (6)	Srinagar	983	865
	Shupiyan	1011	878
	Kupwara	1021	879
	Kulgam	1003	885
	Udhampur	912	886
	Bandipore	967	892
	Morena	837	829
	Gwalior	853	840
	Bhind	832	843
	Datia	874	856
Maharastra (16)	Rewa	926	885
	Tikamgarh	916	892
	Bid	894	807
	Jalgaon	880	842
	Ahmadnagar	884	852
	Buldana	908	855
	Aurangabad	890	858
	Washim	918	863
	Kolhapur	839	863
	Osmanabad	894	867
	Sangli	851	867
	Jalna	903	870
	Hingoli	927	882
	Solapur	895	883
	Pune	902	883
	Parbhani	923	884
	Nashik	920	890
	Latur	918	889
	South West	846	845
NCT of Delhi (7)			

Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
Punjab (20)	North West	857	865
	East	865	871
	West	859	872
	North	886	873
	North East	875	880
	South	888	885
	Tarn Taran	784	820
	Gurdaspur	789	821
	Amritsar	792	826
	Muktsar	811	831
	Mansa	782	836
	Patiala	776	837
	Sangrur	784	840
	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	785	841
	Fatehgarh Sahib	766	842
	Barnala	792	843
	Firozpur	822	847
	Faridkot	812	851
	Bathinda	785	854
	Ludhiana	817	860
Rajasthan (14)	Moga	818	860
	Rupnagar	799	863
	Hoshiarpur	812	865
	Kapurthala	785	871
	Jalandhar	806	874
	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	808	885
	Jhunjhunun	863	837
	Sikar	885	848

Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
Uttar Pradesh (21)	Karauli	873	852
	Ganganagar	850	854
	Dhaultpur	860	857
	Jaipur	899	861
	Dausa	906	865
	Alwar	887	865
	Bharatpur	879	869
	Sawai Madhopur	902	871
	Jaisalmer	869	874
	Hanumangarh	872	878
	Jodhpur	920	891
	Tonk	927	892
	Baghpat	850	841
	Gautam Buddha Nagar	854	843
	Ghaziabad	854	850
	Meerut	857	852
	Bulandshahr	867	854
	Agra	866	861
	Muzaffarnagar	859	863
	Mahamaya Nagar	886	865
	Jhansi	886	866
	Mathura	872	870
	Etawah	895	875
	Aligarh	886	877
	Etah	880	879
	Firozabad	887	881
	Jalaun	889	881
	Bijnor	905	883

Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
	Mainpuri	892	884
	Hamirpur	904	886
	Saharanpur	872	887
	Farrukhabad	897	889
	Mahoba	900	892
Uttarakhand (5)	Pithoragarh	902	816
	Champawat	934	873
	Hardwar	862	877
	Dehradun	894	889
	Chamoli	935	889
Andaman and Nicobar	Nicobars	937	945
Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	951	918
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	874	889
Assam	Kamrup	943	946
	Metropolitan		
Bihar	Vaishali	937	904
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	845	880
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	964	947
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	926
Daman and Diu	Daman	907	897
Goa	North Goa	938	939
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	951	916
Karnataka	Bijapur	928	931
Kerala	Thrissur	958	950
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	959	911
Manipur	Senapati	962	893
Meghalaya	Ribhoi	972	953
Mizoram	Saiha	950	932

Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
Nagaland	Longleng	964	885
Odisha	Nayagarh	904	855
Puducherry	Yanam	964	921
Sikkim	North	995	929
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	957	896
Telengana	Hyderabad	943	914
Tripura	South Tripura	961	951
West Bengal	Kolkata	927	933

Online registration of child abuse cases

1910. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any Helpline/Control Room in order to register the cases of child abuse online;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such complaints are being received online in the Control Room?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing support for an outreach service under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for children in distress including children requiring assistance for protection from abuse. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 and can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf. In addition, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has launched a portal 'E-BOX' in August, 2016 to register online, complaints of child sexual abuse.

