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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday
8 December, 2016
17 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 8th December, 2016/17th Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to congratulate the Prime Minister that one month of demonetisation has completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, allow the papers to be laid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Accounts (2014-15) of the Nalanda University, Bihar and related papers

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह]: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Nalanda University Act, 2010:—
 - (a) Annual Accounts of the Nalanda University, Bihar, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5630/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi and related papers

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, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5631/16/16]

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

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), 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. 5633/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development.**II. Report and Accounts (2014-15, 2015-16) of various Corporations, Authorities, Boards and Institute.****III. MoU (2016-17) between the GoI and HPL.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING, AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development, under sub-section (1) of Section 86 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016:—

- (1) S.O. 3494 (E), dated the 21st November, 2016, designating Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority as the Regulatory Authority until the establishment of Regulatory Authority in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5640/16/16]

- (2) G.S.R. 1086 (E), dated the 24th November, 2016, the publishing National Capital Territory of Delhi Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (Agreement for Sale) Rules, 2016.

- (3) G.S.R. 1085 (E), dated the 24th November, 2016, publishing the National Capital Territory of Delhi Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (2) and (3) *See* No. L.T. 5639/16/16]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. S.O. 3440(E), dated the 11th November, 2016, appointing Shri Satish Chandra, General Manager (Legal), Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. to hold additional charge of the Claims Commissioner for Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. for a further period up to the 3rd July, 2017 or until further orders, whichever is earlier, under Section 102 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5638/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Ltd. (NCRTC), 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. 5836/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC), 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. 5835/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), Tamil Nadu, 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 Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5637/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kochi Metro Rail Limited (KMRL), Kochi, Kerala, 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 Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5636/16/16]
- (v) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), Bengaluru, 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. 5638/16/16]
2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5839/16/16]
3. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5641/16/16]
4. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB), Kavaratti, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Board.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5642/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILRED), (formerly Institute of Applied Manpower Research) (IAMR), 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5643/16/16]

- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) and the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5635/16/16]

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

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of various Corporations, Laboratories, Institutes and Centres.

III. MoU (2016-17) between the GoI and ACL Ltd.

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

- 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 sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) G.S.R. 792 (E), dated the 12th August, 2016, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 793 (E), dated the 12th August, 2016, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 841 (E), dated the 1st September, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 842 (E), dated the 1st September, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 5647/16/16]

- (5) G.S.R. 870 (E), dated the 8th September, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 2016.
- (6) G.S.R. 878 (E), dated the 9th September, 2016, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 870 (E), dated the 8th September, 2016, to modify certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 910 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2016, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 2016.
- (8) G.S.R. 924 (E), dated the 28th September, 2016, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (5) to (8) *See* No. L.T. 6190/16/16]

- (9) G.S.R. 1061 (E), dated the 10th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2016.

- (10) G.S.R. 1062 (E), dated the 10th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (9) and (10) *See* No. L.T. 5647/16/16]

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

- (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Hyderabad, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5853/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, 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. 5644/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Atmospheric Research

Laboratory (NARL), Gadanki, Andhra Pradesh, 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. 5645/16/16]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL), SAS Nagar, Chandigarh, 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. 5646/16/16]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, 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. 5850/16/16]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Tata Memorial Centre, 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 Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5849/16/16]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Homi Bhabha National Institute, 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. 5852/16/16]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad, 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. 5851/16/16]

- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Space) and the Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5648/16/16]

Accounts (2014-15) of the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians, New Delhi and related papers.

जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Accounts of the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5870/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of various Sarva Siksha Abhiyans and related papers.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, 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. 6075/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Axom Sarba Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, Assam, 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6073/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Sikkim, Gangtok, 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 (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6074/16/16]

MoU (2016-17) between the GoI and NHFDC

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं 2016-17 के वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार (दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय) और राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वित्त और विकास निगम (एन.एच.एफ.डी.सी.) के बीच संपन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5699/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15, 2015-16) of various Institutes, Centres, Academies, Associations, Foundations, Organisation and 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 Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, 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. 5718/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5716/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, 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. 5717/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Center for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Center.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5715/16/16]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS), 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 Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5714/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences, Nainital, 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. 5700/16/16]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Nano and Soft Matter Sciences, 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 Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5701/16/16]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Science Academy, 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 Academy.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5702/16/16]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5703/16/16]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5704/16/16]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, 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. 5705/16/16]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5706/16/16]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Sciences, 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 Academy.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5707/16/16]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati, 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. 5708/16/16]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, 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 Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5709/16/16]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science (MACS), Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, 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. 5710/16/16]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, 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. 5711/16/16]

(xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Innovation Foundation-India, Ahmedabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5712/16/16]

(xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5713/16/16]

(xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xx) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5719/16/16]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16) of various Corporations and Foundations and related papers

II. MoU (2016-17) between the GoI and NSFDC and related paper

श्री कृष्ण पाल: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

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

(a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), 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. 5727/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation (BJRNF), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Explanatory Note on the above said Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation (BJRNF), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Explanatory Note on the above said Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 5728/16/16]

II. (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), for the year 2016-17.

(b) Executive Summary of the above Memorandum of Understanding.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6191/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15, 2015-16) of various Universities, Institutes, Sansthans and Councils and related papers

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987:—

- (1) F. No. 37-3/Legal/AICTE/2013, dated the 28th June, 2013, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of

Approvals for Technical Education in Blended Learning Mode) Regulations, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5626/16/16]

- (2) F. No. P&AP/MAM/2016, dated the 14th September, 2016, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education nomenclature of Courses and admission of students to Technical (Institutions) Regulations, 2016.
- (3) No. F. AICTE/WH/2016/01, dated the 10th June, 2016, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (Gender Sensitization, Prevention and Prohibition of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students and Redressal of Grievances in Technical Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016.
- (4) F. No. 27/RIFD/Pay Scale/01/2013-14, dated the 10th June, 2016, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education Clarifications on certain issues/anomalies pertaining to Qualifications, Pay Scales, Service Conditions, Career Advancement Schemes (CAS) etc. for Teachers and other Academic Staff of Technical Institutions (Degree/ Diploma), 2016 (1st Amendment).
- (5) F.No. 2-2/D-NSQF/U.S. Infra/2016, dated the 18th July, 2016, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) (1st Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
- (6) F. No. 7-6/DD-Admn/NSQF/2013-II, dated the 4th February, 2016, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of Approval for conducting Vocational Education Program, Community College course(s) and Skill knowledge Provider under National Vocational Education Qualification Framework) (1st Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 6142/16/16]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. G.S.R. 1076 (E) dated the 17th November, 2016, publishing the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Annual Statement of Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6141/16/16]

- II. A. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
- (i) (a) Seventh Annual Report of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, Kerala, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Seventh Annual Accounts of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, Kerala, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5620/16/16]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhi Nagar, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5619/16/16]
 - (iii) (a) Seventh Annual Report of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5621/16/16]
- B. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh, Doimukh, 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. 6109/16/16]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6110/16/16]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Chronological Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the sequence of laying of the papers mentioned at (1) (i) above.
- (3) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (ii) and (iii) above.
- [Placed in Library. For (iii) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 6192/16/16]
- C. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sansthan.
- (c) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of laying of the Annual Report of the above Sansthan, for the year 2015-16.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6107/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Bangalore, 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. 6112/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5611/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5618/16/16]

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

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I present the Eighty-seventh Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the subject "inordinate Delay in Filling up the Vacancies in the Supreme Court and High Courts".

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on the subject 'Proxy and Postal Voting by Defence Services Personnel in General Elections - An evaluation' relating to the Ministry of Defence.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2016-17) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सत्रहवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी बीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2016-17):—

- (i) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/

Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Review of Ground Water Scenario, need for a comprehensive policy and measures to address problems in the country with particular reference to (i) Dark Blocks; and (ii) Contamination of underground water by certain industries relating to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; and

- (ii) Twelfth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two hundred And Eighty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COURT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (NITSER) COUNCIL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): Sir, I move the following motion:

"That in pursuance of clause (j) of sub-section (2) of Section 30, read with sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 31 of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007 (No. 29 of 2007), 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 National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Council.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**RE. DEMAND FOR OBITUARY REFERENCE TO THE PEOPLE ALLEGEDLY
DIED DUE TO DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Matters to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, thirty days are over after the Demonetisation Scheme was announced by the Government. Meanwhile, one hundred people have died in the queue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): Let the discussion start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, we are talking about the dead people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have a Zero Hour mention? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I am talking about the poor people who have been benefited by the Government's decision ...*(Interruptions)*... This historic decision of the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the dead should be mourned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It should not be objected to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, this is politics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me get on with the Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, an obituary reference should be made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is politics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let there be a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let there be a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...
November 8 is a historic day when a bold decision had been taken by the Government.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute please.
...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the Opposition, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, no. This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If he is starting the debate ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have no problem in hearing the Leader
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request all of you to sit down please? ...*(Interruptions)*...
The Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have no problem in hearing the Leader of
the Opposition whom I respect very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... But what is happening
in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to put it on behalf of the Government.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, Venkaiahji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I want to put it on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get your chance to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition will have the
chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Afterwards, they will not allow us to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...
What is this happening? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get your chance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is happening every day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Once you ask me to sit down, I will sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): हमारी भी सुनें और सुनाएं। आपने काले धन के कुबेरों की कंगाली पर काला दिवस मनाया है, उसे हम समझ सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन हमारी भी सुननी पड़ेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*... सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, who will protect us? ...*(Interruptions)*... Members come here in front of me. ...*(Interruptions)*... They don't allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are we so helpless? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair should take it very seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are coming in front of me ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, they are not allowing me, the Government, to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have the mandate of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have not done anything wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you have to come to the rescue of the Members and the Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Have we become so helpless? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Ministers can't be agitating. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very bad situation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, they are observing "काले धन का समर्थन दिवस"। ...*(Interruptions)*... It is their choice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem if they want to observe "काले धन का समर्थन दिवस"। ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, will you please hear me for a minute? ...*(Interruptions)*... Not on the issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please hear me for a minute on procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't hear you if all these people are shouting behind you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, आप लोग बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will you hear me on the procedure, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am also having some experience in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, you have. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am also a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): You always ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I know how you are respecting the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: After whatever the Chair says, we will all abide by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have been abiding. ...*(Interruptions)*... And that too when the Chairman himself is there, we all abide ...*(Interruptions)*... My point is, after the LoP speaks and the moment we stand up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: ...they will come to the Well of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are obstructing. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are obstructing us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a well-established practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: For fifteen days, the same thing has been happening. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): मंत्री लोग सदन नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि मंत्री लोग सदन नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: हमारी बात कौन सुनेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार की बात कौन सुनेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार का कोई अधिकार नहीं है क्या? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आंध्र प्रदेश): आडवाणी जी ने क्या कहा था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All sit down, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सर, ये लोग इस तरह से चेयर को accuse नहीं कर सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: They always accuse the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... They always accuse the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): आडवाणी जी ने यही कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Venkaiahji, there is a well-established practice in the House that when the Leader of the House or the Leader of the Opposition wishes to speak, they are allowed to do so. So, we will stick to the practice. The Leader of the Opposition has wished to speak. Let us hear him, and if the Leader of the House wishes to speak, it is always. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: We never contested. ...**(Interruptions)**... We totally agree with the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... We have respect, personally and also institutionally, for the Leader of the Opposition position. ...**(Interruptions)**... But the point I am trying to raise is, they are making their point of view. ...**(Interruptions)**... They are accusing us. ...**(Interruptions)**... The moment we stand up, they are coming to the Well of the House covering us. ...**(Interruptions)**...

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody has a legitimate right to come to the Well of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It has been happening for the past fifteen days. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me put it on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... For fifteen days, they have come to the Well of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are coming to this side also. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are occupying this side also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, आप भी बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भी बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... गुलाम नबी साहब, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Being in Opposition, they are occupying this side also. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair should ensure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have no problem, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ministers cannot agitate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, वेंकैया जी की सीट की जांच कर लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस सीट में कुछ गड़बड़ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): आप लोगों को * आनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन: कोई भाषण करता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम लोग बोलते हैं तो ये सुनते नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये लोग भाषण करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। Do not shout from there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: क्या यह ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Stop this crossfire. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please stop this crossfire. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): ये हमारी बात सुनेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मेघराज जैन: ये लोग भाषण करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लोग सुनते नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, पिछले कई दिनों से हमारी मांग है कि नोटबंदी के निर्णय के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، پچھلے کئی دنوں سے ہماری مانگ ہے کہ نوٹ بندی کے فیصلہ کے بعد ...**(مداخلت)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. you cannot do this. ...**(Interruptions)**... All right. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): सर, ये बोल चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मेघराज जैन: ये लोग रोज भाषण करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, ये क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मेघराज जैन: ये भाषण करते रहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नोटबंदी के निर्णय के बाद एक सौ से ज्यादा किसान, औरतें, मर्द, बूढ़े और नौजवान अपनी जान दे चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: نوٹ بندی کے فیصلہ کے بعد ایک سو سے زیادہ کسان، عورتیں، مرد، بوڑھے اور نوجوان اپنی جان دے چکے ہیں۔ ...**(مداخلت)**...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। आप लोग क्यों interrupt कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हम चाहते थे कि इस सदन में उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ہم چاہتے تھے کہ اس سदन میں ان کو شردھانجلی آرپت کی جائے۔ ...**(مداخلت)**...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: ये लोग रोज भाषण करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये रोज भाषण करते हैं।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: लेकिन सरकार ने इन एक सौ से ज्यादा लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने से इंकार किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: لیکن سرکار نے ان ایک سو سے زیادہ لوگوں کو
شردھانجلی اربت کرنے سے انکار کیا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री मेघराज जैन: ये लोग रोज भाषण करते रहते हैं और ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down.
...**(Interruptions)**... No. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: यही कारण है कि आज Opposition के, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के तकरीबन डेढ़ सौ से ज्यादा एमपीज ने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: یہی وجہ ہے کہ آج اپوزیشن کے، لوک سبھا اور راجیہ
سبھا کے تقریباً ڈیڑھ سو سے زیادہ ایم پیز نے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

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

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: और विपक्ष के 16 राजनैतिक दलों ने बाहर गांधी जी की प्रतिमा के सामने ब्लैक डे मनाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اور وپکش کے 16 راجنیتک دلوں نے باہر گاندھی جی کی
پرٹیمما کے سامنے بلیک ڈے منایا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

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

श्री मेघराज जैन: आप लोगों का यह भाषण ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: उन एक सौ से ज्यादा लोगों को ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ان ایک سو سے زیادہ لوگوں کو۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can the Ministers agitate? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सरकार की गलत नीति की वजह से, नोटबंदी की वजह से किसी की शादी नहीं हो पायी। ...(व्यवधान)... किसी की बेटे की शादी नहीं हो पायी, किसी को दवाई नहीं मिल पायी, कोई अस्पताल में दाखिला नहीं करा पाया, क्योंकि उसके पास पैसा नहीं था। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سرکار کی غلط نیتی کی وجہ سے، نوٹ بندی کی وجہ سے کسی کی شادی نہیں پائی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ کسی کی بیٹی کی شادی نہیں ہو پائی، کسی کو دوائی نہیں مل پائی، کوئی اسپتال میں داخلہ نہیں کرا پایا، کیوں کہ اس کے پاس پیسہ نہیں تھا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can Treasury Benches agitate? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: किसी के पास अनाज खरीदने के लिए पैसे नहीं थे। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्हें हमने पार्लियामेंट के बाहर श्रद्धांजलि दे दी। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: کسی کے پاس اناج خریدنے کے لیے پیسے نہیں تھے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ انہیں ہم نے پارلیمنٹ کے باہر شردھانجلی دے دی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, Leader of the Opposition ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: यह * की बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस सरकार के लिए * की बात है कि पहली दफा उन शहीदों को सदन के अंदर श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित नहीं करने दी। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: یہ * کی بات ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس سرکار کے لیے * کی بات ہے کہ پہلی دفعہ ان شہیدوں کو سدن کے اندر شردھانجلی اربت نہیں کرنے دی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह गलत बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: एक सौ से ज्यादा शहीद हो गए और आप उनके जख्मों पर नमक छिड़क रहे हैं और बता रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब ठीक चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ایک سو سے زیادہ شہید ہو گئے اور آپ ان کے زخموں پر نمک چھڑک رہے ہیں اور بتا رہے ہیں کہ ہندستان میں سب ٹھیک چل رہا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: वर्षगांठ मनाएं, लेकिन काले धन के मुद्दे पर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: क्या ठीक चल रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: کیا ٹھیک چل رہا ہے؟ --(مداخلت)--

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: काले धन पर ...(व्यवधान).... कंगाली पर ...(व्यवधान).... कोई बात नहीं कर रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: लोग मर रहे हैं और आप कह रहे हैं, ठीक चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: لوگ مر رہے ہیں اور آپ کہہ رہے ہیں، ٹھیک چل رہا ہے --(مداخلت)--

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इसलिए Leader of the Opposition बोलें, उसके बाद हाउस ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं है और आप कह रहे हैं कि पैसा है। ...(व्यवधान).... हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों के जख्मों पर आप नमक छिड़क रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: لوگوں کے پاس پیسہ نہیں ہے اور آپ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ پیسہ ہے۔ --(مداخلت)-- ہندستان کے غریب لوگوں کے زخموں پر آپ نمک چھڑک رہے ہیں۔ --(مداخلت)--

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, एक-एक करके बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठ जाइए। पहले उन्हें खत्म करने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: आपको * आनी चाहिए। * की भी हद होती है। * की भी सीमा होती है।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ کو * آنی چاہیے۔ * کی بھی حد ہوتی ہے۔ * کی بھی سیما ہوتی ہے۔ --(مداخلت)--

SHRI SITARAM YECHURI (West Bengal): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak? Okay. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want to say? ...(Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to invoke ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I want to invoke Rule Nos. 246 and 247. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I want to invoke...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has the precedence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह नहीं चलेगा। काले धन के कुबेरों में से और बेईमान और भ्रष्टाचारियों में से कोई नहीं बचेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... काले धन के कुबेरों की कंगाली पर ये काला दिवस नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप काले धन के कुबेरों की कंगाली पर कितना भी काला दिवस मनाओ, ये काले धन वाले बचेंगे नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Rule 246 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You just wait. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Rule 246 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: First listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... First listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am moving a motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am moving a motion and calling upon the Chairman to put it to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा इलैक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, हम बहस के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बहस क्यों नहीं करते? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप हमारी बात सुनेंगे नहीं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप यह क्या कह रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please don't come here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody is being heard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हमारी इनसे अपील है कि अभी डिस्कशन शुरू कर दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, अभी डिस्कशन शुरू कर दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप क्या कहना चाहती हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, नोटबंदी का जो फैसला सरकार ने लिया है, इसको एक महीना हो चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हम ऐसा पहली बार देख रहे हैं कि ये काले धन के मुद्दे पर बहस चाहते हैं, लेकिन डिस्कशन कर नहीं रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये काले धन के कुबेरों की कंगाली पर काला दिवस मना रहे हैं। इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, पूरे देश के अंदर 90 प्रतिशत जनता दुखी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन सरकार गंभीर नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, कोई काला धन और बेईमान बचेगा नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश के गरीबों, देश के कमजोर तबकों के विकास के लिए जो काम है, वह पूरा होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Question No. 241. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down, sit down, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Stop shouting. All sections of the House, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is the Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no; please don't do this. ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**... Everybody sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no point of order during the Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no, not during the Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... भाई, आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sharma sahib, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sharma sahib, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. Question No. 241. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't do this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't do this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't do this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't do this. भाई आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मिस्री जी, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya in Assam**

*241. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Assam is not sufficient;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of JNVs and KVs in Assam;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to increase the number of JNVs and KVs in Assam; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. Actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by Competent Authority.

Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence and Paramilitary personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries/Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, and Organisation 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.

28 JNVs and 55 KVs have been sanctioned in the State of Assam.

Indian employees forced to leave Saudi Arabia

*242. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any estimates are available regarding the number of Indian employees who are likely to be forced to leave Saudi Arabia due to *Nitaqat*, the replacement of foreign workers with Saudi nationals in the private sector; and

(b) if so, whether Government has any concrete proposals to support the people who returned due to Nitaqat?

THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) The Government has no information to suggest that Indian employees are being forced to leave the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia due to the *Nitaqat* programme.

However, there are reports of Indian workers being affected in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by the ongoing economic downturn due to fall in crude oil prices. There have been some lay-offs due to closure or downsizing by the companies to adjust to the current situation. Some Indian workers have reported delay in payment of salaries. Instances of unpaid salaries for last few months have also been reported by a section of Indian workers employed with two major companies namely, Saudi Oger and the Saad Group. The Government had already taken up the matter with the Government of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Saudi authorities have assured us extending all possible assistance to the affected Indian workers of these companies including in waiver of fines on Iqama (resident permit) related violations, providing exit visas and one way return tickets to India. The process of repatriation has already begun and over 4500 Indian workers have returned so far.

The Saudi authorities are also facilitating transfer of sponsorship, wherever possible, of the affected workers from their present company to other companies on *gratis* basis. A significant number of affected workers have availed transfer of sponsorship to other companies.

The Government is working in close coordination with the State Governments so as to ensure that the returnees reach their destination in India without any hassles. The Government has also sensitized the State Governments to inform the returnee workers about their resettlement programmes and financial support schemes and stands ready to work closely with the State Governments in this regard.

Gender inequality

*243. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the gender inequality Index, India ranks at 130 out of 155 countries and its performance is way below South Asian Average, if so, the steps taken to improve its performance;

(b) the reasons for gender inequality and why our performance is worse than Bangladesh, Pakistan and many other countries;

(c) the steps taken to tackle crime against women, to provide better education facilities to girl students and equal employment opportunities to women; and

(d) whether Government has conducted any study to assess discrimination between men and women labour forces, if so, the steps taken to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per Human Development Report (HDR) 2015 by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India ranks at 130 out of 155 countries in respect of Gender Inequality Index (GII) in the year 2014. Gender Inequality Index represents a composite measure of gender inequality using three dimensions: reproductive health (measured by Maternal Mortality Ratio and Adolescent Birth Rate), Empowerment (measured by share of parliamentary seats by women and population with at least some Secondary Education) and Labour Market (measured by Labour Force Participation Rate). The value of the index for India is 0.563 and that of South Asian region is 0.536.

Government of India has taken several measures, interventions and strengthened Institutional mechanism towards the empowerment of women and for elimination of gender discrimination and inequality. ICDS is being implemented to address the nutritional needs of children and pregnant and lactating women, Matritva Sahyog Yojana for pregnant and lactating women to improve their health and nutrition status. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), implemented with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality. Sabla scheme aims at the empowerment of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhayamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) schemes are being implemented to universalize elementary and secondary education respectively, having a strong focus on improving enrolment and retention of girls. Support to Training and Employment programme for Women (STEP) scheme aims to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban women. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) helps in economic and social empowerment of women.

(b) A number of legislations have been enacted and policies framed in order to facilitate advancement of women to achieve gender equality. The real challenge is to ensure that all such legislations and policies are effectively implemented in a multi-lingual, multi-cultural country such as India. Changing mindset to ensure equity and empowerment of women is another challenge.

As far as India's performance with that of Bangladesh, Pakistan is concerned, India's performance is better in the dimension of Reproductive Health. There has been continuous

decline in Maternal Mortality Ratio over the years and the same was 167 during the period 2011-13, as per Sample Registration System of Office of Registrar General of India. However the UNDP Report has shown this to be 190.

As far as political participation is concerned, most of the States in our country are having around 50% of women's participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions, which do not get captured by GII compiled by UNDP.

(c) Government of India has undertaken a number of measures to address violence against women in the spheres of domestic, workplace and public. There is a robust legal framework evolved over the years. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 has widened the definition of rape and new offences like acid attack, sexual harassment etc. have been included. Further, it casts duty on all hospitals, public or private, to provide free medical treatment to victims of sexual assault. Advisories have been issued for 33% reservation for women in the police force. One Stop Centres integrated with Women Helpline (181) have been established across the country to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence. Engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers has been initiated to act as a link between police and public. Further, to address the problem of crimes committed against women in the cyber space, comprehensive guidelines have been issued on the matrimonial sites. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has been launched to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio on a life cycle continuum basis. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 has been amended in 2015 to include the juveniles in conflict with law in the age group of 16 to 18 years involved in heinous offenses to be tried as adults. Panic button has been mandated in mobile phones with effect from 01.01.2017 wherein all new feature phones will have this facility.

(d) The Labour Bureau of Ministry of Labour and Employment has been conducting annual surveys on Employment and Unemployment since 2009-10. National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation also conducts a large scale survey, viz. Employment of Unemployment Survey to assess the position of men and women in labour force and accordingly schemes and programmes have been undertaken.

Cities identified for infrastructural development in Bihar

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

- (a) the details of the cities of Bihar identified for infrastructural development;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the funds allocated to them under various heads for this purpose; and
- (c) the progress made so far towards setting up sewage treatment plants in the cities located along the Ganga river in Bihar; the details thereof city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Urban development is a State subject. The Central Government supports the efforts of the State Government by providing financial and technical assistance through its schemes and programmes.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) supports projects for waste management and toilet construction across the cities. Under this Mission, all statutory towns including those in Bihar are covered. Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), covering 500 cities in the country, 27 cities from Bihar are covered. Under Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), city of Gaya has been included. Under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), city of Bhagalpur has been selected. National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has identified 19 towns in Bihar for Condition Assessment and feasibility study. The list of cities covered in the State of Bihar under AMRUT & NMCG is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

- (b) The details of funds allocated to the State of Bihar under AMRUT are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Under the Mission, the funds are not released city-wise. The details of funds allocated to the State of Bihar under HRIDAY and under SBM are also given in Statement-II (*See below*). Under the Smart Cities Mission an amount of ₹ 2 crore has been released to the State.

The details of grants as per the recommendations by the 14th Finance Commission to the urban local bodies of State of Bihar are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

- (c) The details of projects taken up for sewerage in the cities located along the Ganga river are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

List of cities covered in the State of Bihar under AMRUT and NMCG

(A) Cities covered under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Name of State: Bihar

Number of Cities: 27

Arrah	Biharsharif	Dinapur Nizamat	Katihar	Patna
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Aurangabad	Buxar	Gaya	Kishanganj	Purnia
Bagaha	Chapra	Hajipur	Motihari	Saharsa
Begusarai	Darbhanga	Jamalpur	Munger	Sasaram
Bettiah	Dehri	Jehanabad	Muzaffarpur	Siwan
Bhagalpur	Bodh Gaya			

(B) Cities covered under National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)

Class of Town	District	Town
I	1. Bhojpur	Arrah
	2. Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
	3. Buxar	Buxar
	4. Saran	Chhapra
	5. Vaishali	Hajipur
	6. Munger	Munger
	7. Begusarai	Begusarai
	8. Katihar	Katihar
	9. Munger	Jamalpur
	10. Nalanda	Bihar Sharif
	11. Begusarai	Barauni
	12. Bhagalpur	Sultanganj
	13. Buxar	Dumraon
	14. Kaimur (Bhabua)	Bhabua
	15. Lakhisarai	Lakhisarai
	III	16. Lakhisarai
17. Bhagalpur		Kahalgaon
18. Bhagalpur		Naugachia
19. Saran		Sonepur

Statement-II*Details of funds allocated to State of Bihar under AMRUT, HRIDAY and SBM Scheme***(A) Fund release under AMRUT in Bihar**

(₹ in crore)

	2015-16	2016-17	Total
State Plan Approved	664.2	775.20	1439.4
Central Assistance	332.1	387.6	719.7
1st Installment Released	66.42	77.52	143.94

(B) Fund release under HRIDAY Scheme in Bihar

(₹ in crore)

Name of the project	Total cost of the project	Amount released
Development of Ghats and Sarovars at Gaya Brahmsat and Baitarani Sarovar	5.87	1.17

(C) Fund release under SBM Scheme in Bihar

(₹ in crore)

Component	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
Amount Released	66.00	2.87	96.63	3.94	0.98	170.42

Abbreviations:

IHHL: Individual Household Latrine

CT: Community Toilets

SWM: Solid Waste Management

IEC: Information, Education and Communication

CB: Capacity Building

Statement-III*Funds recommended by 14th Finance Commission in Bihar to Urban Local Bodies*

Basic Grants (for Urban Local Bodies) (₹ in crore)

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
256.83	355.63	410.90	475.34	642.28	2140.99

Performance Grants (for Urban Local Bodies)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	104.96	118.78	134.89	176.62	535.25

Statement-IV

Details of projects on sewerage infrastructure development in Bihar in cities located along river Ganga

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project Cost (₹ in crores)	Scope
1.	Begusarai Sewerage and STP project	65.40	17 MLD STP; 105 km. network
2.	Buxar Sewerage and STP project	74.95	16 MLD STP; 95.21km. network
3.	Hajipur Sewerage and STP project	113.62	22 MLD STP and 198 km. network
4.	STP in Pahari, Patna	127.30	60 MLD STP
5.	Sewerage network in Pahari, Patna (Zone IVAS)	133.64	87.69 km. sewer network
6.	Sewerage network in Pahari, Patna (Zone V)	214.31	110.65 km. sewer network
7.	STP in Beur	68.16	43 MLD STP
8.	Sewerage network in Beur sewerage Zone	225.77	179.74 km. sewer network
9.	STP in Saidpur Zone	184.93	60 MLD STP
10.	Sewerage network in Saidpur Zone	268.63	172.5 km. sewer network
11.	STP in Karmalichak	77.04	37 MLD STP
12.	Sewerage network in Karmalichak	170.71	96.54 km. sewer network

Backlog of CBI cases

*245. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- whether CBI has a huge backlog of cases, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- how many of these cases are a decade old;
- what factors have contributed to delay in disposal of these cases; and
- whether courts have passed strictures on CBI in this matter, 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 number of cases pending under investigation and trial, as on 31.10.2016, is 1297 and 9347 respectively. Of these, 7 and 2555 cases are pending for more than 10 years for investigation and trial respectively.

Since a single case may involve more than one State for investigation. State-wise data is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) The Government had earlier set up 46 Courts of Special Judge and 10 Courts of Special Magistrate exclusively for trial of CBI cases all over the country. Subsequently, in order to speed up disposal, it was decided to set up 92 additional Special Courts out of which 88 are functional. Further, during the last two years, 80 Public Prosecutors and 22 Assistant Public Prosecutors in CBI have been appointed. The Central Government has also taken various initiatives to improve the training infrastructure and capacity building of the investigators and prosecutors in CBI to increase their efficiency. Besides, rigorous monitoring of investigation of cases is done by CBI and Central Vigilance Commission as mandated by Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.

Nevertheless, the reasons for delay in disposal of cases are (i) complex and voluminous nature of cases and large number of witnesses; (ii) large number of cases referred by State Governments, Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts; (iii) delay in handing over the cases to CBI for investigation after initial investigation by local police; (iv) non-traceability of accused persons; (v) delay in getting expert opinion; (vi) stay by courts (vii); delay in execution of Letters Rogatory with foreign countries, (viii); non-appearance of accused persons and adjournments taken by them on different grounds, etc.

There is no information regarding strictures passed by any court on account of delay in disposal of cases.

Skill development centres in naxal affected districts of Chhattisgarh

†*246. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to impart skill training to the youths of naxal affected areas in Chhattisgarh; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a letter had been written by the State Government for setting up skill development centres in seven naxal affected districts of this State and if so, the date of the letter?

†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) Government of India has undertaken various measures to empower youths of naxal affected areas through imparting skill development training. Government runs two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youths of the States in the country including the Naxal affected districts of Chhattisgarh.

PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term training [Fresh Training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)] through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Under PMKVY (2016-20), special incentives are provided to the prospective youths in the naxal affected areas of Chhattisgarh. Post placement support of ₹ 1450 per month per trainee is provided to the youths of affected areas including LWE regions of Chhattisgarh. Boarding and lodging payout are also provided to those candidates from affected areas who move out of the region for training. Under PMKVY (2015-16), in the State of Chhattisgarh, 36,488 candidates have been trained in fresh training and 814 in RPL category. Additionally, 59,237 candidates have been trained in FY 2015-16 under NSDC Fees based model.

Under the modified PMKVY (2016-20) which started on 2nd October 2016, the 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 the scheme, the total target for Chhattisgarh is 2,26,604 (1,42,045 for Short Term Training and 84,559 for RPL).

Additionally, in order to address the unique skill requirements of different States, under State engagement component of PMKVY (2016-20) funds are being directly allocated to State Governments through a project based approach, with 25% of the total training targets, both financial and physical. The States are expected to finalize projects based on critical gaps in skilling within their States in terms of sectors, job roles, geography etc. and strictly follow common norms for arriving at the project cost. The target of training 48,532 candidates for four years (2016-20) under State Engagement Component of PMKVY in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(b) The specific letter written by the State Government for setting up skill development centres in seven naxal affected districts of the State is not available with the Ministry. However, under PMKK, Ministry intends to establish a model skill centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY. Under PMKK, about 367 districts have been allocated for setting up of Skill Centre in various district of the country for imparting training under PMKVY. The naxal affected districts of

Chhattisgarh namely Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Bastar, Sukma, Jashpur, Koriya and Surguja, have already been allocated to selected training providers for setting up of Kaushal Kendra.

Corruption in AICTE

*247. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had earlier enquired into the allegations of corruption in All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) if so, the findings thereof; and
- (b) the measures taken by Government to deal with it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes Sir. In 2009, based on some complaints, CBI had registered 38 cases against certain officials of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and others. The matter is being regularly pursued with the CBI for their advice in the matter.

(b) With a view to improving the governance systems, AICTE has implemented a host of measures for improving the transparency and accountability. This includes online approval process, facility for tracking of applications, importance to self-declaration by institutions, streamlining the inspection process by choosing experts with proven capacity and integrity, reconstitution of expert committees etc. A system for dealing with complaints as they come has been put in place. The system of using services of retired Justices of High Court to enquiry into the complaints has been implemented.

Unemployment due to demonetization

*248. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that demonetization would lead to very large unemployment of youth, especially engaged in real estate/construction industries;
- (b) if so, whether Government has prepared any plan for training and employment of such youths; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Demonetization in long run is expected to have positive impact on economy with more demand and easier financing available for investment and transaction in real estate/construction industries.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana which is the largest skill development scheme of the Government targeting to train one crore youths in four years. This scheme links training with placement and includes components for soft skills and entrepreneurship to train persons for both wage employment and self-employment. At present, PMKVY is imparting skill training in over 200 trades in 35 sectors across the country. The sectors covered and persons trained under PMKVY are given in the Statement (*See below*). This scheme while catering to skilled manpower demand for industry also offers opportunity to youth for cross sector mobility by getting training in jobs and sectors with higher manpower demand.

Statement

*List of sector-wise persons trained under PMKVY-1 and PMKVY-2
(as on 30.11.2016)*

Sectors	Persons trained	Sectors	Persons trained
Agriculture	160841	Iron and Steel	28325
Apparel	132366	IT-ITeS	41180
Automotive	111515	Leather	62028
Beauty and Wellness	130886	Life Sciences	17238
BFSI	26303	Logistics	239237
Capital Goods	15407	Media & Entertainment	14317
Construction	67490	Mining	50887
Disability	11930	Power	5383
Electronics	187575	Retailers	178665
Food Processing	28200	Rubber	23528
Furniture and Fittings	25762	Security	78594
Gems & Jewellery	72530	Sports	139
Green Jobs	383	Telecom	56952
Handicrafts and Carpet	2410	Textiles & Handloom	34716
Healthcare	62353	Tourism and Hospitality	
Indian Plumbing	24762	Services	92891
Infrastructure	724	TOTAL	1985517

Formula to determine officers on deputation

†*249. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a formula to determine the number of administrative officers from States who can be placed on deputation in Central Government, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the cadres of certain States are getting undeclared preference for appointment on deputation in the Centre;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the number of officers from various cadres appointed in the centre on deputation during the last three years; and
- (d) whether the highest number of officers appointed on Central deputation are from the cadres of North-Eastern States, if not, the details thereof, cadre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) For each of the State cadres of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments has determined a Central Deputation Reserve (CDR) not in excess of 40% of the senior duty posts in that cadre. The CDR indicates the number of IAS officers of a particular cadre who can be taken on central deputation at any given point of time.

(b) and (c) No Sir. There is no such preference to any State. As a matter of fact, representation from none of the States is more than the CDR of that State. The number of IAS officers of different State cadres appointed under Central Staffing Scheme in the last three years, as per available information, is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) The cadre-wise details of IAS officers on Central deputation, as per available information, are given in Statement-II (*See* below). It would be apparent from the same that as on date, officers from the North-East cadres constitute only about 11% of the IAS officers on Central deputation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

List of IAS officers appointed under Central Staffing Scheme in the last 3 calendar years (2013-15)

Sl. No.	Cadre	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	7	3
2.	AGMUT	8	11	17
3.	Assam Meghalaya	6	8	3
4.	Bihar	6	13	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	3
6.	Gujarat	1	8	j
7.	Haryana	2	5	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	7	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	4
10.	Jharkhand	1	4	3
11.	Karnataka	9	5	4
12.	Kerala	6	7	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	5	3
14.	Maharashtra	3	3	7
15.	Manipur	3	2	6
16.	Nagaland	4	3	1
17.	Odisha	7	4	3
18.	Punjab	6	3	3
19.	Rajasthan	3	6	4
20.	Sikkim	1	1	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	3	6	8
22.	Telangana	4	2	0
23.	Tripura	2	1	2
24.	Uttarakhand	0	4	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	9	17	15
26.	West Bengal	2	1	1

Statement-II*Number of IAS officers at the centre Cadre-wise as on 1.12.2016*

Sl. No.	Cadre	No. of officers at Centre
1.	Uttar Pradesh	71
2.	AGMUT	44
3.	Bihar	42
4.	Assam Meghalaya	38
5.	Kerala	38
6.	Madhya Pradesh	29
7.	Tamil Nadu	24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23
9.	Odisha	23
10.	Andhra Pradesh	21
11.	Maharashtra	21
12.	Karnataka	19
13.	Gujarat	18
14.	Rajasthan	18
15.	Punjab	17
16.	Haryana	16
17.	Manipur	14
18.	Telangana	13
19.	Tripura	13
20.	West Bengal	12
21.	Uttarakhand	10
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	9
23.	Jharkhand	6
24.	Nagaland	7
25.	Chhattisgarh	3
26.	Sikkim	3

Scheme for promotion of women entrepreneurship

*250. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for the promotion of women entrepreneurship in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the success achieved in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has informed that they are implementing dedicated schemes for Women Entrepreneurship Development to facilitate employment opportunities for women. These schemes are —Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) and Mahila Coir Yojana. The TREAD Scheme envisages economic empowerment exclusively for women through trade related training, information and counseling extension activities related to trades, products, services etc. Under TREAD Scheme number of women benefitted in year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are 8265 and 3560 respectively. Mahila Coir Yojana is being implemented exclusively for empowering women in the country by giving training and distribution of coir processing equipments. During the current year (upto October, 2016) 544 women have been trained and 137 rats (coir processing equipments) are distributed.

Apart from above, there are several schemes of Government of India which provide incentives and concessions to women entrepreneurs which *inter-alia* include Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) (National Credit Fund for Women) and Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) under Ministry of Women and Child Development. RMK is an apex micro-finance organization with an objective to provide micro-credit to poor women for various livelihood support and income generating activities. STEP Scheme aims to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing Adivasi Mahila Sashatikan Yojana (AMSY). Under this scheme, loans at concessional rate are provided to Scheduled Tribes women for undertaking any income generation activity.

Illegal children homes

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

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to check the prevalence of illegal children homes in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of cases of abuse filed against illegal children homes from 2013 to 2016; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for the protection of children rescued from such illegal children homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The primary responsibility of setting up and ensuring effective functioning of the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including homes for children in need of care and protection and children who are 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 [JJ Act], 2015, which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The provisions related to the registration of CCIs have been made more stringent with the inclusion of penalty clause under Section 42 of the JJ Act, 2015. The Ministry has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under relevant provisions of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000/2015 and set up functional inspection and other Committees to ensure that children in all the CCIs receive the best of care, and are not subject to any kind of abuse and neglect. Further, the mapping of CCIs under the JJ Act, 2000/2015 has been undertaken by this Ministry to find the status of Registration of CCIs under the Act.

(b) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that six cases of abuse have been reported/registered in the NCPCR against illegal children homes from 2013-14 to 2016-17. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The relevant provisions of JJ Act, 2015 and the Rules framed thereunder provide detailed mechanism for the registration of CCIs including the rehabilitation of children rescued from unregistered CCIs *inter-alia* through the State Governments concerned who shall manage such CCIs, when a CCI ceases to be an institution under the JJ Act, 2015 or the children placed therein shall be transferred by the order of the Board or the Committee, to some other institution, registered under sub-section (1) of Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015.

Statement

Details of cases reported/registered by NCPCR regarding child abuse committed in illegal children homes during 2013-14 to 2016-17.

Sl. No. States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1. Bihar	-	-	1	-	1
2. Maharashtra	-	-	-	1	1
3. Uttar Pradesh	-	1	3	-	4
TOTAL	-	1	4	1	6

Care and protection of disabled people

*252. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many institutions are there in Delhi/NCR for care and protection of disabled people together with the number of persons taken care of;

(b) whether these institutions are sufficient to meet the present requirement and whether there is any plan for their expansion throughout the country?

