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Thursday
15 December, 2016
24 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 15th December, 2016/24th Agrahayana 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, Ghulam Nabiji. Let me dispose of this formal Business. Then, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: But, Sir, let me raise this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me dispose of this. Then, I will allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसके बाद हम लोगों को भी allow कीजिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... First the LoP and then, I will call. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only if you keep peace and order in the House, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda.

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of ISI, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, 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. 5832/16/16]

Report of CoI regarding the facts leading to death of Shri Chakravarti R. Vemula and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Report of the Justice Ashok Kumar Roopanwal (Retd) Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the facts and circumstances leading to the death of Shri Chakravarti R. Vemula, a research scholar at the University of Hyderabad and issues related thereto.
- (b) Memorandum of Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the above said Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5912/16/16]

I. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of DUAC, New Delhi and related papers**II. Annual Report (2015-16) of DDA, New Delhi and related papers****III. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of MEGA, Gandhi Nagar, HUDCO and HPL, New Delhi and related papers****IV. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of council, Committee and Organisation, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of above Commission.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5840/16/16]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5839/16/16]
- III. 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) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad Company Limited, (MEGA), Gandhinagar Gujarat, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5839/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), 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. 5837/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), 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 Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5968/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5970/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee (RSC), New Delhi, 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. 5841/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO), 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 Organisation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5869/16/16]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**
- II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Corporations, Institutes, Boards, Society and Kendra and related papers**
- III. MoUs (2016-17) between Government of India and various corporations and companies**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), Notification No. G.S.R. 747 (E), dated the 29th July, 2016, publishing the Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Second Amendment Rules, 2016, under Section 61 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5856/16/16]
- 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) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), Mumbai, along with that of its subsidiary companies, 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. 5985/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), Chennai, 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. 5986/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Science Education and Research, 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. 5987/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar, 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. 5988/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Atomic Energy Education Society (AEES), 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 Society.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5989/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, 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. 5990/16/16]
- (v) Annual Accounts of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5991/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Civil Services Officers' Institute (CSOI), New Delhi, 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. 5982/16/16]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, 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. 5848/16/16]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Civil Services Society, New Delhi, 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. 5855/16/16]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, 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. 5854/16/16]
- III. (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region) and the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC) Limited, for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5847/16/16]
- (b) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5846/16/16]
- (c) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5845/16/16]
- (d) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Indian Rare Earths Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5844/16/16]
- (e) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5843/16/16]
- (f) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5842/16/16]

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6024/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) and (2015-16) of various educational organisations 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, Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, 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. 6076/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6077/16/16]

I. Reports and Accounts (2012-13), (2015-16) of various corporations, companies and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of BRB, Jhansi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NCA, Indore and related papers

IV. MoUs (2016-17) between Government of India and various corporations

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5942/16/16]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Projects Corporation Limited (UPPCL), Lucknow, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereof.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5578/16/16]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the WAPCOS Limited, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (ii) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5577/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi, 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. 5941/16/16]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Control

Authority (NCA), Indore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5940/16/16]

- IV. (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) and the WAPCOS Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5575/16/16]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) and the National Project Construction Corporation Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5576/16/16]

I. Notification of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of Prasar Bharati and related papers

III. MoU (2016-17) between Government of India and BECIL, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Notification No. A-10/178/2012-PPC, dated the 24th November, 2016, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Conditions of Service and Authorities for Disciplinary Proceedings Regulations, 2016, under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act 1990:—

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6084/16/16]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5892/16/16]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) and the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5893/16/16]

I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of various companies and related papers.