Schemes for empowerment of women and development of children in North Eastern Region

†1911. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes for empowerment of women and development of children running in North Eastern region through NGOs, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has established any mechanism to monitor the work being done in North Eastern region by NGOs, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of beneficiaries of various schemes in the last two years and current year, State-wise; and

(d) whether these schemes have been helpful in improving the living standards of beneficiaries, if so, the manner in which it was assessed and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/programmes for empowerment of women and child development through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) across the country including North-Eastern region. These are as follows:

- (i) Swadhar Scheme and Short Stay Homes, now merged as Swadhar Greh Scheme, to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress;
- (ii) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban poor women;
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme to provide day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women who are employed.
- (iv) Ujjawala a Comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.
- (v) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) to extend micro-finance services to poor women to bring about their socio-economic upliftment;
- (vi) Working Women Hostels for ensuring safe accommodation for women working away from their place of residence;

(b) Review Meetings with Women and Child Development Departments of State Governments/UT Administrations including North-Eastern region are held to discuss the issues for effective implementation of the programmes and schemes to expedite beneficiary coverage and proper fund utilization. Regional level consultations are also held to discuss issues concerning implementation of schemes. The monitoring reports received from States are analysed in the Ministry. The problem areas are communicated to concerned States/UTs for taking corrective actions. In addition, regular State visits are conducted by the Ministry's officials in order to understand the implementation problems being faced by States/UTs. The Schemes which are being implemented have inbuilt monitoring mechanism, are also periodically reviewed for their proper and better implementation.

(c) and (d) The number of beneficiaries under these schemes during the last two years, *i.e.*, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See below*). These are also available in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the respective years *viz.*, 2014-15 and 2015-16 which are available in the Library of the Rajya Sabha. The details are also available in the public domain *i.e.* on the Ministry's website *viz.* www.wcd.nic.in.

Statement

A. Number of beneficiaries under Swadhar Scheme and Short Stay Home Programme during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State	Swadhar Home		Short Stay Homes	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Assam	388	600	792	1152
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	66	96
3.	Manipur	465	850	330	480
4.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
5.	Mizoram	-	50	66	96
6.	Nagaland	-	-	72	96
7.	Tripura	-	-	66	384
8.	Sikkim	-	-	66	96

*Total number of beneficiaries in these States under Swadhar Greh Scheme during the current year, *i.e.*, 2016-17 is 1680.

B. Number of beneficiaries under STEP Scheme during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of beneficiaries covered	
		2014-15	2015-16
1.	Assam	50	675
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	450
3.	Manipur	1505	2925
4.	Meghalaya	-	-
5.	Mizoram	-	150
6.	Nagaland	563	200
7.	Tripura	-	-
8.	Sikkim	-	-

*Total number of beneficiaries in these States under STEP Scheme during the current year, *i.e.*, 2016-17 (till 15.11.2016) is 1525.

*C. Number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Rajiv
Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the years 2014-15
(as on 31.12.2014) and 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)	2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015)
1.	Assam	6875	6400
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3650	3325
3.	Manipur	7950	7700
4.	Meghalaya	2275	1875
5.	Mizoram	4200	4050
6.	Nagaland	975	825
7.	Tripura	3450	3275
8.	Sikkim	2925	2675

*D. Number of beneficiaries under Ujjawala scheme during the years
2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Assam	850	900
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Manipur	500	400
4.	Meghalaya	-	-
5.	Mizoram	50	25
6.	Nagaland	25	25
7.	Tripura	-	-
8.	Sikkim	-	-

*E. Number of beneficiaries under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
since its inception (in 1993)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Since its inception till 31.12.2014	Since its inception till 31.12.2015
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	6605	6605
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	100
3.	Manipur	8421	8421

1	2	3	4
4.	Meghalaya	-	-
5.	Mizoram	70	70
6.	Nagaland	859	859
7.	Tripura	-	-
8.	Sikkim	-	-

F. Number of women beneficiaries under Working Women Hostel Scheme during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)	2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015)
1.	Assam	799	799
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	591	591
3.	Manipur	1072	1172
4.	Meghalaya	214	214
5.	Mizoram	149	149
6.	Nagaland	1048	1048
7.	Tripura	50	50
8.	Sikkim	144	144

**Agreement with Bill and Melinda Gates foundation on
integrated child development services**

1912. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation on Integrated Child Development Services, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the main features of the MoC and States covered under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) on 20th May, 2016 for three (3) years. The MoC facilitates the technical support from BMGF at the

National and State level for strengthening their capacities to deliver nutrition outcomes especially during pre-conception, pregnancy and first two years of life.