(c) the data of facilities provided to the disabled, old and infirm, during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) whether Government proposes to expand such facilities by entering into partnership/arrangements with verified and accredited NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) Under the Government of India, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabled (PDUNIPPD), New Delhi along with its satellite centre at Seemapuri in Delhi, and Regional Centres of Ali Yavar Jung National Institute Speech and Hearing Disabled (AYJNISHD), and National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID), at NOIDA are working for empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in Delhi/ National Capital Region (NCR). Other than that, Government of India provides Grant-in Aid under Deendayal Upadhyaya Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for various projects for the welfare for PwDs. There are a total (30) thirty NGOs working under DDRS in Delhi, Gurugram, Faridabad, Noida and Ghaziabad. The details of these NGOs are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Rehabilitation of persons with disabilities is an ongoing process. The Government of India has already established (8) eight National Institutes (NIs) and (12) twelve Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) all over the country for training Rehabilitation Personnel and providing Rehabilitation Services to the Persons with Disabilities and also setting up with the support of the State Government for temporary building and land, another eight new CRCs in Rajasthan (Jaipur), Sikkim, Punjab, Jharkhand, Haryana, Manipur, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu). Other than that, under Deendayal Upadhyaya Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) a sum total of (640) six hundred and forty Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) received Grant-in-Aid for working for the welfare for PwDs.

(c) Welfare of the disabled persons is primarily a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State List of the Constitution of India. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States through the following schemes:

- (i) **Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)** - Under which, Grant-in Aid is provided to the implementing agencies to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances to promote physical, social and psychological rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities by reducing the effects of disabilities and at the same time enhance their economic potential.
- (ii) **Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA)**- Under the scheme, assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organizations/Institutions under Central or State Governments, for various activities relating to implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, particularly for creating barrier free environment, supporting District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs), Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) etc. including Skill Training Programme for Persons with Disabilities.
- (iii) **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)**- Under the scheme, grant-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels, programmes for pre-school and early intervention.
- (iv) **Scholarship Schemes for students with disabilities**- The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) is implementing the following five Scholarship Schemes:

- Pre-matric scholarships for students with disabilities for Class IX and X students.
- Post-matric scholarships for students with disabilities for Class XI to Post-graduation.
- Top Class Education scholarships for students with disabilities for Post-graduation degree/diploma in 197 notified institutions.
- National Overseas Scholarships for students with disabilities for pursuing Master's level courses and PhD abroad.
- National Fellowships for Person with Disabilities is a fellowship scheme for pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D. courses in any University recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC).

Details of number of persons benefited by the National Institutes and CRCs during last three years given in Statement-II (*See* below). Number of beneficiaries covered under ADIP Scheme by various Implementing Agencies during last three years are given in Statement-III (*See* below). Under DDRS Scheme beneficiaries covered by NGOs during last three years are given in Statement-IV (*See* below). Number of beneficiaries covered under Scholarship Schemes for students with disabilities during last two years are given in Statement-V (*See* below).

National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) is providing financial assistance in the form of concessional loans to the Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) for self-employment and higher education.

The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities has been implementing schemes for providing support to the PwDs suffering from autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities to enable them to lead independent life.

Ministry Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grant-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter-alia* Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units, Multi Facility Care Centres for Older Widows etc. State-wise beneficiaries covered by NGOs under the Scheme of IPOP during last three years are given in Statement-VI (*See* below).

(d) Providing grants to NGOs under DDRS is a continuous process. Government of India provides Grant-in Aid only to the accredited NGOs after their proposals are forwarded by the respective State Governments.

Statement-I*List of the NGOs in Delhi/NCR under DDRS*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the NGOs	Full Address
1.	Delhi	Action for Ability Development and Inclusion	2, Balbir Saxena Marg, Haus Khas, New Delhi-110016
2.	Delhi	Action for Ability Development and Inclusion	2, Balbir Saxena Marg, Haus Khas, New Delhi-110016
3.	Delhi	Action for Ability Development and Inclusion	2, Balbir Saxena Marg, Haus Khas, New Delhi-110016
4.	Delhi	Akshay Pratisthan	D-111, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070
5.	Delhi	All India Federation of the Deaf	18, Northend Complex, Sri Rama Krishna Ashram Marg, Near Panchkuiyan, New Delhi-1
6.	Delhi	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust	Karkardooma, Vikas Marg, New Delhi-92
7.	Delhi	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust	Karkardooma, Vikas Marg, New Delhi-92
8.	Delhi	Army Wives Welfare Association (Army Welfare Society)	C/o.Base Hospital Delhi Cantt.10
9.	Delhi	Association for Advancement & Rehabilitation of Handicapped (AA R0H)	224, Vasant Enclave, New Delhi-110057.
10.	Delhi	Chandrabhushan Singh Memorial Mahila, Bal Evam Shravan Viklang Shiksha Evam Punarvas Sansthan	M-124, Rama Krishna Vihar, Plot No.29. I.P.Extention, Patparganj, Delhi-110092
11.	Delhi	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Society	Near Chhappar Wali Masjid, Okhla Village, New Delhi-25
12.	Delhi	Institution for the Blind	Amar Colony, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi-24
13.	Delhi	Janata Adarsh Andh Vidyalaya	Siri Fort Road, (Behind Bunglow No.4), Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi-110049
14.	Delhi	Muskan/PAWCMH	Sector-B, Pocket-2, Plot No. 3 Vasant Kunj, New Delhi

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the NGOs	Full Address
15.	Delhi	National Association for the Blind (Delhi)	Sector-V, R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110022
16.	Delhi	National Association for the Blind (Delhi)	Sector-V, R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110022
17.	Delhi	National Association for the Blind (Delhi)	Sector-V, R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110022
18.	Delhi	National Association for the Blind (Delhi)	Sector-V, R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110022
19.	Delhi	National Association for the Blind (Delhi)	Sector-V, R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110022
20.	Delhi	Sanjeevani Social Welfare Society	RZ-51A G.N.& Nasirpur Road, Durga Park, New Delhi
21.	Delhi	The Delhi Society for the Welfare of Special Children	Okhla Centre, Okhla Marg, New Delhi-110025
1.	Haryana	All India Confederation of the Blind (Gurgaon)	Chandan Vihar-VIII, Behrampur, P.O. Fazilpur, Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana
2.	Haryana	Association for the Welfare of Handicapped	Plot No 4, Behind F.C.I., Godown near Jain Mandir, Dabuta road, N.I.T. Faridabad-121001, Haryana
3.	Haryana	Educational-cum-Vocational Association for the Disabled	100 Ft.Road, Shyam Colony, Ballabhgarh-121004, Faridabad, Haryana
4.	Haryana	Khushboo Welfare Society	Sector 10 A, Near IOC Colony, Gurgaon .Haryana
5.	Haryana	National Association for the Integration and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	Plot No.4, Behind F.C.L.Godown near Jain Mandir, Dabuta road, N.I.T. Faridabad-121001, Haryana
6.	Haryana	Vishwas-Vision for Health, Welfare and Needs	Sector 46, Arya Samaj Road, Near Unitech Cyber Park, Gurgaon-122002, Haryana
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Anand Training Charitable Society	Mariam Nagar, Meerut Road, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201003

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the NGOs	Full Address
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Anand Training Charitable Society	Mariam Nagar, Meerut Road, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201003
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhagirath Sewa Sansthan	R-10/144, New Raj Nagar, Gaziabad, Uttar Pradesh

Statement-II

Number of persons benefited by the National Institutes and CRCs during/the last three years and current year are as under-

National Institutes

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Number of beneficiaries		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Institute for the Empowerment of Visual Disabilities, Dehradun	214990	220177	237259
2.	National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities, Kolkata	51076	194691	204088
3.	Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for Speech and Hearing Disabilities, Mumbai	96980	94740	86287
4.	National Institute for Empowerment of Intellectual Disabilities, Secunderabad	163268	162640	110362
5.	Swami Vivekanand National Institute for the Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack	220939	215963	267793
6.	Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Physical Disabilities, New Delhi	75690	74837	93157
7.	National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai	67298	88464	135943

Indian Sign Language Research and Training Institute is a newly created National level Institute and currently does not provide rehabilitation services.

Composite Regional Centres

Sl. No.	Name of CRC	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	CRC, Guwahati	18264	22257	28324
2.	CRC, Sundernagar	22513	38630	29161
3.	CRC, Bhopal	11575	11029	13177
4.	CRC, Srinagar	24784	20431	33635
5.	CRC, Lucknow	4428	6251	10671
6.	CRC, Patna	14199	17450	15804
7.	CRC, Ahmedabad	3342	4210	5197
8.	CRC, Kozhikode	13760	18161	16521

4 (four) new CRCs in Rajnandgaon, Nellore, Devengere and Nagpur have been established recently only.

Statement-III

State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under ADIP Scheme by various Implementing Agencies during last three years.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UTs	No. of Beneficiaries		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15301	21160	6328
2.	Bihar	6140	5472	1108
3.	Chhattisgarh	1011	4608	3772
4.	Goa	351	230	137
5.	Gujarat	5701	5356	1700
6.	Haryana	4705	5689	4942
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9140	8552	3295
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4162	1569	994
9.	Jharkhand	1516	9181	182
10.	Karnataka	4197	4001	6421
11.	Kerala	1173	3213	4574

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20598	15318	17341
13.	Maharashtra	32875	22062	27065
14.	Odisha	13612	7921	13429
15.	Punjab	6090	2860	13373
16.	Rajasthan	21019	12712	9272
17.	Tamil Nadu	8882	10183	9243
18.	Uttar Pradesh	60806	43324	41309
19.	Uttarakhand	11526	15168	5184
20.	West Bengal	16592	16246	18783
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	69	750	-
22.	Chandigarh	86	59	-
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	130	342	58
24.	Daman and Diu	60	83	35
25.	Delhi	9677	4208	3779
26.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry	159	-	-
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	381	60	353
29.	Assam	17571	12962	9129
30.	Manipur	1049	2908	348
31.	Meghalaya	747	1015	120
32.	Mizoram	487	415	31
33.	Nagaland	0	616	19
34.	Sikkim	0	332	420
35.	Tripura	982	150	1888
36.	Telangna	700	835	982
TOTAL		277225	239560	205614

Statement-IV

Details of beneficiaries covered by NGOs during the last three years under DDRS Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20613	19706	13829
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1926	0	963
4.	Assam	1908	3289	1684
5.	Bihar	1218	555	900
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	984	527	912
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	3950	3349	7091
11.	Goa	108	170	130
12.	Gujarat	4636	1973	5535
13.	Haryana	10640	13324	12124
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1836	300	313
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	352	60
16.	Jharkhand	180	446	199
17.	Karnataka	7290	1324	1599
18.	Kerala	7404	9849	5874
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	767	2062	2174
21.	Maharashtra	10350	2799	1893
22.	Manipur	4751	4111	3898
23.	Meghalaya	243	710	1177

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mizoram	40	562	215
25.	Nagaland	0	0	29
26.	Odisha	11199	5142	6470
27.	Puducherry	115	222	234
28.	Punjab	101	1948	881
29.	Rajasthan	3143	5826	2741
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	37654	1627	5582
32.	Telangana	0	12344	12393
33.	Tripura	188	89	30
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7968	5918	92991
35.	Uttarakhand	498	1152	672
36.	West Bengal	27039	1900	26581
	DDRC	0	80000	850001
	TOTAL	166799	181576	210482

Statement-V

(A) Number of beneficiaries covered under Scholarship Scheme for students with disabilities during the last two years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Pre-matric Scholarships		Post matric Scholarships		Top Class Education
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	17	0	72	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	5	0
4.	Assam	0	9	0	38	2
5.	Bihar	0	8	0	219	5
6.	Chandigarh	0	11	0	14	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	28	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	3	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	3	0	133	2
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	25	0	56	1
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	42	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	38	0	46	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	27	0	110	1
16.	Jharkhand	0	2	0	51	0
17.	Karnataka	0	38	0	249	3
18.	Kerala	0	1108	0	194	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	76	0	234	2
21.	Maharashtra	0	14	0	76	3
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	24	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	4	0
26.	Odisha	0	536	0	690	3
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	2	0
28.	Punjab	0	4	0	61	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	24	0	138	4
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	12	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	23	0	136	0
32.	Telangana	0	13	0	67	1
33.	Tripura	0	14	0	45	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	45	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	0	117	0	921	9
36.	West Bengal	0	74	0	346	3
TOTAL		0	2185	0	4107	44

(B)

Sl. No.	State/UT	National Fellowship for PwD		National Overseas Scholarship	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	74	111	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	3	5	0	0
5.	Bihar	16	24	0	3
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	4	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	5	16	0	1
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	7	11	0	0
13.	Haryana	12	17	0	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	8	8	0	0
17.	Karnataka	14	26	0	0
18.	Kerala	3	10	0	1
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6	14	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	18	39	0	0
22.	Manipur	2	2	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Odisha	16	20	0	0
27.	Puducherry	3	5	0	0
28.	Punjab	2	9	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	4	13	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	31	51	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	13	0	1
33.	Tripura	1	2	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	58	82	0	0
36.	West Bengal	16	37	0	0
TOTAL		306	527	0	7

Statement-VI

State-wise beneficiaries covered by NGOs under the Scheme of IPOP during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Beneficiaries		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4550	3875	4800
2.	Bihar	75	75	75
3.	Chhattisgarh	25	0	25
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	700	175	550
7.	Himachal Pradesh	960	425	450
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	645	515	1565
11.	Kerala	1003	0	100
12.	Madhya Pradesh	445	125	150
13.	Maharashtra	2195	490	1760
14.	Odisha	5450	2775	1475
15.	Punjab	350	225	250
16.	Rajasthan	220	50	75
17.	Tamil Nadu	725	1970	3895
18.	Telangana	0.00	175	275
19.	Uttar Pradesh	650	475	425
20.	Uttarakhand	150	75	125
21.	West Bengal	3125	2325	1875
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
27.	Delhi	5070	125	150
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	25
30.	Assam	700	2500	2825
31.	Manipur	875	1725	2025
32.	Meghalaya	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Mizoram	0	50	100
34.	Nagaland	0	25	25
35.	Sikkim	0	0	0
36.	Tripura	0	50	75

Security clearance to Sun TV Network channels

*253. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has communicated the required Security Clearance to the Sun TV Network for the 33 TV channels to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(b) whether any court matter is pending against the 33 TV channels of the Sun TV Network; and

(c) whether any Show Cause Notice has been given to the similarly placed seven other companies having 23 TV channels, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Out of 33 TV channels of M/s Sun TV Network Ltd., 4 TV channels are due for renewal of permission after 10 years. Ministry of I & B has sought a review of denial of security clearance to M/s Sun TV Network Ltd. from Ministry of Home Affairs in view of amended security clearance Guidelines of MHA. So far, MHA has not conveyed its decisions. Renewal of permission has been granted to the channels which have been given security clearance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Ministry is not aware of any such other seven similarly placed companies having 23 TV channels. However, Ministry had issued show cause notices to 9 companies having 26 TV channels after denial of security clearance by MHA. Details of these cases are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the cases in which Withdrawal/Denial of Security Clearance by Ministry of Home Affairs has been received and show cause notices have been issued

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Number of Channels	Whether SCN was issued or not	Action taken by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
1.	Positive Television Private Limited	6	Yes, on 27.07.2015	Permission cancelled on 03/03/2016
2.	Mahuaa Media Private Limited	5	Yes, on 17.08.2015	Permission cancelled on 03/03/2016*
3.	Maa Television Network Limited	4	Yes on 12.08.2015	Permission cancelled on 07/04/2016
4.	STV Enterprises Limited	4	Yes, on 11.12.2015	Permission cancelled on 21.07.2016*
5.	Lemon Entertainment Limited	2	Yes, on 28.12.2015	Permission cancelled on 19.07.2016
6.	Indira Television Ltd.	1	Yes, on 07.01.2016	The reply given by the company is under examination in this Ministry
7.	Madhyamam Broadcasting Limited	1	Yes, on 12.02.2016	The reply given by the company is under examination in this Ministry
8.	Entertainment Television Network Pvt. Ltd.	2	Yes, on 17.02.2016	Ministry cancelled the permission on 04.11.2016.* but
9.	Lamhas Entertainment Limited	1	Yes, on 14.09.2016	The reply given by the company is under examination in this Ministry.

* The cancellation orders issued by MIB were stayed/quashed by various Courts.

Free Wi-Fi facility at metro stations

†*254. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any target to extend the free Wi-Fi facility being provided at Rajiv Chowk, Kashmiri Gate, Central Secretariat and Hauz Khas metro stations, to all other metro stations of Delhi; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government also proposes to extend the free Wi-Fi facility presently being provided for half-an-hour at the above stations, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that in addition to providing half-an-hour free Wi-Fi at Rajiv Chowk, Kashmere Gate, Central Secretariat and Hauz Khas Metro Stations, they have provided unlimited free Wi-Fi facility at all stations of Airport Express Line of Delhi Metro *i.e.* New Delhi, Shivaji Stadium, Dhaula Kuan, Delhi Aerocity, Airport and Dwarka Sector 21 during revenue operations. DMRC plans to provide Wi-Fi facility at all currently operational metro stations of Delhi Metro network.

(b) DMRC has informed that at present there is no proposal to extend free Wi-Fi facility beyond half-an-hour, as is provided at four metro stations *viz.* Rajiv Chowk, Kashmere Gate, Central Secretariat and Hauz Khas.

Skill India scheme in various districts of the country

*255. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works done through Skill India Scheme in various districts of the country including the districts of West Bengal, so far;

(b) the number of persons who have benefited from the said scheme; and

(c) the details of works proposed under the said scheme in the districts along with the time by which the said works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) 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. During the last three years, *i.e.* 2015-16, 2014-15 and 2013-14, the number of trained persons (in lakh) is: 104.16, 76.11 and 76.37, respectively.

The short term skill development training programmes delivered under the Ministry through two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan -India basis to cover the prospective youths including the state of West Bengal. Under PMKK about 367 districts have been allocated for setting up of Skill Centre for imparting training under PMKVY. Under PMKK, Government intends to establish a model skill centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY.

PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry. However, under PMKVY (2016-20) in order to address the unique skill requirements of different States, funds are being directly allocated to State Governments through a project based approach, with 25% of the total training targets, both financial and physical. The States are expected to finalize projects based on critical gaps in skilling within their States in terms of sectors, job roles, geography etc. and strictly follow Common Norms for arriving at the project cost.

(b) Under PMKVY (2015-16), 19,84,143 candidates have been trained in the country. A total of 2,69,886 candidates have been trained during 2015-16 in the State of West Bengal which includes 1,29,080 candidates (1,18,052 under Fresh Training and 11,028 candidates under RPL) under PMKVY (2015-16) and 1,40,806 candidates under NSDC fees based model.

Under the modified PMKVY (2016-20) which started on 2nd October 2016, the 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 the scheme, the total target for West Bengal is 8,63,765 (3,61,609 for Short Term Training and 5,02,156 for RPL). Further, under NSDC fee based model 40,261 candidates in current FY 2016-17 have been trained.

(c) Under PMKVY (2016-20), the State engagement component provides flexibility to State Skill Mission to identify additional job roles as per the local needs. The target of training 1,23,550 candidates have been allocated in the State of West Bengal for four years (2016-20) under State Engagement Component of PMKVY.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Status of contract for Westinghouse A.P. 1000 reactors

2561. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of the contract for the Westinghouse AP 1000 reactors proposed to be set up at Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) what is the expected capital cost of this plant and the expected cost of electricity with details of the expected tariff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A Techno-Commercial Offer (TCO) for setting up six AP 1000

units at Kovvada has been submitted by M/s Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC). Presently discussions on TCO have been initiated.

(b) These details will emerge on conclusion of discussions and finalization of the project proposal.

Building of EPR reactors at Jaitapur

2562. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Areva, which is supposed to build the EPR reactors at Jaitapur has suffered serious financial difficulties and may be split up as part of a French Government restructuring plan;

(b) if so, the details and its impact on the plan to commission EPR reactors at Jaitapur;

(c) what is the number of reactors Government is planning to install at Jaitapur and what is the expected cost of these reactors; and

(d) what is the expected cost of electricity generated from EPR reactors at Jaitapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The French Government in January 2016 had communicated that French Public utility Electricite De France (EDF) was designated for taking control over AREVA NP and would be the single entry point for Indian side on all matters related to Jaitapur project. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has since entered into an MoU with EDF for implementation of six Evolutionary Pressurised Water Reactors (EPR) units at Jaitapur, Maharashtra together with associated fuel, fuel services and other services. Discussions on Techno-Commercial Proposal (TCP) submitted by EDF have commenced.

(c) and (d) Six EPR units each of 1650 MW are planned to be set up at Jaitapur site. These are planned in phases of twin units. The details of cost of reactors and tariff of electricity to be generated will emerge on conclusion of the discussions on the TCP and finalization of project proposal.

Import of Uranium

2563. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Uranium that India was able to import in the last three years, year-wise and country-wise and target set for 2016-17;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 2016-17, we are going to get 3,000 metric tonnes of Uranium, if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(c) whether the above quantity is enough for use in 3,380 MW of installed capacity reactors under International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) safeguards;

(d) if not, how Government is planning to procure additional Uranium from other countries; and

(e) to what extent agreement with Japan would help to improve flow of Uranium into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of imports during the last three years are tabulated below:

Year	M/s PJSC TVEL Corporation, Russia Quantity (MT)	M/s JSC NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan Quantity (MT)	M/s CAMECO, Canada Quantity (MT)
2013-14	296.31*	460 [#]	-
2014-15	296.54*	283.4 [#]	-
2015-16	303.78* 42.15 [§]	Nil	250.74 [#]

* Natural Uranium Oxide Pellets; [#] Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate; [§] Enriched Uranium Oxide Pellets.

The details of imports in 2016-17 are tabulated below:

Firm / Country	Quantity (MT) received	Anticipated deliveries (MT)	Total
M/s PJSC TVEL Corporation, Russia	125.76	61	186.76
M/s JSC NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan	999.807 (pertains to the Delivery Year 2015)	1500	2499.807
M/s Carneco, Canada	742.7	490.98	1233.68
TOTAL			3920.247

(b) The scheduled quantities of imports during 2016-17 are: 187 MT from Russia, 1500 MT from Kazakhstan and 1250 MT from Canada, totalling to 2937 MT.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) India is not dependent on Japan for help in supply of Uranium.

Power generated from Kudankulam Power Project

2564. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project is fully functional; and
- (b) in what proportion the power generated from the project is distributed among different States and Central pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRASINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Both the units of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) 1 and 2 are functional. The first unit, KKNPP-1 (1000 MW) is in commercial operation since December 2014 and the second unit, KKNPP-2 is generating infirm (non-commercial) power from August 29, 2016. The unit is expected to start commercial operation in the current financial year.

(b) Electricity generated by central sector generating stations is allocated to the beneficiary states and union territories in the electricity region by the Ministry of Power. The allocation from KKNPP-1 & 2 (2000 MW) is as follows:

State	Allocation in MW
Karnataka	442
Kerala	266
Tamil Nadu	925
Puducherry	67
Unallocated (Central Pool)	300

Discussion with public on nuclear reactor construction sites

2565. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are ten reactors under various stages of construction, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government has held discussions with public in all these ten places where reactors are under constructions, 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) At present four reactors are in advanced stage of construction - Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP) 3&4 (2X700 MW) at Kakrapar, Gujarat and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) 7&8 (2X700 MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan. One reactor, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP)-2 (1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu is presently generating infirm (non-commercial) power and is expected to start commercial operation in this financial year. In addition, work has commenced on four more reactors -KKNPP 3&4 (2X1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu and Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojna (GHAVP) 1&2 (2X700 MW) at Gorakhpur, Haryana. Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) (500 MW) is under commissioning.

(b) Yes, Sir. Public hearing was held in case of each of the projects as a part of the process of obtaining environmental clearance prior to the start of work.

Power from PFBR Kalpakkam to Tamil Nadu

2566. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would come forward to enhance the allocation of power to State of Tamil Nadu from Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu from the current level of 151.8 MW to 200 MW; and

(b) 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) and (b) Power from Central Generating Stations is allocated to beneficiary States/Union Territories of the region in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. Accordingly, Ministry of Power vide No. 18/1/2003-S.Th dated 12.05.2014 allocated firm share of 151.8 MW to Tamil Nadu. In case, any beneficiary State/UT surrenders its power, the same is allocated amongst the willing States/UTs of that region.

Reduction in Central funds

2567. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reduction in receipt of Central funds for the development of North Eastern Region due to rationalisation of centrally sponsored schemes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) details of funds received from Government during the last five years under various schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no reduction in budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

(b) The details of scheme-wise allocation made by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region during the last five years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of scheme-wise allocation of funds from 2012-13 to 2016-17 for North Eastern Region during the last five years

(₹ in crore)

Plan Schemes	BE 2012-13	BE 2013-14	BE 2014-15	BE 2015-16	BE 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
NLCPR	879.00	948.00	948.00	970.00	695.00
North Eastern Council (NEC) Plan Scheme					
Schemes of NEC (Rev.): MH-2552	108.00	73.00	143.00	140.00	450.00
NEC -Special Development Project (Revenue): MH 3601	583.00	640.00	582.00	600.00	300.00
Scheme of NEC (Capital): MH- 4552	79.00	57.00	45.00	33.00	50.00
TOTAL NEC PLAN SCHEME	770.00	770.00	770.00	773.00	800.00
North East Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi)	60.00	60.00	60.00	30.00	75.00
Advertising and Publicity	7.00	7.00	7.00	10.50	73.00
Capacity Building and Technical Assistance	20.00	20.00	20.00	16.00	
NER Livelihood Project [NERLP]	35.00	30.00	30.00	15.00	150.00
NE States Road Investment Programme [NESRIP]	45.00	45.00	45.00	24.50	150.00
NESRIP Project Management Unit	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.50	2.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Consultancy, Monitoring, Third party evaluation charges under						
NLCPR Scheme		1.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00
Organic farming in NE States		0.00	0.00	100.00	125.00	0.00
NE Road Corporation		0.00	0.00	200.00	225.00	0.00
NLCPR Central		36.00	62.00	72.00	90.00	200.00
NE Road Sector Development						
Scheme Programme		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00
Special Package for BTC		50.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Karbi Anglong (KAATC)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
Special Package for Dima						
Hasao (DHATC)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
TOTAL PLAN		1905.00	2006.00	2306.00	2334.50	2400.00
Scheme under SIDF		170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00

Desalination of sea water

2568. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that desalination of sea water is possible on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details of cost involved in desalination of specific quantity of sea water;

(c) the desalination plants established and functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to take up large scale desalination of sea water to meet the drinking and irrigation requirements of coastal India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI. Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost per litre of desalination would depend on the technology used and cost of electricity which varies from place to place. According to the cost estimates made

by an independent agency for Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology indigenously developed and demonstrated by the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, the operational costs per litre of desalinated potable water is about 61 paise for island based plants.

(c) Three desalination plants, based on LTTD technology have been successfully commissioned by NIOT one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy, and Agatti islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. The capacity of each of these LTTD plants is 1 lakh litre of potable water per day. One experimental LTTD plant using condenser waste heat from power plant was set up at North Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Lakshadweep administration requested NIOT for setting up of similar LTTD plants of 1 lakh litre of potable water per day capacity in remaining six islands. NIOT has sent a detailed project report with a fund requirement of ₹ 280.01 crores to the Lakshadweep administration in this regard.

Installation of Doppler Radar System in country

2569. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Doppler Radar Systems (DRSs) installed in various parts of the country at present as well as the timelines drawn for commissioning latest DRSs;

(b) whether various DRSs including the one in Delhi is not functioning for a long time;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the funds incurred on their installation and recent repair as well as arrangements made for annual maintenance contracts for their smooth functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI. Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) The details of Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) systems installed in country (State-wise) is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Augmentation of the observing system networks including DWR, in IMD is a continuing process that shall be taken up as per the emerging needs from time to time.

(b) Currently only one Doppler Weather Radar at Delhi (Palam) is under service for want of spare parts.

(c) Supply Order for import of required spares has already been placed on 18.11.2016.

(d) Funds incurred towards installation and repairs and maintenance of all DRSs is ₹ 252.0 crores since 2002.

Comprehensive Annual Maintenance Contract (CAMC) for 02 C-band Vaisala (Finland) and 09 S-band Metstar (China) DWRs has been given to the service provider which includes repair and maintenance, replacement and service of radar equipments by the firm and make the radars operational. The Details are given in Statement-II (*See* below). Remaining 04 DWRs from Gemtronik, Germany, 02 from Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, 01 X-band from ECIL, Hyderabad and 03 S band of Metstar are not covered under CAMC and these are being maintained in house by IMD. Sri Harikota DWR is under upgradation at present. A detail of breakup expenditure incurred for installation and recent repairs is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of Doppler Weather Radars in India Meteorological Department's Radar Network

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Doppler Weather Radar	Commiss- ioned on	Radar status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	S-Band	22.02.2002	Installed & functional
2.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	S-Band	29.01.2003	Installed & functional
3.	Machilipatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	S-Band	08.12.2004	Installed & functional
4.	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	S-Band	27.07.2006	Installed & functional
5.	Delhi (Palam) (Delhi)	S-Band	22.04.2010	Installed & functional
6.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	S-Band	16.07.2010	Installed & functional
7.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	S-Band	28.02.2011	Installed & functional
8.	Agartala (Tripura)	S-Band	13.03.2011	Installed & functional
9.	Patna (Bihar)	S-Band	27.05.2011	Installed & functional
10.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	S-Band	16.08.2011	Installed & functional
11.	Patiala (Punjab)	S-Band	13.10.2011	Installed & functional
12.	Mohanbari (Assam)	S-Band	02.06.2012	Installed & functional
13.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	S-Band	06.11.2013	Installed & functional
14.	Paradip (Odisha)	S-Band	19.11.2015	Installed & functional
15.	Karaikal (Puducherry)	S-Band	29-10-2015	Installed & functional

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Goa (Goa)	S-Band	27.11.2016	Installed & functional
17.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	S Band	25.08.2015	Installed & functional
18.	Bhuj (Gujarat)	S-Band	17.08.2016	Installed & functional
19.	Mausam Bhawan (Delhi)	C-Band/ Polarimetric	19.12.2011	Installed & functional
20.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	C-Band/ Polarimetric	28.01.2012	Installed & functional
21.	Srinagar (J&K)	X-Band Polarimetric	01-05-2015	Installed & functional
22.	Sri Harikota (AP)	S-Band	Under Upgradation	

Statement-II

Details of expenditure on Comprehensive Annual Maintenance Contract (CAMC) for 02 C-band Vaisala (Finland) and 09 S-band Metstar (China) DWRs

Sl. No.	Type of Radar	Make	Numbers	Amount incurred
1.	CAMC of C-Band DWR	Vaisala	02	3.0 Crores
2.	CAMC of S-Band DWR	Metstar	09	5.0 Crores

Statement-III

Details of break-up funds incurred for installation and recent repairs of DWR

Sl. No.	Type of Radar	Make	Numbers	Amount incurred
1.	S Band Radars	Metstar	12	102.0 Crores
2.	S Band Radars	Bel	02	025.0 Crores
3.	C Band Radars	Vaisala	02	018.0 Crores
4.	S Band Radars	Gematronik	04	77.0 Crores
5.	X Band Radar	Toshiba	01	3.0 Crores
6.	S Band Radar	Sri Harikota	01	9.0 Crores
7.	72 Spare Parts	Gematronik		7.5 Crores
8.	62 Spare Parts	Metstar		2.5 Crores
		TOTAL	--	244.0 Crores

Fishermen apprehended/imprisoned and attacked by Sri Lankan forces

2570. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen apprehended/imprisoned/attacked and their equipments and fishing boats seized by security forces of Sri Lanka during the last three years;

(b) the time since when they have been imprisoned and the action taken to get them released along with fishing boats/tractors/equipments and the success achieved in this regard; and

(c) whether any meeting has been fixed with the authorities of Sri Lanka for amicable settlement of the issues, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH] : (a)

Year	Number of fishermen apprehended	Number of boats seized
2014	787	164
2015	454	71
2016	254	46

(b) As soon as reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan authorities are received, Government, through diplomatic channels, takes up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka to secure the early release and repatriation of Indian fishermen along with their vessels. India has consistently maintained that the fishermen issues involve longstanding livelihood and socio-economic practices and humanitarian concerns on both sides. It has been conveyed to the Sri Lankan side at the highest levels that the issue needs to be handled with great care and sensitivity.

Year	Number of fishermen released	Number of boats released
2014	1045 (including 273 of 2013 & 772 of 2014)	159 (85 of 2013, 74 of 2014)
2015	375 (including 15 of 2014 & 360 of 2015)	88(87 of 2014,1 drifted boat of 2015)
2016	333 (including 94 of 2015 & 239 of 2016)	–

(c) 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, between Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare of India and Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development of Sri Lanka, as a bilateral institutional mechanism to help find a permanent solution to all fishermen issues. It has also been agreed that Ministers for Fisheries of the two countries would meet every six months to review the progress. The first ministerial meeting is scheduled for 2 January 2017 in Colombo.

Pakistan providing safe haven to terrorists

2571. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UK Government's failure to condemn Pakistan for providing safe haven for terrorists is disappointing;

(b) whether as a long standing strategically the UK Government should be standing shoulder to shoulder with India;

(c) whether soft peddling by the UK is letting down the victims of terror; and

(d) if so, whether Government raised this issue during the visit of Prime Minister of UK to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) India and the UK share a comprehensive strategic partnership. UK has repeatedly reiterated its strong commitment to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. During the recent visit of UK PM Theresa May to India in November 2016, the two Prime Ministers agreed to further enhance security cooperation including counter terrorism. This was reflected in the Joint Statement issued during the visit. The two leaders reiterated their strong commitment to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and stressed that there can be no justification for acts of terror on any grounds whatsoever - agreeing that there should be zero tolerance on terrorism. They affirmed that the fight against terrorism should not only seek to disrupt and bring to justice terrorists, terror organisations and networks, but should also identify, hold accountable and take strong measures against all those who encourage, support and finance terrorism, provide sanctuary to terrorists and terror groups, and falsely extol their virtues. They agreed that there should be no glorification of terrorists or efforts to make a distinction between good and bad terrorists. UK reiterated its call for Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of the November 2008 terrorist attacks in Mumbai and 2016 Pathankot attack to justice. PM May strongly condemned the terror attack in Uri and affirmed that UK stands shoulder to shoulder with India in defeating terrorism.

Indian diplomats accused of anti-Pakistan activities

2572. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight Indian diplomats have been accused of alleged anti-Pakistan activities by Islamabad; and

(b) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to assist the diplomats and resolve the issue, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) On November 3, 2016, Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in its regular press briefing that eight Indian diplomats and staff of the High Commission of India, Islamabad had been found "involved in subversive activities in Pakistan". A litany of baseless and unsubstantiated charges were leveled against these officials.

This step by Government of Pakistan followed reports in Pakistani media giving out details of Indian officials along with their photographs in a manner blatantly violative of established diplomatic norms and practices.

The Government rejected the baseless and unsubstantiated allegations made by Pakistan against these officials and expressed regret that Pakistan authorities chose to level such allegations after deciding to recall, on their own, six officials of the Pakistan High Commission, some of whom may have been named to Indian authorities by a Pakistani spy - Mehmood Akhtar - working in the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, when he was apprehended by Law Enforcement Authorities on October 27, 2016 indulging in anti-India activities. The allegations against Indian officials represent an afterthought and a crude attempt to tarnish the image of these officials for no logical reason or fault of theirs.

These eight Indian officials were subsequently withdrawn by the Government from Pakistan in view of their safety and security. All necessary assistance was provided to them and their families in this regard.

In declaring Mehmood Akhtar *persona non grata* and asking for his return to Pakistan, the Government acted in the interest of national security. It is not Government's intention to add to the strain in the relationship with Pakistan, which is caused by the latter's continued policy of directing cross border terrorism against India and supporting other anti-India activities.

Agreements during Prime Minister's visit to Japan

2573. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the purpose of the recent three day visit of the Prime Minister to Japan;
- (b) the details of the deals and agreements concluded during the visit; and
- (c) the impact of the deals and agreements on Indo-Japan relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Prime Minister visited Japan from 11-12 November 2016 and met Prime Minister Shinzo Abe for the Annual Summit Meeting. During the visit, the Prime Minister had an audience with His Majesty the Emperor, and interacted with the Japanese leadership and captains of the industry. This visit will further enhance the bilateral 'Special Strategic and Global Partnership'. The details of the agreements/MOUs signed during the visit is given in the Statement (*See* below). These agreements/MOUs will strengthen the political, defence and strategic relations, economic and commercial linkages, and expand ties in the education, S&T and cultural spheres.

Statement

The details of the agreements/MOUs signed during the visit of Prime Minister to Japan

Sl.No.	Title of Agreement/ MoU	Description
1.	Agreement Between the Government of The Republic of India and the Government of Japan for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy:	The present Agreement provides for bilateral cooperation in the field of Nuclear Energy. This would provide for the development of nuclear power projects in India and thus strengthening of energy security of the country. The present agreement would open up the door for collaboration between Indian and Japanese industries in our Civil Nuclear programme.

Sl.No.	Title of Agreement/ MoU	Description
2.	Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) between the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship of India, Government of India and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, Government of Japan on the Manufacturing Skill Transfer Promotion Program	The above MoC envisages training 30,000 Indian youth in the Japanese styled manufacturing in the next 10 years. This would be achieved through the programmes of Japan-India Institute for Manufacturing (JIM) and the Japanese Endowed Courses (JEC) in select Engineering colleges. Japanese companies would be encouraged to set-up JIM by utilizing their CSR fund while JEC will be supported by Government of Japan through technical experts. Programmes under this MOC would contribute to 'Make in India' and 'Skill India'.
3.	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ISRO and JAXA concerning cooperation in the Field of Outer Space	The present MoU provides for cooperation in satellite navigation, planetary exploration and space industry promotion: joint missions and studies; joint use of ground systems for mutual support; joint workshops and training; and personnel exchange. The MOU also provides for establishing JWG and sign Implementing Arrangements to carry out specific cooperative projects.

Sl.No.	Title of Agreement/ MoU	Description
4.	MoU between Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Republic of India and The Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) on Mutual Collaboration in Marine and Earth Science and Technology	The MoU aims to promote cooperation in the areas of joint survey and research; exchange of scientific visits by researchers & experts; joint scientific seminars & workshops; exchange of information, data and studied results; and any other mutually agreed forms of cooperation. Agreements for cooperation in specific activities will be taken up by concerned agencies subsequent to signing of this MOU.
5.	MoC between the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan in the Field of Agriculture and Food Related Industry	The above MOC has been envisioned to deepen the bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food industries that includes food value chain networking and protecting Geographical Indication (GI) of agriculture products. The MOC is a framework document which would later provide for specific agreements between concerned agencies on both sides.
6.	MoU between National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited and Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development	This Memorandum would enable cooperation between the two organizations promoting investment in infrastructure projects in railways and transportation; port terminals;

Sl.No.	Title of Agreement/ MoU	Description
		toll roads; airport terminals; urban development; logistics; and any supporting industries for these sectors. Further, this MOU would also enable the two sides to explore opportunities to set up a NIIF-JOIN joint fund.
7.	MoU between Textiles Committee, Ministry of Textiles, Gol and Japan Textiles Products Quality and Technology Centre (QTEC) in the Field of Textiles	MoU aims to improve quality of Indian Textiles for conformity assessment for Japanese market. It involves capacity building measures for the Textiles Committee and aligns the Indian Quality Control measures in line with Japanese market and technical standards.
8.	MoC in the Field of Cultural Exchange between the Ministry of Culture, Government of India and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Government of Japan	The present MoC seeks to promote bilateral cooperation in the field of art and culture which includes exchange of exhibitions and personnel in performing and visual arts; cooperation in preserving the cultural heritage; exchange of exhibitions and experts from museums; and to promote people-to-people exchanges. The MoC also provides for sharing of experiences in the field of libraries with a view to promote library activities in both countries.

Sl.No.	Title of Agreement/ MoU	Description
9.	MoC on Cooperation in Sports between Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Government of Japan	The present MoC seeks to provide a framework for bilateral cooperation in the field of Sports ahead of the forthcoming Tokyo 2020 Olympics and Paralympics. Under this MoC the two sides would seek to promote training of athletes; training of coaches; programmes for sports science and anti-doping; programmes for developing sports education, sports infrastructure and management; and exchange visits of sports leaders, administrators, professionals and experts. Specific cooperative mechanism will be pursued by respective sports agencies in their specified areas of activities, subsequent to signing of this MoC.
10.	MoU between the State Government of Gujarat and Hyogo Prefectural Government, Japan	The present MoU seeks to promote mutual cooperation between Gujarat and Hyogo in the fields of academics, business, cultural cooperation, disaster management and environmental protection. A steering committee to oversee the implementation of the MoU will also be constituted alongside identifying the agencies to carry out

Sl.No.	Title of Agreement/MoU	Description
		designated activities. Department of Industries and Mines of Government Gujarat and International Affairs Bureau of Hyogo Prefectural Government have been identified as the contact points for developing project activities under this MoU.