II. Report (2015-16) of Cantonment Boards, New Delhi and related papers.

III. MoU (2016-17) between BEML and Vignyan Industries Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Forty-Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), 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. 5599/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5600/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the BEL Optronics Devices Limited, Pune, 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. 5601/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the BEL-THALES Systems Limited, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5602/16/16]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, (HSL), Visakhapatnam, 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. 5826/16/16]

- (vi) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI) 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. 6171/16/16]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5828/16/16]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Vasco-da-Gama, Goa, 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. 5827/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Administration Report of the Cantonment Boards, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5829/16/16]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the BEML Limited and the Vignyan Industries Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5830/16/16]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015

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

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th December, 2016, has adopted the following motion further extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015:—

MOTION

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 upto the last day of the Budget Session, 2017."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

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

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:—

- (i) 96th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Ninety-third Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Department of Health and Family Welfare;
- (ii) 97th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Ninety-fourth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Department of Health Research; and
- (iii) 98th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Ninety-fifth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of AYUSH.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) 282nd Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the 278th Report on Demands for Grants 2016-17 (Demand No. 97) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development; and
- (ii) 283rd Report on the subject "The Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day-Meal Scheme".

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI MUKUL ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:-

- (i) Two Hundred Thirty Ninth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Thirty Second Report on the Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Tourism;
- (ii) Two Hundred Fortieth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two

Hundred and Thirty Third Report on the Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Culture;

- (iii) Two Hundred Forty First Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Thirty Fourth Report on the Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and
- (iv) Two Hundred Forty Second Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Thirty Fifth Report on the Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Shipping.

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

श्री जनार्दन द्विवेदी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Thirty-third Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare); and
- (ii) Thirty-fourth Report on the subject 'Steps taken to bridge the gap between the demand and availability of fodder through Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

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

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2016-17):-

- (i) Twenty-second Report on 'Energy Access in India-Review of current Status and Role of Renewable Energy' relating to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;

- (ii) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Power;
- (iii) Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Power Generation from Municipal Solid Waste' relating to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and
- (iv) Twenty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Commercial Losses' relating to the Ministry of Power.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' relating to the Ministry of Textiles.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखण्ड): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Twenty-eighth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (ii) Twenty-ninth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);

- (iii) Thirtieth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and
- (iv) Thirty-first Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

REPORTS OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Railway Convention Committee:—

- (i) Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Consultancy, Engineering and Project Management Services by RITES' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); and
- (ii) Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Scrap Disposal System in Indian Railways' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and V of the First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding Action Taken by the Government on the Thirty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Limited' relating to the Ministry of Power.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

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 के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in First and Nineteenth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the First and Nineteenth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions on Demands for Grants (2004-05) and, (2007-08) respectively pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and in the Thirty-first, Forty-third, Fifty-sixth, Sixty-eighth and Eighty-third Reports on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-first, Sixtieth and Seventy-sixth Reports on the Demands for Grants (2008-09), (2010-11), (2012-13), (2013-14) and (2015-16) respectively pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Two Hundred and Eightieth 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 Eightieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR).

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let it be over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I want to draw your attention to the Revised List of Business at Serial No.5, then again at Serial No.8 and the Minister's State at Serial No.4, which the Minister is making now. Sir, there is discrimination between the two Ministers. One is referred to as Retired General and one is referred to as Colonel. Please educate us.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Twenty-Third
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Twenty-Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE – Contd.

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Universities, Commissions, Institutes, Board and related papers

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

- I. (1) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. 75, dated the 19th February, 2016, regarding amendments to the statutes of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, M.P., under sub-section (2) of Section 49 of the Indra Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 6223/16/16]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher

Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central University Act, 2009:—

(i) No. 267, dated the 28th June, 2016, regarding amendments to the Statutes of the Central University of Orissa, Koraput.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 5625/16/16]

(ii) CUJ/Estab.T.104/2016/1639, dated the 25th October, 2016, regarding amendments to the Statutes of the Central University of Jammu. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6224/16/16]

(3) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. F. No. 1-1/2012(CPP-II), dated the 11th July, 2016, publishing the University Grants Commission (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016, under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6139/16/16]

(4) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under Section 50 of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Act, 2014:—

(i) S.O. 3642 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2016, publishing the First Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad.

(ii) S.O. 3641 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2016, publishing the First Statutes of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra - Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur.

(iii) S.O. 3640 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2016, publishing the First Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram.

(iv) S.O. 3639 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2016, publishing the First Statutes of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee - Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior.