The main features of the MoC are as under:—

- (i) Design, development and deployment of Integrated Child Development Services - Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS) to drive the Information and Communication Technology enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM) solutions for improving and strengthening ICDS Service Delivery System.
- (ii) Technical support and Knowledge management support to strengthen human resource capabilities at various levels in order to deliver effective nutrition interventions.
- (iii) Provide technical inputs to the MWCD's on-going and planned programs related to nutrition.
- (iv) Support the Ministry in developing a shared national communications campaign for maternal and child nutrition among target populations.

The collaboration aims at supporting the MWCD's national nutrition programmes across the country in eight (8) States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) is being implemented.

Special laws to protect women

1913. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken to implement various special laws relating to women protection;
- (b) whether Government has made a study why despite stringent laws, cases of crime against women are on the increase, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the progress of implementing scheme of 'One Stop Centre' to provide integrated support and assistance to women, with details; and
- (d) whether implementing agencies are sensitized over implementation of women safety laws, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) State/UT Government are

responsible for implementation of various special laws relating to women protection. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development regularly reviews the implementation of the Act in workshops and conferences with State Government/UT Administration. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in consultation with Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued advisory from time to time to States/UTs on measures needed to curb crime against women. Apart from this, the Government organizes various seminars/trainings/workshops on matters of violation of child rights and to sensitize stakeholders across the country.

(b) The Ministry recognizes that incidence of crime against women cannot be controlled unless mindsets of people, in general, are made to change. There are many reasons behind increasing crimes against women such as unequal economic, social and political status of women which is as outcome of patriarchy and the deeply entrenched patriarchal social-cultural construes etc.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing scheme of One Stop Centre to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged to facilitate access to an integrated range of services which include medical aid, police assistance, legal aid, psycho-social counselling, temporary shelter etc. to the women affected by violence. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. Till date, 20 Centres have become in operational.

(d) Through National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), National Commission for Women and State Departments regularly conduct awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women through workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes etc. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating people about rights of women and laws related to them also being taken up.

Establishment of women protection centres

1914. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Women Protection Centres for providing safety and security to women have been established in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the measures taken for monitoring women in these protection centres;

(c) whether cases of harassment in women protection centres have been reported during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, the Ministry is administering the Scheme of One Stop Centre for Women implemented through States/UTs from 1st April 2015 for facilitating/providing medical aid, police assistance, legal counselling/court case management, psycho-social counselling and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. Till date 20 One Stop Centre are operational in Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Odisha, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Goa, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli jointly operated at (Diu), Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Gujarat, Mizoram and Sikkim.

Dip in sex ratio

1915. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sex-ratio at birth has dipped by three points in the last two years across the country;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken under 'Beti Bachao, Beti Badhao Aandolan' in order to save girl child;

(c) the details of programmes undertaken across the States, with special reference to West Bengal; and

(d) a comparative State-wise details of sex-ratio for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per Sample Registration System (SRS) conducted by office of the Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs, in respect of India and bigger States, the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) has dipped by three points from 909 (2011-13) to 906 (2012-14) for India. However, the Census (2011) data showed a significant declining trend in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) between 0-6 years with an all time low of 918. The sharp decline as pointed by Census 2011 data was a call for urgent action. The Government has launched on 22nd January, 2015 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Programme to address this issue of decline in CSR.

(b) and (c) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country covering all State/UTs targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development in 161

gender critical districts at present. The Sectoral interventions under the programme include the following:-

- (i) **Ministry of Women and Child Development:** Nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action in selected 161 districts, Promote registration of pregnancies in first trimester in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs); Undertake training of stakeholders; Community mobilization and sensitization; Identify and involve Gender Champions; Reward and recognition of institutions and frontline workers.
- (ii) **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:** Monitoring for effective implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994 includes strengthening PNDT Cells and setting up monitoring committees; Increase institutional deliveries; Promoting registration of births, Setting up Monitoring Committees.
- (iii) **Ministry of Human Resource Development:** Ensure universal enrolment of girls; achieve decreased drop-out rate; Implement girl child friendly standards in schools; Strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE); Construction of functional toilets for girls.