Building of dams on tributaries of Brahmaputra

2574. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ascertained the facts regarding the recent reports on China's plan to build dams on Brahmaputra tributaries on Chinese side, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether the issue was raised and discussed during bilateral summit meetings on the sidelines of recent BRICS meeting in Goa; and

(c) if so, the details of outcome and assurance from Chinese leadership, if any and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (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 Lalho Project, is based on the Xiabuqu River in Xigaze (Tibet Autonomous Region). According to information available, the proposed reservoir is designed to store up to 295 million cubic meters of water to irrigate about 30,000 hectares of farmland. The project also proposes to have two power stations with a combined generation capacity of 42 megawatts. The Lalho project is approximately 1100 kms upstream of the entry point of the Brahmaputra River into India in Arunachal Pradesh. 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.

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

Chinese President H.E. Mr. Xi Jinping visited India on 15-16 October 2016 to participate in the 8th BRICS Summit held in Goa. Prime Minister met with President Xi on 15 October 2016. During the meeting, various issues of mutual interest and concern were discussed. Both sides emphasized the importance of strengthening of bilateral Closer Developmental Partnership.

Countries not visited by representatives of Government

2575. SHRIAJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up a list of 68 countries which have not been visited by any political representative of the present Government; and

(b) if so, the names of these countries and task delegated to the political representatives together with the details of objectives behind this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. In June 2016, Government had drawn up a list of 68 countries which had not been visited at the Ministerial or higher level since the present Government assumed office in May 2014. List of these countries is annexed. Visits have so far taken place to 29 of the 68 countries listed in the Statement (*See below*). The objective of these outreach visits is to facilitate high level exchange of views on areas of bilateral and global interest, to strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation, and to enhance India's global footprint.

Statement

*List of Countries not visited at the Ministerial or higher level since May 2014
(As of June 2016)*

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Sl. No.	Name of the country
1.	Albania	22.	Grenada
2.	Andorra	23.	Guyana
3.	Antigua & Barbuda	24.	Haiti
4.	Armenia	25.	Holy See
5.	Barbados	26.	Honduras
6.	Belize	27.	Hungary
7.	Bolivia	28.	Iceland
8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	29.	Iraq
9.	Botswana	30.	Kiribati
10.	Central African Republic	31.	Kuwait
11.	Commonwealth of Dominica	32.	Latvia
12.	Cook Islands	33.	Lebanon
13.	Croatia	34.	Libya
14.	Cuba	35.	Liechtenstein
15.	Cyprus	36.	Macedonia
16.	Czech Republic	37.	Madagascar
17.	Denmark	38.	Marshall Islands
18.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	39.	Micronesia
19.	Estonia	40.	Moldova
20.	Georgia	41.	Monaco
21.	Greece	42.	Nauru

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Sl. No.	Name of the country
43.	Nicaragua	56.	Solomon Islands
44.	Niue	57.	Suriname
45.	Paiau	58.	St. Kitts & Nevis
46.	Panama	59.	St. Lucia
47.	Papua New Guinea	60.	St. Vincent & Grenadines
48.	Paraguay	61.	Syria
49.	Poland	62.	Timor Leste
50.	Portugal	63.	Tonga
51.	Romania	64.	Trinidad & Tobago
52.	Samoa	65.	Tuvalu
53.	San Marino	66.	Ukraine
54.	Serbia	67.	Uruguay
55.	Slovakia	68.	Vanuatu

Co-sponsoring of 2016 UNGA Resolution on child Marriage

2576. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government co-sponsored the 2016 UNGA Resolution on Child, Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM) in the UN General Assembly on 21st November, 2016; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) The resolution on 'Child, early and forced marriage' initiated by Canada during the 71st Session of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) October-November, 2016 was adopted without a vote on 22 November, 2016. This is the fourth year that it has been adopted in the Third Committee of the UNGA. As in the past, India did not co-sponsor the resolution. In India's view the term 'early marriage' lacks clarity and our domestic legislations do not recognize 'early and forced marriage'. In this context, India has proposed to qualify the term 'child, early and forced marriage' by inserting 'giving due

consideration to the domestic legislation of member countries and relevant to international law' to the text. Sponsors of the resolution have not taken note of our view.

Request from Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on fishermen

2577. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to take steps to stop the frequent harassment and attacks on Indian fishermen and seizure of their boats and fishing equipment by the Sri Lankan Navy;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for restoring the traditional fishing rights of Indian Fishermen in Bay of Bengal and for protecting their rights over the islands which belonged to them for many centuries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Government regularly takes up issues related to Indian fishermen with Government of Sri Lanka, including at the highest levels.

An India-Sri Lanka Ministerial level meeting on fishermen issues was held in New Delhi on 5 November 2016. It agreed to set up a Joint Working Group (JWG) on Fisheries, between Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare of India and Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development of Sri Lanka, as a bilateral institutional mechanism to help find a permanent solution to all fishermen issues. It has also been agreed that Ministers for Fisheries of the two countries would meet every six months to review the progress.

India-Myanmar-Thailand highway

2578. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to extend the proposed India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) highway to the CLMV (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam) countries in the second phase, despite the first phase being stuck on procedural issues; and

(b) by when IMT is likely to become operational together with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Government of India is exploring the possibility of extending the India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) highway to Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam. The extension is envisaged as an important connectivity project that would facilitate trade and promote production networks across the borders.

(b) Government of India has taken up two projects namely, "Construction of 69 Bridges including approach roads in the Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa section" and "Construction of Road between Kalewa and Yargi section" of the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway in Myanmar. The details of the projects are:

- i. Construction of 69 Bridges including approach roads in the Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa section (149.70 kms) of the Trilateral Highway in Myanmar: The project management consultant has been appointed and the tendering process for selection of a contractor is in the final stage. The construction period of the project is 36 months from the date of mobilization of manpower and machinery at the project site.
- ii. Construction/upgradation of the Kalewa-Yargi road section (120.74 kms) of the Trilateral Highway in Myanmar: The consultant for the project has been appointed and the tender document for selection of a contractor is being finalised. The construction period of the project is 36 months from the date of mobilization of manpower and machinery at the project site.

Launching of M-passport service

2579. SHRID. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new mobile application named M-passport has been launched on the occasion of passport service day, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) to what extent it helps ease of getting passport and other related services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. The prototype of the mobile application "M-Passport Police" was launched at New Delhi on the occasion of the Passport Seva Divas held from 24-26 June, 2015. The Application was launched by the Ministry of External Affairs in January 2016 for speedy submission of Police Verification Report (PVR).

(b) The mobile application would facilitate the field verification police officers to capture the PVR into the system digitally. With the launch of this application, the need to download and print the physical Personal Particulars Form and questionnaire would no longer be required by the police officers resulting in paperless end-to-end digital flow of

the PVR process. This would further bring down the time required for completion of PVR within the desired time limit of 21 days resulting in easing getting passport and other related services by the citizens accordingly.

Visit of dignitaries from Sri Lanka

2580. SHRI. K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Head of State from Sri Lanka who visited India during the last three years;
- (b) the details of trips to Sri Lanka undertaken by the Prime Minister of India during the same period;
- (c) the areas identified for co-operation/ discussion held during the said visits; and
- (d) the agreements signed and the advantage to the country as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) President of Sri Lanka visited India during February 15-18, 2015; May 13-14, 2016; October 15-17, 2016; and November 6-7, 2016. Prime Minister of Sri Lanka visited India during September 14-16, 2015; and October 4-6, 2016.

- (b) Prime Minister of India visited Sri Lanka during March 13-14, 2015.
- (c) The discussions during the visits sought to further strengthen the bilateral relationship.
- (d) Documents signed during the visit of President of Sri Lanka to India from February 15-18, 2015 were:

- (i) Agreement on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy
- (ii) Programme of Cultural Cooperation for the years 2015-18
- (iii) MoU on the establishment of Nalanda University
- (iv) Work Plan 2014-15 under the MoU on Cooperation in the field of Agriculture

Documents signed during the visit of Prime Minister of India to Sri Lanka from March 13-14, 2015 were:

- (i) Agreement on exemption from visa requirement for holders of diplomatic and official passports

- (ii) Agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters
- (iii) MoU for the establishment of Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Auditorium in the University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka
- (iv) MoU on cooperation in the field of Youth Development

Documents signed during the visit of Prime Minister of Sri Lanka to India from September 14-16, 2015 were:

- (i) Bilateral Agreement on Orbit Frequency Coordination of Satellite for SAARC Region
- (ii) Renewal of MoU regarding Indian grant assistance for implementation of Small Development Projects (SDP)
- (iii) MoU regarding supply of Medical Equipment to 200 bed ward complex at District General Hospital, Vavuniya
- (iv) Exchange of Letters on Establishment of Emergency Ambulance Services in Sri Lanka

These agreements have helped to further strengthen India-Sri Lanka bilateral relations in the fields of agriculture, education, culture, economic collaboration and development issues.

Resolution of issues of Tamil fishermen

2581. SHRI. K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state what are the steps taken by Government to resolve the issues of Tamil fishermen of India, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. As soon as reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan authorities are received, Government, through diplomatic channels, takes up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka to secure the early release and repatriation of Indian fishermen along with their vessels. India has consistently maintained that the fishermen issues involve longstanding livelihood and socio-economic practices and humanitarian concerns on both sides. It has been conveyed to the Sri Lankan side at the highest levels that the issue needs to be handled with great care and sensitivity.

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, between Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare of India and Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development of Sri Lanka, as a bilateral institutional mechanism to help find a permanent solution to the fishermen issues. It has also been agreed that Ministers for Fisheries of the two countries would meet every six months to review the progress.

Representation from Social and Human Right Forum on passport issue

2582. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a representation from the Social and Human Rights Forum of Andhra Pradesh on certain passport issues pertaining to West and East Godavari districts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Regional Passport Officer (RPO), Visakhapatnam would give a hearing and examine the issues and help low-income workers;

(c) by what date the RPO would organize a meeting with the forum; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by RPO, Visakhapatnam in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. The Ministry has received two letters dated 20.11.2016 and 23.11.2016 from the Forum on Social and Human Rights (Forum), Polavaram, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. In the representation, the Forum has requested the Ministry to resolve the problems of three passport applicants and also to facilitate the passport applicants in the backward and tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh. These letters are given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry has examined the issues raised by the Forum in consultation with Regional Passport Office, Visakhapatnam, (RPO). The RPO has also sent a reply to the Forum on 29.11.2016.

The status of the three cases raised by the Forum is given below:

Shri Bhokka Sriramamurthy, Indian Passport No. A-6559046: The passport number is not available in the database of the Passport Seva System. RPO has requested the Forum to provide details of the application to enable them to resolve the matter.

Shri Nagesh Thota, Passport Application File No. VS2079232693516: The applicant has been issued Passport No. P-2382636 dated 29.11.2016 which has been despatched on 30.11.2016.

Shri Venkata Reddy Gudimetla, Passport Application File No. VS1067347255913: Shri Gudimetla applied for a passport under 'Fresh' category on 02.12.2013. While processing the application, it was found that the applicant held two passports, viz., (i) Q-801508 dated 14.02.1994 issued at Hyderabad; and (ii) E-7542815 dated 16.03.2004 issued by Embassy of India, Abu Dhabi, UAE. He did not disclose this fact in his passport application and RPO received an 'Adverse' police report. RPO sent two notices to the applicant on 04.09.2014 and 18.03.2015 seeking his explanation on the 'Adverse' police report about his suppressing information about his previous two passports. As the RPO did not receive any response from the applicant, the passport application file was closed on 27.03.2015. RPO has requested the Forum to advise the applicant to apply for a new passport under 'Renewal' category with complete information on the previous passports held by him.

(c) and (d) The RPO has conducted several camps in the Godavari region in the last two years to reach out to the public in the far off places and remote areas. A Passport Seva Laghu Kendra is functioning at Bhimavaram since June 2016 to enable the applicants in the Godavari region to file their passport applications with ease and convenience.

RPO has also conveyed to the Forum about his willingness to receive the representatives of the Forum as per mutual convenience to hear their suggestions in order to provide hassle free passport services to all the applicants.

Statement-I

Representation from Social and Human Rights Forum from Andhra Pradesh on passport issue

Dr. Pentapati Pullarao
Ph.D.

Polavaram,
West Godavari Distt.
Andhra Pradesh-534315

Phones: 9350833188 & 9868233111

Nov. 23, 2016

FORUM ON SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

To:
Joint Secretary (CPV),
Ministry of External Affairs,
Patiala House
Govt. of India, New Delhi

Sub: Access to Backward and Tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh

Sir,

I am enclosing a copy of my letter written earlier requesting that some long-pending

passport issues be solved at RPO, Visakhapatnam. In this regard, if a passport applicant has his application delayed or rejected due to some need of clarification in his documentations, then whatever clarifications he gives might not get through due to poor communications.

This largely happens if the applicant is from a distant or remote area from Visakhapatnam or he has less access to better knowledge, etc. I therefore request that the RPO depute a senior officer to visit our area with advance information to me, so that such issues can be addressed.

In the meantime, I request you to ensure that the 3 illustrative cases attached are dealt with. The 3 applicants have visited Visakhapatnam many times. Each visit costs thousands as they have to take an escort. I would be much obliged if the RPO gives us time specifically so that I can help in the issue. I look forward to any other suggestions from the RPO in these issues.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

Sd/-

Dr. Pentapati Pullarao

Statement-II

Representation from Social and Human Rights Forum from Andhra Pradesh on passport issue

Dr. Pentapati Pullarao

Ph.D.

Phones: 9350833188 & 9868233111

Email : drppullarao@yahoo.co.in

Polavaram,

West Godavari Distt.

Andhra Pradesh-534315

Nov. 20, 2016

FORUM on Social and Human Rights

To:

Joint Secretary (CPV).

Ministry of External Affairs,

Patiala House,

New Delhi.

Sub: Visakhapatnam RPO/ request.

Sir,

I am enclosing particulars of 3 people. 2 are passport applications and one is having trouble with some name change.

1. Shri Bhokka Sriramurthy. Indian passport No: A- 6559046. in Malaysia. His wife has filed necessary documents,. I think a message must be sent to our High Commission in Malaysia, Please do needful urgently
2. Shri Nagesh Thota. Passport Application No: VS 2079232693516
3. Sri Venkata Reddy Gudimetia Passport app. No: VS 1067347255913

Please have RPO inform me when I can speak to him and learn what has to be done to get these passports issued, etc. There is a great urgency to these 3 cases. I want to meet RPO personally after his office has located these papers.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

Sd/-

Dr. P. Pullarao

Complaints registered on MADAD portal

2583. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many complaints have been registered on the MADAD portal of the Ministry so far, since its inception;
- (b) the number of cases which were disposed off and the number of cases which are pending; and
- (c) the major issues on which the complaints were registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) A total of 15849 grievances have been registered on the MADAD (Consular Services Management System) portal as on 2 December 2016.

(b) 9811 of the registered grievances have been resolved and closed and 6038 of the registered grievances are at various stages of resolution.

(c) The major category of grievances registered on the MADAD Portal includes repatriation of mortal remains, repatriation of workers in distress, non-payment of salaries/dues by employers abroad, harassment of domestic workers and cheating by recruiting agents.

Non-payment of dues of migrant workers in Qatar

2584. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether around 4,000 migrant workers in Qatar were not paid their dues for four months;
- (b) whether these workers have met the Ambassador of India in Qatar; and
- (c) if so, the details in this regard and the efforts made by Government to ensure payment to these migrant workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) No. No such single complaint involving 4000 migrant workers has been received by the Indian Mission in Qatar. However, complaints have been received about the Indian workers working in M/s ETA Engineering Services.

(b) and (c) The Ambassador has already met the distressed workers of M/s ETA Engineering Services. The matter has been taken up with the employer and Qatari Government authorities by the Mission. They have been assured that all the issues being faced by the workers would be sorted out at the earliest.

Assistance sought by Indians abroad

†2585. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of countries whose Indian immigrants had sought assistance from Government of India during the last two years, details thereof;
- (b) whether these Indians seeking assistance have been brought back to India, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action taken by Government of India regarding the property of those Indians who repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) From time to time, Indian Missions/Posts in various

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

countries are approached by overseas Indians with request for assistance including in matters relating to transportation of mortal remains to India, repatriation of Indians in distress abroad, non-payment of salaries/dues by employers, cheating by recruiting agents, emergency medical and legal assistance, release of Indians in prisons abroad, settlement of labour disputes, assistance for Indian women duped by their husbands, visa/passport services, registration of birth, death and marriage, issuance of police clearance certificates, attestation of personal and legal documents, etc.

As per information available, the number of Indians in various countries whose return to India was facilitated during the period from 2014 to 2016, including by undertaking evacuation, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Whenever an Indian national approaches the Indian Mission/Post abroad for any assistance, including for property matters in foreign countries, our Missions/Posts render all possible assistance, as necessary by taking up the matter with the concerned local authorities in that country.

Statement

The number of Indians in various countries whose return to India was facilitated during the period from 2014 to 2016

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Number of Indian nationals whose repatriation was facilitated during 2014-2016
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	220
2.	Angola	9
3.	Australia	11
4.	Azerbaijan	1
5.	Belgium	6
6.	Bhutan	1
7.	Brunei Darussalam	4
8.	Canada	151
9.	China	13
10.	Costa Rica	6
11.	Cuba	17

1	2	3
12.	Denmark	10
13.	Ethiopia	86
14.	Fiji	3
15.	France	1
16.	Germany	20
17.	Indonesia	18
18.	Iran	120
19.	Iraq	7925
20.	Ireland	1
21.	Israel	122
22.	Jordan	7
23.	Khartoum	70
24.	Kuwait	701
25.	Lebanon	32
26.	Libya	3775
27.	Lithuania	2
28.	Malaysia	249
29.	Nepal	60500
30.	Netherlands	25
31.	Oman	4043
32.	Panama	21
33.	Philippines	4
34.	Poland	9
35.	Qatar	455
36.	Russia	66
37.	Saudi Arabia	4570
38.	Senegal	5
39.	Seychelles	21
40.	Singapore	1839

1	2	3
41.	Slovakia	13
42.	South Sudan	157
43.	Spain	200
44.	Sri Lanka	48
45.	Syria	6
46.	Tanzania	19
47.	Trinidad & Tobago	1
48.	Turkey	49
49.	Uganda	70
50.	United Arab Emirates	327
51.	United Kingdom	1305
52.	United States of America	124
53.	Vietnam	5
54.	Yemen	4748
TOTAL		92211

Development of affordable residential units

‡2586. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

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

(a) whether prices of housing in urban areas/cities are going beyond the reach of people belonging to lower income groups, if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether various schemes meant for providing affordable housing for all have proved a failure in achieving the goal of making cheap houses available to people of lower income groups, if so, the details thereof and the constraints being encountered in this regard; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to overcome the obstacles coming in the way of developing affordable residential units in urban areas?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is the responsibility of States to ensure housing to all citizens including low cost housing to target sections of the society like Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). In order to supplement the efforts of States/Union Territories (UTs), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)}" Mission to provide central assistance to the implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries.

One of the verticals of this Mission is 'Affordable Housing in Partnership'. This is a supply side intervention. Under this vertical of PMAY (U), financial assistance is provided to EWS houses being built by the State/UT in partnership with among others the private sector. So far 508 projects for construction of 5,25,027 houses of EWS category have been sanctioned under this vertical of PMAY (U) in various States/UTs.

Assessment of unsold inventories in housing sector

2587. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of unsold inventories so far as housing sector is concerned;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons of large number of inventories in the housing sector; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government for making housing affordable for low and medium income groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, there are 11 million houses lying vacant. No specific assessment has, however, been made of unsold inventories.

(c) The main reason behind the unsold inventories in the housing sector may be that out of the total housing shortage of 18.8 million houses in urban areas, as estimated by the Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage (2012-17), 96% of the shortage pertains to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG), who may not be in a position to afford the cost of the available dwelling units.

- (d) This Ministry has launched the "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All

(Urban)" Mission on 25.06.2015 with the aim to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor through four verticals viz. (i) "In situ" Slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as resource; (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS); (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

Housing facilities under PMAY (Urban) scheme in Tamil Nadu

2588. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries selected by Government for providing housing facilities under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Scheme in Tamil Nadu since the inception of this Scheme;

(b) the details of the fund allocated to construct houses under this Scheme; and

(c) the tentative date by which the beneficiaries would be handed over the houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], Central Assistance of ₹ 2540.35 crore has been considered by the Ministry for construction of 1,69,356 houses of EWS category in 674 projects (25 projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership component and 649 projects under Beneficiary-Led Construction component) of Tamil Nadu. Of the Central assistance considered, ₹ 300.38 crore has been released to the State Government of Tamil Nadu as part of the 1st instalment. In addition, 802 beneficiary households of EWS/LIG category have been disbursed interest subsidy under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY (U).

(c) Construction/allotment of houses constructed under PMAY (U) is the responsibility of the State Government and Urban Local Bodies concerned. The tentative time schedule for completing the houses in the projects varies from 12 months to 24 months as mentioned in the respective Detailed Project Reports approved by the State.

Funds sanctioned and released to JICA

2589. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) has been associated with development of sewerage network and water supply schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds sanctioned and released during each of the last three years; and

(c) whether any new proposal has been taken up with JICA recently and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) has been associated with development of Sewerage network and water supply schemes in urban areas through Official Development Assistance (ODA) loan in agreement with Department of Economic Affairs and the concerned State Government. The details of funds sanctioned during last three years to various States are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Following proposals relating to Sewerage network and water supply has been posed to Government of Japan/JICA for FY 2016:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Central/State sector	Amount (in crore)
1.	Setting up of 400 MLD capacity SeaWater Reverse Osmosis Desalination Plant at Perur, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2891.70
2.	Sewerage Project of Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	383.00

Statement

Details of Water Supply and Sewerage projects being implemented with JICA ODA loan during each of the last three years and current year - project-wise/State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Centre/ State	Location (State/city)	Loan amount (yen million/₹ crore)	Date of signing/ closing of Loan Agreement	Disb. during FY 2013-14 (in yen mln)	Disb. during FY 2013-14 (in ₹ cr.)	Disb. during FY 2014-15 (in yen mln)	Disb. during FY 2014-15 (in ₹ cr.)	Disb. during FY 2015-16 (in yen mln)	Disb. during FY 2015-16 (in ₹ cr.)	Disb. during FY 2016-17 (in yen mln)	Disb. during FY 2016-17 (in ₹ cr.)	Project ID-P
1.	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II)	State	Karnataka Bangalore	41997/ 1686.62	31.3.2005/2 8.7.2015	1266.65	74.04	1546.66	86.76	1065.94	59.45	162.38	10.08	165
2.	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II-2)	State	Karnataka Bangalore	28358/ 1181.58	31.3.2006/2 4.7.2016	3701.55	110.12	5194.61	280.81	5241.22	286.81	1574.35	100.97	168
3.	Amritsar Sewerage Project	State	Punjab/ Amritsar	6961/ 276.23	30.3.2007/1 1.7.2015	597.07	35.75	584.64	31.45	1094.84	58.93	454.64	28.32	186
4.	Agra Water Supply Project	State	UttarPradesh/ Agra	24822/ 985.00	30.3.2007/ 11.7.2017	832.56	49.49	4188.25	226.40	6365.83	361.33	4491.36	20404.48	185
5.	Goa Water Supply & Sewerage Project	State	Goa	22806/ 905.00	14.9.2007/2 8.11.2017	2824.63	157.99	3540.65	190.59	2380.7	129.22	438.17	28.06	189
6.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	State	Tamil nadu	22387/ 785.33	10.3.2008/ 25.3.2017	2520.86	152.53	910.41	51.95	82.58	4.32	0	0	195

7.	Guwahati Water Supply Project	State	Assam/ Guwahati	29453/ 1860.36	31.3.2009/2 8.7.2019	911.77	54.99	1431.1	76.11	962.66	52.46	92.94	7.61	201
8.	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	State	Kerala/ Trivandrum, Kozhikode	12727/ 511.12	31.3.2009/2 8.7.2013	2544.89	154.11	1375.19	76.43	228.14	11.89	8578.78	268.69	203
9.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Ph. 2)	State	Tamil nadu	17095/ 374.80	31.3.2009/ 28.7.2017	830.54	50.1	458	26.23	92.3	4.93	74.98	4.6	204
10.	Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project	State	Haryana	28975 1704.30	29.10.12 / 23.1.2023	34.58	2.03	104.6	5.53	164.71	8.88	95.41	6.23	225
11.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur)	State	Rajasthan	37598/ 2199.10	28.9.2012/ 23.1.2020	146.82	9.03	71.86	4.04	4011.72	239.1	3090.72	221.85	226
12.	West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia)	State	West Bengal	14225/ 955.00	28.2.2013/ 25.7.2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
13.	Agra Water Supply Project (II)	State	Uttar Pradesh/ Agra	16279/ 960.46	31.3.2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239

Written Answers to

[8 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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Steps taken to reduce debt burden on real estate developers

2590. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite cut in interest rate, the demand in real estate sector has seen no substantial increase, and is expected to fall further by 15 to 20 per cent;
- (b) if so, the details of efforts being made to boost this demand;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there are nearly 8-10 million workers engaged in the sector who face uncertain future if the sector does not revive;
- (d) if so, the details of plans suggested for overcoming this potential crisis; and
- (e) the steps taken to reduce debt burden of developers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Progress of the real estate sector is market driven and it depends upon factors of demand and supply. The sector may face stress in case there are unsold stocks, depleted financial resources and a weak market.

The Real Estate, (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016 has been piloted by the Ministry to *inter alia* introduce uniformity and standardization of business practices and transactions, ensure greater accountability towards consumers, set in place a fast-track dispute resolution mechanism, and significantly reduce transaction costs in the real estate sector. These measures are expected to boost investor confidence in the sector and lead to an increase in demand.

The Government of India, in its Budget Announcements 2016-17, has provided for a number of incentives to boost the housing sector such as service tax exemption on affordable houses upto 60 sqm. constructed by Central and State Governments, 100% deduction on profits for housing projects approved during June 2016-March 2018 to be completed within a time-frame of three years from approval for dwelling with upto 30 sqm. in four major Metros and upto 60 sqm for other cities.

In order to expand institutional credit flow to the housing needs of urban poor, the credit linked subsidy component of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission is being implemented as a demand side intervention.

Steps taken to curb unlawful housing construction activities

2591. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that in urban areas and metro cities, building construction of housing is done largely by violating construction norms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures Government is planning to take to curb such unlawful activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is the responsibility of States/Union Territories to ensure that housing building construction is done by complying with the construction norms envisaged in States'/UTs' bye-laws.

Investment requirement proposal by IITs

2592. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision on meeting the investment requirements submitted by the top IITs to improve their research output, faculty, infrastructure and international outlook has been taken, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any time-frame and criteria have been fixed for assessment and sanctioning of the submissions made by the IITs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRANATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The IIT-Council in its 50th Meeting held on 23.08.2016 approved in-principle, the project Vishwajeet which proposed specific interventions for strengthening the 7 IITs namely, IIT-Kharagpur, IIT-Delhi, IIT-Bombay, IIT-Kanpur, IIT-Madras, IIT-Roorkee and IIT-Guwahati to help them to come up into the Top 100 World University Rankings. The concerned IITs have been asked to prepare a plan of action for implementing the Scheme.

Vacant administrative posts in IITs and IIMs

2593. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many premier institutes like IITs and IIMs key administrative posts are lying vacant for months together, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether vacancy in key positions is also adversely impacting the functioning and performance of these institutes; and

(c) if so, how Government proposes to address the emerging situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRANATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. All IITs and IIMs

are headed by competent and senior academicians. However, the process of appointment of Director on a regular basis is going on in (6) IITs and (13) IIMs.

Setting up of new universities

2594. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of existing universities in the country and the intake of students in such universities, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the intake of students in higher education is on the rise in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide university status to some colleges so as to meet the shortage in higher education and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total number of new universities planned to be set up, State/UT-wise and the estimated number of students likely to be benefited during next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2014-15, State-wise number of universities and enrolment therein is given in the Statement (*See* below). According to the survey, student enrolment in Institutions of Higher Education has increased significantly as evident from the table given below:

Year	Student Enrolment (In Crore)
2011-12	2.92
2012-13	3.02
2013-14	3.23
2014-15	3.42

(c) and (d) Under Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) creation of seven Universities by upgradation of autonomous colleges and eight Universities by clustering of Colleges has been approved.

The Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA has approved under the component of 'creation of Universities by upgrading existing autonomous colleges', one each at Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Puducherry and 2 at Odisha. PAB

also approved, under the component "creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster", one each at Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha and 2 at Jammu & Kashmir.

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

Statement

*Number of Universities and Enrolment in Universities teaching departments and its
Constituent Units/Off-campus Centres for Year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Universities	Total Enrolment
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4940
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28	420738
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	14364
4.	Assam	19	106289
5.	Bihar	22	175474
6.	Chandigarh	3	47650
7.	Chhattisgarh	22	93209
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	100
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	26	686565
11.	Goa	2	9827
12.	Gujarat	49	224047
13.	Haryana	37	101348
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24	68278
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	125380

1	2	3	4
16.	Jharkhand	13	67099
17.	Karnataka	51	262608
18.	Kerala	18	227792
19.	Lakshadweep	0	280
20.	Madhya Pradesh	41	476368
21.	Maharashtra	45	714988
22.	Manipur	3	13056
23.	Meghalaya	10	16253
24.	Mizoram	3	9689
25.	Nagaland	4	11185
26.	Odisha	21	93171
27.	Puducherry	4	18265
28.	Punjab	24	175388
29.	Rajasthan	64	235357
30.	Sikkim	7	15474
31.	Tamil Nadu	58	863391
32.	Telangana	20	248099
33.	Tripura	3	20141
34.	Uttar Pradesh	63	411468
35.	Uttarakhand	26	123728
36.	West Bengal	31	305246
	All India	760	6387255

Note: Constituent Colleges of State/Central Universities not included.

Source: AISHE 2014-15 Final Report

Technical institutions for deprived areas

2595. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to those regions of the country where for want of basic and technical educational institutions, students are being deprived of proper education;

(b) if so, the details of the regions where technical institutions are not available till now, State-wise; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to overcome academic imbalance in those regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Except in Lakshadweep, every State has got higher educational institutions in varying density. Details in this regard are given in the Statement (*See* below). In-order to allow opening of adequate number of higher educational institutions in educationally backward States, Government of India funds opening of new institutions under the Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

Statement

Details of higher educational institutions in States

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Colleges	Colleges per lakh population
1	2	3	4
1.	Lakshadweep	0	0
2.	Bihar	732	7
3.	Jharkhand	302	8
4.	Delhi	190	9
5.	West Bengal	1051	10
6.	Tripura	48	11
7.	Assam	538	15
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	15
9.	Daman and Diu	8	15
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15
11.	Chandigarh	27	16
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	17
13.	Sikkim	14	18
14.	Meghalaya	63	18

1	2	3	4
15.	Mizoram	29	22
16.	Odisha	1070	23
17.	Chhattisgarh	702	23
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	325	24
19.	Uttar Pradesh	6026	25
20.	Nagaland	65	26
21.	Madhya Pradesh	2292	26
22.	Gujarat	1989	28
23.	Manipur	86	29
24.	Punjab	1006	31
25.	Goa	56	33
26.	Tamil Nadu	2477	33
27.	Rajasthan	2892	34
28.	Maharashtra	4646	35
29.	Haryana	1113	35
30.	Uttarakhand	429	35
31.	Kerala	1259	41
32.	Himachal Pradesh	321	43
33.	Andhra Pradesh	2673	47
34.	Karnataka	3492	49
35.	Puducherry	84	57
36.	Telangana	2450	60
	ALL INDIA	38498	27

Funds for gas connections under Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan

2596. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funding of Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is mostly 100 per cent by the Centre or in the 75:25 ratio by the Centre and State respectively; and

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the State Government of Rajasthan has repeatedly been requesting Government for allotment/reimbursement of ₹ 21.24 crores, which have already been provided by the State Government, for gas connections under MDMS, if so, whether Government would allot/reimburse this amount, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Government of India has revised the funding pattern of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) with effect from 01.04.2015 in the ratio of 90:10 for NER and 3 Hill States viz Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, 100% for Union Territories and 60:40 for other States. However, for components such as foodgrains, Transportation cost, Monitoring Management Evaluation (MME) and Procurement of Kitchen Devices, Government of India is providing 100% funding to the States.

(b) The proposal for reimbursement of ₹ 21.24 crores for gas connections under MDMS has been received from State Government of Rajasthan. Under the existing Mid-Day Meal Guidelines, there is no provision for separate financial assistance to the States and Union Territories for procurement of cooking gas connections. Hence, the proposal of State Government of Rajasthan was not agreed to and the State Government was informed accordingly on 22.11.2016.

Bifurcation of CBSE

2597. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been unable to meet the routine needs of the education sector;

(b) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate the CBSE to ensure better processing of applications for new schools etc.;

(c) to what extent there are administrative deficits presently in CBSE;

(d) whether the top tier of CBSE management is over-burdened by diverse dual responsibilities; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to cure the managerial deficits at CBSE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) makes continuous efforts to improve the quality of education through

orientation programmes, workshops for teachers and their training and capacity building programmes. CBSE meets the functional requirement of the school education sector as per its mandate. There is no proposal for bifurcation of CBSE. No administrative and managerial deficits in CBSE have come to the notice of the Government.

Work on proposed IIT/IIM

2598. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether work has started on any of the proposed IIT/IIM; 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) Pursuant to Budget Announcements, 2014-15 and 2015-16, six (6) new IITs in Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Palakkad (Kerala), Goa (Goa), Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir), Dharwad (Karnataka) and seven (7) new IIMs in Amritsar (Punjab), Sirmaur (Himachal Pradesh), Bodh Gaya (Bihar), Sambalpur (Odisha), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Jammu (J&K) have been established. IIT-Tirupati, IIT-Palakkad and all IIMs except IIM-Jammu have started their academic session from 2015-16, whereas IIT-Bhilai, IIT-Goa, IIT-Jammu, IIT-Dharwad and IIM-Jammu have started their academic session from 2016-17. All these institutions are functioning from their temporary campuses.

Vacant posts in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2599. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the position of filling up of vacant posts in Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country, post-wise and zone-wise;
- (b) whether the committee to review Recruitment Rules for teaching and non-teaching posts has submitted its report and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken by Government to provide for career prospects of the feeder cadre in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and
- (d) by when most of the teaching posts and non-teaching posts in KV would be filled, to reduce burden of work on the existing staff, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Out of 14030 vacancies of teaching and non-teaching posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), 6205 teaching posts to be filled by direct recruitment have already been advertised in September, 2016 and written examinations are scheduled on 17th December, 2016 and also on 7th and 8th January, 2017. In addition, action has also been initiated for filling up 4473 teaching posts through Limited Department Examination (LDE) and 1071 non-teaching posts through Direct Recruitment and 28 posts through LDE. The vacancies of teaching and non-teaching posts in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are not maintained zone-wise but region-wise. Post-wise and region-wise vacancy position of teaching / non-teaching staff as on 1.11.2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The committee constituted to review the Recruitment Rules has already finalized the Recruitment Rules of Vice Principal and the same has been approved by the Board of Governors of KVS.

(c) In KVS, teachers are granted Senior Scale after 12 years of their initial appointment and Selection Scale after 12 years of service in Senior Scale in respective cadres limited to 20% of teachers getting Senior Scale and subject to fulfilling other eligibility conditions. Non-teaching employees are given 3 financial upgradations under the Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) on completion of 10, 20 and 30 years of service.

(d) The vacancies are filled up through different modes *i.e.* direct recruitment, promotion, deputation, contract basis etc. as prescribed in the relevant Recruitment Rules. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process involving various stages and multiple agencies. As such no specific time frame can be given in this regard.

Statement*Post-wise and region-wise vacancy position of teaching/non-teaching staff in Kendriya Vidyalayas*

as on 1.11.2016

Sl. No.	Name of Region	Teaching Staff									Non-Teaching Staff											Total		
		Principal	Vice Principal	HM	PGT	TGT	PRT	PRT (Music)	Librarian	Total	Deputy Commissioner	Ass-Comm-issio-ner	Admin-istrative Officer	Finance Officer	Section Officer	Assis-tant	UDC	LDC	Sub Staff	Steno-grapher Grade I	Steno-grapher Grade II		Hindi Translator	Driver
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1.	Agra	6	0	13	19	50	65	0	2	155	0	0	1	0	1	5	8	23	118	0	1	0	0	157
2.	Ahmedabad	13	6	11	73	125	41	3	5	277	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	30	83	0	0	0	1	133
3.	Bangalore	8	3	16	91	271	328	17	17	751	0	0	0	1	0	14	21	47	126	1	1	0	0	211
4.	Bhopal	15	9	22	107	125	119	1	3	401	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	36	124	0	1	0	0	176
5.	Bhubaneswar	11	0	9	95	241	122	14	3	495	0	0	0	1	0	4	16	31	128	0	1	0	0	181
6.	Chandigarh	10	4	16	31	115	45	0	3	224	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	30	59	0	2	0	0	100
7.	Chennai	5	5	12	88	340	391	27	22	890	0	0	1	1	0	11	19	47	148	0	1	0	0	228
8.	Dehradun	12	2	10	63	96	38	5	5	231	0	0	0	1	0	2	12	17	107	0	1	0	0	140
9.	Delhi	1	3	5	27	66	18	1	1	122	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	10	160	0	1	0	0	178
10.	Ernakulam	10	8	17	39	178	216	22	0	490	0	0	0	1	1	9	14	38	122	0	2	1	0	188

11. Gurgaon	5	4	8	40	55	24	2	2	140	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	14	138	0	1	0	0	161
12. Guwahati	16	6	14	129	164	99	2	9	439	0	1	1	0	0	5	10	28	97	0	1	0	0	143
13. Hyderabad	4	1	9	39	217	335	25	23	653	0	0	0	0	0	5	19	35	308	0	1	0	1	369
14. Jabalpur	11	9	16	80	154	167	1	2	440	0	0	1	1	0	2	16	36	118	1	3	0	0	178
15. Jaipur	5	10	12	22	40	68	0	7	164	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	13	89	0	0	0	0	110
16. Jammu	15	3	15	157	256	110	8	11	575	1	0	1	1	0	3	24	44	73	1	0	0	1	149
17. Kolkata	9	3	12	139	217	297	3	5	685	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	9	62	0	1	0	1	92
18. Lucknow	6	1	15	26	47	141	2	0	238	0	1	1	1	0	3	4	12	100	0	2	0	0	124
19. Mumbai	10	8	12	120	183	93	2	9	437	0	0	1	0	0	20	19	36	56	0	1	0	0	133
20. Patna	16	7	14	56	102	213	2	0	410	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	62	0	1	0	0	72
21. Raipur	9	0	7	113	255	130	4	11	529	0	1	0	1	1	6	29	35	146	1	2	0	0	222
22. Ranchi	14	1	3	77	77	107	4	1	284	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	9	68	0	2	0	0	85
23. Silchar	12	5	10	152	119	52	4	5	359	0	1	0	1	0	1	20	25	63	2	1	0	0	114
24. Tinsukia	12	1	8	196	198	162	10	9	596	1	0	1	0	1	7	32	39	131	1	2	1	0	216
25. Varanasi	3	3	7	14	28	62	1	0	118	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	12	48	0	2	0	0	67
TOTAL	238	102	293	1993	3719	3443	160	155	10103	3	8	9	13	7	119	333	657	2734	7	31	2	4	3927

Written Answers to

[8 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

Scheme of separate toilets for boys and girls in Jharkhand

2600. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the salient features of the scheme 'Separate Toilets for Boys and Girls' in Government Schools;
- (b) the details of targets fixed for the scheme and the achievements made during the last three years in Jharkhand; and
- (c) the allocation of funds for 2015-16 and 2016-17 under the Scheme for Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development launched the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative as a part of the Swachh Bharat Mission, with the aim to provide a separate girls' and boys' toilet in all Government schools. In response to the announcement made by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 2014, this Ministry started the initiative in coordination with all States and Union Territories. 64 Public Sector Undertakings and 12 Private Corporates also participated in the initiative for the construction/re-construction of toilets in schools.

Under this initiative, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary Government Schools in a period of one year from 15.8.2014 to 14.8.2015, thus meeting the target of ensuring that every Government School has separate functional toilets for girls and boys. This includes schools in the most difficult to reach areas in the country such as districts facing Left Wing Extremism (LWE), in forests, remote mountainous terrain and in crowded slums. With this, about 13.58 crore children in 11.08 lakh Government schools have access to gender segregated toilets.

In Jharkhand 15,795 toilets have been constructed in 8,522 Government schools under the initiative.

This Department has requested all State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure proper maintenance of toilets constructed under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative to keep them functional and to also take steps to bring about behavioural changes among students and teachers through an intensive awareness campaign with a view to ensuring that the toilets are properly used and are kept neat and clean.