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (iv). *See* No.L.T. 6138/16/16]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6128/16/16]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 13A and sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 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. 6130/16/16]
- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 29 and sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Act, 1996:—
- (a) Eighteenth Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Nineteenth Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, 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. 6225/16/16]
- (4) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Mizoram University Act, 2000:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Mizoram University, Aizawl, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6131/16/16]

- (5) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 and sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Tripura University Act, 2006:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura, 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. 6118/16/16]
- (6) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and under sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Sikkim University Act, 2006:—
- (a) Ninth Annual Report of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, 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. 6113/16/16]
- (7) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Manipur University Act, 2005:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6226/16/16]
- (8) (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:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala, 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) 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. 6115/16/16]

- (9) 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) Eighth Annual Report of the Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, Karnataka, for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6114/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvarur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6227/16/16]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar-Garhwal, Uttarakhand, for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6117/16/16]

- (iv) (a) Seventh Annual Report of the Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, 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. 6137/16/16]

- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, 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. 6132/16/16]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Orissa, Koraput, Odisha, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Orissa, Koraput, Odisha, 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. 6119/16/16]
- (vii) (a) Eighth Annual Report of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, 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. 6129/16/16]
- (viii) (a) Eighth Annual Report of the Central University of Kashmir (formerly known as the Central University of Jammu and Kashmir), Srinagar, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Seventh Annual Accounts of the Central University of Kashmir (formerly known as the Central University of Jammu and Kashmir), Srinagar, 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. 6135/16/16]
- (ix) (a) Seventh Annual Report of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana, 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. 6134/16/16]
- (x) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, 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. 6116/16/16]
- (xi) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6136/16/16]
- (xii) Eighth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Karnataka, Karnataka, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6114/16/16]
10. 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 Tezpur University Act, 1993:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Tezpur University, Assam, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Tezpur University, Assam, 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. 6133/16/16]
- (11) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under Section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6122/16/16]
- (12) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 18 and sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6127/16/16]
- (13) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Punjab, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Punjab, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of laying of the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6121/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of laying of the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6120/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, 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. 6125/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Western Region, 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 Board.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6124/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 6111/16/16]

(vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development) and the Educational Consultants India Limited [EdCIL (India) Ltd.], for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 6123/16/16]

RE. DISTRESS AMONG THE FARMERS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow all of you but there should be silence in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow him and then I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is possible if all of you keep quiet. I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... As long as it is under Parliamentary practice, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा भी मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपको भी एलाउ करूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't display it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't display. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do it. No, no, don't do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, don't do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the Treasury Benches to go back to their places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't display placards. ...*(Interruptions)*... Display of placards is not allowed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is against the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Treasury Benches, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the floor to the LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen please. It is the tradition of the House that the LoP and LoH are listened to in silence. Let us first do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us listen to what he is going to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): I am saying, we have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the issue? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House must run. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not know. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know what the issue is. Hon. Minister, Venkaiahji, I also do not know what the issue is. But