(d) The State-wise details of the SRB as per Sample Registration System (SRS) conducted by office of the Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs, in respect of India and bigger States is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of Sex Ratio at Birth (female per 1000 male) by residence,
India and Bigger States, 2011-13 and 2012-14*

Sex Ratio at Birth	Total	
	2011-13	2012-14
1	2	3
India	909	906
Andhra Pradesh	916	919
Assam	920	918
Bihar	911	907
Chhattisgarh	970	973
Delhi	887	876
Gujarat	911	907
Haryana	864	866

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	943	938
Jammu and Kashmir	902	899
Jharkhand	913	910
Karnataka	958	950
Kerala	966	974
Madhya Pradesh	920	927
Maharashtra	902	896
Odisha	956	953
Punjab	867	870
Rajasthan	893	893
Tamil Nadu	927	921
Uttar Pradesh	878	869
Uttarakhand	N/A	871
West Bengal	943	952

Opening of 'One Stop Centre' in every district of State

†1916. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Government has gone ahead with opening 'One-Stop Centre' in Delhi for women's safety;

(b) by when the proposal to open 'One-Stop Centre' in every district of State, which is to be funded by the Ministry, would be fulfilled;

(c) whether Government would provide more facilities/services to the female victims of rape, molestation, dowry and harassment etc. at these centres, in addition to medical, legal, psychological facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development formulated the Scheme of Setting up One Stop Centre (OSC) to support women affected by violence to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. The scheme is being implemented since 1st April 2015. Under the scheme,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

it has been envisaged that One Stop Centres would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. The Ministry has approved all the proposals received from States/UTs. However, no proposal was received from Government of NCT of Delhi

(c) and (d) The Ministry has approved Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre to support women-affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence.

Increase in sexual harassment cases

1917. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for increase in the number of cases of sexual harassment, exploitation of women in various professions and rape cases in rural and urban areas of the country; and

(b) the preventive and punitive actions proposed by the Ministry to protect the victims and punish the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) There are many reasons behind increasing crimes against the women such as unequal economic, social and political status of women which is an outcome of deeply rooted patriarchal social construes.

(b) Safety of women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Government is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women. The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape. Provision for increased penalty for gang rape and causing serious injury to the victim resulting her to remain in a vegetative state have been made. New offences like acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism and stalking, disrobing a woman have been incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. Government has also enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace.

Apart from the above, Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing scheme of One Stop Centre to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence including sexual harassment. The scheme aims to facilitate

access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence. Further, scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence including sexual harassment.

Regularisation of Anganwadi workers

1918. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is thinking to regularise Anganwadi workers all over India;

(b) whether there is any similarity in payment of honorarium for Anganwadi workers, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No, Sir. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers as “honorary workers” from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development.

Since Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) are honorary workers, they cannot be declared as Government employees. Further, in a ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No. 4953-4957 of 1998—State of Karnataka and Ors. *Vs.* Ameerbi and Ors., the Hon’ble Supreme Court has also held that Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers do not hold any civil post and Minimum Wages Act is not applicable to them.

(b) Being honorary workers, the Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers across the country are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government. Presently, AWWs and AWHs are paid Honoraria of ₹ 3000/- and ₹ 1500/-per month respectively *w.e.f.* 01.04.2011. AWWs of Mini-AWCs are being paid honoraria of ₹ 2250/- *w.e.f.* 04.07.2013. The honorarium paid by the Centre to all AWWs/AWHs is similar. However, the additional honorarium paid by the States/UTs from their funds varies from State to State depending on their financial sources. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) To streamline the payment, the Government of India has asked States/UTs to prepare data base of AWWs/AWHs for payment of honorarium to the Anganwadi

Workers (AWWs)/Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme through Public Finance Management System (PFMS).

Statement

Additional monthly honorarium paid to Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers by the States/UTs from their own resources as on 31.10.2016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (In ₹)	
		Anganwadi Workers	Anganwadi Helpers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	1000	500
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1000	500
8.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	2000	1000
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000
12.	Gujarat	1750	900
13.	Haryana	2500	1000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	300	200
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	700	350
17.	Karnataka	2000	1000
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshdweep	1600	1000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50

1	2	3	4
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2000	1000
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
34.	Tamil Nadu	5940	3532
		(non-standardized scale of pay that includes pay-2500, GP-500, HRA-500, CCA-180, MA-100 and DA-2160)	(non-standardized scale of pay that includes pay-1300, GP-300, HRA-500, CCA-180, A-100 and DA-1152)
35.	Telangana	4000 (w.e.f. 1.3.2015)	3000 (w.e.f. 1.3.2015)
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

* Depending on the qualification and number of years of service.