(c) Details of funds released to State of Jharkhand under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes for the approved activities including construction of toilets in schools during 2014-15, 2015-16 and for 2016-17 are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on date)	
SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA
75775.18	11120.31	55863.31	7753.04	42347.08	12713.10

Funds for research in Central Universities

2601. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated to all the Central Universities in the last three years;
- (b) percentage of funds especially allocated for research purposes both in science and social science; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to increase the funds for the same to these universities as India stands way behind many developing nations in research, if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The details of funds allocated/released to all the Central Universities under Plan and Non-Plan in the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of funds released by UGC under various schemes relating to research projects for the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

In addition to this, the Central Universities also spend a portion of funds from the allocations made under General Development Assistance (GDA) Scheme, for research and related purposes.

Statement-I*Details of grant released under Plan and Non-Plan to Central Universities during last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Grant Released under Plan				Grant Released under Non-Plan			
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Non-NER Central Universities										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M.A. N. Urdu University	7000.00	5587.50	3700.00	16287.50	2784.56	2764.52	5878.41	11427.49
2.		University of Hyderabad	4350.00	2000.00	1800.00	8150.00	14505.47	15881.05	16159.75	46546.27
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	2328.00	3400.00	500.00	6228.00	4059.05	5270.03	5119.54	14448.62
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas	2500.00	2560.00	2440.00	7500.00	3040.62	1716.56	2654.19	7411.37
5(a)	Delhi	University of Delhi	31566.00	0.00	0.00	31566.00	42997.05	39358.39	43394.79	125750.23
(b)		UCMS	4650.00	2803.11	1280.00	8733.11	8065.30	6728.18	9266.88	24060.36
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	7659.50	5800.00	4000.00	17459.50	18764.01	20647.60	25326.28	64737.89
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	4425.00	9460.00	5620.00	19505.00	19660.91	24231.33	24510.55	68402.79
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	6972.39	0.00	3984.44	10956.83	8507.84	8512.15	8023.53	25043.52
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	9000.00	22266.29	6199.00	37465.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	2000.00	650.00	3948.00	6598.00	1662.56	1199.60	2312.16	5174.32

11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	4500.00	2411.21	1805.00	8716.21	7526.11	7427.86	8551.68	23505.65
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	5999.50	2700.50	4573.81	13273.81	6264.51	6836.68	7284.40	20385.59
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	11532.14	3225.00	8925.00	23682.14	61371.91	64173.39	73578.89	199124.19
14.		Banaras Hindu University	14575.00	6400.00	4690.00	25665.00	62599.15	60551.11	70237.77	193388.03
15.		B.B.A.U.	3690.00	5262.50	3700.00	12652.50	1854.56	1265.99	3139.57	6260.12
16.		University of Allahabad	2520.00	6016.94	3565.00	12101.94	18268.06	21762.96	18728.90	58759.92
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	5544.00	2112.50	3400.00	11056.50	16571.68	18557.49	19107.54	54236.71
TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)			130811.53	82655.55	64130.25	277597.33	298503.35	306884.89	343274.83	948663.07
New Central Universities										
18.	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	8718.00	7500.00	8308.00	24526.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	3546.47	5076.01	1058.35	9680.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	11000.00	5500.00	7372.10	23872.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	525.00	0.00	5698.76	6223.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	7500.00	13462.50	13866.17	34828.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.		C.U. of Kashmir	3000.00	6191.75	6500.00	15691.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	7950.00	2500.00	3783.23	14233.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0.00	11842.25	6837.00	18679.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	3625.00	16510.00	3580.00	23715.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	525.00	7256.25	6126.43	13907.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	5989.00	13436.00	0.00	19425.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	11500.00	6580.94	5269.75	23350.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	6000.00	8988.75	3040.00	18028.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL-II (New CUs)		69878.47	104844.45	71939.79	246662.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (I + II)		200690.00	187500.00	136070.04	524260.04	298503.35	306884.89	343274.83	948663.07
NER Central Universities										
32.	Assam	Assam University	500.75	2444.65	3321.76	6267.16	4800.18	4531.46	6164.21	15495.85
33.		Tezpur University	3191.25	1994.00	4452.00	9637.25	3172.38	3340.59	5156.96	11669.93
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	1993.75	900.00	3430.00	6323.75	2238.02	3092.69	3564.30	8895.01
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	2000.00	2600.00	3076.74	7676.74	6891.69	6849.36	7911.41	21652.46
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	3525.00	1700.00	2086.87	7311.87	10432.70	14650.07	13374.28	38457.05
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	2100.00	4228.48	4722.77	11051.25	4187.82	4506.38	7501.53	16195.73
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	1689.25	2162.58	1500.00	5351.83	5010.09	6070.16	5372.10	16452.35
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	4000.00	6520.29	3885.92	14406.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	3000.00	2600.00	3642.99	9242.99	2453.42	2819.80	3628.84	8902.06
	TOTAL (III) (NER)		22000.00	25150.00	30119.05	77269.05	39186.30	45860.51	52673.63	137720.44
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER)			222690.00	212650.00	166189.09	601529.09	337689.65	352745.40	395948.46	1086383.51

Statement-II

Details of grants released by UGC to Central Universities and Colleges under various schemes for research projects

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Special Assistance Programme (SAP)	11.57	26.39	37.17
2.	Basic Scientific Research	84.16	75.28	110.08
3.	University & Colleges with Potential for Excellence (UPE, CPE, CPEP)	83.79	55.06	104.74
4.	Research Scientists	3.37	10.10	6.96
5.	Digital Repository of Research & Teaching Material	143.38	0.00	75.00
6.	Minor & Major Research Project (Science & Humanities)	66.61	340.37	106.06
7.	Research Fellowships			
(a)	Junior & Senior Research Fellowship & Research Fellowships	138.30	511.00	513.87
(b)	Part time Research Associateships for Women (Post Doctoral Fellowship for women)	5.30	12.31	27.03
8.	Scholarships and Fellowships under Engg. & Tech.	0.00	11.66	7.67
	(a) P.G. Scholarship ME/M.Tech.			
	(b) Fellowship under Engg. & Tech.			
9.	Research Awards	5.21	13.54	12.16
10.	Research Workshops, Seminars & Conferences	13.88	0.00	1.02
11.	Emeritus Fellowship	2.75	4.75	9.73
12.	IUCs	343.72	127.27	170.56
13.	Non NET Fellowship	88.89	99.50	110.78
	TOTAL	990.92	1287.23	1292.83

Research projects for teachers

2602. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new research projects approved by the UGC under the scheme of Research Projects for Teachers in the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the amount allocated under the scheme in the last three years;
- (c) whether it has increased or decreased over the period of last three years; and
- (d) if decreased, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRANATH PANDEY): (a) As per the information provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC), 1,552 and 994 new research projects were approved by it under the scheme of Research Projects for Teachers in 2013-14 and 2014-15, respectively. In 2015-16, no new projects was sanctioned due to the finalization of major research projects sanctioned earlier.

(b) to (d) The amount allocated and released under the scheme in the last three years are as follows:

(in ₹ Cr.)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount allocated and released
1.	2013-14	39.80
2.	2014-15	47.70
3.	2015-16	107.00*

* Amount released in 2015-16 was towards finalisation of payments due for the projects taken up in earlier periods.

Allocation and release of funds by UGC, for taking up new research projects under the scheme of Research Projects for Teachers, depends on the availability of quality and innovative project proposals.

Content of textbooks of CBSE and ICSE

2603. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the existing system for examination and approval of the content of textbooks of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any case has been registered for the objectionable content of textbooks in CBSE and ICSE and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) prescribes textbooks developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Textbooks developed by NCERT are approved by the National Monitoring Committee constituted by the Government. CBSE from time to time receives such representations which are disposed of by the concerned subject experts Committee. Textbook Development Committee (TDC) of NCERT from time to time also reviews textbooks for further modification. Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) prescribes textbooks for the study of Literature in English and in other language. The content of material for inclusion in the textbooks is selected by a panel of subject experts who recommend the content and finally approved by the Standing Committee on Examinations. CISCE has not registered any case for objectionable content.

Telugu Vidyapeeth in Telangana

2604. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the State Government of Telangana requesting for establishment of Telugu Vidyapeeth in Nalgonda, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any action has been initiated by the Ministry in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal under consideration to set up a new Central University by the name of Telugu Vidyapeeth in Nalgonda. However, the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 *inter alia* provides for establishment of one Central University and one Central Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh.

During the Twelfth Plan (2012-17), as approved by National Development Council (NDC) the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions.

Double fee policy in Kendriya Vidyalayas

‡2605. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a decision has been taken to effect double fee policy at Kendriya Vidyalayas, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the students would be adversely affected by such a policy; and
- (c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

UNESCO report on child education

2606. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) report recently released, over 60 million children in India receive little or no formal education and the country has over 11.1 million out of school students in the lower secondary level, the highest in the world;
- (b) whether at the upper secondary level, 46.8 million are out of school, while 2.9 million students do not even attend primary school; and
- (c) whether according to the said report, by 2020 there will be a shortage of 40 million workers with tertiary education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per the report jointly released by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and the Global Education Monitoring, the number of out of school children in the upper primary school going age in India was 11.1 million in 2013. The report also points out that 46.8 million children of secondary and higher secondary school going age and 2.9 million children of primary school going age are not in school in India. UNESCO has not involved the Ministry of Human Resource Development in this exercise.

As per an independent survey commissioned in 2014 by Ministry of Human Resource Development, 60.64 lakh children were estimated to be out of school in the age group of 6 to 13 years. The number of out of school children in the age group of 6 to 13 years has declined from 134.59 lakh in 2005 to 81.50 lakh in 2009 and further to 60.64 lakh in 2014.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Universalization of elementary education across the country is one of the goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the designated scheme for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Section 4 of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children. Those children who have missed out certain academic years either for being never enrolled to school or having dropped out of school, have a right to Special Training in residential and non residential mode, subsequently to be mainstreamed in formal schools in age appropriate class. To achieve the goal of universal access and retention, 2.04 lakh primary schools and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools have been sanctioned to States and UTs under SSA till 31.3.2016. 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. The number of children enrolled at elementary level has increased from 15.1 crore in 1998-99 to 19.8 crore in 2014-15.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtraiya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, new secondary schools, strengthening of existing secondary schools, provision of toilet blocks in existing schools with separate toilets for girls, girls hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks, projects on Vocational Education from Class IX onwards, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) facilities to schools, as well as special teaching for learning enhancement, are provided. The Gross Enrolment Ratio at Secondary level has improved from 62.90% in 2009-10 to 80.01% in 2015-16.

(c) No, Sir. The report has predicted that on the global scale, by 2020 the world could have a shortage of 40 million workers with tertiary education. It is expected that with increased emphasis on skill development and increased access to education system India may be able to overcome this shortage.

Common entrance test for all Central universities

2607. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is exploring the option of introducing a common entrance test for all Central universities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has held discussions with the universities in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a 35 per cent staff vacancy in the 400 odd Central universities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal. Central Universities Common Entrance Test (CUCET), 2016 a consortium of only 9 new Central Universities namely Central Universities of Haryana, Jammu, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu is being coordinated by Central University of Rajasthan for the last many years.

(c) and (d) Out of the total number of sanctioned teaching posts of 17006 (2407 Professor, 4789 Associate Professor, 9810 Assistant Professor), in 40 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of University Grants Commission (UGC), 6080 teaching posts (1308 Professor, 2230 Associate Professor, 2542 Assistant Professor), are lying vacant as on 1.10.2016.

The Central Universities are autonomous bodies created under the Acts of Parliament and the onus of filing up the vacant posts including teaching posts lies on them. The incidence and filling up of vacancies in CUs is an ongoing and continuous process.

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. All Vice Chancellors of Central Universities have agreed to fill up the vacant teaching posts on priority basis.

Besides above, the following steps have also been taken to fill up the vacancies:

- (i) There is no ban on filling up of vacant teaching posts. UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education 2010 envisages that all the sanctioned/ approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.
- (ii) 5 Visitor's nominees provided to all Central Universities for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.
- (iii) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and the consequent vacant positions, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to sixty five years.

- (iv) Teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness.
- (v) UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.
- (vi) UGC also framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable higher educational institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with the University/College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M. Phil and Ph.D. levels; and to play mentoring and inspirational role.

With the appointment of regular Vice Chancellors and providing of Visitor's nominees to all Central Universities for Selection Committees for teachers, the process of filling up of vacant teaching posts has gathered momentum.

Commercialisation of education

2608. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed its steps taken to check the growing trend of commercialisation of education; if so, the outcome thereof;
- (b) whether some private educational institutions are being operated in the country in the garb of Right to Education with a view to earning profit; and
- (c) if so, the number of such educational institutions being run in the country, State-wise and the action taken by Government to put a check on such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. All policy initiatives in the education sector are discussed in the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) which is the highest advisory body in the field of education to advice Central Government and State Governments and UTs. The CABE consists of Education Ministers of States and UTs and eminent educationists. The Government has consistently held the view that education in India is not regarded as a commercial activity and all educational institutions have to be set up in the "not for profit" mode. The National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) encourages non-governmental and voluntary efforts in Education, while preventing the establishment of institutions which intend to commercialize Education.

(b) and (c) The Government of India, in collaboration with State Governments and UT Administrations, is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme for providing free and compulsory elementary education with an aim to meet the objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The enrolment of children in the Government and Government aided schools is about 67% in 2015-16, wherein majority of children are in Government and Government aided schools at elementary level.

Section 13 of the RTE Act, 2009 clearly prohibits collection of any capitation fee. For higher educational institutions, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued regulations under the UGC Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities, 2003, in an effort to curb commercialisation of education.

Teachers Training Programmes

2609. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider to start teachers training programmes to motivate teachers particularly of Government schools, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of days allotted for training of elementary school teachers under SSA and the steps being taken to address the growth of low quality teachers under SSA and the steps being taken to address the growth of low quality Teachers Training Institutes in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Central Government, under the flagship programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides funding to State and UT Governments to improve Elementary and Secondary education respectively. Provision for in-service teacher training is an integral component of both the SSA and RMSA programmes. Under SSA, there is a provision of refresher residential or non-residential in-service training of 10 days for all teachers each year at the Block Resource Centre (BRC) level, and upto 10 days at the Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) level. Residential Induction training for newly recruited teachers for 30 days and training of untrained teachers to enable them to acquire professional qualifications is also provided in the scheme. The training provided to teachers is subject specific and need based. The training modules are developed by the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) in the State and the training is imparted through a cascade model of the State level with Key Resource Persons training master trainers at the district level who then train teachers at Block and Cluster level. The

training content for Block level training is focused on concepts and methodology related to the programmes focused on improving learning outcomes. The Cluster level is a follow-up of the Block level training to help address issues that the teachers may be facing in their classroom practice.

Under RMSA, there is a provision of 10 days of in service teacher training, including 05 days of subject specific training and for the remaining 05 days training on ICT Component, Inclusive Education, Gender Sensitization and Adolescent Education is provided. Under both SSA and RMSA, the focus is to give subject specific, need based and relevant in service teacher training to both elementary and secondary teachers for their professional development.

Teacher education programmes are undertaken by both Government and non-government institutions after seeking recognition from the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in accordance with the norms and standards laid under the NCTE Act and its Regulations. The NCTE conducts inspections of recognized teacher education institutions under section 13 of the NCTE Act to monitor their quality. It also withdraws recognition in respect of institutions which are found to be violating the NCTE Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

Low quality money making institutes

2610. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of mushrooming of low quality, money making institutes and lack of relevant job opportunities; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In view of reports of some technical institutions failing to meet required educational standards, Government has taken a host of measures through AICTE such as: implementing the Technical Education Quality Improvement project (TEQIP) with focus on backward areas, making accreditation by National Board of Accreditation (NBA) mandatory, Implementing Quality Improvement Program (QIP) and Faculty Development Program (FDP) to enhance the quality of faculty, implementing National Employment Enhancement Mission (NEEM) and Employment Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) to enhance the employability of the students.

United Nations Human Development Report, 2015

2611. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Human Development Report, 2015 has ranked India on 130th position among 188 nations listed in the UNHD Index; and

(b) whether among BRICS countries, India is left behind by Russia, Brazil, China and South Africa, if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRANATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Human Development Report 2015 of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Index (HDI) value in respect of India has improved from 0.604 in 2013 to 0.609 in 2014. Out of 188 countries, India has been placed at 130th position in HDI ranking in 2014. Russia, Brazil, China and South Africa are respectively placed at 50th, 75th, 90th and 116th position in 2014. In 2013, India was positioned at 131. However, as per the report, International Data Agencies continuously improve their data series. Therefore, year to year changes in HDI values and rankings across different editions of the HDR are not strictly comparable. It has also been mentioned in the report that "national and International data can differ because International agencies harmonize national data using a consistent methodology and occasionally produce estimates of missing data to allow comparability across countries"

Over the years India has registered a consistent improvement in HDI value which increased from 0.496 in 2000 to 0.586 in 2010 and further to 0.609 in 2014. India has registered annual HDI growth of 0.97 percent in 2010-14. Between 1980 and 2014, India's HDI value increased from 0.362 to 0.609, an increase of 68.1 percent or an average annual increase of about 1.54 percent. Moreover, India's 2014 HDI value of 0.609 is above the average of 0.607 for countries in South Asia.

The Government's strategy of achieving high growth rate by generating more employment opportunities and strengthening social infrastructure such as public health and education through implementation of flagship programmes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Make in India Programme, Digital India Programme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission, etc. have impacted the human well-being positively and are expected to further improve India's social indicators.

Extension of Mid-Day Meal scheme to students of secondary schools

2612. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the high levels of malnutrition and anemia among adolescent students; and

(b) if so, whether Government intends to extend the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) programme to cover students of secondary schools also, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Malnutrition and anaemia levels are high amongst adolescent girls in India. Under the Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDMS), hot cooked meal is provided to children studying in classes I-VIII in eligible schools in the States/UTs with the following norms:-

Sl. No.	Items	Quantity per day / child	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1.	Foodgrain (Rice / Wheat)	100 gm	150 gm
2.	Pulses	20 gm	30 gm
3.	Vegetables (leafy also)	50 gm	75 gm
4.	Oil & Fat	5 gm	7.5 gm
5.	Salt & Condiments	As per need	As per need

The food norms provide 450 calories and 700 calories as well as 12 grams and 20 grams of protein for primary and upper primary classes respectively, which have been prescribed with the objective of making meals nutrient and protein-rich, thereby helping in prevention of malnutrition and anemia in school children upto the age of 14, under MDMS.

(b) No, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Mid-day Meal Scheme, mid-day meal is being served to children studying upto VIIIth class only. However, State Governments can extend the Mid day Meal programme beyond VIII class also. Accordingly, State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Telangana are providing mid-day meal to children of Classes IX -X and the UT Administrations of Puducherry and Lakshadweep are providing mid-day meal to children of classess upto XII, from their own resources.

Shortage of Central Schools in Assam

2613. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of Central Schools especially in Assam and other parts of the country; and

(b) what are the remedial steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) At present 1136 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning all over the country out of which 55 KVs are in the State of Assam. No proposal is pending with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for opening of new KVs in the State of Assam fulfilling the pre-requisites as prescribed for opening of new KVs under civil sector. 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.

Recruitment of faculties in IIT and IIM

2614. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposed to set up new IITs and IIMs in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several of these premier institutions do not have requisite teaching faculties, institution-wise details of vacancies;

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to recruit faculties of requisite eminence in these premier institutions; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that several of these institutions have been functioning without regular Director for several months, if so, details of such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) Pursuant to Budget Announcements, 2014-15 and 2015-16, Government decided to establish 6 new IITs in Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Palakkad (Kerala), Goa (Goa), Jammu

(Jammu and Karnataka) and Dharwad (Karnataka) and 7 new IIMs in Amritsar (Punjab), Sirmaur (Himachal Pradesh), Bodh Gaya (Bihar), Sambalpur (Odisha), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Jammu (J&K).

Arising of vacancies and filling them up with suitable, qualified candidates is a continuous process. The Institutes have been taking measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and PIOs to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty. In addition, Institutes are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty.

The posts of Director in 6 new IITs and 7 new IIMs are lying vacant. The Directors of Mentor Institutes have been given the charge of Director of these Institutes and the process for appointment of regular Directors has already been initiated and completed soon.

Para Teachers strike in Jharkhand

2615. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Para Teachers in Jharkhand are on strike for more than a month seeking their wage hike and sought the intervention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the matter, if so, the status thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken note of their genuine demand and made any efforts in resolving their demands, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per information received from the State Government of Jharkhand, Para Teachers in Jharkhand were on strike. However, now they have called off their strike.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken note of their genuine demand. 10% hike in their honorarium has been given by the State Government.

Number of teachers for disabled students

†2616. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy to ensure adequate number of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

teachers for disabled children studying in Government schools in all States including Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether adequate number of teachers are available at such schools also which have a quite lesser number of disabled children; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Government of India is implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as the main programme for universalising elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. The focus of SSA is on providing inclusive education to children with special needs (CWSN), wherein children with and without disabilities participate and learn together in the same class.

CWSN need inclusive teaching strategies, adapted curriculum, adapted teaching techniques and modified evaluation strategies. In line with this, the National Council for Educational Research and Training has developed material for training of regular teachers in curricular adaptation at primary and upper primary level. So far 3.59 lakh regular teachers have been trained on this material.

To further strengthen the skills of regular teachers to teach CWSN, they are given category specific training. 195027 teachers have been trained on low vision, 102961 teachers on disabilities, 227206 teachers on intellectual disability, 151977 teachers on cerebral palsy, 189580 teachers on learning disabilities, 173544 teachers on multiple disabilities and 134240 teachers on Autism have been trained till now in SSA.

In Chhattisgarh till now, 799 teachers have been trained on low vision, 10047 teachers have been oriented to the needs of children with blindness, 1317 teachers have been sensitized to the needs the children with mental retardation, 700 teachers have been given training on cerebral palsy, 923 teacher on learning disabilities, 1044 teachers have been trained on multiple disabilities and 956 teachers have been imparted training on Autism under the SSA.

Besides under SSA, two resource persons are engaged in every Block Resource Centre exclusively for CWSN. Under SSA 18174 such resource persons are engaged. In Chhattisgarh, 215 such resource persons are engaged. In Chhattisgarh, 25301 regular teachers have been trained on curricular adaptations.

The Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) component of the

integrated Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan caters to the needs of CWSN at secondary level of schooling. Under the IEDSS, any school where the number of the children with disabilities is more than 5, should appoint one special educator. In case the number of children is less, the special educator can work for a cluster of schools. In accordance with this ratio, the requisite number of special educators may be appointed in schools (or for a cluster of schools) for children requiring special teacher support. The special educators provide counselling to the parents, help in identifying the needs of CWSN and help in other ways whenever necessary. 3245 special educators approved under IEDSS are in position at present.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is giving grant to States and UTs for the salary component of special educators, the subject matter of their recruitment and deployment comes within the purview of the States and UTs concerned.

Reservation at the level of Assistant Professor

2617. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has issued any instructions that reservation to certain category be provided only at the level of Assistant Professor, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has received strong objections from many corners in this regard, if so, the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC), has issued necessary instructions on 24th January 2007 to all Central Universities and grant-in-aid institutions funded by the Central Government except Minority Institutions under Article 30 (1) of the Constitution, for OBC reservations in direct recruitment at the Assistant Professor/Lecturer level as per the percentage of reservation stipulated by Department of Personnel and Training for OBCs. The UGC has reiterated these instructions from time to time.

Children without schooling

2618. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether freshly released Census 2011 data has revealed that 8.4 crore children do not go to school at all;

(b) whether as many as 78 lakh Indian children are forced to earn a livelihood even as they attend schools;

(c) whether increasing cost of education, which should ideally be free for the age group of 5 to 17 years old, is one of the reasons for the piling number of students who do not go to schools; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that free education is provided to students of the above age group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Census 2011 has reported that 8.4 crore children do not go to school in the age group of 5 - 17 years. However, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 the mandated age group for free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school is 6-14 years. According to Census 2011, the number of children who do not attend schools (including never attended and attended before) in the age group of 6-13 years are 3.81 crore. Census 2011 has shown a marked decline in the number of out of school children in this age group from 5.8 crore in 2001 to 3.8 crore in 2011, a 35% decline over a period of ten years. The States and UTs in their Annual Work Plan and Budget, 2016-17 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan have reported a total of 14.2 lakh children as out of school at the elementary level of schooling as on 31.03.2016.

(b) As per the Census 2011, there are 78 lakh working children in the age group of 5-17 years. However, the number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years has reduced from 126.6 lakh in 2001 to 43.5 lakh in 2011, a 65% decline over a period of ten years. As per Unified District Information System for Education (2014-15), 98% of eligible children are enrolled in elementary schools.

As per an independent survey commissioned in 2014 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, 60.64 lakh children were estimated to be out of school in the age group of 6-13 years. The number of out of school children has declined from 134.59 lakh in 2005 to 60.64 lakh in 2014 in the same age group.

(c) and (d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides assistance to State Governments and UTs to ensure quality elementary education for all children. Universal enrolment is the first goal of SSA, and hence all efforts are being made to bring all children in schools. SSA has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and minority population. In addition, 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika

Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. The number of total children enrolled at elementary level has increased from 15.1 crores in 1998-99 to 19.7 crore at present.

Under SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels and transportation/ escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. Special training is also provided to all such children who are school dropouts and long absentees and they are enrolled in "back to school" camps.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening school infrastructure, improving pupil-teacher ratios, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools. To further work on this issue and in pursuance of a resolution adopted in the 63rd Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 19th August, 2015 under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, a Sub-Committee of CABE under Chairpersonship of Minister of State for Human Resource Development has been constituted to 'Devise Pathway for Re-Engaging Out of School Children' *vide* Order dated 06.11.2015.

It may also be noted that since enactment of the RTE Act, 2009, a renewed focus by all States and UTs was given to ensure that every child of the age of 6-14 years is enrolled in schools. Therefore, it is expected that the decline in out of school children would have been faster after 2011.

Making laboratories of IIT world class

2619. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to make 35 laboratories of various Indian Institutes of Technology world class, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also fact a that the fund for the same shall be made from proposed Higher Education Finance Agency; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The IIT-Council in its 50th Meeting held on 23.08.2016 approved in-principle, the project Vishwajeet which proposed specific interventions for strengthening the 7 IITs namely, IIT-Kharagpur, IIT-

Delhi, IIT-Bombay, IIT-Kanpur, IIT-Madras, IIT-Roorkee and IIT-Guwahati to help them to come up into the Top 100 World University Rankings. The concerned IITs have been asked to prepare a plan of action for implementing the Scheme.

UNESCO report on Universal Educational Goals

2620. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) report recently released, India will be half a century late in achieving its universal education goals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India will achieve universal primary education by 2050, universal lower secondary education by 2060 and universal upper secondary education by 2085; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the 2030 deadline for achieving Sustainable Development Goals will be possible only if India introduces fundamental changes in the education sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) In its Global Education Monitoring Report, 2016, UNESCO has claimed that India will be half a century late in achieving its universal education goals. The Report also states that India will achieve universal primary education by 2050, universal lower secondary education (Grades VI - VIII in case of India) by 2060 and universal upper secondary education (Grades IX-XII in case of India) by 2085.

(c) UNESCO has informed that these projections have been made based on past trends. It has not involved the Ministry of Human Resource Development in this exercise.

With the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which provides for free and universal elementary education and the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which is the key vehicle to implement the RTE Act, near universal access and enrolment has been achieved at the primary and upper primary level.

As per UDISE 2014-15, the Gross Enrolment Ratio at primary and upper primary level is 100.08% and 91.24% respectively. Additionally, near universal access has been achieved at the elementary level of schooling and 97% and 96.6% habitations have been covered with primary and upper primary schools respectively.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for universalisation of access to and improvement of quality at the secondary stage. As per UDISE 2014-15, the Gross Enrolment Ratio at secondary and higher secondary level is 78.51% and 54.21% respectively.

Overall there has been substantial growth in enrolment in secondary education (Grade IX-X) in the country. Total enrolment for Grades IX and X has increased from 30.7 million in 2009-10 to 38.3 million students in the academic year 2014-15. This represents a 24.8% increase over a five-year period. There has also been steady improvement in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). The national average GER increased by 15.6 percentage points (from 62.9% in 2009-10 to 78.5 % in 2014-15). Accordingly, it is envisaged that the target of universal secondary (Grades IX-X) education will be achieved sooner than 2030.

The statements and predictions made in the UNESCO Report are based on past linear trends and assumptions. It is expected that in view of the increased emphasis on programmatic initiatives aimed at reducing out of school children, current new policy and targeted interventions India may be able to achieve the goals of universal primary, lower secondary and secondary education much earlier.

Financial assistance to students in Himachal Pradesh

2621. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to extend financial assistance to the children between 6-14 years for providing elementary education and free books and stationery items to students from poor families in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount allocated for the purpose; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan achieves its goals in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 effective from 1/4/2010 provides for Free Education for all children in the age Group of 6-14 years and as per the provisions of the Act, all Government Schools and Government Aided Schools provide free education for all children including students from poor families.

The scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan comprises various interventions for which financial assistance is provided to all States including Himachal Pradesh. Free textbooks are provided to all children enrolled and the amount is ₹ 150/- per child for primary and

₹ 250/-per child for upper primary. Apart, from free textbooks, free uniform is also provided as Central assistance. No funds are provided centrally for stationery items.

As informed by Government of Himachal Pradesh, it additionally provides free writing material to SC category students who belong to BPL families studying in class 1 to 5. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has further informed that it has allocated ₹ 442.77 lakhs for providing free uniforms to all boys of general category; ₹ 7.73 lakhs for girls attendance scholarship and ₹ 181.95 lakhs for BPL scholarships.

The details of total amount allocated in 2016-17 for all interventions including amount for free textbooks in respect of Himachal Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The SSA is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with State Governments as per the existing sharing pattern for universalizing elementary education across the country. Under SSA State Governments and UTs including Himachal Pradesh are provided funds to support interventions in components like school buildings, provision of additional classrooms, teacher training, provision of textbooks, uniforms, provisions for block and cluster resource person, provisions for children with special needs, provisions for Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, residential hostels and schools.

Additionally since August 2014 the Centre Government had launched the Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat as a sub programme for improving foundational learning in reading, comprehension and numeracy in classes I and II. Besides the Government has launched Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA) as a sub programme for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan for creating interest of school children in learning of Science and Mathematics.

Statement

The details of total amount allocated in 2016-17 for all interventions in Himachal Pradesh

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category	Outlay (2016-17)
Access & Retention		
1.	Transport/Escort Facility	0.00
2.	Special training	291.90
3.	Residential Schools	0.00
4.	Residential Hostels	0.00
TOTAL		291.90

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category	Outlay (2016-17)
Quality		
5.	Teacher's Salary	25087.33
6.	Textbooks	630.36
7.	Uniforms	2009.79
8.	LEP	541.18
9.	Teachers' Training	354.17
10.	BRC/URC	3567.43
11.	CRC	3178.28
12.	TLE for new schools	3.50
13.	Teachers Grant	213.46
14.	School Grant	859.09
15.	REMS (District+State)	227.66
16.	Innovative Activities	600.00
17.	Libraries in schools	0.00
18.	Innovation for CAL	600.00
TOTAL		37872.24
Equity		
19.	IE	296.79
20.	Community Mobilization	84.50
21.	SMC/PRI Training	276.03
TOTAL		657.32
Infrastructure Development		
22.	Civil Works	1045.53
23.	Maintenance Grant	997.40
TOTAL		2042.93
24.	Programme Management (District+State)	1601.98
TOTAL		1601.98
25.	Reimbursement of Fee against 25% admission under Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act 2009 (Entry Level) subject to upper limit of 20% of AWP&B guidelines issued by MHRD	0.00
TOTAL		42466.37

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category	Outlay (2016-17)
Gender		
26.	KGBV	215.85
	TOTAL	215.85
GRAND TOTAL (SSA)		42682.22

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Himachal Pradesh

2622. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Himachal Pradesh which are lacking necessary infrastructure like buildings, etc.;
- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for providing necessary infrastructure in such schools;
- (c) whether Government has received any request to increase the number of students in classes in Kendriya Vidyalayas in District Kangra; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken/to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Out of 25 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Himachal Pradesh, 8 are running from temporary buildings provided by concerned Sponsoring Authorities. All these KVs have basic infrastructure facilities like adequate classrooms, toilets, safe drinking water, power supply etc.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Caste based discrimination in Central universities

†2623. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cases of caste-based discrimination in Central universities have gone up in the last two year, if so, the details thereof, university-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of cases of discrimination and harassment registered in SC/ST cells functioning in Central universities, university-wise details thereof, for the last two years; and

(c) whether Government proposes to keep a centralized data on caste-based discrimination in Central universities by improving on the present system, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) No Sir. Such information is not maintained centrally. It is pertinent to mention here that the Central Universities are autonomous institutions which are governed by their own Acts and Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations made thereunder and are competent to deal with such matters on their own including taking the steps towards prevention of all kinds of harassment and discrimination against any section of students. Hence, there is no need of maintaining such data centrally.

Also, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and University Grants Commission (UGC) have taken several initiatives to check the incidents of harassment and discrimination of all students and to safeguard their interests, including all disadvantaged groups, in higher educational institutions of the country.

In order to check discrimination and harassment of students and to strengthen the grievance redressal mechanism, UGC has formulated UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012 and UGC (Grievance Redressal), Regulations, 2012. These Regulations provide for prevention of discrimination on the grounds of caste and to safeguard the interests of the students of all sections including weaker sections.

During meetings with Vice Chancellors of Central Universities held on 18.2.2016 and 6.10.2016, such issues were discussed at length. In the meeting held on 18.2.2016, the matters related to promotion of equity, strengthening of grievance redressal system, sensitization of University administrators towards handling issues faced by students of disadvantaged sections, need of counseling of youth, prevention of sexual harassment etc. were discussed. In the meeting held on 6.10.2016, student-centric issues like setting up of SC/ST Cell, Counseling Centres, Equal Opportunity Cells and Internal Complaints Committee for gender based complaints, strengthening of grievance redressal mechanism, building healthy environment in the campuses, barrier-free environment for PwDs, etc. were discussed. In the meetings, the Vice Chancellors *inter-alia*, agreed to institutionalize a suitable grievance redressal mechanism and to appoint an Anti-Discrimination Officer,

counseling of students by experts, to ensure a healthy, safe and congenial work environment for women, students, staff and faculty, etc.

Vacant posts of primary teachers

‡2624. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that around five lakh posts of primary teachers in Government schools are lying vacant across the country and more than one lakh schools are such which have only one teacher;

(b) if so, since when more than five lakh posts of primary teachers are vacant as per Government's information; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to enhance the quality of education and to achieve the target of educating every child in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per data shared by State Governments and UT Administrations during the annual Project Approval Board (PAB) meetings for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), over 5 lakh primary teacher posts are vacant at national level since 2014-15. There are 81,893 single teacher schools at primary level as per Unified District Information System of Education (UDISE), 2015-16 (Provisional). The recruitment, service conditions of teachers and redeployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government has been pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with States and UTs at various fora.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides financial assistance to State Governments and UTs to ensure quality elementary education for all children such as 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, 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.

The Central Government through SSA, supports States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II. Further the Government has launched Rashtriya Avishkar 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.

Further, to ensure quality education 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.

Universal enrolment is the first goal of SSA, and hence all efforts are being made to bring all children in schools. SSA has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities. In addition, 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrol. Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening school infrastructure, improving pupil-teacher ratios, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools.

Under the SSA, near universal access has been achieved at the elementary level of schooling. 97% and 96.6% habitations have been covered with primary and upper primary schools respectively. As per UDISE 2014-15, the Gross Enrolment Ratio at primary and upper primary level is 100.08% and 91.24% respectively.

Ph.D. courses through open universities

†2625. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allow pursuing Ph.D. courses in open universities; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps so far in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†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) and (b) Based on the request of the Vice-Chancellors of the following four (04) Open & Distance Learning (ODL) mode universities, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has permitted them to conduct M.Phil./Ph.D. programme strictly in accordance with the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil./Ph.D.) Regulations, 2016 notified on 5th July, 2016:

- (i) The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi,
- (ii) The Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University, Bhopal,
- (iii) The Pt. Sundarlal (Open) University, Chhattisgarh, and
- (iv) The Uttarakhand (Open) University, Uttarakhand

These Universities have also submitted Affidavits to the effect that they will follow the said Regulations, 2016 of the UGC strictly without any deviation.

Appointment of Director NIT, Warangal

2626. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Director NIT, Warangal, has not been appointed so far;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that recently a panel of names had been sent to the Visitor for appointing Director, NIT, Warangal; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Single teacher schools in tea gardens

2627. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many tea garden schools run by tea garden management are running with a single teacher, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;
- (b) whether Government has given any directions to the tea garden management for recruiting sufficient teachers in these schools;

(c) whether Government has any plan to provide books and uniforms to the students of tea garden schools free of cost; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to assume these schools as Government aided schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are 33 single teacher schools out of 428 schools run by tea garden management in Assam. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Central Government supports State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR), as per the norms of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. For the State of Assam, 45,686 posts of teachers have been sanctioned under SSA since the inception of the scheme and till 31.3.2016, out of which 32,469 teachers have been appointed by the State. The recruitment, service conditions of teachers and redeployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the respective State Governments and UT Administrations. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has advised States and UTs including Assam to complete the process of recruitment of sanctioned posts of teachers and rationalization of their deployment, at various fora.

The State has informed that the recruitment of teachers in the tea garden management schools comes under the management authority of the concerned tea garden.

(c) The SSA is implemented in all States and UTs including the tea garden areas of Assam. Under SSA, financial support is provided for two sets of uniforms for all girls, and children belonging to SC/ST/BPL families in Government schools within a ceiling of ₹ 400/- per child per annum and textbooks to all children in Government/Local Body and Government aided schools, including Madarsas desirous of introducing the State curriculum, within an upper ceiling of ₹ 150/- per child at primary and ₹ 250/- per child at upper primary level.

The State has informed that free textbooks are provided to all children of schools except private schools. Accordingly, free textbooks are also provided to the children of tea garden schools. State has also reported providing uniforms to all girls; and SC, ST and BPL boys only of Government and Provincialised schools annually.

(d) State Government has informed that the matter has been discussed at different platforms. Recently, the Departmental Standing Committee of Development of Assam Legislative Assembly visited few tea gardens at Sonitpur district in Assam.

Extension of Mid Day Meal scheme to drought affected States

2628. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for nine drought affected States the Mid Day Meal scheme has been extended for the benefit of children even for vacations;

(b) in how many of these nine States the scheme has been operationalised; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that this benefit has not been extended to Jharkhand which has been declared drought affected, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Mid Day Meal (MDM) Guidelines provide for serving of mid day meals in elementary schools during summer vacation in areas which are formally notified by the concerned State Governments as drought-affected. The number of days on which meals are to be served during summer vacation are decided by the State Government concerned. Under the Scheme, in addition to regular funding for the year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 480.91 crore has been released to 12 States, including Jharkhand, for serving mid-day meals during summer vacation in drought affected areas. The State-wise details regarding the number of children covered and the number of working days during summer vacation when the meals were served, under the scheme, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of number of children covered and working days covered in summer vacation

Sl. No.	States	No. of Children Covered	No. of Working Days Covered During Summer Vacation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	480393	42
2.	Telangana	350413	50
3.	Gujarat	154238	18
4.	Jharkhand	2236995	15
5.	Karnataka	1328063	39

1	2	3	4
6.	Maharashtra	497181	35
7.	Odisha*	—	—
8.	Uttar Pradesh	218165	28
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1928176	50
10.	Chhattisgarh	1041909	35
11.	Rajasthan	531510	33
12.	Uttarakhand	815418	30

*On account of unprecedented heat wave *i.e.* above 44°C all over Odisha, the State Government of Odisha decided to suspend the classes of all schools *w.e.f.* 11.04.2016 before the routine summer vacation. Hence mid-day meal was not served to children during summer vacation in 27 drought affected districts. However, normal Mid-day Meal already started in the schools from 18th June, 2016.

Minority scholarship to students in Kerala

2629. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed that direct application uploading by applicants of minority school students through National Scholarship Portal (NSP) causes difficulty to many students;

(b) whether Government has noted that only a few students are able to get Pre Metric Minority Scholarship;

(c) whether number of such scholarships to Kerala students would be increased since number of applicants has increased substantially; and

(d) whether minority scholarships are now restricted to such students from certain parts of Kerala only or are extended to all parts of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Minority Affairs has stated that the number of online applications received on National Scholarship Portal (NSP) has increased from 89.75 lakh in 2015-16 to 105.50 lakh in 2016-17 under all the three Scholarship Schemes meant for Minorities.

(b) to (d) Under all three Scholarship Schemes, including Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, physical targets are fixed for all States/UTs with regard to fresh applications. All eligible students, including renewal applications, have been granted scholarships according to the quota fixed for the respective States/UTs.

Establishment of world class university at Bhubaneswar

2630. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 2008-09, the then Hon'ble Minister *vide* D.O.No.F.42/07- Desk-U, dated 16th April, 2008 had intimated the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha regarding establishment of a world class university at Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, the reasons of delay in establishment of the university and by when the university will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The then Human Resource Development Minister *vide* D.O. No. 42-2/2007-Desk-U dated 16th April, 2008 had intimated the Chief Minister of Odisha regarding the establishment of a world class university at Bhubaneswar.