the convention of the House is, if the LoP wants to speak, we allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am doing. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the LoH wants to speak, we will allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know what the issue is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति महोदय, कांग्रेस की तरफ से एलओपी बोले इसमें हमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन * के करप्शन के कुएं से एक और कंकाल सामने आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... और करप्शन के कुएं से हर दिन * का एक कंकाल सामने आ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इसकी कहानी क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Yes; I have given notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... My notice is under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, I had allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Being LoP, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiahji, his subject is "Distress among farmers due to drought, floods and demonetization." He has given notice. I am sorry, I didn't see it earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. Venkaiahji, when you asked me about the subject, in fact, I had not read it. The subject is here. However, even if the subject is not given, the LoP will be called. Now, the subject is before me and I am telling you, "Distress among farmers due to drought, floods and demonetization." It has been given under Rule 267.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: My notice is about the distress of kisans. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I have said. "Distress among farmer" ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The plight of farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us listen to him about the plight of farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This should also go on record that in this Session, both in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, it is the Ruling Party which is disrupting the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the Ruling Party which is not allowing the House to function. Let it go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let it go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... * के करप्शन का कंकाल ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए आप बात करना नहीं चाहते ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस रिस्पॉंसिबल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is the first time in the history of India after Independence that it is the Ruling Party that does not allow the House to function and disturbs the proceedings of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. Naqviji, I have allowed the LoP. Please ask your Members to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ये ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स केवल यह कह रहे हैं कि करप्शन के कुएँ से * एक और कंकाल निकला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस कंकाल का DNA क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... कंकाल का DNA करप्शन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कंकाल का DNA भ्रष्टाचार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कंकाल का DNA जन-धन की लूट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो उस पर हम लोग चर्चा चाहते हैं और हर दिन यह बात सामने आती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): I object to this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, what is going on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इसलिए उसका जवाब कौन देगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो अपोजिशन है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: कांग्रेस पार्टी डिस्टर्ब कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, सत्ता पक्ष नहीं, सत्ता पक्ष तो चर्चा चाहता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Naqviji, please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will discuss that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; LoP, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... LoP, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... LoP, you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I can't speak in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have given notice and I need to be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting the Ruling Party Members to go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting the Opposition Members to take their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, रूलिंग पार्टी हाउस को disrupt कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...
रूलिंग पार्टी पार्लियामेंट को चलने नहीं देती। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، رولنگ پارٹی ہاؤس کو ڈسریٹ کر رہی ہے۔ ...**(مداخلت)**...
رولنگ پارٹی پارلیمنٹ کو چلنے نہیں دیتی۔ ...**(مداخلت)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Both sides go back. ...**(Interruptions)**... You go back. ...**(Interruptions)**... That side, Opposition Members, go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Treasury Benches, please go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please go back. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't display cards. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes; Trinamool Members, don't display cards. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't do that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसानों की हालत काफी खराब हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, नोटबंदी के कारण ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why should both sides create problem? I don't know. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... We can discuss what the problem is. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसानों की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Shri Ghulam Nabi, you can speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why don't you speak? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, सामने देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सत्ता पक्ष ही डिस्टर्ब कर रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह किसान विरोधी सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने जो नोटिस दिया है, इनके करप्शन पर चर्चा करने के लिए नहीं दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने किसानों का कर्जा माफ करने के लिए नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सरकार लोगों से, किसानों से वादा करती है कि हम कर्जा माफ करेंगे और आज ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، سامنے دیکھئے۔ ...**(مداخلت)**... سٹہ پکٹس ہی ڈسٹرب کر رہا ہے۔ ...**(مداخلت)**... یہ کسان ورودھی سرکار ہے۔ ...**(مداخلت)**... میں نے جو نوٹس دیا ہے، ان کے کرپشن پر چرچہ کرنے کے لیے نہیں دیا ہے۔ ...**(مداخلت)**... میں نے کسانوں کا قرض معاف کرنے کے لیے نوٹس دیا ہے۔ ...**(مداخلت)**... یہ سرکار لوگوں سے، کسانوں سے وعدہ کرتی ہے کہ ہم قرضہ معاف کریں گے اور آج۔ ...**(مداخلت)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*... When both sides are creating problem, resorting to disorder and indiscipline, what can the Chair do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; Mayawatiji, what do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: यह केन्द्रीय सरकार, बीजेपी की सरकार किसान विरोधी सरकार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह आज हाउस को disrupt कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: یہ کینڈریہ سرکار، بی جے پی کی سرکار کسان ورودھی سرکار ہے ...*(مداخلت)*... یہ آج ہاؤس کو ڈسریپٹ کر رہی ہے۔ ...*(مداخلت)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: इस देश के किसानों का कर्जा माफ होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اس دیش کے کسانوں کا قرض معاف ہونا چاہیے۔ ...*(مداخلت)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you also want it; I will call you after that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you can speak after her, if I can hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: उत्तर प्रदेश के दो करोड़ किसानों ने माँग पत्र भरे थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اترپردیش کے دو کروڑ کسانوں نے مانگ پتر بھرے تھے۔ ...*(مداخلت)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: पंजाब के किसानों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: پنجاب کے کسانوں نے۔ ...*(مداخلت)*۔