Child marriages in Tamil Nadu

1919. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of child marriages in the country in the last two years and in the current year, State-wise, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to sensitise people and dissuade them from practising child marriage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 280 and 293 cases have been registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 in the country during the last two years *i.e.* 2014 and 2015 respectively. Similarly, a total number

of 47 and 77 cases have been registered in Tamil Nadu under the Act in the year 2014 and 2015 respectively.

(b) The Government of India is concerned about the prevalence of child marriages in the country and has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006. As the issue concerning child marriage are deeply rooted in poverty, socio-culture mind-set, there is a need to step up awareness by undertaking drives highlighting the evil effects of this practice. This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaigns and outreach programmes to address this.

Observation homes for juvenile offenders

1920. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the number of observation and special homes presently functioning for juvenile offenders in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government has taken note of non-availability of such homes and lack of basic facilities/infrastructure in existing homes and if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided by Government for their infrastructure development during each of the last three years, State/Union-Territory-wise; and

(c) whether Government has received proposals from States/Union-Territories for construction of such homes, if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon and funds provided for the purpose during the said period, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The details of number of observation homes, special homes for children in conflict with law and being funded under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The primary responsibility of effective functioning of the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including Homes for children in conflict with law vests with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. The Government of India has recently enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, (JJ Act) which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The Ministry has been requesting the State Government/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under relevant provisions of JJ Act in order to ensure the standards of care in these institutions. The Ministry is implementing

a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to the State Government/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes including Homes for children in conflict with law, either by themselves or through voluntary organisations. The setting up of such new Homes is decided by the Inter-Ministerial Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under the Scheme to consider and approve the financial proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations. The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments/UTs under ICPS including funds for observation Homes/Special Homes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of Homes for children in conflict with law
and supported under ICPS*

Sl. No.	State	Observation Home	Special Home	Observation cum Special Home	Place of Safety	Juvenile Home as on 31.10.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	2	2	0	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	1
3.	Assam	5	0	0	0	5
4.	Bihar	12	1	0	0	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	7	0	5	25
6.	Goa	2	2	0	0	4
7.	Gujarat	3	0	3	0	6
8.	Haryana	4	1	0	0	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	10	1	0	0	11
12.	Karnataka	16	1	0	0	17
13.	Kerala	14	2	0	1	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18	3	0	0	21
15.	Maharashtra	53	0	2	0	55
16.	Manipur	4	0	1	0	5
17.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	3
18.	Mizoram	8	2	0	0	10
19.	Nagaland	10	2	0	0	12
20.	Odisha	1	0	5	0	6
21.	Punjab	4	2	0	0	6
22.	Rajasthan	36	1	0	0	37
23.	Sikkim	2	1	0	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	2	0	0	10
25.	Tripura	1	1	0	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30	2	0	0	32
27.	Uttarakhand	7	2	0	0	9
28.	West Bengal	10	0	4	0	14
29.	Telangana	3	2	0	0	5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	NCT of Delhi	4	1	0	1	6
36.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL		292	38	19	7	356

Statement-II

Details of Fund Sanctioned, Released and Utilized by State Governments during FY 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and current year till 31st October, 2016 under ICPS

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised*	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1206.50		1107.21	301.62	301.62	275.24	238.58	238.58	104.78	110.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.74	54.74	26.50	130.68	130.68	84.17	571.68	571.68	*	52.29
3.	Assam	1080.00	1080.00	1020.50	1010.36	1010.36	1332.49	597.90	597.90	1025.07	413.64
4.	Bihar	957.56	957.56	515.42	204.75	204.75	1721.60	2687.89	2687.89	*	551.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	213.34	213.34	213.34	821.24	821.24	1620.47	3955.55	3955.55	*	527.77
6.	Goa	-	-	-	100	100	240.11	235.25	235.25	39.68	36.83
7.	Gujarat	979.35	979.35	1004.35	1925.75	1925.75	1404.29	2328.90	2328.90	1510.37	769.95
8.	Haryana	1085.51	1085.51	846.59	1526.72	1526.72	678.15	496.44	496.44	350.89	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	84.96	84.96	153.23	835.71	835.71	228.25	604.04	604.04	1255.12	129.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	113.35	113.35	0	43.12
11.	Jharkhand	144.96	144.96	471.75	36.03	36.03	87.32	369.88	369.88	387.42	152.84