(b) The Central Government had approved setting up of 14 'world class universities' during 11th and 12th five year plans. Subsequently, the concept of 'world class universities' was elaborated and formalised as Universities for Research and Innovation. The Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012 provided for establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation which would be at the fount of making India the global knowledge hub and set benchmarks for excellence for other institutions of higher learning through path-breaking research and promoting synergies between teaching and research. The Ministry of Human Resource Development introduced the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012 in the Parliament. However, with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the Bill has since lapsed.

Presently, the Ministry of Human Resource Development in consultation with University Grants Commission (UGC) is formulating an enabling Regulatory Architecture for 10 Public and Private Higher Educational Institutions to emerge as World Class Institutions. Public comments were invited on the draft guidelines and regulations and the inputs received are under consideration in the Ministry.

Suicides by students for failing to pay school fee

†2631. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the students studying in private educational institutions are committing suicide on account of being unable to deposit the school fee;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken by Government to prevent students from committing suicide in future, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of such incidents throughout the country which has come to the notice of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No such incident of students committing suicide on account of being unable to deposit the school fee in the affiliated schools of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been reported to the CBSE in the previous year and the current year. Education being in the concurrent list, majority of private educational institutions come under the administrative control of the respective State Government and it is for them to take preventive measures to safeguard students from committing suicide in future and maintain data of such incidents. No such centralized data are maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Change in the name of Ministry

†2632. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to change the name of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to Ministry of Education; and

(b) if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) No Sir. At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

Rewriting of Indian history

2633. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to rope in some new persons to rewrite certain facets of Indian history; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National dropout rate

2634. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 16 given in the Rajya Sabha on 17th November, 2016 and state:

- (a) the national percentage of school dropouts in 2015-16;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the school dropout rate is thirty seven per cent in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) to what extent 'School Consolidation' would impact negatively on the thirty seven per cent dropout rate in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether any financial incentives would be given to States like Andhra Pradesh to ensure that schools are not shut down; and
- (e) the steps proposed to improve access to school education in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16 the annual average dropout rate at elementary and secondary level is 4.10% and 17.06% respectively.

(b) No, Sir. As per U-DISE, 2015-16, annual average dropout rate is 6.18% at elementary level and 15.71% at secondary level in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that no school has been closed in the State during 2015-16. However, positive consolidation of primary schools was undertaken with a view to strengthen primary education and for optimum utilization of resources. The opening and closing of schools are within the purview of State Governments and UT Administrations. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has emphasized that the States and UTs need to take adequate safeguards to ensure that neighbourhood access of any child is not affected by this exercise.

(e) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) assistance is provided to State Governments and UT Administrations for universalization of elementary education in the country. Opening of 2,156 new primary schools and 4,256 new upper primary schools; and construction of 69,706 additional classrooms have been sanctioned to the State of Andhra Pradesh till 30th June, 2016 to enable the State to provide access to elementary education. In addition, 352 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the State for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled.

Under the SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels and transportation/escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. Special training is also provided to all such children who are school dropouts, children of migrants, children living in slums, street and working children, children without adult protection etc.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalization of access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometers) of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers.

Other strategies adopted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development such as strengthening of school infrastructure, improving Pupil Teacher Ratio, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra

2635. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to different States including Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the amount released to different States including Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, State-wise; and
- (c) whether more funds are yet to be sanctioned under this scheme, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) All States and UTs submit their proposal under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme through their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). Based on their proposal, the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Ministry of Human Resource Development approves an outlay as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, which includes the share of both the Centre and the States. In case of North Eastern States and three Himalayan States, it is in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the States, in the case of UTs, it is 100% and in case of others States, it is in the ratio of 60:40. The details of the outlay approved by the

PAB and the amount released to all States and UTs including Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No Sir. Section 7(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, states that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act (the SSA is the vehicle scheme for implementing the Act). Section 7(2) states that estimates for implementing the Act shall be prepared and the PAB outlay may be taken as the estimates prepared in compliance with this sub-section. Further, Section 7(3) states that the Central Government shall provide to the State Government, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure as it may determine, while, Section 7(5) states that the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government, be responsible to provide funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

With the acceptance of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has been increased from 32% to 42% of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds, States are expected to allocate more funds to SSA so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the RTE Act, 2009.

Statement

State/UT-wise outlay approved and Central share released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		PAB Outlay*	Central share released	PAB Outlay*	Central share released	PAB Outlay*	Central share released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	308847.62	174715.39	286775.47	154566.68	211606.15	66810.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30348.81	19261.85	41573.46	33607.83	35864.48	18179.44
3.	Assam	160590.30	131820.73	180927.56	97782.17	168215.67	100464.64
4.	Bihar	693581.77	261013.11	802157.80	216336.05	738714.81	251557.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	162588.24	76699.64	146266.71	92705.34	214934.28	62219.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	2451.22	1333.57	2577.08	1310.38	2423.75	813.58
7.	Gujarat	137400.94	80559.63	140821.83	78476.48	197359.78	61563.82
8.	Haryana	74277.14	35088.42	93301.66	42110.65	112058.25	34501.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21505.39	11453.10	25065.25	12547.30	34533.84	12139.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	167731.59	89143.50	178530.32	51276.51	237195.26	129980.55
11.	Jharkhand	130241.50	45010.71	193794.50	75775.18	164930.30	55863.31
12.	Karnataka	118216.08	65371.33	133978.35	66213.52	154580.82	41759.33
13.	Kerala	40294.21	20800.66	43109.17	21844.02	41200.40	12858.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	369535.47	200408.56	449489.52	149094.91	460633.51	160197.85
15.	Maharashtra	141693.55	65653.65	143914.77	58288.54	157494.84	41225.28
16.	Manipur	29552.96	13193.93	32181.27	21465.80	32202.78	18355.46
17.	Meghalaya	40028.62	28340.86	40632.71	20404.51	28572.45	16626.96
18.	Mizoram	19302.59	10657.69	21046.25	14739.69	20723.49	9437.51
19.	Nagaland	22171.50	15803.02	29834.27	20568.72	31401.22	8739.53
20.	Odisha	159217.27	73956.08	192326.54	66695.31	232170.16	82081.65
21.	Punjab	73953.65	38323.72	85356.37	36215.98	98473.90	30003.82
22.	Rajasthan	337217.81	242488.70	483635.95	248041.55	502613.61	193462.09
23.	Sikkim	6057.08	4195.08	6057.89	4526.13	6120.57	4054.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	152945.36	96827.48	198987.49	135819.79	232915.02	82111.73
25.	Telangana			195982.92	81406.88	166734.42	21776.01
26.	Tripura	20128.42	15991.09	23075.82	19800.13	26134.95	16956.97
27.	Uttar Pradesh	917830.57	466698.04	882045.88	449867.53	1513952.24	505434.30
28.	Uttarakhand	40428.97	22043.51	51885.58	22880.56	58173.09	22588.40
29.	West Bengal	362860.28	153196.42	476627.83	97240.30	429479.85	84679.41
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1385.28	612.35	1031.98	147.21	895.45	359.46
31.	Chandigarh	5803.19	3009.26	6909.78	3893.53	5968.24	3521.81
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1426.45	927.19	1795.04	911.74	2141.03	594.91
33.	Daman and Diu	433.80	145.54	633.70	72.77	603.55	78.38
34.	Delhi	20600.30	8322.82	20290.53	6223.73	19202.29	7293.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	290.69	0.00	291.05	58.83	311.82	139.87
36.	Puducherry	806.34	443.19.	814.13	100.00	762.67	583.14
TOTAL		4771744.96	2473509.82	5613726.43	2403016.25	6341298.94	2159014.41

*PAB outlay includes share of both the Centre and the States.

Field visit scheme for residential schools

2636. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether tours by students to factories, public utilities like thermal power plants, milk processing units and newspaper presses formed a part of curricula to gain first hand knowledge of how people and things work for the betterment of the community;

(b) whether Government would ensure that such educational visits be made mandatory at the higher secondary level covering museums, sugar factories, telephone exchanges and the like; and

(c) whether Government would launch the field visit schemes for schools by encouraging visits by students of residential schools which have more time to spare on such visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 clearly states that sites of curriculum that are physically located outside the school are very important. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) also recommends visits to various places under suggested activities in different subjects. Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), there is a provision of excursion/study tour for the students of secondary classes of Government schools. The Vocational Education Component of the said scheme provides for conduct of practical training, including field visits in commercial and industrial establishments, ITIs, Polytechnics, Community Colleges, Hospitals, Farms, etc. Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) also provide opportunity to their students to visit various places such as Industries, Research Laboratories, Museums and other accessible units to promote scientific temper, cultural heritage and national integration. Under the Migration Scheme of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, the migrated students are taken to various places of educational, scientific and industrial sector and interest in Indian cultural heritage.

Grievances Redressal Regulations 2012

2637. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of implementation of UGC Grievance Regulations, 2012 and Establishment of Mechanism to Grievance Redressal Regulations, 2012 by Universities and Colleges, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is keeping a tab on higher educational institutions which are not implementing these regulations, if so, details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken any action against colleges and universities who have not implemented these two regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) Grievance Redressal Regulations, 2012 and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Establishment of Mechanism for Grievance Redressal Regulations, 2012 prescribe for well defined systems and procedures for redressal of grievances of aggrieved students in Universities and Colleges. These regulations are mandatory for implementation by all Universities/affiliated Colleges in India. No separate State-wise database is maintained centrally on compliance or non-compliance of these regulations. However, UGC issues directions to Universities, from time to time, to effectively implement Grievance Redressal Regulations. Further, as per these regulations, an Ombudsman is required to be appointed by each university to effectively address and resolve grievances lodged by students at University level.

The UGC and the AICTE have been closely monitoring the implementation of the grievance redressal systems and procedures as contained in the respective regulations. The UGC has launched a Student Grievance Redressal Portal (available at <http://uqc.ac.in/grievance/>) to ensure transparency in admissions, prevent unfair practices in higher educational institutions and provide effective mechanism for redressal of students' grievances. So far, 496 universities have registered onto the portal and have appointed Nodal Officers for attending grievances lodged by students on the portal. Since the launch of the portal, out of 3,451 registered grievances, 1,024 cases had been disposed of. The AICTE (Establishment of Mechanism for Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012 provides for establishment of a Grievance Redressal Committee in each technical institution approved by the AICTE. It also provides for appointment of an Ombudsman by the affiliating universities for the purpose of redress of grievance of the students, parents and others.

Girls hostels under RMSA in Madhya Pradesh

‡2638. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of girls hostels and girl students under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and details of monthly payment (honorarium) made to the cooks, assistants and guards working in these hostels;

(b) the details of funds provided to States including Madhya Pradesh for payment to the workers under the said scheme in the last three years including the year 2016-17 and amounts remaining therefrom;

(c) aims and achievements of RMSA; and

(d) number of girl students in girls hostels and the basis of wage-determination for the employees with regard to their workload?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under Girls Hostel component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) 2483 girls hostels have been approved so far in the Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). 988 girls hostels are functional with total enrollment of 81872 girl students. The scheme guidelines provide for grant of financial assistance at the rate of upto ₹ 3000/- per month for chowkidar, ₹ 3000/- per month for head cook and ₹ 2500/- each for 2 assistant cooks working in these hostels.

(b) A State/UT-wise data including for the State of Madhya Pradesh, showing the details of recurring funds released (including salary of staff of girls hostels), under Girls Hostel component during the last three years including the current year so far and the amounts remaining therefrom is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The RMSA scheme envisages enhancing the enrollment for classes IX-X by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. There has been an improvement in the overall educational indicators at the secondary level since the launch of RMSA. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at secondary level has increased from 62.90 (2009-10) to 80.01 (2015-16), Gender Parity Index (GPI) has increased from 0.88 (2009-10) to 1.02 (2015-16) and the Gross Access Ratio (GAR) which was 68.22 in 2011-12 has increased to 86.48 in 2015-16 as per UDISE data.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) As per information provided by the States, the total enrollment in 988 hostels is 81872 girl students. Financial support of Government of India is provided to the States/UTs as per the limits indicated in the scheme guidelines.

Statement

Details showing recurring funds (including salary of girls hostel staff) released during the last 3 years including 2016-17 under Girls Hostel component of RMSA and the amounts remaining therefrom.

₹ in lakh

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (upto October, 2016)	
		Recurring	Recurring	Recurring	Recurring	Recurring	Recurring
		Funds released to the States	Balance out of funds released	Funds released to the States	Balance out of funds released	Funds released to the States	Balance out of funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.6	3.3	59.2	5.9	6.8	0.7
4.	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.	Bihar	0.0	0.0	97.1	97.1	0.0	0.0
6.	Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	98.8	0.0	888.1	324.3	93.6	0.0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0
12.	Gujarat	0.0	0.0	353.0	164.6	425.3	85.9
13.	Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8.9	0.0	13.8	0.0	15.3	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.5	0.0
17.	Karnataka	11.7	0.0	231.7	0.0	276.9	109.5
18.	Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	374.8	0.0	1731.7	0.0	1701.2	541.3
21.	Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	253.1	253.1
22.	Manipur	51.3	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.	Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.	Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.	Odisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27.	Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28.	Punjab	0.0	0.0	39.9	0.0	84.1	53.0
29.	Rajasthan	509.1	0.0	713.8	0.0	713.1	85.8
30.	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.	Tamil Nadu	151.0	0.0	128.0	0.0	163.2	0.0
32.	Telangana	407.2	407.2	1625.7	419.8	398.7	351.1
33.	Tripura	10.6	7.9	32.1	0.0	84.3	59.1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35.	Uttarakhand	49.8	0.0	83.4	0.0	245.1	198.2
36.	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL		1709.6	469.7	5997.4	1011.7	4530.0	1742.3

Centrally sponsored scheme for education in special areas

†2639. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the schemes including Centrally sponsored ones like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan being run for imparting education in the special areas which are deprived of education and also scheme-wise grants and implementation amount provided to the States?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): The centrally sponsored schemes *viz.* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Mid-Day Meal (MDM) and Saakshar Bharat programme are being implemented by the department for imparting education and literacy throughout the country including in special areas.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides a legal entitlement to every child of the age of six to fourteen years for free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the designated scheme for meeting the objectives of the RTE Act, 2009, provides assistance to State Governments and UT Administrations for universalization of elementary education in the country. The State/UT-wise details of funds released by Central Government under SSA programme are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under SSA, districts with high concentration of population of SCs, STs and Muslims have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs). The criteria for identifying the SFDs in case of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) is their share in population of 25% and above, while for Muslims, it is 20% and above. SFDs also include 121 districts identified by Ministry of Minority Affairs to monitor implementation of SSA as part of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme and 88 districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs as districts affected with Left Wing Extremism (LWE). A total of 323 districts under one or more of the above categories have been identified as SFDs under SSA. The identification of Special Focus Districts (SFDs) is an important step in the direction of providing universal and quality education to SCs, STs and Muslim students at the elementary level. During 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, 42.8%, 49% and 48% of the funds under SSA respectively were targeted to SFDs.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in the year 2009 with an aim to universalize access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometers) of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and through removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers with special focus on SC, ST and Minority students, as well as hilly and difficult areas. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States and UTs for opening of new Government secondary schools and school infrastructure including an Integrated Science Laboratory, Library, Art and Craft Room. The State/UT-wise details of funds released for the last two years and current year under RMSA are given in below mentioned Statement. Under RMSA, the following items have been approved in SC, ST and Minority concentration districts.

Component	SC districts	ST districts	Minority districts
New Schools	1226	2812	1370
Strengthening of schools	3902	4826	2939
Girls Hostel	194	474	340
ICT in school	9164	8273	9145
Vocational Education	1513	806	812

The objective of the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme is to supplement the efforts of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for universalization of education in elementary classes in the Government, Government aided, Special Training Centers and Madarasas/ Maqtabas supported under SSA by providing nutritional support to the children studying in these classes. The Central Assistance released to various States and UTs during the last two years and current year under MDM Scheme is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

"Saakshar Bharat" is being implemented in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that have adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and left wing extremism affected districts with the principal target of imparting functional literacy to 70 million adults including 60 million women. The main focus of the programme is on women and other disadvantaged groups. The State/UT-wise details of Central share released under "Saakshar Bharat" programme during the last two years and the current years are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise Central share released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Central Fund Releases					
		Under SSA			Under RMSA		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 06.12.2016)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 06.12.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154566.68	66810.81	63302.18	8671.00	27182.77	4895.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33607.83	18179.44	16399.64	137.57	3626.43	169.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	97782.17	100464.64	53037.77	15981.06	16261.66	14506.65
4.	Bihar	216336.05	251557.33	270688.44	14484.50	3601.01	18496.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	92705.34	62219.70	57269.75	19018.66	22917.78	18777.11
6.	Goa	1310.38	813.58	869.11	323.15	229.15	334.98
7.	Gujarat	78476.48	61563.82	77740.50	9600.80	12238.29	13588.38
8.	Haryana	42110.65	34501.21	18699.88	15018.76	7726.57	13698.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12547.30	12139.13	12825.46	3609.39	12552.07	18204.97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51276.51	129980.55	83275.43	11544.16	9614.42	0
11.	Jharkhand	75775.18	55863.31	42347.08	11120.31	7753.04	12713.1
12.	Karnataka	66213.52	41759.33	54495.50	30351.27	20968.84	5149.23
13.	Kerala	21844.02	12858.86	9049.01	3991.25	10247.22	958.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	149094.91	160197.85	141450.86	21010.77	28340.93	24175.59
15.	Maharashtra	58288.54	41225.28	60369.65	23451.85	20180.33	8984.93
16.	Manipur	21465.80	18355.46	4405.31	6242.42	5093.41	1710.17
17.	Meghalaya	20404.51	16626.96	15438.00	58.62	40.08	0
18.	Mizoram	14739.69	9437.51	3706.31	2802.65	2080.48	1915.92
19.	Nagaland	20568.72	8739.53	8413.46	363.88	5326.42	2509.58
20.	Odisha	66695.31	82081.65	60349.94	20100.26	19870.99	10058.52
21.	Punjab	36215.98	30003.82	27086.98	9938.55	4482.69	6852.12
22.	Rajasthan	248041.55	193462.09	164678.90	34421.25	37129.87	28762.99
23.	Sikkim	4526.13	4054.36	2848.89	1118.81	1661.22	736.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	135819.79	82111.73	79143.30	33364.51	31471.84	14458.1
25.	Telangana	81406.88	21776.01	21776.10	8289.07	20008.10	2359.54
26.	Tripura	19800.13	16956.97	12553.95	599.04	910.28	1383.85
27.	Uttar Pradesh	449867.53	505434.30	430674.00	14228.11	13150.00	17287.36
28.	Uttarakhand	22880.56	22588.40	25268.98	5825.84	4330.77	10867.64
29.	West Bengal	97240.30	84679.41	69357.13	10743.70	2909.39	1029.48
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	147.21	359.46	359.00	65.00	158.06	328.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Chandigarh	3893.53	3521.81	3278.90	181.20	117.65	267.84
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	911.74	594.91	1060.99	49.80	207.00	67.27
33.	Daman and Diu	72.77	78.38	100.00	51.44	77.94	98.32
34.	Delhi	6223.73	7293.80	6944.90	2114.07	1952.97	1345.14
35.	Lakshadweep	58.83	139.87	139.87	2.12	9.79	4.2
36.	Puducherry	100.00	583.14	152.59	75.43	152.56	217.56
TOTAL		2403016.25	2159014.41	1899557.76	338950.27	354582.02	256913.29

Statement-II*Details of Central share released under Mid-Day Meal Scheme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31556.76	29064.76	24402.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3351.71	3273.34	798.32
3.	Assam	47985.16	55376.49	31495.6
4.	Bihar	136532.1	120013.29	114257.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	31564.09	26991.77	29196.57
6.	Goa	1403.61	1297.2	1230.38
7.	Gujarat	44783.33	38053.3	23219.89
8.	Haryana	16398.99	12382.8	4719.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7460.91	8141.23	8028.63
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6203.3	8366.3	7209.17
11.	Jharkhand	21508.92	24518.16	25290.83
12.	Karnataka	56610.57	41939.61	43937.98

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	22575.34	17120.97	10273.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79567.82	60698.68	65741.79
15.	Maharashtra	95059.83	103072.93	70686.68
16.	Manipur	3281.86	2452.83	578.63
17.	Meghalaya	6247.18	7024.57	3690.01
18.	Mizoram	2049.78	2060.99	1960.54
19.	Nagaland	4226.96	1073.68	535.28
20.	Odisha	49303.55	39731.89	43841.08
21.	Punjab	13500.81	16650.04	7265.9
22.	Rajasthan	41757.13	41934.63	45451.46
23.	Sikkim	1040.14	1001.38	899.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	63991.1	44253.83	42846.05
25.	Telangana	20114.42	17435.58	18085.87
26.	Tripura	4827.01	5129.42	5279.73
27.	Uttarakhand	8931.74	10419.33	8483.19
28.	Uttar Pradesh	105142.49	86192.86	101736.19
29.	West Bengal	109189.56	75582.33	106531.04
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322.2	281.46	238.02
31.	Chandigarh	810.479	756.43	515.28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	409.772	569.38	314.15
33.	Daman and Diu	213.31	272.37	164.47
34.	Delhi	7892.3	9449.23	8304.4
35.	Lakshadweep	108.81	127.04	102.82
36.	Puducherry	597.7	520.77	377.27
	TOTAL	1046521.00	913231.00	857689.00

Statement-III*State/UT-wise Central Share released under Saakshar Bharat Programme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share Released		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 25.11.16)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3432	4456.45	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1224.73	383.4	31.45
3.	Assam	913.5	1319.76	0
4.	Bihar	4788	3900	2340
5.	Chhasttisgarh	2250	1500	580.5
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	29.12
7.	Gujarat	0	1560	0
8.	Haryana	2546.35	0	752.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	156	114.26	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	725.4	585
11.	Jharkhand	0	1837.5	0
12.	Karnataka	750	780	1934.4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2496	2620.8	3744
14.	Maharashtra	3375	0	0
15.	Manipur	122.76	135	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	226.8	0
17.	Nagaland	256.47	151.93	0
18.	Odisha	0	624	0
19.	Punjab	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	3215.54	0	0
21.	Sikkim	0	74.88	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	1209	878.66

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Telangana	3432	1725	1560
24.	Tripura	0	72.54	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3978	7800	5100
26.	Uttarakhand	781.88	1216.8	0
27.	West Bengal	916.5	780	748.8
	TOTAL	34634.7	33213.52	18284.7

Proposal for new Kendriya Vidyalayas

2640. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals under consideration of Government to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) the locations identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) At present, 26 proposals received from various sponsoring authorities have been found fulfilling required pre-requisites as per norms prescribed for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas under Civil Sector. The details along with locations are given in the Statement.

Statement

Location-wise details of 26 feasible proposals (Fit case for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalaya) under Civil Sector

Sl. No.	Name of place	Name of State	Sponsored by
(A) Already approved by BoG			
1.	Bandikui, Distt. Dausa	Rajasthan	Railways
2.	Sumerpur, Distt. Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh	State Govt.
3.	Saraipalli, Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh	State Govt.
4.	Bhongir, Distt. Nalgonda	Telangana	State Govt.
5.	Samalkha, Distt. Panipat	Haryana	State Govt.

Sl. No.	Name of place	Name of State	Sponsored by
6.	Patan, Distt. Patan	Gujarat	State Govt.
7.	Nagaur, Distt. Nagaur	Rajasthan	State Govt.
8.	Chanderi Fatehabad, Distt. Ashok Nagar	Madhya Pradesh	State Govt.
9.	KV No.2 Ongole, Distt. Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	State Govt.
10.	Nileshwar, Distt. Kasaragod	Kerala	State Govt.
11.	Rajampalli, Yerragondpalem, Distt. Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	State Govt.
12.	Maharajpur, Kawardha, Distt. Karbirdham	Chhattisgarh	State Govt.
13.	Konni, Distt. Pathanamthitta	Kerala	State Govt.
B.	Yet to be approved by BoG		
14.	Nizamabad Town, Distt. Nizamabad	Telangana	State Govt
15.	Hatta Nagar, Distt.Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	State Govt.
16.	Tivri, Distt. Jodhpur	Rajasthan	State Govt.
17.	Kadrimidri, Distt. Chikmagalur	Karnataka	State Govt.
18.	Ganj Basoda, Distt. Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	State Govt.
19.	Pali, Distt. Pali	Rajasthan	State Govt.
20.	Dumka, Distt. Dumka (LWE)	Jharkhand	State Govt.
21.	Anuppur, Distt. Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	State Govt.
22.	Sukma, Distt. Sukma (LWE)	Chhattisgarh	State Govt.
23.	CISF Jaipur, Distt. Jaipur	Rajasthan	MHA
24.	Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur (LWE)	Chhattisgarh	State Govt.
25.	Gunupur, Distt. Raigarh	Odisha	State Govt.
26.	Palamau, District Palamau, (LWE)	Jharkhand	State Govt.

Mahila Samakhya Programme

2641. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has shut the Mahila Samakhya Programme from March 31, 2016, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether a merger has been devised between the Mahila Samakhya Scheme with National Rural Livelihood Mission, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya was merged with Mahila Samakhya to increase enrolment of girls in schools, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The continuation of Mahila Samakhya Programme was approved only till the year 2015-16. This decision is a part of the Government of India's efforts to streamline the number of schemes to avoid duplication and to make them more effective and outcome oriented.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Female literacy in the country

2642. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of women who completed three years of primary schooling in India and were literate;

(b) whether it is a fact that India is doing worse than its neighbour countries viz. Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh, in female literacy, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) category-wise *e.g.* State-wise, SC, ST OBC all categories, data on female literacy for past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Census 2011, around 13.26 crore literate women were reportedly attending educational institutions at different levels including 4.27 crore and 3.31 crore at pre-primary and primary levels of education, respectively.

(b) No Sir. As per UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) data 2015, the female

literacy rate, in the age group of 15 and above in India was reported as 62.98 per cent which is higher than the female literacy rate of the neighboring countries *viz.* 42.73 per cent in Pakistan, 54.75 per cent in Nepal and 58.31 per cent in Bangladesh.

(c) The literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operation conducted by Registrar General of India. The last census was held in 2011. The Registrar General of India does not provide literacy data pertaining to Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The details indicating State/UT-wise female literacy for, all categories, SCs and STs in 7 and above age group, as per Census 2011 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise Female Literacy Rate for All Categories, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the age group of 7 and above

(As per Census 2011)

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Female Literacy Rates		
		All Categories	Scheduled Castes (SCs)*	Scheduled Tribes (STs)**
1	2	3	4	5
	India	64.63	56.46	49.36
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Undivided)	59.15	54.44	40.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.70	-	57.96
3.	Assam	66.27	70.45	65.10
4.	Bihar	51.50	38.46	40.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.24	59.86	48.76
6.	Goa	84.66	77.69	71.53
7.	Gujarat	69.68	69.87	53.16
8.	Haryana	65.94	56.65	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	75.93	71.46	64.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.43	60.67	39.73
11.	Jharkhand	55.42	44.20	46.20
12.	Karnataka	68.08	56.58	52.98

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	92.07	85.07	71.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59.24	54.70	41.47
15.	Maharashtra	75.87	71.89	57.02
16.	Manipur	70.26	68.79	67.81
17.	Meghalaya	72.89	61.43	73.55
18.	Mizoram	89.27	91.04	89.47
19.	Nagaland	76.11	-	76.91
20.	Odisha	64.01	58.76	41.20
21.	Punjab	70.73	58.39	-
22.	Rajasthan	52.12	44.63	37.27
23.	Sikkim	75.61	72.04	74.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	73.44	65.64	46.80
25.	Tripura	82.73	85.98	71.59
26.	Uttar Pradesh	57.18	48.87	43.72
27.	Uttarakhand	70.01	64.05	63.89
28.	West Bengal	70.54	61.23	47.71
Union Territories				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.43	-	69.92
30.	Chandigarh	81.19	68.27	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64.32	85.03	50.27
32.	Daman and Diu	79.55	88.09	71.23
33.	NCT of Delhi	80.76	70.01	-
34.	Lakshadweep	87.95	-	87.76
35.	Puducherry	80.67	71.05	-

*No SC population in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, A & N Islands and Lakshadweep as per Census 2011.

** No ST population in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry as per Census 2011.

Appointments to ICSSR

2643. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of qualifications for the posts of Chairman, Member and Member Secretary, Indian Council for Social Sciences Research (ICSSR) along with the details of appointments to these posts during last three years till date, post-wise;

(b) whether Government has appointed Member Secretary, ICSSR ignoring the requisite qualifications; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) clearance has been sought and obtained for appointment as Member Secretary, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The details of qualifications of Chairman, Members and Member Secretary of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) along with the details of appointments to these posts during last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No Sir.

(c) The requisite vigilance clearance in the case of the present Member Secretary, was obtained from his parent organisation *i.e.* Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut (U.P.).

Statement

The details of qualifications of Chairman, Member and Members Secretary of ICSSR alongwith the details of appointments

Sl. No.	Post	Qualification	Details of Appointment
1	Chairman	A Person of national eminence in the field of social sciences with proven contribution to research and demonstrated leadership abilities.	Prof. S.K. Thorat was re-nominated as the Chairman of the ICSSR for a period of three years after expiry of his previous term on 31.03.2014.
2	Member	Apart from Chairman and Member Secretary, following is the composition of the council along with their qualifications:	No member was appointed during last three years except Member Secretary,

Sl. No. Post	Qualification	Details of Appointment
	(i) Eighteen social scientists of national eminence with a proven contribution to knowledge through research in social sciences.	whose details are mentioned below.
	(ii) Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Department dealing with the subject of expenditure in the Ministry of Finance, or his/her nominee; <i>ex-officio</i> ;	
	(iii) Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Department dealing with the subject of higher education, or his/her nominee; <i>ex-officio</i> ;	
	(iv) Chairman of the University Grants Commission, or his/her nominee not below the rank of joint Secretary UGC; <i>ex-officio</i> ;	
	(v) Chairman of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), <i>ex-officio</i> ;	
	(vi) Chairman of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), <i>ex-officio</i> ;	
	(vii) President, Sahitya Academy, <i>ex-officio</i> ;	
	(viii) A Vice Chancellor of Public State University/ Principal of an eminent Post-graduate College/ Director of an Indian Institute of Technology / Management to be co-opted by the Council.	
	(ix) Apart from the regular members of the Council, the council may invite representatives of any Ministry of Government of India, any other Research Councils and educational institutions for any meeting of the council for special purpose involving such an institution.	
3 Member Secretary	An eminent scholar in one of the Social Sciences with sufficient Research and Administrative experience with Grade Pay of ₹ 8900. (The relevant Clause in amended MoA of 2014 specifying the Grade Pay of ₹ 10,000 for the post has been kept in abeyance).	Prof. Virendra Kumar Malhotra has been appointed as Member Secretary, ICSSR w.e.f. 28.10.2016. (He is qualified both as per amended MoA and the original MoA).

World Bank assistance for Technical Educational Institutions in Maharashtra

‡2644. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved an ambitious scheme worth ₹ 2600 crore with the assistance of World Bank for bringing improvement in the quality of Technical Education Institutions in some States, if so, the name of those States;
- (b) the manner in which the sanctioned amount would be spent; and
- (c) whether the State of Maharashtra has also been included in it, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has approved the proposal for initiation of the Third Phase of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) 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. TEQIP-III will be implemented as a 'Central Sector Scheme'. The project would be initiated with a cost of ₹ 2660 crore, with the possibility of additional financing at later stage. Out of the ₹ 2660 crore, the Central share will be ₹ 1330 crore and external assistance from the World Bank through International Development Association (IDA) Credit of ₹ 1330 crore.

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 & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), 8 North-Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

An estimated 100 Government / Government aided engineering institutes and Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs) including the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) are proposed to be selected from Focus States and an equal number of institutes / ATUs would be selected from Non- Focus States for twinning / mentoring arrangements.

The project will cover all Government / Government aided engineering institutes / ATUs from Focus States/UT subject to meeting the prescribed eligibility criteria. High-performing TEQIP-I/ TEQIP-II Government / Government aided institutes/ATUs across the country would be eligible to participate in twinning/ mentoring arrangements for

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

knowledge transfer, exchange of experience, optimizing the use of resources and developing long-term strategic partnerships.

(b) The indicative funding for each category of Institutes / ATUs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The selection process for Institutes / ATUs has not started yet. However as the State of Maharashtra participated both in Phase-I and Phase-II of the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) and it falls under the category of non- focus States the well performing TEQIP-I/ TEQIP-II Government / Government aided institutes from the State of Maharashtra would be eligible to participate through twinning/ mentoring arrangements subject to meeting the prescribed eligibility criteria.

Statement

Proposed indicative funding for TEQIP-III

Costing Parameters	No. of Institutions/ Entities (Approximately)	Cost per Institution/ Entity (Amount in ₹ Crores)	Original Cost (Amount in ₹ crores)
1	2	3	4
Component 1: Improving quality and equity in focus States (<i>i.e.</i> LIS, North-Eastern, Hilly States and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands)			
Sub-component 1.1: Institution			
Development Grant in focus States/UTs			
Autonomous Institutions	27	15	405.00
Non-Autonomous Institutions	53	10	530.00
New NITs	7	15	105.00
Faculty Reforms	-	254	254.00
Sub-component 1.2: ATUs in focus States/UTs	8	20	160.00
Sub-component 1.3: Grants towards twinning arrangements	95	7	665.00
SUB-TOTAL (1)			2119.00

1	2	3	4
Component 2: System-level initiatives to strengthen sector governance and performance			
NPIU operating costs and studies	1	76	76.00
SPIU operating costs	17	15	255.00
MIS/DBT	1	30	30.00
AICTE	1	10	10.00
NBA	1	10	10.00
Student Learning assessment and examination reform	-		60.00
IITs	-		30.00
IIMs	-		30.00
National Knowledge Network	40	1	40.00
SUB-TOTAL (2)			541.00
GRAND TOTAL (1 + 2)			2660.00

Judgement of Central Administrative Tribunal

2645. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Administrative Tribunals (CAT) judgements implemented by the Ministry without going in for Appeal and reasons for not going in Appeal;

(b) whether CAT, Principal Bench New Delhi Order No. OA 2013/2005 dated January 18, 2007 has not been implemented so far or went in appeal; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government has initiated serious criminal action against officers for suppression of Court orders and obstructing justice to litigants and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) and (c) As per given Statement.

Statement

1. Regarding implementation of CAT Principal Bench Orders dated 18th Jan. 2007 in OA no. 2013/2005, it is stated that this OA was filed by Shri Vinod Kumar Kapoor, (Retd.) in the Hon'ble CAT, Principal Bench, New Delhi for regularization of his *ad-hoc* service in JAG. In the case, the Hon'ble CAT *vide* order dated 18.01.2007 had directed the respondents "to treat the applicant to have been regularly appointed in Junior Administrative Grade by promotion from the date he function as such on *ad-hoc* basis, *i.e.* from 19.07.1999, with all consequential benefits". This order was passed by the Hon'ble CAT, following its earlier judgment dated 09.11.2006 in OA No. 1690/2005 filed by Sh. L.D. Mandloi. A W.P. No. 4478/2007 in the case of Shri L. D. Mandloi was filed in High Court Delhi to challenge the CAT order dated 09.11.2006 in O.A No. 1690/2005. Hon'ble High Court dismissed the WP on 01.09.2014.
2. After dismissal of W.P. No. 4478/2007 by High Court Delhi in the case of Shri L.D. Mandloi, DOP&T was consulted. It was advised by DoP&T that WP in the case of Shri Kapoor and SLP in the case of Shri Mandloi may be filed in consultation with D/o Legal Affairs, M/o Law & Justice. D/o Legal Affairs advised to seek opinion of Prasar Bharati Counsel. The Counsel of Prasar Bharati had opined to implement the CAT orders in the both cases. D/o Legal Affairs also endorsed the opinion of Counsel of Prasar Bharati in these matter.
3. However, DoP&T advised to take up the matter with D/o Legal Affairs for reconsideration for filing of WP in the case of Shri Kapoor and SLP in the case of Shri Mandloi. D/o Legal Affairs again reiterated its earlier advice which is not agreeable to DoP&T. DoP&T also added that CAT orders are not in consistent with the Government policy and a view may be taken by Administrative Ministry on repercussions of such orders on *ad-hoc* promotions. As such, Ministry also sought comments of Prasar Bharati on the repercussions and financial implications on implementation, which is awaited. Accordingly, the matter could not be finalized, as it is in consultation with nodal Ministries.

Kisan TV channel in Chhattisgarh

‡2646. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of transmission centres set up by Government for Kisan TV in Chhattisgarh;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the number of programmes, being aired on Kisan TV regarding research in agricultural field is insufficient and whether people availing the services of private DTH companies are not getting this channel, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to extend the transmission of Kisan TV across all States of the country including Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that "DD Kisan" is a Satellite channel of Doordarshan available on Doordarshan free-to-air Direct to Home (DTH) service. However, in terrestrial mode, DD Kisan is also being transmitted through Digital High Power Transmitter (DTH) of Doordarshan at Raipur in Chhattisgarh.

The programme content of DD Kisan includes core agriculture, weather, rural development and entertainment for the benefit of viewers in general and farming for rural community in particular. It is also mandatory for all private DTH operators to carry this channel on their DTH platform.

DD Kisan is available through Doordarshan DTH Service and can be received everywhere in the country (except A&N Islands), including Chhattisgarh, with the help of a small sized dish receive unit.

Tweet by Press Information Bureau on self regulation of media

2647. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the Press Information Bureau (PIB) tweet on 16th November, 2016 stating if media fails to do self regulation, there should be another mechanism to do so, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether subsequently the tweet was deleted by PIB, India, the official communicator of Government, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government would inquire into the aforesaid tweet and its deletion which encroach upon free press and fix responsibility in this regard, if so, the details thereof, if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the said tweet. The actual tweet reads as follows. "If media fails to do self-regulation, there should be another mechanism to do so: Union

Minister@MVVenkaiahNaidu,". and was tweeted by @PIB_India, the official twitter account of the Press Information Bureau. It was done as part of real-time tweeting *i.e.* live tweeting done even as the Hon'ble Minister for I&B was speaking during the National Press Day function at Vigyan Bhavan, based on notes taken down at the time. The tweet was replaced with an amended version later, based on monitoring of the video recording of Hon'ble Minister, which reflected the actual nuances and context in which the Minister's remarks were made.

CAS and DAS rights to Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation

2648. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to Provide Conditional access system and Digital Addressable Cable TV System rights to Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV corporation;

(b) if so, the details of action taken in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for providing the CAS and DAS rights to Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Ministry had received a letter dated 3.6.2014 from the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu requesting to grant of Multi System Operator (MSO) registration to M/s Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Limited for operating in the Digital Addressable System (DAS) notified areas of Tamil Nadu.

The issue to grant of MSO registration to Arasu Cable, a State Government entity, is directly linked with the recommendations of Telecom Regularity Authority of India (TRAI) titled "Issues relating to entry of certain entities in Broadcasting and Distribution Activities".

(c) CAS was replaced by DAS in the year 2011. TRAI in its recommendations has not allowed State Government: Departments, State Government owned companies, State Government undertakings, Joint ventures of the State Government and the private sector, and State Government funded entities to enter into the business of broadcasting and/or distribution of TV channels. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting through Inter-Ministerial-Committee (IMC) examines the recommendations of TRAI, which are awaited. No decision has yet been taken on the applications of Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation for providing services in the DAS notified areas.

Radio station for Duggar region in Jammu

2649. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has established Radio Stations for different languages in different States of the country; and

(b) if so, by when a full fledged Radio Station for Duggar region shall be established/constructed in Jammu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio operates in a multicultural and multilingual environment.

It provides programmes in 23 languages spoken in different States in the country. Radio Kashmir Jammu is a full-fledged station catering largely to Dogri speaking population of the Jammu region in J&K State. The daily total broadcast in Dogri language is approximately three and a half hours.

Tamil films at international film festivals

2650. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Films have been shown at International Film Festivals and if so, the names and details of such films;

(b) details of the film festivals in which such films have been shown; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) In recent years, Tamil Films namely "Vaagai Sooda Vaa", "Thangameengal", "Kuttram Kadithal", "Radiopetti". "Irudhi Suttru". "Moondrampiral", "Apporva Sangodharargat", "A Creator With Midas Touch" and "Sengadal" were screened at various International Film Festivals, including International Film Festival of India, Kolhapur International Film Festival, Indian Film Festival in Australia, International Film Festival in Fiji, Namaste India Festival in Romania, Shanghai International Film Festival and Beijing International Film Festival.

Portability of DTH operators

2651. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government is contemplating to provide the benefit of portability of DTH operators to the subscribers, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations on "Issues relating to New DTH Licenses" dated 23.07.2014 has recommended replacement of license condition at clause 7.1 of the existing DTH guidelines which stipulates that "The Open Architecture (Non-proprietary) Set Top Box (STB), which will ensure technical compatibility and effective interoperability among different DTH service providers, shall have such specifications as laid down by the Government from time to time" with "The Set Top Box offered by a DTH service provider shall have such specifications as laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) from time to time." TRAI further recommended that BIS should come out with updated specifications for STBs from time to time and while doing so, BIS shall consult TRAI and that the license conditions should mandate the licensee to comply with the tariff order/scheme prescribed by TRAI for commercial interoperability. The Inter-Ministerial-Committee (IMC) constituted for the purpose of examining the TRAI recommendations has recommended that the matter may be taken up with Department of Electronics and Information Technology and Bureau of Indian Standard. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has accepted the recommendations of IMC.