सुश्री मायावती: उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, उन्होंने ...*(व्यवधान)*... के लिए फार्म भरे हैं और वह बात यहाँ पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، انہوں نے۔ ...*(مداخلت)*... کے لیے فارم بھرے ہیں اور وہ بات یہاں پر۔ ...*(مداخلت)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; LoP is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: वह बात यहाँ पर रूलिंग पार्टी नहीं करने देती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: وہ بات یہاں پر رولنگ پارٹی نہیں کرنے دیتی ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; LoP is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: किसान आज मर रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसकी सब्जी सड़ रही है।
...*(व्यवधान)*... वह बीज नहीं बो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके धान की कीमत आधी हो गई है।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: کسان آج مر رہا ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ اس کی سبزی سڑ رہی ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ وہ بیج نہیں بو رہا ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ اس کے دھان کی قیمت آدھی ہو گئی ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ठीक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I can't hear anything.
...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Yechury, what is your problem?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, my point is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: परन्तु एनडीए की सरकार किसानों की बात राज्य सभा में रखने नहीं दे रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: لیکن این ڈی اے کی سرکار کسانوں کی بات راجیہ سبھا میں رکھنے نہیں دے رہی ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you asked me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I called you. You can say... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, nowhere ever has the ruling party done this.
...*(Interruptions)*... This is something which is unacceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, I can't hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to raise another important matter which involves you also. There was a trivialization of the debate yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't hear anything. I will allow you again later.
...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing can be heard now. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do?
...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. Question No. 301. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : آنریبل ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں نے نوٹس دیا ہے ...**(مداخلت)**...

SHRI SANJAY SETH (Uttar Pradesh): Question No. 301. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No posters, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No posters, no poste` ...**(Interruptions)**... What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... यह क्या कर रहे हैं, आप लोग? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please put down those poste` ...**(Interruptions)**... Allow Question Hour to proceed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Everybody sit down, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Everybody sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 301. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, सब्जी उगाने वाले किसानों की तबाही हो गई है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: शरद जी, क्वेश्चन ऑवर खत्म हो जाने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: यह मामला इतना गंभीर है। सदन का आज आखिरी दिन है। किसानों का कर्जा माफ होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मगर आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर तो चलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: महोदय, यह किसानों का मामला है, उनका कर्जा माफ करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour. Please sit down. Mayawatiji, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठ जाइए, आप सब बैठ जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए, बाद में अपनी बात कहिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, हमारे लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने रूल 267 के अंतर्गत क्वेश्चन ऑवर के सस्पेंशन का नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, क्वेश्चन ऑवर का सस्पेंशन नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: खेत में सब्जियां सड़ गई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, आप भी बैठ जाइए, आप भी बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. Question No. 301. Let the question be answered. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: किसानों का कर्जा माफ होना चाहिए। आपने इंपोर्ट ड्यूटी भी ज़ीरो कर दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नोटबंदी के बाद सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान किसानों का ही हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Construction of Anganwadi Centres under CSR**

*301. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the Anganwadi Centres in the country do not have their own buildings, toilets, etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to encourage building of such Centres under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); and

(c) how much work has been done under CSR in respect of providing nutrition and helping the Anganwadi Centres in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the States /UTs. There are 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh approved AWCs/Mini-AWCs which have been allocated to various States /UTs. Out of these, 7073 projects are operational and about 13.50 lakh AWCs are functional as on 30.09.2016.

Infrastructure status is available for 12.46 lakh AWCs, out of which 3.84 lakh AWCs are running from Government owned buildings, 4.15 lakh AWCs from rented buildings, 2.63 lakh AWCs from School premises, 0.63 lakh AWCs from Panchayat buildings, 1.11 lakh from other places and remaining 0.10 lakh AWCs from open spaces. 7.14 lakh AWCs have toilet facilities and 9.38 lakh AWCs have drinking water facilities.

(b) Government encourages participation of the voluntary organizations and corporate sector under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the implementation of the ICDS Scheme.

(c) In order to improve the functioning of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), this Ministry has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/s Vedanta under which they are to construct 4,000 Anganwadi Centre buildings from their own resources in most backward districts of 11 States.

In Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh construction has started. As per monthly progress report submitted by M/s. Vedanta, 5 AWC buildings in Madhya Pradesh, 34 AWC buildings in Uttar Pradesh are under construction and 50 AWC buildings in Banner, Rajasthan and 6 AWC buildings in Uttar Pradesh have been completed.

Under the joint guidelines signed by the Secretaries of Ministry of Rural Development,

Panchayati Raj and Women & Child Development, 4 lakh AWC buildings are to be constructed under the ICDS Programme by 2019.

Projects financed by NEDFi

*302. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the main objectives of the North-Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi);
- (b) the total number of projects financed by NEDFi since 2013, State-wise;
- (c) the total amount of loan financed by NEDFi from 2013 to 2016; and
- (d) the names of sectors under these projects financed by NEDFi, project and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The main objectives of the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) are:

- (i) to provide credit and other facilities for promotion and expansion of industrial enterprises, trade etc. in the North Eastern Region.
- (ii) to promote local entrepreneurship, including by micro-finance.
- (iii) to provide consultancy services.

(b) The total number of projects financed by NEDFi from 2013 to 2016, State-wise are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	51	43
2.	Assam	109	69	66
3.	Manipur	61	63	68
4.	Meghalaya	30	22	18
5.	Mizoram	56	38	36
6.	Nagaland	88	76	45
7.	Sikkim	75	49	69
8.	Tripura	79	60	77
	TOTAL	543	428	422

(c) The total amount of loan financed by NEDFi from 2013 to 2016 are given below:—

(₹ in crore)			
Financial Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Sanction	457.51	312.03	361.86
Disbursement	364.69	387.20	302.99

(d) The names of sectors under these projects financed by NEDFi, project and sector-wise are as under:—

Sl. No.	Sectors	No. of projects (2013-14 to 2015-16)
1.	Agriculture and Allied	54
2.	Bamboo and Wood Based Industries	20
3.	Construction Materials	20
4.	Educational and training institute	45
5.	Handloom and Handicraft	54
6.	Hospitals and Nursing Homes	20
7.	Hotels	113
8.	Iron and Steel	23
9.	Media and Printing industry	31
10.	Medical Equipments and Diagnostic Centers	21
11.	Microfinance	111
12.	Real Estate Industry	22
13.	Tiny Industry (services)	414
14.	Tourism and Leisure	35
15.	Trading and other services	410
	TOTAL	1393

Australia-India Strategic Research Fund

*303. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research projects going on at present under Australia-India Strategic Research Fund (AISRF);

- (b) the total amount provided by Australia under the AISRF, so far;
- (c) the number of students exchanged for research work during the last three years, year-wise, along with the road map chalked out for the year 2016;
- (d) the areas identified by both the countries on research in the field of education; and
- (e) further collaboration and joint ventures in research field identified by both the countries for funding under AISRF?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) A total of 28 research projects are ongoing under the Australia-India Strategic Research Fund implemented by Department of Science and Technology (DST), and Department of Biotechnology (DBT).

(b) The agreed S&T activities under Australia-India Strategic Research Fund (AISRF) program are being supported by the respective countries to their respective institutions. Since 2005 Australian side has allocated nearly 90 million Australian dollars (₹ 450 crores) for AISRF. The Indian side is providing financial support for matching activities under AISRF.

(c) and (d) During the last 3 years, 56 Indian students were exchanged for research work under the joint projects. This includes 24, 22 and 10 students respectively in 2013, 2014 and 2015. The areas identified for research proposals include Advanced Manufacturing and Innovative Technologies; Survey, Exploration and Mining of Natural Resources; Disease control including tropical, lifestyle and emerging diseases; and Medical technologies including biomedical devices.

(e) Further collaboration and joint ventures in research field identified are as follows:-

- (i) Indo-Australia Fellowship Programme for early and mid-Career Researchers to support reciprocal visits of Indian and Australian scientists and researchers to undertake research fellowship in each other's country for period of 3 to 9 months.
- (ii) Networking of technology based Start-ups and linking of technology incubators/accelerators between India and Australia through devised programme.
- (iii) Hold a workshop on Women in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine (STEMM) towards developing collaborative programme.