12.	Karnataka	2403.63	2403.63	2388.38	3689.87	3689.87	3747.81	1845.24	1845.24	2193.66	507.56
13.	Kerala	718.17	718.17	426.65	1354.35	1354.35	1340.30	944.39	944.39	660.25	216.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	546.03	546.03	546.03	1889.69	1889.69	2096.53	1116.03	1116.03	2373.81	913.11
15.	Maharashtra	557.56	557.56	1510.80	762.32	762.32	762.32	3138.75	3138.75	*	699.53
16.	Manipur	658.15	658.15	511.26	138.48	138.48	1986.84	3083.18	3083.18	*	241.34
17.	Meghalaya	762.45	762.45	762.45	2003.83	2003.83	1975.50	1469.55	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33
18.	Mizoram	696.42	696.42	712.76	1919.02	1919.02	1919.02	2079.44	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55
19.	Nagaland	911.41	911.41	911.41	957.41	957.41	1662.70	2257.65	2257.65	1473.21	382.75
20.	Odisha	1227.20	1227.20	1224.57	2544.82	2544.82	1786.31	3309.07	3309.07	2669.74	910.39
21.	Punjab	191.27	191.27	216.10	507.12	507.12	570.61	820.81	820.81	515.57	253.60
22.	Rajasthan	2347.56	2347.56	2288.27	3395.82	3395.82	3654.40	3258.92	3258.92	2929.43	0.00
23.	Sikkim	15.97	15.97	54.55	390.24	390.24	413.88	562.00	562.00	303.74	117.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	2131.05	2131.05	1541.83	3067.10	3067.10	2804.89	825.04	825.04	4282.78	5638.82
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	2087.59	2087.59	203.53	354.88	354.88	93.94	0.00
26.	Tripura	124.42	124.42	124.42	1227.34	1227.34	1073.70	710.63	710.63	680.20	676.04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1109.39	1109.39	1009.45	1798.90	1798.9	3552.11	2884.18	2884.18	3293.57	692.48
28.	Uttarakhand	333.92	333.92	-	83.48	83.48	11.05	66.88	66.88	3.89	15.54
29.	West Bengal	2373.04	2373.04	2046.26	2574.04	2574.04	4348.35	508.67	508.67	1067.29	3017.11

Written Answers to

[1 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 331

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	145.90	145.90	0.00	36.03	36.03	36.03	36.88
31.	Chandigarh	17.58	17.58	42.26	362.22	362.22	228.30	357.82	357.82	324.15	245.44
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.09	2.09	3.15	68.61	68.61	6.71	58.66	58.66	5.84	68.26
33.	Daman and Diu	69.28	69.28	19.32	80.61	80.61	32.73	82.82	82.82	57.69	20.71
34.	Delhi	404.73	404.73	502.44	606.22	606.22	838.68	1363.40	1363.40	931.53	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
36.	Puducherry	64.66	64.66	340.46	1168.57	1168.57	676.23	559.60	559.60	*	175.02
TOTAL		23472.9	23472.9	22541.71	39716.41	39716.41	43364.59	43893.1	43893.1	32146.97	21627.15

*Utilization Certificate from these States/UTs are awaited.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — Contd.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. ...**(Interruptions)**... Papers to be laid on the Table, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar.