Achievements of the Ministry

2652. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) details of achievement of the Ministry in the last two-and-a-half years;
- (b) whether a presentation was made before the Prime Minister made about the Ministry's last two-and-a-half years achievements, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) where the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and where it has excelled, the targets set for the coming years and roadmap to achieve the same;
- (d) details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and suggestions made to overcome them; and
- (e) details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The achievements/initiatives of the Ministry in the last two-and-a-half years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, is mandated to publicize and generate awareness among masses about the various programs/schemes of the Government of India. In order to ensure effective outreach to citizens in a concerted manner, the Ministry through its various Media Units has an integrated, 360 degree approach for information dissemination and awareness generation regarding Government's flagship schemes and programmes.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Some of the key issues on which the Ministry intends to focus on, are: Digitization, Skill Development, Increasing reach of FM Radio all over India, Promotion of Community Radio across India, Ease of Doing Business and Film Facilitation Office (FFO).

Statement

Achievements/ Initiatives of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in last two and half years

BROADCAST SECTOR

- Simplification of Annual Renewal process for existing TV channels as part of "Ease of Doing Business"
- E-auction of first batch of private FM radio channels Phase-III.
- **Digitization of Cable TV** to bring the entire country under Digital Addressable System in Phase III and IV areas.
- **Akashvani Maitree:** An exclusive service for Bangladesh and Bengali diaspora launched by All India Radio, Baluchi Multimedia website and Mobile App.
- **Kisan Channel:** It was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 26th May, 2015. The 24x7 Kisan Channel telecasts updated information on agriculture and related subjects.
- **FMisation of entire Vividh Bharati** by All India Radio by replacing 4 Medium Wave transmitters of Vividh Bharati at 4 metros of Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi and Chennai.

- **Boost to Community Radio movement in the country:** The Union Budget 2014-15 allocated an amount of ₹ 100 crore for 'Supporting Community Radio Movement in India'.

FILM SECTOR

- **Film Promotion Fund**
 - To provide financial assistance for promotional activities to the films which would be selected in any competition section of an International Film Festival or being India's official nomination to the Academy Awards under Foreign Film Category
- **Film Facilitation Office (FFO) under National Film Development Corporation of India (NFDC)**
 - Single window clearance to facilitate film shootings by foreign film makers in India.
 - FFO units set up under NFDC premises in November 2015 at Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. 66 foreign films given permissions in 2015-16
- **National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM)**
- **Swachh Bharat Short Film Festival** organized by the NFDC on behalf of the Ministry, has received over 4000 entries from across the country in various Indian languages on the theme of the Swachh Bharat Mission.
- **Strengthening of the institutions** to promote healthy development of cinema as a medium of communication through film festivals (Patriotic and Children Film Festivals) across the nation.
- **IFFI "ICFT- UNESCO Fellini Prize"** was presented first time in India in IFFI 2015 to a film which reflected the ideals of peace, tolerance, non-violence and friendship promoted by UNESCO.

INFORMATION SECTOR

- **New Print Media Advertisement Policy** for Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP)
 - Objective is to promote transparency and accountability in issuing of Government advertisements in print media and weeding out ghost/irregular newspapers.

- Policy introduces a **New Marking System and Circulation Verification Procedure** for empanelment of Newspapers/Journals with DAVP
- **Three member committee constituted to address the issues related to Content Regulation in Government Advertising as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court.**
- **New Business Policy for Publication Division.**
- **360 degree Multimedia Campaigns** to give wide publicity to the schemes launched by the Government. The activities range from holding of Press conferences, telecast/broadcast of special programmes on Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) with experts, Multimedia Exhibitions, social media campaigns using Infographics, animations, graphic plates, short videos, live streaming of events / conferences. Some of these initiatives include:
 - **International Yoga Day, Swachh Bharat, Make in India, Skill India, Digital India, Rashtriya Ekta Diwas**
- **E-initiatives of Ministry of I&B**
 - E-version of Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi
 - Digital version of Ramcharitmanas
 - DD News Mobile App
 - E-version of the India/ Bharat-2016
 - Online payment and subscription services for popular journals and Employment News of Publications Division through Bharat Kosh Portal of Ministry of Finance.
- **Mann Ki Baat:** PM chose All India Radio as the medium to address people through his "Mann ki Baat" programme. The News Services Division (NSD) of All India Radio and DD News made extensive arrangements for carrying the message of the Prime Minister to the nation through this programme.
- **Vartalaap / Regional Editors Conference**
 - As a new initiative, Press Information Bureau (PIB) Regional Units are organizing "Vartalap" in various regions across the country with regional media to interact and create awareness about the new developmental initiatives/schemes of the Government. Regional Editors Conference were organized in Jaipur, Chennai and Chandigarh.

Complaint mechanism for DTH consumers

2653. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Direct to Home (DTH) operators in the country are fleecing the consumers by whimsically altering the monthly channel plans and interrupting feeds;
- (b) if so, what is the complaint mechanism available to the DTH consumers; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure transparency and efficacy in DTH operations across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The tariff for the Direct-to-Home services (DTH) is governed by the Telecommunications (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Fourth) (Addressable Systems) tariff Order, 2010 dated 21st July, 2010, as amended from time to time of TRAI. As per said tariff order, DTH operators are free to price and package their services, based on their business model subject to certain conditions prescribed in the said tariff orders. In order to protect the interest of the consumers the following provisions have been made in clause 8(1) of the said tariff order.

"No service provider, who provides broadcasting, services or cable services using an addressable system to its subscribers, shall, increase the charges for a subscription package offered by him, for a minimum period of six months from the date of enrolment of the subscriber for such subscription package.

Provided that if a free to air channel, forming part of the subscription package, is converted into pay channel by the broadcaster, based on the verifiable consent of the subscriber, the multi-system operator or DTH operator or IPTV operator or HITS operator may either remove the said channel from the subscription package of such subscriber and reduce the price of the subscription package by an amount equal to the a-la-carte price of such free to air channel or may increase the price of the subscription package by an amount not exceeding the difference between the *a-la-carte* price of the said channels after its conversion into pay channels."

TRAI has also issued the Direct-to-Home Broadcasting services (Standards of quality of service and redressal of grievances) Regulations, 2007 dated 31.08.2007, as amended on 12.03.2009. These regulations provide following protection to DTH subscribers.

- (i) Discontinuing exhibiting of any channel only after notice.

- (ii) No change in composition of a subscription package during first six months of enrolment or during the period of validity of subscription paid in advance.
- (iii) Notice before change in composition of a subscription package.

Further, these regulations also mandate every DTH operator to set-up a Consumer Complaint Redressal System to address the grievances of DTH subscribers. The system, *inter-alia*, provides for establishing a Complaint Centre with toll free number and appointment of Nodal officers

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting does not deal with individual complaints. However, in case any such complaint is received, the same is sent to the concerned DTH operator for redressal.

The details of the tariff order and regulations are available on TRAI website @www.trai.gov.in

Sanctioned strength of IAS officers in Telangana

2654. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the total sanctioned strength of IAS officers in Telangana is 163 and in position strength is 128 and thereby there are 35 vacancies;
- (b) what are the reasons for such high number of vacancies and efforts being made by Government to fill in the vacancies;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to increase the intake strength by taking into account the vacancies in Telangana and other States so as to fill in the gap; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The total sanctioned strength of IAS officers in Telangana is 163 as on 01.01.2016 and 128 IAS officers are in position as per the IAS Civil List, 2016. However, the sanctioned strength of the IAS cadre of Telangana has been reviewed and fixed as 208 *vide* notification dated 29.04.2016.

(b) to (d) The occurrence of vacancies and its filling up is an ongoing process. The Government has increased annual intake of IAS officers to 180 during last four years. While distributing the vacancies among various cadres/joint cadres of IAS, deficit in various cadres is also considered. Further, in promotion quota prompt action has been

taken for holding Selection Committee Meeting for appointment by promoting of State Service officers in IAS.

Latest guidelines for nomination in SCOVA

2655. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued Guidelines for the nomination of the representatives of Associations/Bodies of Pensioners in Standing Committee of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA), if so, the latest guidelines;

(b) if so, whether Pan India Associations and State Associations, fulfil the prescribed norms; and

(c) the organizational profile of these associations, which have been received by Government while processing their nomination in the SCOVA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Standing Committee of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA) is a forum for holding consultation with the stakeholders, *i.e.*, the pensioners through their Associations and various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to get feedback on implementation of pension related policies, to discuss and critically examine the policy initiatives and to mobilise voluntary efforts to supplement the Government action.

A mechanism has been put in place for nomination of a Standing Group comprising of 5 Associations and a Rotating Group comprising of 10 Associations through a Resolution issued from time to time. As per the existing mechanism the Standing Group serves for 3 terms of 2 years each or till the pleasure of the Chairman of SCOVA whichever is earlier and Rotating Group serves for 1 term of 2 years and is eligible for re-nomination for one more term. These Associations represent various categories of Central Government pensioners from various Regions/States.

The profile of pensioners associations presently included in SCOVA is given in the Statement.

Statement*Profile of the Pensioners Association presently included in SCOVA***(A) Standing Group (5 Associations)**

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Association	Number of Membership (approx)	Remarks
1.	Air Force Association, New Delhi	82000	All these Associations are registered under Society Registration Act or similar Acts of the States where they are registered. These associations are involved in activities concerning welfare of their members who are primarily Government pensioners
2.	N.F. Railway Pensioners Association, Guwahati (Assam)	22336	
3.	Central Government Pensioner Association, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	3250	
4.	Central Govt. Pensioners Welfare Association, Noida (UP)	425	
5.	Tamilnadu Ex-Services League, Madurai (Tamilnadu)	1900	

(B) Rotating Group (10 Associations)

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Association	Number of Membership (approx)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Disabled War Veterans, Gurgaon (Haryana)	48000	All these Associations are registered under Society Registration Act or similar Acts of the States where they are registered. These associations are involved in activities concerning welfare of their members who are

1	2	3	4
			primarily Government pensioners
2.	Association of Retired Officers of IA&ID, Chandigarh	542	
3.	All India Central Government Pensioners Association, Jalandhar City (Punjab)	7654	
4.	Karnataka Posts and Telecommunications Pensioners Association, Bangaluru	2295	
5.	Central Government Pensioners' Association, Thrissur (Kerala)	23060	
6.	All India Central Government Pensioners' Association, Cuttack (Odisha)	2805	
7.	Kendriya Nivrutta Karmachari Mandal, Vadodara (Gujarat)	1063	
8.	Government Pensioners Association, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	1700	
9.	Central Govt. Pensioners Welfare Association, Amarnath (Maharashtra)	1122	
10.	Uttarpara Central Government Pensioners' Association, Hooghly (West Bengal)	1462	

CBI cases in Goa

2656. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of CBI cases inquired into, investigated and charges framed, in the State of Goa;
- (b) the substance of charge-sheet in each of the cases;
- (c) the stage at which each of the cases stand; and
- (d) the convictions secured in each of the case and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.10.2016, CBI has registered and inquired into 31 cases pertaining to Goa State. Out of 31 cases, 09 cases are under investigation, 16 cases are under trial in the competent courts, 01 case has resulted in conviction and the remaining 05 cases have been disposed of otherwise.

Details of these 31 cases are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details CBI cases in Goa*

Sl. No.	Case ID, Date of Regn. & Sections of Law	Name of accused	Allegation in Brief	Date of filing charge-sheet along with section	Present Status viz. UI/UT/ details if ended in conviction
1	2	3	4	5	6

2013

1.	RC 1(A)/2013-ACB Goa Dated 15.12.013 sec 120-B r/w 420 467 468 471 IPC and sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act. 1988	SG Raikar, Manager, Bank of Maharashtra, Shri Tousif Momin, pvt. person & unknown others	The case pertains to Bank fraud at Bank of Maharashtra, Porvorim Branch Goa of ₹ 3.99 crores	29.12.2014 u/s 120B 420 471 IPC and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Under Trial
2.	RC 2(A)/2013-ACB Goa Dated 11.2.2013 u/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	Sandeep Chadha, Asst Audit Officer, office of CAG, BKC Complex, Mumbai	Demand and acceptance of bribe of ₹ 20,000/- from a private mess contractor for not reporting payment of Service tax in his audit report	24.07.2013 u/s 7 IPC and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Convicted <i>vide</i> Judgement dated 4.12.2015 to undergo one year SI with fine of ₹ 1,00,000/- u/s 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.

3.	RC 3(A)/2013-Goa Dated 26.3.2013 u/s 8 of PC Act, 1988	Shri Narayan Vithu Haldankar, Pvt person, Agent for passport office added in FR-I Two UDCs of Passport office	Demand and acceptance of bribe of ₹ 600 for giving online appointment of passport officer	22.5.2013 Such Action	NA
4.	RC4(A)/2013-Goa dated 18.4.2013 u/s 120-B r/w 409 420 477-A IPC and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1) (c)&(d) of PC Act	Shri AN Amre Branch Manager Bank of Maharashtra, Mapusa Dayaprasad Tiwari, Shailendra Kumar Tiwari, Suresh Kumar Tiwari all partens of M/s Universal Marine Works & Shri P V Shinde, Asst GM, BoM.	Cheating of Bank of Maharashtra to the tune of ₹ 32 lakhs	5.8.2014 u/s 120B r/s 409 & 420 IPC and sec13(2) r/w 13(1)(c)&(d) of PC Act, 1988	Under Trial
5.	RC 5(A)/2013-Goa dated 13.5.2013 u/s 120-B r/w 420 IPC and sec 13(2) r/w	Shri Gaviappa Nayaka, then Br Manager, Bank of Maharashtra, Panaji Goa A-2 Bharat Sashikant	Cheating of Bank of Maharashtra to the tune of ₹ 3.50 crores	29.12.2014 u/s 120B, 420, 471 IPC and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Under Trial

1	2	3	4	5	6
	13(1)(d) of PC Act	Naik, prop Viva Enterprises, Goa A-3 Tourif Momim, prop M/s Pentagram Mines & Logistics, Goa			
6.	RC 6(A)/2013-Goa Dated 29.5.2013 u/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	Shri Nilesh Thakur, Inspector Central Excise, Goa	Demand and acceptance of bribe of ₹ 2700/-	29.08.2013 u/s 7 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act. 1988	Under Trial
7.	RC 7(S)/2013-Goa dated 11.9.2013 u/s 447, 376 & 201 IPC and Sec. 8(2) of Goa Children Act, 2003 and Sec 3(a) r/w 4 of Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act, 2012.	unknown male person	Rape of 7 year old school girl in the toilet of Deep vihar primary school Vasco Goa on 14.1.13	Closure report filed on 29.9.2016 as inspite of all out efforts culprit could not be traced.	Closure report under acceptance by the court.
8.	RC 8(A)/2013-Goa dated 12.9.2013 u/s 7 and Sec 13(2) r/w 13	DP Singh, CTI (Line)/ TTE,. Goa Sampark Kranti, Northern	Demand and acceptance of ₹ 3000 for allowing travel without carrying original ID	4.3.2014 RDA Major	NA

	(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Railway Dharmender Kumar, Chief Ticket Inspector, Goa Sampark Kranti, Northern Railway	card with tatkal ticket		
9.	RC 9(A)/2013-Goa dated 20.11.2013 u/s 120-B IPC r/w Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act 1988., Sec. 136 of Customs Act, 1962.	1) Latikant Shetye, Appraiser, Customs Goa 2) Kishan Gunaji Nagvekar, Preventive officer, Customs, Mormugao Goa 3) Manoj R. Chauhan, CHA Agent, MPT Goa 4) Manoj R. Golatkar, Prop M/s Mark International 5) Prashant K Vichare, Prop M/s BEST international.	Clearance of electric irons imported without having prescribed BIS standards for commercial purpose.	Prosecution + RDA Chargesheet filed on 31.12.2015 at JMFC Court Vasco u/s IPC and Customs Act CC178/S/2015/A Chargesheet filed against Sh. Manoj R. Chauhan Sh. Manoj R. Golatkar, Sh. Prashant K. Vichare - All Private Persons	Under further investigation

1	2	3	4	5	6
2014					
1.	RC 1(S)/2014/-ACB Goa Dated 18/02/2014 u/s 120-B and 302 IPC	Dr Vijayraj Desai, MBBS Doctor, Goa Medical College (GMC), Goa	Murder of Archana Desai w/o Dr. Vijayraj Desai	18.7.2014 u/s 201, 302 & 498-A IPC	Under Trial.
2.	RC 2(A)/2014/-ACB Goa Dated 19/02/2014 u/s 7 PC Act	Mr. Ramesh Mulimani, Superintending Archeologist, Goa	Demand and acceptance of bribe of ₹ 10,000/- for releasing security deposit	30.12.2014 u/s 7 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Under Trial
3.	RC 3(A)/2014 - ACB GOA dated 10.6.2014, u/s 7 of PC Act	Himesh Ranjan Prakash, Enforcement officer, EPFO Goa	Demand and acceptance of ₹ 5000/- for giving a favourable report for PF Registration of the company of complainant	30.12.2014 u/s 7 IPC and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Under Trial
4.	RC 4(A)/2014-ACB Goa dated 08.07.2014 120-B r/w 409, 420, 468 & 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC ACT, 1988	Shivanand F. Bachagundi, then Asst. Director. MSME Goa. Now, AD. Forward Markets Commission (FMC)	Used forged and bogus bills showing purchase of various stationery and caused loss to MSME.	-	Under investigation

		Dept. of Economic Affairs/Min of Finance, Mumbai			
5.	RC 5(A)/2014 - ACB, Goa dated 18.07.2014 u/s 109 of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act	1. Himesh Ranjan Prakash, Enforcement officer, Employee Provident Fund Organization 2. Smt. Sunita Kumari, Housewife w/o A-1	Amassed dispropotionate assets of ₹ 86,69.867/- which is 145.32% of income	08 07.2015 u/s 109 of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (e) of PC Act.	Under Trial
6.	RC 6(A)/2014-ACB, Goa dated 5 08.2014 U/s 120-B. 420 of IPC and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act	1. Dr. P. C. Pandey, the then Director, NCAOR, (Retd.) 2. Dr. T. V P. Bhaskar Rao, the then Director NCAOR, (Retd.) 3. Dr. M. Sudhakar, Scientist-F, NCAOR, 4 Sh. Narayan Sateri	During the year 2002 to 2012 A-1 entered into a criminal conspiracy with A-2 to A-5 by grossly violating and flouting the laid down procedures of recruitment in NCAOR and thereby shown undue favour to A-5, who is	Final orders awaited	Under Investigation (FIR against A-5 has been quashed by High Court and SLP is being filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the said order.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		<p>Dalvi, the then Administrative Officer, NCAOR</p> <p>5. Dr. Dhananjay Kumar, Pandey, Scientist-E, NCAOR.</p> <p>6. Dr. Anil Kumar, Scientist-D, NCAOR.</p> <p>7. Dr. S. Rajan, Scientist-G, NCAOR and other unknown persons</p>	<p>reported to be closely associated/related to A-1.</p>		
7.	RC 7(A)/2014-/ACB Goa dated 04.12.2014 u/s 420 IPC and 7, 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act. 1988.	Sh F. I. Mullani, Head Commercial Clerk, Railway Parcel Office, Vasco, Goa	<p>Demanded and collected ₹ 15000/- from the complainant under the pretext of collecting deposit to clear the parcel along with an Indemnity Bond</p>	30.04.2015.u/s 420 IPC and Sec. 7, 13(2) of PC Act. 1988	Under Trial
8.	RC 8(A)/2014-ACB	1. Sh. Shivananda Venketa	Procurement and installation	—	Under investigation

	Goa dated 29.12.2014 u/s 120-B IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act	Rao, the then Superintending Archeologist, ASI, Goa (Retd.) 2. Sh. Ramesh S Mulimani, Superintending Archeologist (Under Suspension), ASI, Goa 3. M/s Nervecentre Software India Pvt., Ltd Bangalore and unknown others.	of six Surveillance Cameras at two different Churches in Goa costing a total amount of ₹ 60 lakh		
9.	RC 9(A)/2014-ACB Goa dated. 30.12.2014 u/s 120-B, 166, 168 and 420 of IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act	1. Sh. Suryakant R. Naik. Sr. Technician, NIO, Goa 2. Unknown Income Tax Officials and Goa Cricket Association Members	Unlawfully engaged in private trade siphoned off huge funds, evaded Income Tax	--	RDA Major 28.10.2015
10.	RC 10(A)/2014-ACB Goa 30.12.2014 120-	Sh. George Santamaria Asst. Executive Engineer,	Collecting illegal gratification from contractors	29.12.2015. u/s 420 of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d)	Under Trial

1	2	3	4	5	6
	r/w 420 of IPC and Sec. 7 & 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act	Mechanical Engineering Dept. MPT, Vasco, Goa		of PC Act	
2015					
1.	RC 1(A)/2015-ACB Goa dated. 03.02.2015 u/s 7 of PC Act	Sh. Madhu Babu Naidu, Technician, Railway, Hubli, Karnataka	Demanded bribe of ₹ 20,000/- from the complainant for offering a Group D Job at Railway. He had also demanded and took ₹ 150 lacs earlier	20.10.2015 u/s 120B and sec. 7 and sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act 1988 at Spl Court, Panaji Special Case No. 5/2015	Under Trial
2.	RC 2(A)/2015-ACB Goa dated 25.2.2015 u/s 168, 419, 420, 468 & 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Himesh Ranjan Prakash, Enforcement officer, EPFO Goa	Forged a PAN card and worked as agent for Max New York life impersonating as one Manoj Kumar and earned agency commission	15.12.2015. u/s 168, 419, 420, 468 & 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Under Trial
3.	RC 3(A)/2015-ACB GOA dated 25.06.2015 u/s 120B r/w 465, 420,	Faiyaz Isaq Mullani, Sr Commercial Manager, S.W Railway, Vasco Smt.	A-1 FI Mullani prepared fake aadhar cards, voter cards, stamps of various depts.	23.9.2016 Chargesheet No 1 against A-1 and his wife A-4 Nasreen u/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d)	Under Trial

	468, 471 IPC and sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act 1988	Shaikh Faiza, Proprietor of M/s Shaikh Cyber Cafe, Vasco, Shri Ashok Shetye, Proprietor of N/s City Stamps Maker, Vasco.	with the help of A2 and A-3 and used to avail loan from various banks.	of PC Act 1988 and u/s 120B r/w 419 420 468 471 & 473 IPC Chargesheet No 2 against A-1 u/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act 1988 and u/s 419 420 468 471 & 473 IPC. For different periods of offence	
4 .	RC 4(A)/2015-ACB Goa dated 15 07 2015 U/s 7 of PC Act	Sh. Maruti Naik, Subhedar Major (JE), MES. O/o AGE, E/M II of GE (NW). Vasco, Goa	The accused demanded 92,920/- from the complainant for releasing the bills and also not to black list the firm M/s J. K. Enterprises, he was caught red handed having demanded and accepted ₹ 20,000/- and two cheques totally for ₹ 35,000/- as advance payment	18 4.2016 u/s 7 & 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Under Trial
5.	RC 5(A)2015-ACB Goa Dated 23 7.2015	Sh. Kundan Lal Pargania Inspector of Central	Demanded bribe of ₹ 7,500/- and accepted	14 12.2015. u/s 7 & 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act	Under Trial

1	2	3	4	5	6
	U/s 7 of PC Act	Excise Panaji, Goa	₹ 6.500/- from the complainant to settel some issues pertaining to the Excise Return filled by the complainant	1988 Special Court, Panaji, Goa Spl 6/2015	
6.	RC 6(A)2015-ACB Goa Dated. 07 09.2015 U/s 120-B r/w 420 of IPC, Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act; Sec. 6(2)(f) & (i) r/w sec. 12(1) (b) of Passport Act, 1967	1. Sh. Agnelo Fernandes, Passport Officer. RPO, Goa, 2. Sh Danzil Carrasco, Pvt. Person, 3. Sh. Jose Avelino Dionizio Fernandes, Pvt. Person, 4. Sh. Siddique Mohammed Khan, Pvt. Person.	Sh. Agnelo has showed undue favour by issuing passport to the ineligible accused private persons and there by abused his official position	–	Under investigation
7.	RC 7(A)2015-ACB Goa Dated 17.11.2015 u/s 7 of PC Act	1. Sh. Mohan Kenavdekar, Equipment Repairer (Shoe Maker), Signal Training Centre, Military Camp, Ponda, Goa and unknown other	The accused demanded ₹ 1.50 lakh and negotiated to ₹ 1.10 lakh for providing appointment letter to complainant's son for the post of Shoef Maker in STC. He was caught red	27 7.2016 u/s 7 & 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Under trial

handed while accepting
₹ 50,000/- from the
complainant.

2016 (upto 31.10.16)

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---------------------|
| 1. | RC 1(A)/2016 -
ACB Goa dated
10.2.2016 u/s
120-B r/w 409
420 IPC & 13(2)
r/w 13(1)(c) &
(d) of PC Act, 1988 | A-1 Shri Deepak Jangid.
then Manager, Andhra
Bank, Margao Goa
now at Andhra: Pradesh
A-2 Shri Dattaram Joshi.
Joint Secretary, Goa
State Agricultural
Marketing Board,
Arlem. Salcette, Goa | Bank fraud of ₹ 57.74 lakhs | — | Under Investigation |
| 2. | RC 2(A)/2016-ACB
Goa dated 30.05.2016
u/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e)
of PC Act, 1988 | 1. Sh. Agnelo Fernandes,
then Passport Officer,
RPO. Goa Now Labour
Commissioner, Govt. of
Goa, Panaji | Possession Disproportionate
assets of ₹ 62,49.050/- which
is 98.60% of income against
likely saving of ₹ 10,05,078/- | — | Under investigation |
-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	RC 3(A)/2016-ACB Goa dated 18 7.2016 u/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	Shri Chandrakant Raghunath Shivdikar, Port Health Officer, Mormugao, Vasco Goa	Demand of bribe of ₹ 7500/- Caught red handed while accepting the negotiated amount of ₹ 5000/- for renewing licence under FSSAI Act	-	Under investigation
4.	RC 4(A)/2016-ACB Goa dated 26.9.2016 u/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Shri Chandrakant Raghunath Shivdikar, Port Health Officer, Mormugao, Vasco Goa A-2 Dr Anagha C Shivdikar, wife of A-1	Possession of DA assets of ₹ 249.76 lakh approx. against likely savings of ₹ 141 80 lakh which is 95.03% DA.	-	Under investigation
5.	RC 1/S/2016- SCB Mumbai Dated. 1.1.2016 U/sec. 302 IPC [Denyse Carole Sweeney Suspicious Death Case]	Unknown persons	Consequent to consent of State Govt. of Goa <i>vide</i> Notification No.2/97/ 2012- HD(G) dated 8.10.2012, the Central Government <i>vide</i> Notification No.228/ 61/ 2012-AVD-II dated	-	Final Report U/Sec.173 Cr.PC for closure of the case has been filed in the Court of JMFC, Mapusa, North Goa, Goa on 26.9.2016.

7.12.2015 has extended
the powers and jurisdiction
of the members of the DSPE
to the whole of the State of
Goa for investigation of
death of British National,
Ms. Denyse Carole Sweeney,
registered at Anjuna PS
vide Crime No.86/2012
dated 6 7.2012 U/Sec 302
IPC, 1860 & other offences
committed in the cause of
the same transaction or
arising out of the same facts.

Attack on RTI activists

2657. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attack on RTI activist has increased in the country recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the number of RTI activists who died during the last three years; and
- (d) whether there is any plan to provide security to those RTI activists who have threats to their life and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) There are some media reports that some persons have been assaulted, missing and killed in the last three years allegedly due to their role as RTI activists. No such data is, however, centrally maintained.

(d) Maintenance of law and order and providing safety and security for all citizens is primarily the subject matter of State Government concerned.

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

Government of India had drawn the attention of State Governments to the reports appearing in the media about the victimization of people, who use RTI to expose corruption and irregularities in administration.

Shortage of IAS/IPS officers

†2658. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the shortage of IAS and IPS officers in the country;
- (b) the demand of IAS and IPS officers, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of the Total Authorized Strength (TAS), the number of officers in-position and the shortage of officers in Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) in various States/Joint cadres are given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Government has increased annual intake of IAS officers to 180 and intake of IPS officers to 150 during last four years. Further in promotion quota prompt action has been taken for holding Selection Committee Meeting for appointment by promotion/selection of State Service officers into All India Services.

Statement-I

Cadre Gap in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) as on 01.01.2016

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength	Total Number of Officers in Position as on 01.01.2016	Shortage (3-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211	171	40
2.	AGMUT	337	278	59
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	263	208	55
4.	Bihar	342	214	128
5.	Chhattisgarh	178	151	27
6.	Gujarat	297	227	70
7.	Haryana	205	159	46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	147	115	32
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	137	99	38
10.	Jharkhand	215	149	66
11.	Karnataka	314	227	87
12.	Kerala	231	158	73
13.	Madhya Pradesh	417	342	75
14.	Maharashtra	361	282	79
15.	Manipur	110	85	25
16.	Nagaland	94	62	32
17.	Odisha	237	192	45

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Punjab	221	185	36
19.	Rajasthan	296	255	41
20.	Sikkim	48	32	16
21.	Tamil Nadu	376	285	91
22.	Telangana	163	128	35
23.	Tripura	96	71	25
24.	Uttarakhand	120	89	31
25.	Uttar Pradesh	621	504	117
26.	West Bengal	359	258	101
	TOTAL	6396	4926	1470

Statement-II*Cadre Gap in the Indian Police Service (IPS) as on 01.01.2016*

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength	Total Number of Officers in Position as on 01.01.2016	Shortage (3-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	122	22
2.	AGMUT	295	245	50
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	149	39
4.	Bihar	231	188	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	89	14
6.	Gujarat	195	160	35
7.	Haryana	137	105	32
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	71	18
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	91	56
10.	Jharkhand	149	111	38

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	215	143	72
12.	Kerala	163	122	41
13.	Madhya Pradesh	305	249	56
14.	Maharashtra	302	239	63
15.	Manipur	89	59	30
16.	Nagaland	70	49	21
17.	Odisha	188	109	79
18.	Punjab	172	144	28
19.	Rajasthan	215	188	27
20.	Sikkim	32	26	6
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	223	40
22.	Telangana	112	96	16
23.	Tripura	65	54	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	517	403	114
25.	Uttarakhand	69	60	9
26.	West Bengal	347	259	88
	No. of IPS Probationers of 2015 batch	140	-	-140
	TOTAL	4802	3894	908

Implementation of recommendations of ARC

†2659. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government for Administrative Reforms;
- (b) the number of recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) set up so far which have been duly implemented and those still pending; and
- (c) by when the pending recommendations would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The reforms in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

functioning of Government is a continuous ongoing process. Schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, e-Governance based services, Digital India, Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG, (DBT), Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Swachh Vidyalaya, Soil Health Card, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana etc. are some of the recent initiatives in this direction.

The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC) presented the following 15 Reports to the Government for consideration:—

- (i) Right to Information: Master Key to Good Governance.
- (ii) Unlocking human capital: Entitlements and Governance - a Case Study.
- (iii) Crisis Management: From Despair to Hope.
- (iv) Ethics in Governance.
- (v) Public Order: Justice for each.
- (vi) Local Governance.
- (vii) Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution - Friction to Fusion.
- (viii) Combating Terrorism.
- (ix) Social Capital - A Shared Destiny.
- (x) Refurbishing of Personnel Administration - Scaling New Heights.
- (xi) Promoting e-Governance - The Smart Way Forward.
- (xii) Citizen Centric Administration - The Heart of Governance.
- (xiii) Organizational structure of Government of India.
- (xiv) Strengthening Financial Management System.
- (xv) State and District Administration.

Barring the 8th Report on the subject of 'Combating Terrorism' all other 14 reports were considered by the Government. In these 14 reports there were 1514 recommendations, out of which 1183 were accepted, 228 not accepted and 59 deferred and 21 referred to other foras. Decisions on the accepted recommendations had been conveyed to all concerned Central Ministries/Departments and States/Union Territories' Government for implementation. Reforms in the public administration by nature are a continuous process and cover a wide range of activities. It may be through simplification of procedures, issue of executive instruction, enactment of laws etc.

Resolving of old pension cases

2660. SHRIANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of pension of Central Government employees are pending for more than ten years and have not yet been resolved;

(b) how many of them are of lonely women who are solely dependent on the pension; and

(c) whether the Ministry considers opening of Fast Track Units (FTUs) to resolve such old and pending cases, particularly that of lonely women who are solely dependent on their pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministries/Departments of the Government sanction pension/family pension as per Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 and send pension papers through Pay and Accounts Office and Central Pension Accounting Office to the pension disbursing agency, which is generally a public sector bank. This department monitors grievances of retiring employees/pensioners through Centralised Pension Grievance Redresal and Monitoring System (CPENGRAMS). The department rigorously monitors the grievances registered under CPENGRAMS. Various reports are generated and examined on the cases of delay/pendency/non-payment. There is no grievance case, including that of lonely women, pending for over 10 years. There is no proposal under consideration for opening of Fast Track Unit of pension to resolve old and pending cases.

Complaints received from Members of Parliament

2661. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of complaints made by MPs against the officers for violation of protocol norms and contemptuous behaviour are pending with the Ministry for want of report from the State Governments, if so, details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to resolve these complaints in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Government take prompt action to resolve the complaints received from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament against officers for violation of protocol and contemptuous

behaviour. For this purpose, the Government remains in constant touch with the respective State Governments. From 1.1.2016 upto November, 2016, Government has received seven complaints from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament through the Lok Sabha Secretariat (Privileges and Ethics Branch) (four complaints pertain to Government of Uttar Pradesh, two complaints pertain to Government of Bihar and one complaint pertains to Government of Maharashtra). Out of the seven cases, reports in four cases (two pertain to Government of Uttar Pradesh, one pertains to Government of Bihar and one pertains to Government of Maharashtra) have been forwarded to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Survey map for capital city area in Andhra Pradesh

2662. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Survey of India for supply of 1:5000 Scale Survey Maps with 1 metre contour interval for the proposed capital city area and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Survey of India has supplied the required data to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the Survey of India for supply of large scale survey maps of 1:5000 scale with contour interval of 1 meter for the proposed capital city area. Accordingly, the Survey of India carried out the preliminary work and submitted the estimated cost work of ₹ 2,41,87,432/- to the State Government for payment before the work can be started.

(b) No, Sir. As no advance payment was received, Survey of India did not carry out the subject mapping work.

Commercialisation of CSIR patents

2663. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of CSIR patents monetized by the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for dismal track record of NRDC in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to set up a professionally managed body for commercialization/monetization of CSIR patents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) has undertaken renewal of the license for Indelible Ink developed at CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi for M/s Mysore Paints and Varnish Ltd. and the license for 20 horse power Tractors developed at CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur for M/s International Tractors in the year 2014-15.

In addition to NRDC, CSIR Laboratories have set-up their own Technology Transfer/Business Development cells. This and the competition from technology transfer cells and budget availability have an impact on the number of CSIR technologies/patents being monetized by NRDC. Further, NRDC is not the sole agency for marketing and commercializing CSIR Patents/technologies.

(c) In order to strengthen the relationship with CSIR, NRDC has signed MoU with CSIR Laboratories, for assignment of technologies for licensing/monetization. During 2016-17, the Corporation has signed MoU with 15 CSIR Laboratories and also proposes to establish incubation centres in CSIR Laboratories to facilitate commercialization/monetization of CSIR Patents.

Installation of portraits of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

2664. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was the first Vice-President of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR);

(b) whether it is also a fact that his portraits were installed in the offices of National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) and other institutions few years back, if so, when they were installed; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that after 2006, his portraits were uninstalled and if so, whether Government has any plans to reinstall them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir. Mr. M.S.A. Hydari was the first elected Vice-President of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for the first term for two years, in December, 1943.

(b) Yes, Sir. A portrait of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was installed in CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, but the date of installation is not available.

A photograph of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was unveiled in CSIR Madras Complex (CMC) and Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), Chennai in 2001.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the available information, the portrait of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was uninstalled at CSIR-NEERI, Nagpur. Presently, there is no plan to reinstall the portrait in CSIR-NEERI, Nagpur. However, the photograph of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was not uninstalled in CSIR-CMC and SERC, Chennai.

Launching of new schemes

2665. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched two new schemes Biotech-KISAN and Cattle Genomics recently and if so, the details thereof along with major features of both of these schemes;

(b) whether this would boost rural economy, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the schemes are being implemented in all the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science and Technology has launched two new schemes on Biotech-KISAN and Cattle Genomics.

The Biotech-Krishi Innovation Science Application Network (Biotech-KISAN) aims to understand the problems of water, soil, seed and market faced by the farmers and provide simple solutions to them. The scheme will be implemented in 15 agro-climatic zones of India in phased manner with the objective:—

- Linking available science and technology to the farm by first understanding the problem of the local farmer and provide solutions to those problems.
- The working together, in close conjunction, of scientists and farmers is the only way to improve the working conditions of small and marginal farmers.
- This programme aims to work with small and marginal farmers especially the woman farmer for better agriculture productivity through scientific intervention and evolving best farming practices in the Indian context.

The Cattle Genomics scheme:

Livestock contributes significantly to the livelihood of rural poor in our country and has enormous potential to reduce poverty. There is a predicted increase in demand for

animal food products in India by 2020. Genetic improvement of livestock through traditional selection for increasing livestock productivity has major limitations. To overcome these, genomic selection has played a crucial role in livestock industry globally.

The Government of India has, therefore, decided to work on genome sequencing of indigenous cattle breeds and development of high density SNP chips representing SNPs from all registered cattle breeds of India by involving various stake holders. This will reduce the cost and time interval of breeding programme in future and productivity of indigenous cattle will be enhanced. Initial work on cattle genomics will be carried out in selective research institutions.

(b) Yes, the schemes are designed to increase productivity and yield from farm by active scientific interventions and education of scientific solutions. The Biotech-KISAN will also provide fellowships to farmers.

(c) The Biotech-KISAN will be implemented in the 15 agro-climatic zones, which will cover all the States. The work on cattle genomics will be carried out initially in selected research institutions.

Establishment of ATI and RVTI in Odisha

2666. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of establishment of Adarsh ITIs in PPP mode in Odisha under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana;

(b) whether National Council for Vocational Training affiliation is being considered by Government for operationalizing One Instructor's Training Wing in Institute for Training of Trainers (IToT), Talcher from August, 2015 session; and

(c) what would be the modalities for establishment of an Advanced Training Institute (ATI) and Regional Vocational Training Institute (RVTI) in PPP mode and when the proposals of Odisha will be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY): (a) The Government has no scheme to establish Adarsh ITIs in PPP mode under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). However, the Government has undertaken another scheme titled "Setting up of 1500 Multi Skill Training Institutes (MSTIs) in un-serviced blocks/ areas with active participation of Industry/private partner" which is under process of approval.

(b) National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) affiliation has been granted to Institute for Training of Trainers (IToT), Talcher from August, 2015 session.

(c) Advanced Training Institute (ATI) in PPP mode will be established through 'bidding process. New Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) have been opened by Government of India in last 2 years. The State of Odisha has been considered in 1st phase of the scheme for setting up of ATI in PPP mode. Bidding process for these ATIs has already started.

Udaan scheme in Jammu and Kashmir

2667. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the progress of Udaan Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir till date; and

(b) how many youths have been enrolled for training as beneficiaries under Udaan scheme in Jammu and Kashmir till date, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) 'Udaan' is a Special Industry Initiative by Ministry of Home Affairs for the Youth of Jammu and Kashmir especially graduate and postgraduate to provide them exposure to the best of corporate India. The programme aims to provide skills training and enhance the employability of unemployed youth of Jammu and Kashmir. The scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). So far ₹ 185.76 crore have been released by Ministry of Home Affairs for the implementation of 'udaan' scheme. As on 30th November, 2016, 17,111 persons have been trained and 9,632 placed Under 'Udaan' scheme.

Proposal from Odisha to make Adarsh ITI

2668. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to make the existing Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) as Adarsh ITIs in PPP mode under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from the State of Odisha to make Adarsh ITI during current Fiscal Year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Government has no scheme to make the existing Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) as Adarsh ITIs in PPP mode under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

(b) The Government has not received any proposal from the State of Odisha to make Adarsh ITI during current fiscal year.

ITI in Tamil Nadu

2669. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), which are providing long term skill development training programme in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of training given by them *viz.*, training course content, duration of training, employability, etc.; and

(c) details of fund provided to these ITIs during last three years in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY): (a) There are 13,328 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) including 625 ITIs in the State of Tamil Nadu. Details of the ITIs, State and District-wise are available on NCVT MIS Portal (<https://ncvtmis.gov.in/pages/home.aspx>).

(b) Vocational training is being imparted, in semester pattern, in Government and Private ITIs under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) in 126 trades [details are given in Statement-I (*See* below)] of duration one and two years to prepare trainees for wage-employment as well as self-employment. The training courses of respective trades cover the requisite basic skills and knowledge. About 70% of the training period is allotted to practical training and the rest to subjects relating to trade theory of respective trade, Workshop Calculation and Science, Engineering Drawing and Employability Skills.

(c) 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 ITIs etc. whereas day to day administration including admissions in ITIs is under the domain of respective State/UTs. However, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has provided funds under the following schemes for upgradation of Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs):—

(i) World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP).

(ii) Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

(iii) Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs.

The details of number of ITIs covered and funds released to the State of Tamil Nadu during last five years under above schemes are given in Statement-II.

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
1	2	3	4
(A) 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

1	2	3	4
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
26.	Mechanic Diesel Engine	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	2 Semesters	20
51.	Textile Mechatronics	4 Semesters	16

1	2	3	4
52.	Textile Wet Processing Technician	4 Semesters	16
53.	Tool & Die Maker (Dies & Moulds)	4 Semesters	16
54.	Tool & Die Maker (Press Tools, Jigs & 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	2 Semesters	16
61.	Mechanic Auto Body Painting	2 Semesters	16
62.	Mechanic Air-conditioning Plant	4 Semesters	20
63.	Civil Engineer Assistant	4 Semesters	20
64.	Technician Power Electronic System	4 Semesters	20
65.	Mechanic Consumer Electronics Appliances	4 Semesters	20
66.	Welder (GMAW & GTAW)	2 Semesters	16
67.	Welder (Fabrication & Fitting)	2 Semesters	16
68.	Welder (Structural)	2 Semesters	16
69.	Welder (Pipe)	2 Semesters	16
70.	Welder (Welding & Inspection)	2 Semesters	16
71.	Information Technology	4 Semesters	20
72.	Computer Hardware & Network Maintenance	2 Semesters	20
73.	Refractory Technician	4 Semesters	16
(B) 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

1	2	3	4
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 & 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
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 & Secretarial Assistant (English)	2 Semesters	20
29.	Spa Therapy	2 Semesters	20
30.	Stenography & Secretarial Assistant (Hindi)	2 Semesters	20
31.	Food & Beverages Guest Services Assistant	2 Semesters	20

1	2	3	4
32.	Weaving Technician for Skill & Woolen Fabrics	2 Semesters	16
33.	Catering & Hospitality Assistant	2 Semesters	16
34.	Travel & Tour Assistant	2 Semesters	20
35.	Multimedia Animation & 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	2 Semesters	20
43.	Milk & Milk Products	2 Semesters	20
44.	Agro Processing	2 Semesters	20
45.	Food Beverage	2 Semesters	20
46.	Data Base System Assistant	2 Semesters	20
47.	Software Testing Assistant	2 Semesters	20
48.	House Keeper	2 Semesters	20
(c) Trades for Visually Impaired			
1.	Metal Cutting Attendant (for Visually Impaired Persons)	4 Semesters	20
2.	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant	2 Semesters	10
3.	Desktop Publishing Operator	2 Semesters	10
4.	Cutting & Sewing	2 Semesters	10
5.	Hair & Skin Care	2 Semesters	10

Statement-II

The details of number of ITIs covered and funds released in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of ITIs covered under the scheme in T.N	Released amount during last five years i.e. FY 2011-12 to 2015-16 (Amt. in ₹ Lakhs)	Remarks
1.	Vocational Training Improvement Project	17	3806	Funding pattern between Center and State is 75:25
2.	Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP)	32	500	Release of funds closed in March, 2012 under the scheme
3.	Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs	1	250	Funding pattern between Center and State is 70:30
TOTAL		50	4556	

Involvement of employers in formulation of curriculum development

2670. *SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:*

(a) *whether Government is considering to involve prospective employers to formulate a competency based, industry ready curriculum for imparting skill based training to the youth, if so, the details thereof;*

(b) *whether it is a fact that there are post placement dropouts of trained youth; and*

(c) *if so, the steps planned by Government to reduce this dropout rate?*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 to enable a large number of

youths to take up industrial relevant classroom-cum-practical training for securing better placement and self employment. Ministry has developed and designed dynamic and demand driven curriculum and standards through industry led - Sector Skill Council. These curriculum are aligned with latest National Occupational Standard (NOS)/Qualification Packs (QPs). On the other hand, industries are encouraged to participate as training partners to run the high employment potential courses through appropriate accreditation and affiliation framework. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry.

(b) and (c) PMKVY (2016-20) incentives Training Centres (TCs) for facilitating placement of trained candidates. The last 20% payment to training partner would be made only after wage employment of self-employment to atleast 70% of the trained candidates. Additionally, post placement supports at the rate of ₹ 1450 per month are provided to women, candidates from special areas and for PWDs. TCs are mandated to organise placement/Rozgar Mela every six months with the support from Sector Skill Council (SSCs) and to ensure participation of local industry. TCs are also mandated to have a dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cell for industry linkage and placement assistance to candidates. The candidates are also encouraged to join the industry as an apprentice to ensure skill enhancement of the trainees as per the industry requirement.

Training to commercial drivers

2671. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up 500 institutes to train commercial drivers, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to sensitize trainee drivers about safety of women and children passengers as one of the component of training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Ministry has decided to promote setting up of institutes to train commercial drivers. Under this initiative, one Motor Driving School has already been set up at Khera in Saran district of Bihar. In order to promote safety of women and children passenger, training about safety has been made a part of training curriculum of job roles for Taxi driver.

Skill Development Centres in Bihar

†2672. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts/cities of Bihar where Skill Development Centres have been set up, the location-wise details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of persons trained and provided employment through these Skill Development Centres during last two and a half years;

(c) whether the young entrepreneurs are setting up their own enterprises after getting training from such training centres; and

(d) if so, the details of incentive scheme therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Government of India is implementing flagship scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana (PM-YUVA) for skill development and entrepreneurship in the country.

As on 2nd Dec., 2016, under PMKVY 2015-16, 520 Training Centers (TCs) were involved in Fresh Training across 39 districts of Bihar. Similarly, 24 Training Centers were involved across 15 districts under RPL. Under PMKVY 2016-2020, 6 TCs were allocated targets for Short Term Training across 4 districts in Bihar.

(b) Under PMKVY 2015-16, 91,932 candidates have been trained under Fresh and RPL Training in the State of Bihar.

(c) and (d) Skill Development is complemented by specific efforts to promote entrepreneurship. Skill training under PMKVY (2016-2020) intends to develop and certify skills against industry standards. In order to provide support to all the trainees for entrepreneurship development, all the Training Centers are mandated to impart training in Soft Skills, Entrepreneurship, Financial and Digital Literacy along with providing training according to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). TCs are required to have dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cells for industry linkage and placement of candidates.

PM-YUVA Yojana aims to address the components namely Educate And Equip Potential And Early Stage Entrepreneurs, Connect Entrepreneurs To Networks Of Ideas, Mentors and Funding, Coordinate and Support Government, Entrepreneurship Schemes and Social Entrepreneurship. Under PM-YUVA Yojana various categories of institutes namely; Institute of Higher Learning (IHL), Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Higher Secondary (HS) schools, Entrepreneurship Development Centres are empanelled. The trained candidates under this Yojana are likely to become entrepreneurs in the future.

Skill based certification process

2673. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by Ministry for training in coming three years and the targets achieved, State-wise;

- (b) how many Training Centres are working, details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) whether skill based certification process is over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY): (a) to (c) Government of India is implementing two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan -India basis to cover the prospective youths. PMKVY is a skill certification scheme which enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Under PMKK, Government intends to establish a model skill centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY.

Under the PMKVY (2016-20), Government 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) in order to address the unique skill requirements of different States, funds are being directly allocated to State Governments through a project based approach, with 25% of the total training targets, both financial and physical. The States are expected to finalize projects based on critical gaps in skilling within their States in terms of sectors, job roles, geography etc. and strictly follow Common Norms for arriving at the project cost. State-wise allocation of the target under this component is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under PMKK, about 367 districts have been allocated for setting up of Skill Centre in various district of the country for imparting training under PMKVY.

Under PMKVY 2015-16, 13,233 Training Centers have been involved in imparting training under Fresh Training and RPL. As on 2nd Dec., 2016, under PMKVY 2016-2020, 214 Training Centers have been allocated targets of 1,33,617 under Short Term Training additionally 29 RPL projects with a target of 3,00,329 and 7 Special Projects targeting skill training of 25,242 candidates have been approved.

Statement

States/UTs-wise details of Physical targets and Funds allocated under State engagement component of PMKVY 2016-20

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Physical targets allocated to States/UTs	Total funds allocated to States/UTs (in Cr.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	47302	69.36
2.	Himachal Pradesh	49499	72.59
3.	Punjab	55029	80.69
4.	Uttarakhand	48238	70.74
5.	Haryana	56038	82.17
6.	Rajasthan	64526	94.62
7.	Uttar Pradesh	142550	209.04
8.	Bihar	89665	131.49
9.	Sikkim	34348	50.37
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	29510	43.27
11.	Nagaland	33021	48.42
12.	Manipur	32472	47.62
13.	Mizoram	36671	53.77
14.	Tripura	37062	54.35
15.	Meghalaya	33642	49.33
16.	Assam	47258	69.30
17.	West Bengal	123550	181.17
18.	Jharkhand	57670	84.57
19.	Odisha	58046	85.12
20.	Chhattisgarh	48532	71.17
21.	Madhya Pradesh	84058	123.26

1	2	3	4
22.	Gujarat	77825	114.12
23.	Maharashtra	167127	245.07
24.	Andhra Pradesh	64610	94.74
25.	Karnataka	94164	138.08
26.	Goa	46951	68.85
27.	Kerala	71456	104.78
28.	Tamil Nadu	140881	206.59
29.	Telangana	59611	87.41
30.	Delhi	81657	119.74
31.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	4108	6.02
32.	Chandigarh	10288	15.09
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4000	5.87
34.	Lakshadweep	4018	5.89
35.	Puducherry	10619	15.57
36.	Daman and Diu	4000	5.87

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in Chhattisgarh

‡2674. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the applications were received to train youths under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in Chhattisgarh, but they were not given any training;

(b) whether bank accounts were opened for these untrained youths showing them trained and also an amount of ₹ 10,000/per month had been deposited in these accounts;

(c) whether neither banks nor the administration had given any information about their account to these account holders, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the bank passbooks would be given to these account holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2015-16), in the State of Chhattisgarh, 36,488 candidates in fresh training and 814 candidates in RPL category have been trained. Additionally, 59,237 candidates have been trained in FY 2015-16 under NSDC Fees based model. The target of training 48,532 candidates has been set for four years (2016-20) under State Engagement Component of PMKVY.

The monetary reward disbursement is done only upon successful completion of Training and Validation of Aadhar for each candidate under PMKVY. Under PMKVY 2015-16, reward money (₹ 7,500 - ₹ 12,500) is disbursed only once in the candidate's account. This also includes remuneration to be provided to the Training Partner for conducting the Training. It is the responsibility of the Training Partner to inform the candidate about the reward money / auto debit and the account details to the candidates. The account details are communicated to the verified candidates as and when the account opening process takes place. The bank is also required to undertake the KYC processes as mandated by RBI to ensure that fake bank accounts without the knowledge of the account holder is not opened in any bank. The bank account of the candidate is also seeded with the Aadhar number of the candidate to ensure validation of candidate to his bank account.

Skill development centres in tea gardens of Assam

2675. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are very less Skill Development Centres in tea gardens of Assam, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to set up more Skill Development Centres in tea garden areas of Assam, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the funds allocated for Skill Development Centres in Assam for the current year, details of Skill Development Centres opened/started during the current year; and
- (d) the total number of registered unemployed youths in Assam, the steps being taken by Government for their job placement?

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 districts have been allocated for setting up of model skill centre in the States of the country including the State of Assam. These centers impart skill training under PMKVY. Under the scheme, '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.

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). A total of 12 Training Centers have been allocated a target of 7,189 (data as on 2nd Dec., 2016) in Assam under PMKVY 2016-20.

Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana

‡2676. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details about differences between prevalent ITIs and the recently proposed Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana (PMYY) with regard to training courses, centres and their expertise in training;

(b) the details of PMYY and ITIs with their capacity of annual intake and output of trained manpower, details of the admission criteria under PMYY and its comparison with ITIs, State/UT, Centres and course-wise; and

(c) whether Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) under PMYY can be equated with the education of regular students of ITIs, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Directorate General of Training (DGT) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is an Apex organization for development and coordination of the skill training including Women's Skill Training. Training courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme are being offered through a network

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of 13,266 Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) located all over the country affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) with the objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry in 126 trades. NCVT was set up in 1956 as an advisory body with a view to ensure and maintain uniformity in standards of training. Whereas, Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana (PMYY) is a need-based entrepreneurship education scheme and training courses are being created for Institutes of Higher Learning (IHL), schools, ITIs, and Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs). The duration of the scheme is for 5 years (2016-17 to 2020-21). These institutes may or may not have background in entrepreneurship. Faculty at these institutes will be trained to facilitate the entrepreneurship courses at the institutes.

An overview of the courses offered in the above institutes is as follows:

- (i) Institutes of Higher Learning (Colleges, Universities, Polytechnics): The courses offered in these institutes will include the following modules (a) Orientation Programme in Entrepreneurship; (b) Basic Programme in Entrepreneurship; (c) Foundation Programme in Entrepreneurship; (d) Intermediate Programme in Entrepreneurship; (e) Advanced Programme in Entrepreneurship; (f) Expert Programme in Entrepreneurship.
- (ii) Schools: The course offered will include the following modules: (a) Foundation Course covering basics of entrepreneurship, venture creation knowledge and skills as communication skills, problem solving, leadership, etc.; (b) Advanced Course: Getting ready to start a company by learning skills necessary to run their own business.
- (iii) ITIs: The courses offered at ITIs will include the following modules: (a) Foundation Course - Exploring Entrepreneurship; Types of Business and Ownership for trades and vocations; Identify and Meet a Market Need; (b) Advanced Course: Getting ready to start a venture. Develop a Business Model and a Business Plan relevant for a trade; Setting up a Small Scale Business; Funding and Marketing Business etc.
- (iv) Entrepreneurship Development Institutes: Following courses will be offered at EDCs (a) Start Own Business: Through this course, the participants will be able to launch their own venture by applying the venture creation knowledge and skills to their domain of expertise; (b) Short duration modular courses for specific business skills - such as Inventory Management, Book Keeping and Financial Discipline; Digital Marketing; General Administration etc.

(b) In ITIs, there are seating capacity of 28.34 lakhs for all the 126 trades including the trades of one and two years duration under Craftsmen Training Scheme. Minimum age for admissions in ITIs is 14 years but there is no upper age limit. Under PMYY, the number of students covered under Entrepreneurship education and training are estimated to be 2,38,875, 2,41,375 and 1,15,375 for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively. PMYY will train individuals including from 2,200 colleges, 300 schools, 500 ITIs and 50 Vocational training centers to deliver entrepreneurship education and train nearly 7 lakh students, creating a strong pool of approx. 5,500 entrepreneurship Educators and 10,000 mentors Set-up 360 social enterprises over five years. Hence, students enrolled in degree programme across undergraduate/ postgraduate courses, School Students (10+2), Students in Government ITIs and EDC candidates would be eligible for this programme in the selected project institutes.

(c) The courses offered by ITIs are of one and two years duration under Craftsmen Training Scheme and the method of teaching is monthly couch based. The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) under PMYY is a couch based as well as E-based teaching/ learning platform which can be accessed through desktop for learning on the go through a blend of online classes (CURRICULUM) and activities that give real-world experiences (PRACTICUM). As such, the MOOCs cannot be equated with the education of regular students of ITIs.

Skill development in agricultural and rural sector

2677. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started or helped others to start courses in skill development related to agricultural and rural sectors;
- (b) how many people are given skill training in the primary sector; and
- (c) whether Government would give priority to imparting skill training, particularly to rural poor, considering widespread unemployment in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016 - 2020) is the flagship outcome-based Skill Training Scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The objective of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country including rural areas, by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines. The scheme runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), which is a diverse and exhaustive

representation of the industry. Specifically for Agriculture, there are ten job roles available for Short Term Training. There are other job roles also associated to other industries which are carried out in rural areas. There are other job roles under other SSCs including Beauty and Wellness SSC, BFSI SSC etc. which are helping the rural economy.

Under PMKVY (2015-16), 1,60,841 candidates have been trained in Agriculture related job roles as on 03rd Dec, 2016. Additionally, 16,356 candidates have been trained in FY 2015-16 under NSDC Fees based model. Under the modified PMKVY 2016-2020 which started on 2nd October 2016, a target of 4,07,822 and 2,47,421 under Short Term Training and RPL respectively has been allocated for agriculture and allied sectors.

Training Centres are required to have dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cells for industry linkage and placement of candidates. Training Partners are mandated to organize Placement/Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the SSCs and to ensure the participation of local industry. Additionally, there is also a provision to provide post placement support to candidates from special areas, women and PWDs.

Schemes of the Ministry in Rajasthan

‡2678. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ongoing schemes of the Ministry in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether Government of Rajasthan has demanded funds for payment towards liabilities due to Vocational Training Providers (VTP) and Assessing Bodies (AB); and
- (c) if so, by when the funds would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Government of India is implementing various schemes for imparting short term as well as long term skill development programmes on pan-India basis including State of Rajasthan. There are around 13,000 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to provide long term skill development training programmes. Under long term training programme, Major schemes implementing across the States including Rajasthan are Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP), Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into model ITIs, Externally Aided Project (EAP) - World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project for Upgradation of 400 Government ITIs.

The short term skill development training programmes delivered under the Ministry through two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan -India basis to cover the prospective youths including the State of Rajasthan. Under PMKK, about 367 districts have been allocated for setting up of Skill Centre for imparting training under PMKVY.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Government of Rajasthan has demanded funds for payment towards liabilities due to Vocational Training Providers (VTP) and Assessing Bodies (AB).

The funds required for payment towards liabilities is being processed for payment.

Funds for skill development to corporates and NGOs

2679. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by National Skill Development Corporation and other agencies so far to corporate and NGOs for skill development;

(b) State-wise list, with the name of corporates and NGOs, who were allotted funds for skill development during the last three years; and

(c) number of people trained and number of people placed under the skill development training by such agencies so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) facilitates skill development efforts in private sector through technical and financial assistance for capacity building and implementing various skill development programmes/scheme through NSDC/Sector Skill Council training partners including corporates, NGOs etc. At present, NSDC has 290 training partners. Funds disbursed by NSDC under various programmes during last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No. Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Disbursement			
1. Non-Scheme (Skilling Project)	305.40	172.18	161.04
2. UDAAN	24.77	44.90	66.69
3. STAR	6.20	741.76	89.21
4. PMKVY	-	-	121.74
5. PMKVY-2	-	-	-
TOTAL	336.37	958.84	438.68

(c) The number of persons trained and placed by NSDC under fees based model during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till October 2016) are as under:

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Training completed	Placed candidates	Training completed	Placed candidates	Training completed	Placed candidates
1,233,346	675,255	1,355,473	633,881	491,916	256,879

In addition, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 19.86 lakh persons have been trained till 30.11.2016.

Integration of AICTE in the Ministry

2680. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is justified to have All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) under the Ministry as AICTE promotes skill and technical areas of education; and

(b) whether any efforts being made to integrate AICTE with the Ministry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) At present, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has no proposal to integrate All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

(b) Does not arise.

Living standards of manual scavengers

†2681. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor living standards of manual scavengers in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government plans to bring any law to abolish manual scavengers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, how does Government plan to uplift these people and provide essential benefits and facilities to them, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (d) In order to eliminate the practice of manual scavenging and rehabilitate manual scavengers Parliament has enacted "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" which has come into force in all the States and Union Territories (UTs) except of Jammu and Kashmir with effect from 06.12.2013. The MS Act provides for identification of manual scavengers by the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality/Municipal Corporation and Gram Panchayat in urban and rural areas respectively by undertaking a survey. In addition, any person working as manual scavenger can also apply to the above authorities for identification as manual scavenger and such claims are verified by the designated authority for inclusion in the list of identified manual scavengers. The identified manual scavengers are provided the following benefits under "Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)":

- (i) One time cash assistance of ₹ 40000/- for weaning them away from manual scavenging.
- (ii) Skill Development Training upto two years with stipend of ₹ 3000/- per month.
- (iii) Loans for undertaking self employment projects upto ₹ 15.00 lacs on concessional rates of interest with capital subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/-.

Safety gears for undertaking cleaning work

2682. SHRIANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Safai Karamcharis are undertaking cleaning work at the risk of their life as they are not even being provided with minimum safety gears to perform their duties;

(b) whether Safai Karamcharis are being provided with face masks with canister while cleaning gutters which have poisonous gases emanating and whether they are provided with hand gloves and gum boots to perform their duties; and

(c) if so, the details of all the gears that are provided to them to perform their duty and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (c) To prevent the practice of cleaning of sewage and septic tanks by workers by going inside the tanks without safety equipment, a provision has been made in Section 7 of the "Prohibition of Employment as

Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013". (MS Act, 2013), which lays down that no person, local authority or any agency shall engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, any persons for hazardous cleaning of a sewer or a septic tank. As the MS Act, 2013 had come into force on 6.12.2013, hazardous cleaning of a sewer or septic tank that is cleaning without protective gear and other cleaning devices is prohibited activity with effect from 6.12.2014.

"Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavenger and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013", which have come into force from 12.12.2013 stipulate the obligation of Employer towards employees who are engaged in cleaning of sewer or septic tanks which include, *inter-alia*, providing protective gear, safety devices, cleaning devices as per details given in the Statement (*See* below). The employer shall ensure that the assigned person has life insurance policy of at least ten lakh Rupees and the premium for which shall be paid by the employer. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 7 of MS Act, 2013 shall for the first contravention be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees or with both, and for any subsequent contravention with imprisonment which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.

Statement

Details of devices provided to the employees engaged in cleaning of sewer or septic tanks

Under Rule 4 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013", any person engaged to clean a sewer or a septic tank shall be provided by his employer, protective gear and safety devices including, but not limited to the following:

(i)	Air compressor for blower	(viii)	Barrier cone
(ii)	Air line breathing apparatus	(ix)	Blower
(iii)	Air line respirator with manually operated air blower	(x)	Breath mask
		(xi)	Breathing Apparatus
(iv)	Air Purifier Gas mask/chin cortege	(xii)	Caution board
(v)	Artificial respiration/Reticulate	(xiii)	Chlorine mask
(vi)	Barrier caution tape	(xiv)	Emergency medical oxygen resuscitator Kit
(vii)	Barrier cream		

(xv) First Aid Box	(xxix) Nylon rope ladder 5 metres
(xvi) Face Mask	(xxx) Nylon safety belt
(xvii) Gas Monitor (4 gases)	(xxxi) Pocket book
(xviii) Guide Pipe Set	(xxxii) Port oxy
(xix) Full body wader suit	(xxxiii) Raincoat
(xx) Fishing wader suit attached with boots	(xxxiv) Reflecting Jacket
(xxi) Hand gloves	(xxxv) Safety belt
(xxii) Head Lamp	(xxxvi) Safety body clothing
(xxiii) Helmet	(xxxvii) Safety body harness
(xxiv) Helmet demolishing	(xxxviii) Safety goggles
(xxv) Lead acetate paper	(xxxix) Safety Gumboots
(xxvi) Life guard pad	(xl) Safety helmet
(xxvii) Modular Airlines Supply Trolley System	(xli) Safety showers
(xxviii) Normal face mask	(xlii) Safety torch
	(xliii) Safety Tripod Set
	(xliv) Search light

Help to elderly people

2683. DR PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of various existing social security schemes, elderly people in the country continue to suffer from medical, social and financial problems; and

(b) if so, the reasons for social insecurity of elderly people and the details of the steps Government proposes to take to help the elderly population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Government of India announced the National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999. The policy envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of

older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

Subsequently, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was enacted in 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for Maintenance of Parents/Senior Citizens by children/relatives being made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of neglect by relatives; Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens; Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens; Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens and protection of life and property. The Act has to be brought into force by individual State Governments. So far, the Act has been notified by all States and UTs. However, the Act does not apply in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for Senior Citizens.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also 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 Public Health being a State subject, it is primarily upto the State Governments to provide medical services to their citizens. However, the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched a health care scheme namely "National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly" (NPHCE) during 2010-11 to address various health related problems of elderly people. The major objectives of the NPHCE are establishment of Department of Geriatric in identified Medical Institutions as Regional Geriatric Centres for different regions of the country and to provide dedicated health facilities in District Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres (SCs) levels through State Health Society.

As per information received from Ministry of Rural Development the National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) is a social security/welfare programme for the persons

belonging to below poverty line household (BPL) and implemented in the rural as well as urban areas of the country. NSAP is a social assistance programme for poor households for the aged, widows, disabled and in the case of death of the breadwinner, thereby aiming at ensuring minimum national standards in addition to the benefits that the States are providing or might provide in future. Schemes under NSAP are implemented by State/UT Governments in rural as well as urban areas.

There is no scheme under NSAP for providing medical care for senior citizens of below poverty line (BPL) household. However, under Annapurna Scheme 10 kg of food-grains per month are provided free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible under IGNOAPS, are not receiving old age pension. Under IGNOAPS, assistance is provided to person of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

Scheme for granting fee reimbursement/scholarship

‡2684. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount disbursed to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes including number of the students under Post-Matric Fee Reimbursement/Scholarship Scheme, during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes who were found eligible and number of candidates who were granted the fee reimbursement/scholarship, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to launch a scheme for granting fee reimbursement/scholarship to all eligible students, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) This Department implements Centrally sponsored Schemes of Post-matric Scholarship (PMS) for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Other Backward Classes (BC) students, where States/UTs are the implementing agencies. The State-wise and year-wise details of Central assistance released and students belonging to SC and BC who were covered under the scheme during the last three years are given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

(c) No, at present, there is no proposal to launch another scholarship scheme.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*Details of Central Assistance (CA) released and beneficiaries covered under Post
Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students (PMS-SC)
during 2012-13 to 2015-16*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		CA Released	No. of beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19410.50	552723	9300.00	505843	13341.00	*635717
2.	Assam	1216.00	27554	683.28	31145	810.00	31145
3.	Bihar	4462.87	118300	3000.00	125000	7476.00	*155000
4.	Chandigarh	50.00	1686	275.00	1843	#0.00	2600
5.	Chhattisgarh	1535.00	82871	1100.00	89501	628.00	86335
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	188	20.31	136	#0.00	156
7.	Delhi	0.00	45528	1700.00	25831	#0.00	30833
8.	Goa	14.49	164	07.00	356	14.00	247
9.	Gujarat	5283.36	111181	3900.00	127210	5964.00	*144000
10.	Haryana	3669.05	75913	2700.00	105184	6867.00	*72533
11.	Himachal Pradesh	926.00	19709	1600.00	6852	2700.00	48685
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	897.01	10131	298.00	7221	91.00	7221
13.	Jharkhand	1334.10	13292	900.00	28710	911.00	*33733
14.	Karnataka	4270.82	267142	2400.00	315795	3840.00	318125
15.	Kerala	11765.30	123771	4200.00	122927	1647.00	120667
16.	Madhya Pradesh	12198.89	237813	6350.00	274018	10300.00	288358
17.	Maharashtra	3311.00	406427	17635.00	461315	27988.00	524232
18.	Manipur	0.00	4969	1193.50	5892	620.32	4041
19.	Meghalaya	06.00	107	0.00	121	#0.00	*123
20.	Odisha	3121.72	141776	4222.83	172504	8995.00	*199411
21.	Puducherry	0.00	1953	0.00	8635	#0.00	*5426

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Punjab	28081.00	216214	37687.61	286394	8930.00	*601427
23.	Rajasthan	10592.00	249703	5500.00	151621	8252.00	143602
24.	Sikkim	66.64	278	46.95	273	164.53	291
25.	Tamil Nadu	32173.06	698174	25400.00	713928	46064.00	*758290
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	8800.00	270810	12454.00	265108
27.	Tripura	1086.90	16610	1768.59	21177	1625.15	16765
28.	Uttar Pradesh	55666.00	1095526	47249.56	861474	46903.00	*947622
29.	Uttarakhand	3623.83	70182	1800.00	81415	2519.00	*100489
30.	West Bengal	10588.00	405554	6600.00	514992	2284.00	252205
		215349.54	4995439	196337.63	5311595	221388.00	5794387

* Number of beneficiaries are estimated.

Though there was no release in 2015-16., Central assistance has been claimed as arrears in 2016-17.

Statement-II

Details of funds released and No. of beneficiaries covered under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for OBC students during the last three years

(Amount and beneficiaries in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Amount Released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6314.00	0.76	3322.00	5.24	3545.05	6.22
2.	Bihar	7738.00	1.37	6581.90	4.50	7485.00	\$
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	2.19	2623.35	0.25	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	106.00	0.04	442.00	0.05	114.00	0.03
5.	Gujarat	2707.10	1.79	3142.87	0.97	4351.05	2.43
6.	Haryana	811.00	0.56	0.00	0.17	1494.29	\$
7.	Himachal Pradesh	448.86	0.07	425.00	0.08	499.00	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	708.89	0.09	769.00	0.07	777.74	0.13
9.	Jharkhand	2460.00	1.79	2222.90	0.94	2376.00	0.69
10.	Karnataka	3749.32	1.72	4115.30	3.37	4419.00	4.11
11.	Kerala	2490.00	1.61	2117.30	1.48	2223.70	1.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5412.00	0.32	5620.00	3.86	5224.00	2.25
13.	Maharashtra	8379.00	3.49	8014.00	2.67	8106.95	3.30
14.	Odisha	2601.39	1.22	1289.00	1.41	2383.39	1.64
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2003.01	0.71
16.	Rajasthan	4442.93	2.05	4546.02	0.65	4950.99	\$
17.	Tamil Nadu	5375.00	1.36	4571.50	1.24	5184.00	1.42
18.	Telangana	0.00	2.26	1094.10	7.81	2566.00	6.94
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14880.00	6.34	13445.00	3.25	14471.97	6.01
20.	Uttarakhand	392.00	0.25	680.10	0.41	726.00	0.11
21.	West Bengal	6277.14	2.20	5280.55	2.29	6582.86	2.08
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	.000	11.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	8.86	0.01	7.13	0.004	15.29	\$
25.	Chandigarh	0.51	0.00	61.00	0.004	84.71	0.003
26.	Delhi	44.88	0.001	92.98	0.00	0.00	-
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.004	56.00	\$
28.	Assam	0.00	0.68	5454.96	0.68	0.00	0.00
29.	Manipur	531.00	0.09	598.00	0.05	602.62	\$
30.	Tripura	850.00	0.30	1430.00	0.31	1532.65	0.19
31.	Sikkim	128.00	0.01	150.00	0.01	500.00	0.01
TOTAL:		76855.88	32.57	78113.96	41.78	82275.27	39.87

\$ Awaited

Difficulties on funeral of poor

‡2685. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of Government to overcome the difficulties being faced in conducting funeral of the poor, which is an insult to humanity in different States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to provide economic assistance to the people facing this problem; and

(d) whether there are any rules framed earlier in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) As per entry 10 of the List II - State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, burials and burial grounds; cremations and cremation grounds are State subject.

However, Ministry of Rural Development has informed that under National Family Benefits (NFBS) w.e.f. 18.10.2012, a lump sum amount of ₹ 20,000/- is provided to family belonging to a Below Poverty Line (BPL) household on the death of a primary breadwinner of the family in the age group of 18-59 years. The number of beneficiaries covered during 2015-16 under NFBS is 3.61 lakh.

Funds for old-age homes in Chhattisgarh

‡2686. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several old age homes in Chhattisgarh are being run by NGOs which are being provided negligible amount of grants by Government and also there are many organisations here which are in a state of neglect for want of availability of the proposed funds;

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to set up old-age homes with all facilities in Chhattisgarh; and

(c) whether required funds are not forthcoming for making arrangements for the physically challenged, the disabled and the mental patients and also for their treatment and procurement of artificial limbs?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme of Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants are given for running and maintenance of Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units 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 Organisations, Institutions or Organisations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognised Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognised Youth Organisations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) and in exceptional cases the State Governments / UT administrations.

Section 19 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 provides for establishment and maintenance of Old Age Homes by the State Government at accessible places, in a phased manner, beginning with at least one Old Age Home in each district to accommodate a minimum of 150 indigent senior citizens.

Three Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) viz (i) Nav Abhilasha Shikshan Sansthan, Dongargarh, Dist. Rajanandgoan, (ii) Chhattisgarh Bal Avam Vridh Kalyan Parisad, Mana Camp, Raipur, and (iii) Gaytri Parivar Trust, Batauli, were receiving grant for Old Age Homes (OAH) in the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons. Out of above said 03 NGOs, the proposals of two NGOs viz (i) Chhattisgarh Bal Avam Vridh Kalyan Parisad, Mana Camp, Raipur and (ii) Gaytri Parivar Trust, Batauli, have become time barred cases. Revival of time barred cases is subject to receipt of current year's proposal from the State Government.

Grant-in-aid of ₹ 13.85 lakhs upto the year 2015-16 has been released to the organization, Nav Abhilasha Shikshan Sansthan, Dongargarh, Dist. Rajanandgoan, Chhattisgarh under the Scheme.

Ongoing Proposals for the year 2016 -17 of the above said three organizations are still awaited from the State Government.

No new project proposals under the Scheme of IPOP have been received from the State Government during last three years.

(b) At present such a proposal is not under consideration in this Ministry.

(c) Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to

assist the needy disabled persons (Divyangjan) including mentally challenged divyangjan, in all the States including Chhattisgarh 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. The scheme also envisages conduct of corrective surgeries, whenever required, before providing an assistive device. Details of- State-wise grant-in-aid released and utilised and the beneficiaries benefited under the ADIP Scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise funds released and utilised and number of beneficiaries covered under ADIP Scheme by various implementing agencies during the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (As on 30.11.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (As on 30.11.2016)	
		Funds released & utilised (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Bene-ficiaries	Funds released & utilised (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Bene-ficiaries	Funds released & utilised (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Bene-ficiaries	Funds released & utilised (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Bene-ficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	634.78	15301	1147.1	9 21160	421.49	6328	376.15	4263
2.	Bihar	230.38	6140	250.46	5472	70.80	1108	159.61	2090
3.	Chhattisgarh	67.69	1011	340.84	4608	298.96	3772	139.22	1521
4.	Goa	4.16	351	12.67	230	8.53	137	3.59	50
5.	Gujarat	276.47	5701	192.32	5356	121.98	1700	1399.01	19114
6.	Haryana	338.12	4705	541.66	5689	424.82	4942	239.00	3047
7.	Himachal Pradesh	89.06	9140	129.06	8552	59.61	3295	31.18	983
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	157.58	4162	76.28	1569	85	994	133.81	1210
9.	Jharkhand	129.04	1516	368.03	9181	12.79	182	0	0
10.	Karnataka	140.98	4197	218.18	4001	443.46	6421	284.79	3865

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11. Kerala		32.49	1173	207.68	3213	203.28	4574	53.6	1045	
12. Madhya Pradesh		585.61	20598	656.41	15318	848.38	17341	672.5	11209	
13. Maharashtra		1307.5	32875	972.97	22062	1651.3	27065	957.36	12446	
14. Odisha		656.62	13612	311.17	7921	758.83	13429	347.5	3739	
15. Punjab		355.5	6090	228.92	2860	1271.83	13373	435.37	6327	
16. Rajasthan		909.18	21019	674.82	12712	551.19	9272	110.87	1263	
17. Tamil Nadu		523.65	8882	408.68	10183	853.29	9243	163.49	2380	
18. Uttar Pradesh		3620.31	60806	2605.1	2	43324	3012.77	41309	2070.04	27284
19. Uttarakhand		237.51	11526	455.74	15168	327.73	5184	169.61	4442	
20. West Bengal		684.87	16592	476.58	16246	1150.98	18783	709.59	7125	
21. Andaman and Nicobar		0.60	69	27.16	750	-	-	4.27	118	
22. Chandigarh		4.04	86	2.75	59	-	-	38.79	391	
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2.25	130	12.36	342	1.51	58	2.03	54	
24. Daman and Diu		1.95	60	3.81	83	3.9	35	2.94	60	
25. Delhi		223.11	9677	169.31	4208	88.48	3779	265.29	3545	
26. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27. Puducherry		8.75	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28. Arunachal Pradesh		26.4	381	5.22	60	7.92	353	14.98	198	
29. Assam		757.99	17571	920.25	12962	685.21	9129	394.29	5543	
30. Manipur		69.09	1049	111.33	2908	42.31	348	365.28	6660	
31. Meghalaya		18.85	747	36.67	1015	16.26	120	14.49	124	
32. Mizoram		21.79	487	27.92	415	2.84	31	21.75	572	
33. Nagaland		-	-	41.41	616	2.44	19	-	-	
34. Sikkim		-	-	14.66	332	23.11	420	-	-	
35. Tripura		45.62	982	7.77	150	98.30	1888	79.37	1696	
36. Telangana		23.54	700	72.61	835	111.89	982	54.46	1407	
TOTAL		12186.48	277225	11728.01	239560	13661.19	205614	9714.23	133771	

Rise in atrocities on dalits

‡2687. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that incidences of atrocities on Dalits have increased in the last two years;
- (b) the State in which the number of cases of harassment of Dalits has increased the most;
- (c) whether Central Government is formulating any concrete plan to check the harassment of Dalits; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to formulate a new law for expediting punishment to culprits in order to check the harassment of Dalits by establishing fast track courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No, Sir. As per data of the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes, registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, in conjunction with the IPC, has decreased from 40,300 in the year 2014 to 38,564 in the year 2015.

(b) In the State of Uttar Pradesh, the number of such cases increased from 8066 in the year 2014 to 8357 in the year 2015.

(c) and (d) There is already an Act of Parliament namely the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities){PoA} Act, 1989 to prevent atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences, and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities.

Since 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule (List-II) to the Constitution of India, the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes within their jurisdiction including crimes against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as implementation of provisions of the PoA Act. However, the Central Government advises them from time to time to implement provision of the PoA Act in letter and spirit besides providing them Central assistance towards effective implementation of the Act. With an objective to deliver members of SCs and STs, a greater justice as well as an enhanced deterrent to the offenders, the PoA Act

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has been amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016.

The Amendment Act, *inter-alia*, has expanded the ambit of atrocities recognized under the Act. It calls for provides for establishment of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts for expeditious disposal of cases and as far as possible completion of trial of the case within two months, from the date of filing of the charge sheet.

For speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, as per information available, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Puducherry have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts. Further, for accelerating trial of cases under the Act, exclusive special courts have also been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Denial of social pensions to pensioners in Rajasthan

2688. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than one lakh pensioners in Rajasthan have been denied their social pension because they are recorded dead in Government files of Social Justice and Empowerment Department, who are actually, alive;

(b) if so, whether Government plans to do justice with such people;

(c) whether such cases have also been reported from any other State in the country; and

(d) if so, whether Government has any fool proof method to avoid such injustice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) 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. IGNOAPS is a component of National Social Assistance Programme, Ministry of Rural Development. Under IGNOAPS, central assistance of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to the persons of age 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to the persons of 80 years or more.

No case of denial of social pensions to pensioners in Rajasthan has been received in the concerned Division of the Ministry of Rural Development.

The Ceiling/estimated number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS for the State of Rajasthan is 7,99,636. The funds under the scheme are released on the basis of estimated/ceiling number of beneficiaries and digitized number of beneficiaries on NSAP portal, whichever is less. The State has digitized the data of all the estimated beneficiaries under IGNOAPS.

States/UTs have been advised for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) into the bank/post office accounts of beneficiaries. It has also been advised to States/UTs for Aadhaar enrolment of NSAP beneficiaries and seeding the same into the bank/post office accounts of beneficiaries.

Rehabilitation of manual scavengers

2689. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manual scavengers who have been rehabilitated under Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) since 2013;

(b) the number of manual scavengers who have availed capital subsidy up to 3,25,000 and concessional loan for undertaking self-employment ventures under the aforesaid scheme; and

(c) what kind of alternative occupations they have ventured into under the Self Employment Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) Details of rehabilitation benefits provided to the identified manual scavengers under Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) since 2013 upto November, 2016 are as under:

Sl. No. Rehabilitation Benefit	Number of Beneficiaries
1. Onetime cash assistance of ₹ 40000/- each	11488
2. Skill development training with stipend of ₹ 3000/- per month.	13380 proposals sanctioned

Sl. No.	Rehabilitation Benefit	Number of Beneficiaries
3.	Loans at concessional rate of interest with capital subsidy for undertaking such projects	1127 proposals sanctioned
4.	Capital Subsidy	538

(c) The Self Employment projects are sanctioned as per the option exercised by the beneficiary. These projects include service related ventures such as taxi/auto rickshaw/e-rickshaw, tailoring, beautician, Tent House, mobile repair, photography/video coverage, etc., small business ventures such as readymade garments, sanitary mart, general store, vegetable/fish/meat shop etc. and agriculture related ventures like farming, pisciculture poultry/piggery/dairy etc.

Caste certificate to sub-castes of Gond community in U.P.