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (i) Notification No. 36/2016-Central Excise, dated the 1st December, 2016, seeking to amend the Notification No. 12/2012-Central Excise dated 17th March, 2012, so as to make the NIL excise duty on branded gold coins of purity 99.5% and above (falling under Chapter 71 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985) subject to the condition that no credit of input goods or input services or capital goods, has been availed, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944; and
- (ii) Notification No. 59/2016-Customs, dated the 1st December, 2016, seeking to amend the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated 17th March, 2012, so as to withdraw CVD exemption on gold coins (branded or unbranded) having gold content not below 99.5% and gold findings, both falling under Chapter 71 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 5583/16/16]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 1st of December, 2016, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:—

BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
1. Consideration and return of the Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Three Hours
2. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands for Grants, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) Second Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2016-17.	Two Hours (To be discussed together)
(b) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2013-14.	
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2016.	One Hour
(b) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016.	Two Hours
4. Consideration and passing of the Right of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014.	Two Hours

RE. DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY — *Contd.*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, बीएसी की मीटिंग में यह तय होता है और उसे यहां बता भी दिया जाता है, लेकिन जब सरकार ही बीएसी के decision को तोड़ रही है, तो फिर बीएसी की मीटिंग का क्या महत्व रह गया? आप बताते हैं दो घंटे इस विषय पर और दो घंटे उस विषय पर ...(व्यवधान)...

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु): सर, हाउस प्रोसीडिंग्स को चेयर conduct करती है, सरकार नहीं करती है और बी.ए.सी. में जो तय होता है, उसी के आधार पर चेयरमैन/डिप्टी चेयरमैन हाउस चलाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार के द्वारा उसे इधर-उधर करने की कोई संभावना नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

Sir, he was speaking. In the morning he was called by the Chair and he was speaking. Let him continue with the debate. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, discussion on Demonetisation of Currency. ...(Interruptions)... Now, listen, listen. ...(Interruptions)... Now, listen to me. See, hon. Prime Minister is here. Now, let us start the discussion.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, let the Prime Minister apologise.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Congress Party should apologise for its irresponsible behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: You are an irresponsible Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, it should be expunged from the record.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने Demonetisation की घोषणा की ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: While you speak, you can say all these things. Let us start the discussion.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: हम उस योजना पर बहस कर रहे हैं। आपको याद होगा कि पहले ही दिन इस उम्मीद से कि प्रधान मंत्री जी आज न सही तो कल डिबेट में शामिल होंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, all these points. ...*(Interruptions)*... Satyavrat Chaturvediji, let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us resume the discussion. Then, you can say all these points. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; don't do that. Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? अरे सुनिए, सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ये बेनकाब हो गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इन्हें बेनकाब किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कालाबाजारियों ने गरीबों का हक लूटा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधान मंत्री जी उन्हें उनका हक दिलाना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you do not want a discussion ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister is here, how can you do this? This is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, they are totally exposed. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have no issue. They have no argument. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When the hon. Prime Minister is here, you should start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... That was your demand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, the Prime Minister is here. Why don't you start the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Ghulam Nabiji, the Prime Minister is here. Why don't you start the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... You said you wanted the Prime Minister to come. The Prime Minister is here. Why don't you start the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfortunate. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, आज अब इनके पास कोई बहाना नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये खुद अपनी चतुराई के चक्रव्यूह में फंस चुके हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनके पास कोई बहाना नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चर्चा शुरू करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चर्चा शुरू करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके पास न तर्क है, न सच है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भी यही कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम भी यही चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम पहले दिन से यही बात कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम यह कह रहे हैं, चूंकि काले धन के जो कुबेर हैं, वे कंगाल हो गए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री माफी मांगें? ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधान मंत्री जी क्या इसलिए माफी मांगें कि देश के गरीब, देश के कमजोर तबकों का जो धन है ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो उनका हक है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन काले धन के कुबेरों ने, भ्रष्टाचारियों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... सात पुश्तों में लूटा था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधान मंत्री जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... कमजोर तबकों को, उनका हक दिलाना चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या इसीलिए माफी मांगें? ...*(व्यवधान)*... माफी तो कांग्रेस को अपने उस * के लिए मांगनी होगी ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिस * के चलते इस देश का गरीब ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश का कमजोर तबका ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश का किसान ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज बदहाली में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज वह खुशहाल होने जा रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो आपको दर्द हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the demand of the Opposition was that the Prime Minister should come to the House and listen to the speeches. You may please start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever you want to say, you may say here. Please, resume the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am calling Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may at least try. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, please get the House in order. I would speak then. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no other go but to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not want a discussion. So, I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may discuss.. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek O'Brien, are you not starting the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd December, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at nine minutes past
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 2nd December, 2016.*