‡2690. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a proposal to include 12 subcastes of Gond community, namely, Dhuriya, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Rajgond, Pathan, Kahar, Godia, Batham, Sorhiya, Dhimar and Raikwar under the category of Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the details of said sub-castes, district-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these sub-castes are neither getting the benefits of Scheduled Castes nor of the Scheduled Tribes as no caste certificate is being issued to them; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in regard to inclusion of Dhuriya, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Rajgond, Pathan, Kahar, Godia, Batham, Sorhiya, Dhimar and Raikwar communities in the list of Scheduled Castes.

(c) and (d) Issuance and verification of caste certificate is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* their letter No. 35/1/72-R.U. (SCT.V) dated 02.05.1975 for issuing caste certificates to members of a caste, the caste should be

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the list of Scheduled Castes. The sub- castes mentioned in part (a) of the question are not included in the list of Scheduled Castes of Uttar Pradesh.

Gond, Dhuriya, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari and Rajgond communities have been included in the Scheduled Tribes list of Uttar Pradesh in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur, and Sonbhadra. Members of these communities are entitled to Scheduled Tribe certificates and consequential benefits.

Indigenous satellites placed successfully in orbit

2691. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the indigenously manufactured satellites currently placed successfully in the space orbit and the number thereof which got destroyed before being placed in the orbit;

(b) what are the chances of using information from these satellites by other countries without the knowledge of Government of India, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of satellites launched by Government with the support from other countries so far, the cost incurred thereon and the extant status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India presently has 38 indigenously manufactured satellites operational in orbit. It comprises of 12 Earth observation satellites (RESOURCESAT-1 & 2, CARTOSAT-1 & 2, CARTOSAT-2S [3 nos.], RISAT-1, OCEANSAT-2, MEGHA-TROPIQUES, SARAL & SCATSAT-1); 4 Meteorological satellites (INSAT-3D, KALPANA, INSAT-3A & INSAT-3DR); 13 communication satellites (INSAT-3C, 4A, 4B, 4CR, GSAT-6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 & 18), 7 navigational satellites (IRNSS-1A to 1G) and 2 Space Science satellites (Mars Orbiter Mission & ASTROSAT).

Since January 2011, none of the satellites got destroyed before being placed in the desired orbit.

(b) The satellites are designed in such a way that it will not allow any information to be accessed or used without the knowledge of ISRO.

(c) As on date, 29 satellites have been launched from outside the country. Out of these, for 3 satellites (Aryabhata, Bhaskara-1 & Bhaskara-2), free launch was provided by Russia as part of Indo-Soviet friendship and for 1 satellite (Apple), Ariane offered a free launch in their developmental flight. Remaining satellites were launched by hiring launch services on a commercial basis. The details are given in Statement.

Statement*Satellites launched with the support from other countries*

Sl. No.	Satellite	Country	Launch Date	Launch Cost (₹ in crores)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aryabhata	Russia	19-04-1975	free	India's first experimental satellite. Mission completed
2.	Bhaskara-1	Russia	07-06-1979	free	Mission completed
3.	Bhaskara-2		20-11-1981	free	Mission completed
4.	Apple		France	19-06-1981	free
5.	INSAT-1A	United States of America	10-04-1982	468.57	Failed in Orbit
6.	INSAT-1B		30-08-1983		Mission completed
7.	INSAT-1C		22-07-1988		Mission completed
8.	INS AT-ID		12-06-1990		Mission completed
9.	IRS-1A		Russia	17-03-1988	7.50
10.	IRS-1B	29-08-1991		31.80	Mission completed
11.	INSAT-2A	France	10-07-1992	785.10	Mission completed
12.	INSAT-2B		23-07-1993		Mission completed
13.	INSAT-2C		07-12-1995		Mission completed
14.	INSAT-2D		04-06-1997		Failed in orbit
15.	INSAT-2E		03-04-1999		Mission completed
16.	IRS-1C	Russia	28-12-1995	60.31	Mission completed
17.	INSAT-3A		10-04-2003	2273.63	Working 1½ years beyond Designed Life
18.	INSAT-3B	France	22-03-2000		Mission completed
19.	INSAT-3C		24-01-2002		Working 2½ years beyond Designed Life
20.	INSAT-3D		26-07-2013		Expected life 4 more years
21.	INSAT-3E		28-09-2003		Mission completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	INSAT-4A	France	22-12-2005	875.00	Expected life 1 ½ more years
23.	INSAT-4B		12-03-2007		Expected life 2 ½ more years
24.	GSAT-7	France	30-08-2013	485.29	Expected life 4 more years
25.	GSAT-8	France	21-05-2011	297.00	Expected life 6 ½ more years
26.	GSAT-10	France	29-09-2012	406.82	Expected life 11 more years
27.	GSAT-15	France	11-11-2015	601.19	Expected life 11 more years
28.	GSAT-16	France	07-12-2014	581.00	Expected life 10 ½ more years
29.	GSAT-18	France	06-10-2016	458.69	Expected life 15 more years

Projects completed by ISRO

2692. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has completed many of its important projects with lesser cost than what was allocated for;
- (b) if so, the details of such projects and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what incentives were given to ISRO for doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The projects completed during last three years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 with marginally lesser cost than allocated are - two Communication satellites GSAT-14 & GSAT-6 and India's first interplanetary mission Mars Orbiter Mission.

No incentives have been given to ISRO for doing so.

Satellites under manufacturing

2693. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRI C. M. RAMESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) how many working satellites does India have and how many satellites are currently under manufacturing;

(b) whether it is a fact that currently working satellites are only half of country's requirements;

(c) if so, whether it seriously affects country's ability to use satellite based solutions for governance;

(d) what steps would be taken to speed up manufacturing and use of more satellites; and

(e) whether the Department plans to promote the use of drones wherever it can be a substitute for satellite based solutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India presently has 38 operational satellites in orbit comprising of 16 Earth Observation (including meteorological), 13 Communication, 7 Navigational and 2 Space Science satellites. 32 satellites are currently under various stages of manufacturing.

(b) and (c) The currently operational satellites are being utilised to their full capacity to meet the demands of Central & State Governments and business in the area of natural resources management, infrastructure planning, disaster management support, enabling weather forecasting, including the demands of satellite communication.

(d) To ensure continuity of services and to meet further demands in these areas, suitable augmentation of space infrastructure is under consideration. ISRO is making focused efforts towards enhancing technical facilities, optimisation of the satellites building process and "increased involvement of the industry through appropriate transfer of technology and hand-holding for manufacturing of integrated systems/sub-systems, including assembly and testing by vendor as per ISRO's design.

(e) Drones provide information pertaining to a localised area and cannot substitute the information obtained from satellites. Department of Space proposes to use Drones, wherever it could suitably supplement the space based information.

Chandrayaan-2 Mission

2694. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Chandrayaan-2 Mission;

(b) how much cost is involved in the said Mission; and

(c) by when the Mission is expected to be completed?

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 will study the moon from 100 km lunar orbit, the lander will soft-land on the lunar surface and the Rover will roll out of the lander to perform *in-situ* observations. The mission is planned to be launched onboard GSLV Mk-II.

- (b) The cost of the mission is ₹ 603.00 crore.
- (c) ISRO is working towards the launch of Chandrayaan-2 during the first quarter of 2018.

Recognition of organisations implementing 20 point programme

‡2695. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain organisations in some States had been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing 20 Point Programme enunciated by the then Prime Minister late Shrimati Indira Gandhi;
- (b) whether Government had nominated certain organisations to execute the said programme under parallel arrangement;
- (c) whether this responsibility had also been given to an organization of West Bengal named Tapsil Jati Adibasi Praktan Sainik Krishi Bikash Shilpa Kendra under which around 6500 persons are working; and
- (d) if so, whether Government proposes to recognise the said organisation as was assured?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Twenty Point Programme is a package of various welfare Programmes/Schemes of Government of India administered by the Central nodal Ministries and primarily implemented by the State Governments / UT Administrations. The Central Government has not at any stage entrusted the responsibility of implementing the Twenty Point Programme or any part of it to any non-government or private organisation.

- (c) and (d) No, Sir.

Cost overrun of projects

2696. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cost overrun of Central sector projects came down by 23 per cent as in March, 2016 as compared to the level five years ago;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, how much money would be saved due to the above;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the number of projects under implementation has almost doubled; and
- (d) how Ministry would ensure that henceforth there would be no cost or time overrun?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Government through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors on-going central sector infrastructure projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns through its online computerization monitoring system (OCMS) on the basis of information provided by the project implementation agencies.

As on 31st March 2011, 562 projects were on the monitor of this Ministry, with original cost of ₹ 6,13,026.37 crore and anticipated cost ₹ 7,33,653.52 crore. The overall cost overrun was 19.68%. As on 31st March 2016, 1076 projects were on the monitor of this Ministry, with original cost of ₹ 12,38,517.07 crore and anticipated cost ₹ 13,93,627.86 crore. The overall cost overrun was 12.52%. The calculation of actual saving is not possible due to addition of new projects, dropping of completed projects from the monitor of this Ministry etc. as reported by the concerned project implementing agencies during the period.

The total number of central sector infrastructure projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above as on 31st March, 2016 was 1076 which is almost double to the number of 562 as reported on 31st March, 2011 on the monitor of this Ministry.

(d) The major steps undertaken to ensure timely completion of projects include: rigorous project appraisal; on line computerized monitoring system (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up standing committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibilities; and setting up of Central Sector Project Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in States under Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating and speedy implementation of major projects.

Illegal occupation of Government properties

2697. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands pending with the Ministry that all Government properties illegally occupied by institutions and individuals be brought back, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons for such illegal occupation and the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir, there are no demands pending with the Ministry for bringing back illegally occupied Government properties either by institutions and individuals. However, if any illegal occupation of Government properties comes to the notice of the Government, actions are being taken under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971.

Private/foreign investors for smart cities

‡2698. SHRIAMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cities that have successfully qualified for smart cities are getting central seed funds, but the real challenge lies in attracting private/foreign partners; and

(b) whether Government is considering to provide some help like organising investor summit in order to bring the municipal corporation city councils eligible for smart city project, face to face with private/foreign investors so that they could convince those private investors to invest for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In terms of Smart Cities Mission Guidelines, Government of India will provide 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). These contributions, however, will meet only a part of the project cost and balance funds are expected to be mobilized by the cities from internal and external sources.

This Ministry has taken proactive steps to identify various sources of financing Smart City projects from external agencies, such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency, New Development Bank etc. This Ministry is also supporting some investor summits aimed at bringing private investment into Smart City projects.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development of cities under Smart City Mission

2699. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities selected by Government for Smart City Mission so far and the details, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the work undertaken so far, city-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken to develop the cities in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) So far, 60 cities (20 cities in Round 1 in January, 2016, 13 cities in fast track round in May, 2016 and 27 cities in Round 2 in September, 2016) have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Mission. The lists of these cities are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission at city level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). After establishment of SPVs, Project Management Consultants (PMCs) have to be procured by SPVs to convert the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) into Projects. 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 these, 7 projects have been completed, works in 28 Projects (amounting of ₹ 1,854.70 crore) have started and remaining projects are at various stages of implementation. Government is making all efforts to develop the Smart Cities in a time-bound manner within the Mission period.

Statement-I

List of cities selected for development as Smart Cities

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
(A) Winning Cities in Round 1		
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
2.	Maharashtra	Pune
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
4.	Gujarat	Surat
5.	Kerala	Kochi
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
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
17.	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
19.	Punjab	Ludhiana
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

(B) 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

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
(C) 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
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

Financial assistance to Panaji city in Goa

2700. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of cities declared as smart cities by Government;
- (b) financial assistance allotted and proposed to be allotted to each of the cities;
- (c) mode of financing the scheme/policy of financing smart cities;
- (d) the names of the countries which have agreed to finance smart cities in India and also, names of the countries with whom agreements with respect to smart cities have been executed;
- (e) the criteria for selection of smart cities and names of the cities which presently fit into this criteria; and
- (f) the financial assistance given to Panaji city in Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) So far, 60 cities (20 cities in Round 1 in January, 2016, 13 cities in fast track round in May, 2016 and 27 cities in Round 2 in September, 2016) have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Mission. The names of these cities are given in Statement-I [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 2699 part (a)]

(b) and (c) In terms of Smart Cities Mission Guidelines, Government of India will provide 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). So far, total ₹ 4,572.20 crore has been released to Cities under Smart Cities Mission during Financial Year 2015-16 and 2016-17. The city-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

These contributions, however, will meet only a part of the project cost and balance funds as required by the city in terms of their Smart City Proposals are expected to be mobilized by the cities from internal and external sources such as collection of user fees, beneficiary charges and impact fees, land monetization, debt, borrowings from financial institutions, including bilateral and multilateral institutions, private sector through PPPs, etc.

(d) In terms of mutual understanding between the Ministry, States/UTs and Foreign Agencies, this Ministry is facilitating execution of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements between Foreign Agencies and States/UTs for assistance under Smart Cities

Mission. Presently, following MoUs/Agreements have been executed between foreign agencies and States/UTs:

Sl. No.	Name of Foreign Agency	State/UT	City	Date of MoU/ Agreement
1.	US Trade & Development Agency (USTDA)	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	25.01.2015
		Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	
		Rajasthan	Ajmer	
2.	French Agency for Development (AFD)	Maharashtra	Nagpur	24.01.2016
		Chandigarh	Chandigarh	
		Puducherry	Oulgaret	

States/Cities and USTDA are working together in terms of MoU according to which USTDA intends to contribute funding for feasibility studies/pilots, study tours, workshops/trainings, Reverse Trade Mission and any other projects mutually determined. USTDA also intends to support smart city infrastructure development for all the 3 cities by contributing funding towards advisory services to support the development of smart city. States/Cities and AFD are working together in terms of MoU according to which AFD intends to provide technical support through posting of French Experts in India for all the 3 cities to support their development as smart city. AFD also intends to contribute funding for study tours/technical visits, as well as costs of posting of French Experts and any other projects mutually determined. In addition, many other countries, namely Spain, Canada, Germany, China, Singapore, UK, South Korea and Japan have also shown interest to participate in the development of Smart Cities.

(e) For selection, criteria for evaluation relate to: (i) City Level Criteria; and (ii) Proposal Level Criteria (Area Based Development and Pan City Solutions). Based on this, 60 Smart Cities have been selected till now.

(f) Till date, ₹ 2 crore as advance for preparation of Smart City Proposal (SCP) for Panaji city has been released under the Smart City Mission.

Statement-II*Release of funds under Smart City Mission city-wise for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair	196
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Visakhapatnam	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
8.	Daman & Diu	1. Diu	2
9.	Dadra & 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

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
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. Davanagere	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
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

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
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. Rourkela	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
		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

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Released
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

Targets for waste collection and open defecation

2701. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total targets of wards and cities for door to door waste collection and making it open defecation free during 2nd October, 2014 to 2nd October, 2016 under Swachh Bharat Mission; and

(b) the total wards and cities that achieved door to door waste collection and open defecation free during the above period under Swachh Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission, targets have been fixed for the entire Mission period *i.e.* 2014-19. As per this, total 81,100 wards and 4041 cities are targeted for 100% door to door waste collection and open defecation free by 2nd October, 2019.

(b) 100% door to door waste collection has been achieved in 39,936 wards till date. 26,027 wards and 739 cities have become open defecation free till date.

Green Urban Mobility Scheme

2702. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate Green Urban Mobility Scheme and New Metro Rail Policy, keeping in mind the rising urbanization and motorization, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would cover sustainable mobility model and eco-friendly alternative for pavements, roads, rail tracks etc., if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount estimated to be earmarked for the above schemes; and

(d) whether private sector would also be involved to develop the schemes in the cities in order to have wider participation and sharing financial burden, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) New policy initiatives in the Urban Transport sector including Metro Rail, are an ongoing process.

Survey of illegal constructions of low income group flats

2703. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government in consultation with State Governments conducts regular survey to study the structural safety and illegal construction of low income group residential units such as DDA flats in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey and the steps taken by Government for the safety of low income group residential units in the metros?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that there is no such policy and no such survey has been conducted.

Cities declared open defecation free

†2704. SHRILAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several cities in the country have been declared open defecation free;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government proposes to verify the same; and
- (c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Quality Council of India (QCI) has been engaged by the Ministry of Urban Development for conducting third party audit for verifying the cities/towns which have declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF). 480 cities/towns in the Country have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF). However, 369 cities/towns have been declared and certified as ODF by QCI, till date.

Recycling plants for construction waste in Tamil Nadu

2705. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken help from foreign countries to find solution for management of construction waste generated in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has set up or proposes to set up recycling plants for construction waste in the country including in Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Ministry of Urban Development has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 25.2.2016 with Stiftelsen SINTEF Institute for Building and Infrastructure, a scientific research organisation situated at Oslo, Norway for human resource development and capacity building in the area of recycling of C&D (Construction & demolition) waste.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The States & ULBs, responsible the activities of building construction, are setting up C&D Waste recycling plants as per requirements under the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

Mass Rapid Transport System

2706. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that growing population and traffic calls for a shift from modes of conveyance to public transport in metro and mega cities of the country;

(b) whether Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) helps in low energy consumption is eco-friendly, minimises air and sound pollution, averts road accidents and provides comfort with modern coaches;

(c) if so, whether Government plans to increase MRTS feeder network in the country and the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes proper MRTS to solve the traffic woes of densely populated metro/mega cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Since Urban Transport is intertwined with Urban Development, which is a State subject, planning and execution of urban transport facilities including Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) and feeder network are done by the concerned State/Union Territory (UT)/Urban Local Body (ULB). Financial assistance for projects of Urban Transport like Buses, Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS), Metro Rail Systems, etc. is provided to State/UT/ULB under different schemes.

Estimation of UN's Economic, Social Affairs Division

2707. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UN's Economic, Social Affairs Division has estimated that by 2030, cities with population of more than one crore would go up to seven from existing four;

(b) if so, details of such survey and cities that are going to be added to the present four;

(c) whether it is a fact that to become one crore population city, India took 30 years but next three, one crore population cities are going to come up in just 15 years; and

(d) how the Ministry looks at this and what special emphasis is being paid on basic and other amenities in those new mega cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) According to the 'World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision' Report brought out by the United Nations, three urban agglomerations namely Delhi, Mumbai, and Kolkata in India have populations of more than one crore. By 2030, four more cities namely Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad are expected to have populations of more than one crore.

(d) The Government has launched several missions in the recent past for orderly urbanisation in the country. The Smart City Mission has been launched with the objective to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and decent quality of life to its citizens, clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) has been launched with the objective to develop basic infrastructure such as assured supply of water and sewerage to households, well-maintained open spaces and reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport.

Houses for serving and retired Government employees

2708. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the satisfaction level for housing of the Central Government employees in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to construct houses for serving and retired Central Government employees in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the details of schemes previously launched for serving and retired Central Government employees; and

(e) whether the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization proposes any special housing scheme for the Central Government employees and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) As part of fulfilling the housing

satisfaction level of Government employees in the country, CGEWHO addresses housing shortage issues by providing housing to Central Government employees as per their demand, availability of land, feasibility of the project etc. In 2009, CGEWHO had conducted a demand survey in twenty cities across the country. Substantial demand was received from the employees in Chandigarh, Pune, Patna, Dehradun, Bangalore and Nagpur. The respective State Governments have been contacted for allotment of suitable land.

(d) The CGEWHO has already completed 32 housing schemes consisting of 13927 Dwelling Units. It also has seven schemes under progress, consisting of 5581 Dwelling Units in various parts of the country, as given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) No. The Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization has no proposal for any special housing scheme for the Central Government employees.

Statement

Details of schemes launched by CGEWHO for Housing

There are 32 schemes for 13927 DUs launched by CGEWHO, which have been completed as given below:

Station	Area (in acres)	No. of DUs
(A) Projects completed		
Chennai Ph-I	10	524
Nerul	6.2	384
Panchkula Ph-I	2	98
Noida Ph-I	12	692
Kolkata Ph-I	10	576
Kharghar	19	1230
Noida Ph-II	8.25	508
Gurgaon Ph-I	25	1088
Chandigarh	10	305
Bangalore	8.2	603
Hyderabad Ph-I	6.5	344
Kochi	3	43
Gurgaon Ph-II	13	852

Station	Area (in acres)	No. of DUs
Pune Ph-I	5	159
Noida Ph-III	16	980
Noida Ph-IV	13	720
Ahmedabad	6.41	310
Jaipur Ph-I	3	184
Hyderabad Ph-II	3	178
Panchkula Ph-II	5	240
Noida Ph-V	11	576
Lucknow Ph-I	4.5	130
Pune Ph-II	5	148
Chennai Ph-II	11.32	572
Jaipur Ph-II	6.8	572
Hyderabad Ph-III	6.5	380
Mohali Ph-I	9.56	603
Bhubaneswar Ph-I	5	256
Meerut Ph-I	1.91	90
Kolkata Ph-II	10.06	582

There are 7 schemes under progress consisting 5581 DUs as per details given below:

(B) Projects under Progress

Bhubaneswar Ph-II	5	240
Greater Noida	38	2130
Mohali Ph-II	8.66	615
Chennai Ph-III	12.00	1220

(C) Projects under planning

Visakhapatnam	580 DUs
S A S Nagar	226 DUs
Meerut Ph-II	570 DUs

Smart city projects with foreign collaboration

2709. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the proposed Smart Cities, State/UT-wise, date of its announcement, proposed projects and estimated budget under the scheme and timeline for their completion with present status; and

(b) the details about the foreign collaboration with Smart City projects and their role in implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) So far, 60 cities (20 cities in Round 1 in January, 2016, 13 cities in fast track round in May, 2016 and 27 cities in Round 2 in September, 2016) have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Mission. The list of these cities are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 2699 part (a)]. The details of projects with their timelines and estimated budgets for the 60 Smart Cities vary by cities and are given in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on the Smart Cities Mission website (www.smartcities.gov.in)

The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission at city level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). After establishment of SPVs, Project Management Consultants (PMCs) have to be procured by SPVs to convert the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) into Projects. As on date, out of 60 Smart Cities, 40 cities (20 cities of Round 1, 9 cities of fast track round and 11 cities of Round 2) have incorporated city level Special Purpose Vehicles for implementation of the Mission. 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 these, 7 projects have been completed, works in 28 Projects (amounting of ₹1,854.70 crore) have started and remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

(b) In terms of mutual understanding between the Ministry, States/UTs and Foreign Agencies, this Ministry is facilitating execution of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements between Foreign Agencies and States/ UTs for assistance under Smart Cities Mission. Presently, following MoUs/Agreements have been executed between foreign agencies and States/UTs:

Sl. No.	Name of Foreign Agency	State/UT	City	Date of MoU/ Agreement
1.	US Trade & Development Agency (USTDA)	Andhra Pradesh Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan	Visakhapatnam Allahabad Ajmer	25.01.2015
2.	French Agency for Development (AFD)	Maharashtra Chandigarh Puducherry	Nagpur Chandigarh Oulgaret	24.01.2016

States/Cities and USTDA are working together in terms of MoU according to which USTDA intends to contribute funding for feasibility studies/pilots, study tours, workshops/trainings, Reverse Trade Mission and any other projects mutually agreed. USTDA also intends to support smart city infrastructure development for all the 3 cities by contributing funding towards advisory services to support the development of smart city. States/Cities and AFD are working together in terms of MoU according to which AFD intends to provide technical support through posting of French Experts in India for all the 3 cities to support the development of smart city. AFD also intends to contribute funding for study tours/technical visits, as well as cost of posting of French Experts and any other projects mutually agreed.

Tracking the children through web-portal

2710. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how the web portal of Track Child and Khoya-Paya is able to help in tracking the children;
- (b) the details of children so far registered through the above web portals and how many children have been able to be traced in the last six months, State-wise;
- (c) whether any improvements have been suggested to the above portals; and
- (d) if so, the details thereon and action taken by the Ministry on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed web portals "Track Child" and "Khoya-Paya" to track the missing and found children. The Khoya-Paya has been integrated as citizen corner on TrackChild portal. The number of website hits reported on Track Child portal from January, 2012 to November, 2016 (till date) are 12,13,82,364. The details of the number of missing

children reported and uploaded on the portals along with number of children recovered so far with their help, State/UT-wise since last six month, is given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Track Child portal is being re-aligned as per the provision of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Rules frame thereunder.

Statement-I

The details of the number of missing children reported and uploaded on the Track Child portal along with number of children recovered so far with their help, State/UT-wise since last six months

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Missing*	Recovered#
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	77	79
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2
4.	Assam	366	111
5.	Bihar	305	46
6.	Chandigarh	5	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	837	896
8.	Daman and Diu	6	4
9.	Delhi	2918	1822
10.	Goa	19	8
11.	Gujarat	2785	1995
12.	Haryana	538	2922
13.	Himachal Pradesh	43	18
14.	Jharkhand	18	0
15.	Karnataka	1679	1307
16.	Kerala	361	191
17.	Madhya Pradesh	4146	3842
18.	Maharashtra	775	1739
19.	Meghalaya	59	56

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Missing*	Recovered#
20.	Odisha	620	180
21.	Punjab	75	65
22.	Rajasthan	301	210
23.	Sikkim	28	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	944	726
25.	Telangana	165	167
26.	Uttarakhand	146	30
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1999	852
28.	West Bengal	3233	3953
	TOTAL	22,451	21,242

* No of children reported as missing on Track Child portal by Police in different States/UTs.

No of children reported/recovered by Police in different States/UTs includes children who are registered as missing on Track Child portal and those who have been recovered and are not reported as missing on the Track Child portal.

Statement-II

Report of Missing and Sighted cases reported on Khoya-Paya Web Portal since last six months.

1. Total number of missing cases published: 141
2. Total number of cases of children sighted published: 2140
3. Total Missing/Sighted cases closed on the portal: 1308

Steps proposed as per Ujjawala scheme

2711. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the proposed steps taken as per the Ujjawala scheme;
- (b) how many women and children have been rescued from the trafficking rackets, if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether the rescued women and children have been rehabilitated and integrated as per the given clauses;

(d) whether the different State Governments have identified the specific locations in cities and town of trafficking prone area and what are the steps taken to securitize those zones; and

(e) if so, the list of the trafficking prone area, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNARAJ): (a) Ujjawala is a comprehensive scheme implemented by the Ministry for prevention of trafficking, with components – Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of victims of trafficking. The scheme has been conceived primarily for the purpose of preventing trafficking on the one hand and rescue and rehabilitation of victims on the other. During the year 2016-17 the total no. of Ujjawala projects across all over India is 290 and total Budget Estimate for the Scheme is ₹ 35 crores.

(b) and (c) As reported by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 16,877 Women and 12,158 Children reported to have been rescued from trafficking during 2015. The list of victims rescued during 2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Ujjawala scheme for rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of trafficking.

(d) and (e) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Police is a State subject and as such registration, investigation and prevention of crime like human trafficking is primarily the responsibility of State government concerned. However Government of India has taken various steps to combat trafficking and has issued several advisories to the State/ UT government from time to time.

Statement

List of State/UT-wise victims rescued during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Victims Rescued		Data not received for the month
		Children	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	970	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	2	
3.	Assam	101	137	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	230	50	
5.	Chhattisgarh	97	97	
6.	Goa	1099	5952	
7.	Gujarat	335	334	
8.	Haryana	52	67	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	108	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	
11.	Jharkhand	151	111	
12.	Karnataka	178	643	
13.	Kerala	69	14	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1591	2374	
15.	Maharashtra	305	1428	
16.	Manipur	3	0	
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	2	2	
20.	Odisha	378	443	June & August
21.	Punjab	103	1	
22.	Rajasthan	4907	504	
23.	Sikkim	0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	202	1139	
25.	Telangana	347	738	
26.	Tripura	5	1	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14	19	
28.	Uttarakhand	12	36	
29.	West Bengal	1346	1533	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Chandigarh	27	5	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	
33.	Daman and Diu	1	2	
34.	Delhi UT	465	165	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	
36.	Puducherry	0	1	
TOTAL		12158	16877	

Note: Data is Provisional

Source: Anti-Human Trafficking

Difficulties faced by rural women due to red-tapism

2712. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many difficulties of red-tapism are still being faced in setting up small and medium enterprises by women in rural communities; and

(b) if so, how the rural women could be helped to access reasonable and affordable credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and an apex micro-finance organization under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The main objective of RMK is to provide micro-credit to poor women for various livelihood support and income generating activities at concessional terms in a client-friendly manner to bring about their socio-economic development.

The target beneficiaries include rural women and are from different economic activities viz., agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, dairying, poultry and Animal husbandry, traditional and modern handicraft, small business including petty shop, teashop, vegetable and fruit shop etc., or any other income generating activities/ livelihood activities.

Since inception RMK has made a cumulative disbursement of ₹ 302 Crore to more than 7.35 lacs poor woman beneficiaries through a network of over 1500 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Intermediary Organizations.

Further, the following measures have been taken:—

(i) Since 01.04.2013, maximum interest chargeable by RMK to NGO was reduced from 8% to 6%. and by NGOs to the end beneficiaries (Self Help Groups/Women entrepreneurs) has been reduced from 18% to 14%.

(ii) In the 55th GB of RMK held on 17th November, 2016, the interest chargeable by NGOs to the end beneficiaries has been further reduced from 14% to 10%.

(iii) In the 57th GB of RMK held on August 2016, it has been decided to finance Self Help Groups through federations and also financing business loans to individual women entrepreneurs directly.

Exploitation and violence against migrant children

2713. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the sexual exploitation and violence against migrant children in tourist destination such as Goa;

(b) if so, the details of the action being taken to tackle such issues;

(c) whether the Ministry is prepared to work closely with State Tourism Departments to ensure that there is a greater mandate for the protection of vulnerable children; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) As per data available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of cases regarding sexual exploitation and violence against migrant children under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, are as under:

Year	Cases reported	Pendency at the end of year	Conviction Rate
2014	8904	7970	24.6%
2015	14913	18879	41.9%

As per above Report, the details of incidents regarding offences committed against migrant children under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 are as under:

Year	All India	Goa State
2014	38	01
2015	53	Nil

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has already enacted Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences, 2012 and also National Policy for Children, 2013 which provides protection for children in all settings by the all stakeholders including States/UTs administrations.

Protection and shelter for abandoned babies

2714. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken for the protection and shelter of abandoned babies;
- (b) the number of abandoned babies taken over by Government for protection from 2013 to 2016, State/Union Territory-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any measure to check the illegal racket involving kidnapping of abandoned babies in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing a Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances including abandoned children. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). Under the scheme institutional care is provided through CCIs. Under the non-institutional care component, ICPS provides support for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. No such data regarding number of abandoned babies for the year 2013 to 2016, State/Union Territory-wise is maintained centrally in the MWCD.

(c) The Government has recently enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016. The Act contains a separate chapter on offences against children including Section 84 of the Act which provides for dealing with cases of kidnapping and abduction of children.

"Ready to Eat" scheme in Chhattisgarh

‡2715. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance under various schemes provided by the Ministry to pregnant women and children from 0 to 5 years, for their nutrition in the State of Chhattisgarh during last three years, scheme-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints are being made that distribution of food materials done by some other agency in the State of Chhattisgarh under "Ready to Eat" scheme is leading to poor quality of nutrition; and

(c) if so, the factual position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry is implementing Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers and Children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years. Under the scheme, Take Home Ration (THR) and age appropriate morning snacks and hot cooked meal are provided to the beneficiaries from Anganwadi Centres.

The Ministry is also implementing Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) in 53 Districts for Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers to improve their health and nutrition status to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives. The Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers who are 19 years or above are provided cash incentive of ₹ 6000/- in two equal instalment upon fulfilling certain health and nutritional conditions.

The details of funds released under Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) to the States of Chhattisgarh during last three years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under:—

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released (Rupees in lakh)
1.	2013-14	15794.18
2.	2014-15	11302.16
3.	2015-16	32879.98

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released (Rupees in lakh)
1.	2013-14	1456.53
2.	2014-15	859.86
3.	2015-16	429.94

(b) No, Sir. The State Government procures Ready to Eat Food from Women Self Help Groups from the year 2009. No other agency is engaged for distribution of Supplementary Nutrition.

(c) Does not arise.

**Districts selected for implementation of 'Beti Bachao,
Beti Padhao' scheme**

2716. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts selected for implementation of the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme, and details of the achievements so far;

(b) whether Government proposes to extend this scheme to more districts, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has partnered with any NGO for the implementation of this scheme, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNARAJ): (a) and (b) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme is being implemented in 161 Gender Critical Districts covering all States and UTs with Low Child Sex Ratio (CSR). 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.

(c) No, Sir. However, individuals, institutions and NGOs have come forward to align their programmes with BBBP. We have provided them logo support without any financial implication from the Ministry.

Extension of maternity benefit under IGMSY

2717. SHRI NARENDRAKUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider to extend the maternity benefit under "Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)" to 28 other districts of Odisha apart from Baragarh and Sundargarh District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): Yes, Sir. The scheme is to be expanded in all the districts of the country, including Odisha, in phased manner.

Survey of children living in juvenile homes

2718. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children, convicted for crimes in juvenile homes who are addicted to drugs/alcohol, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has conducted any study/survey of children living in Juvenile homes to understand their behaviour; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government on the findings so as to de-addict the juveniles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The information regarding the percentage of children, convicted for crimes in juvenile homes who are addicted to drugs/alcohol, State/Union Territory-wise is not maintained centrally in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(b) and (c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that a study commissioned by NCPCR on "Assessment of pattern, profile and correlates of Substance Use among Children in India", was conducted by National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in the year 2012-13, covering 135 cities/towns across 27 States and 2 UTs with a sample size of 4024 substance-using children. The sample also included street children or adolescents who accessed the institutional services provided by NGOs.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for construction and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Observation and Special Homes for children in conflict with law. The scheme also provides additional financial support to the State/UTs for institutions having children with special needs including children affected by substance abuse.

Poor growth of children in tribal areas

2719. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in tribal areas in spite of several schemes in implementation, pregnant women and lactating mothers are suffering with malnutrition, which results in very poor growth of children;

(b) whether Government has any plan to review the implementation of such schemes to improve malnutrition problem of women and children; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06), 54.5% under five children belonging to Scheduled Tribes are underweight and 53.9% are stunted. Further, as per the NFHS-3, 46.6% women in the age group of 15 to 49 years belonging to Scheduled Tribes suffer from chronic energy deficiency. The present available data from latest round of National Family Health Survey – 4 (2015 -16), indicates a declining trend.

(b) and (c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations with an aim to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country including in the tribal areas. This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Sabla, and Maternity Benefit Programme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children.

In order to improve the performance of ICDS, the Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at different levels (National/State/District/ Block/

Anganwadi) by involving public representatives for monitoring the status of Anganwadi Centres. Performance of the schemes is reviewed on a quarterly/annual basis to identify gaps and for taking corrective measures. The monitoring and supervision mechanism set up under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is used for the scheme 'Sabla' and Maternity Benefit Programme as well.

Steps taken to promote gender sensitisation

2720. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the Global Gap Report, 2016, India ranks at 87th and on the Gender Inequality Index 2015, India ranked 130, if so, what measures Government plan to improve India's performance on these Indices;

(b) why we have as a country been so slow in bridging gender gap while other countries, with far worse socio-economic environments, have improved social standing of all genders in their respective countries;

(c) what are some of the formal policies and guidelines specifically made to cater to this issue; and

(d) what recent steps have been taken by Government to promote gender sensitization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per the Global Gender Gap Report 2016 by World Economic Forum, India ranks at 87th in respect of Global Gender Gap Index(GGI) among 144 countries of the World. According to the Human Development Report 2015 brought out by UNDP, India ranked 130 on the Gender Inequality Index among 155 countries.

Government of India has taken several measures, interventions and strengthened Institutional mechanism towards the empowerment of women and for elimination of gender gap and inequality. ICDS is being implemented to address the nutritional needs of children and pregnant and lactating women, Matritva Sahyog Yojana for pregnant and lactating women to improve their health and nutrition status. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), implemented with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality. Sabla scheme aims at the empowerment of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhayamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) schemes are being

implemented to universalize elementary and secondary education respectively, having a strong focus on improving enrolment and retention of girls. Support to Training and Employment programme for Women (STEP) scheme aims to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban women. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) helps in economic and social empowerment of women.

(b) to (d) As per the GGR, India has climbed 21 spots to rank 87th in 2016, which is an improvement from being ranked at 108th in 2015. The improvement in ranking has been driven largely by major improvements in education. On education attainment India has moved up from 125th rank in 2015 to 113th in 2016. On economic participation and opportunity too, India has moved up to 136th rank in 2016, from 139th in 2015. On health and survival, it has moved up by one rank over last year to rank 142nd. India ranks 9th on political empowerment in the world, which is a major achievement.

Government of India has given utmost priority to end the gender based inequities, reducing disparity between men and women, improving socio-economic status of women and increasing their participation in various fields. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the following schemes to reduce gender gap and promote gender sensitization; (i) The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has been launched to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio on a life cycle continuum basis, (ii) One Stop Centres integrated with Women Helpline (181) have been established across the country to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, (iii) Engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers has been initiated to act as a link between police and public.

Several steps and initiatives have also been taken up in school education system such as National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 and flagship programme like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the subsequent Right to Education Act (RTE). Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). Gender Sensitisation is also done through Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) which includes Gender sensitization Module- part of In-service training, Construction for toilet for girls, Construction of residential quarters for female teachers and Curriculum Reforms.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE – Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) Notification No. 52/2016-S.T, dated the 8th December, 2016, seeking to amend exemption Notification No. 25/2012-S.T., dated the 20th June, 2012, so as to exempt services by an acquiring bank, to any person in relation to settlement of an amount up to two thousand rupees in a single transaction transacted through credit card, debit card or other payment card service, under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of Chapter IV of the Finance Act, 1994; and
- (2) Notification No. 60/2016-Customs, dated the 8th December, 2016, seeking to further amend Notification No. 12/2012- Customs dated the 17th March, 2012, so as to reduce the import duty on wheat from 10% to Nil without an end date, with immediate effect, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 5778-A/16/16]

RE. DECREASING THE IMPORT DUTY ON WHEAT

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान Notification No. 60/2016-Customs की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें कि गेहूँ की Import Duty 10% से घटाकर 0% की जा रही है। यह मूल रूप से किसानों के विरुद्ध है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके साथ-साथ आज बाजार में पैसे की कमी के कारण ही गेहूँ सस्ते दामों में बिक रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing this.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is only a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is only Paper-laying.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But, Sir, it concerns farmers. किसानों की आने वाली गेहूँ की फसल पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Minimum Support Price. ...**(व्यवधान)**... को operation में नहीं ले पाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, there is another thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Digvijaya Singhji, this is only Paper-laying.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, यह एक गंभीर विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ऐसे नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: इसमें बहुत बड़ा षड्यंत्र है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लाभ पहुंचाने वाला षड्यंत्र है।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: When this matter is on the agenda, you may take it up.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सभापति जी, केवल यही बात नहीं है। इसका एक विषय और भी है कि Notification No. 52/2016 के मामले में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने संसद सत्र चलने के समय भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाहर घोषणा कर दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, प्वाइंट यह है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: विधिवत जो हमारी संसदीय परम्पराएं हैं, उनके विरुद्ध हो गए।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... One minute.
...**(Interruptions)**... Just one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... One minute please.
...**(Interruptions)**... A Paper has been laid. If you have a modification, you give notice. There is a procedure by which it would be processed. That is all. If it is only laying, we don't go into greater details of it. ...**(Interruptions)**... When the matter comes up for discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, when the Prime Minister himself goes beyond a point and announces schemes when the Parliament is in Session, it is a gross violation of conduct. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. We are not discussing it.
...**(Interruptions)**... We are not discussing it. Sharadji, please.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सबसे बड़ी फसलें दो ही हैं, गेहूं और धान की। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: जब यह चीज discussion के लिए आएगी, उस वक्त आप यह सब कह लीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: इसलिए यह गभीर मामला है। सरकार को इस पर सोचना चाहिए। सबसे बड़ी फसलें दो ही हैं, एक गेहूं की और एक धान की। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, जब यह discussion होगा तब आप ...**(व्यवधान)**... There is a procedure by which you can move modifications. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: गेहूं का उत्पादन करने वाले लोगों का सर्वनाश हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is for an indefinite period, without any end date. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. ...**(Interruptions)**... One minute, please. ...**(Interruptions)**.. There is a procedure by which you would take it up. ...**(Interruptions)**.. No, no. Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, we had repeatedly told. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is another matter. ...**(Interruptions)**... Say it when we are discussing the matter. We are not discussing procedures now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What was the compulsion that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is an established practice of laying Papers. That has been followed. That is all. Now, Announcement by the Chair.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 8th of December, 2016, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:—

BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
Consideration and passing of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Two Hours

The Committee also recommended that the sitting of the Rajya Sabha fixed for Monday, the 12th of December, 2016 may be cancelled on account of Milad-Un-Nabi or Id-E-Milad. Accordingly, there will be no sitting of the House on that day.

The Committee further recommended that the House may sit beyond 6.00 p.m., as and when necessary, for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up further discussion on Demonetisation of Currency Notes; Shri A.U. Singh Deo. *...(Interruptions)...* आप discussion कीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आपके साथी बोलना चाहते हैं, आप उनको सुन लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 9th of December, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at eight minutes past two of
the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday,
the 9th December, 2016.*