Working condition of Librarians in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

*304. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Librarians in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) have poor service conditions like no career advancement avenues, no benefit of departmental examinations, etc.;

(b) whether library support staff has not been provided as prescribed in New Library Policy and Procedural Manual approved by KVS;

(c) whether Librarians are given extra non-professional works/duties like taking primary classes, making arrangements, etc.;

(d) if so, whether these issues/demands have been raised at different levels including Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) and Employee Associations; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the working conditions of Librarians in KVS?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Librarian cadre in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a separate cadre with no feeder grade post and promotional post. As per the recruitment rules, all posts of Librarians are filled through direct recruitment.

Librarians are entitled to get Senior Scale and Selection Scale subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria as applicable to other teaching cadres in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). The three tier pay scale applicable to Librarians in KVS is as under:—

Entry Scale	Pay Band-2: 9300-34800	Grade Pay - 4600
Senior Scale (after 12 years of regular service in entry scale)	Pay Band-2: 9300-34800	Grade Pay - 4800
Selection Scale (after 12 years of regular service in Senior Scale, subject to 20% of the no. of posts in Senior Scale and fulfilling other required conditions)	Pay Band-3: 15600-39100	Grade Pay - 5400

(b) The Guidelines for School Library and Procedure Manual developed by KVS provides for one Librarian and one Sub Staff for the Library of the school. While the post of Librarian is already sanctioned in every KV, the issue of deploying one sub staff was

deliberated upon by a Committee constituted for the purpose. As recommended by the Committee in its meeting held on 7/1/2016, the matter was subsequently discussed in a meeting of the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM), and decided that one of the existing sub staff members available in the school may be identified to assist the Librarian.

(c) No extra unprofessional work / duties are given to the Librarians. However, the arrangement periods (substitution work) may be given as per exigencies of service and in the interest of the students.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teaching Staff Association had *inter-alia* raised the issue of creation of promotional avenues for Librarians by introducing additional subjects in +2 Classes, in the JCM Meeting held on 28.10.2014. Introduction of Library Science at +2 level was however, not taken up since there was no demand from the students and also because it is not offered as a subject by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

Ranking of Indian Universities

‡*305. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names and ranks of Indian Universities among the top 200 universities of the world;
- (b) since when these universities have been appearing in the top 200 universities;
- (c) if answer to (a) above is in negative, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of universities of China, Japan, Russia, Britain, America and Germany which are ranked among the top 200 universities of the world?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the QS World University Rankings 2016-17, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (152) and Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (185) are among the top 200 Universities in the world.

(b) These universities have featured in the top 200 world universities in the QS World Universities Rankings for the Academic Year 2015-16 and 2016-17.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The number of universities of China, Japan, Russia, Britain, America and Germany which are ranked among the top 200 universities of the world as per QS World University Rankings 2016-17 are as follows.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Country	China	Japan	Russia	United Kingdom	USA	Germany
Number of Universities under 200	7	8	1	30	48	11

Transfer policy of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

*306. PROF M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of transfer policy of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and
- (b) whether these policies are addressing the regional disparities amongst the schools, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has its own Transfer Guidelines for teachers duly approved by its Board of Governors. The salient features of the transfer guidelines are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan recruits teachers and other staff through all India competitive examinations. KVS teachers have all India transfer liability and they are posted to the KVs across the country keeping in view the functional requirements. Irrespective of geographical, socio economic and other regional disparities, KVs are providing quality school education to the students all over the country under a uniform pattern of class room teaching, syllabus, textual material and mode of examination etc. Every KV has teachers and students from different parts of the country sharing a common legacy and striving hard for the achievement of a common goal.

During 2016 annual transfer process, 7108 transfers have been effected by KVS out of which 6000 transfer orders were issued to a desired station / KV on the request of teachers and employees.

Statement

Salient features of KVS transfer guidelines

- Transfer guidelines are based on the principles of Transfer Counts & Displacement Counts. An employee having higher transfer counts would receive priority in transfer over an employee having lower transfer counts. Similarly, an employee

having higher displacement counts would be displaced first than an employee who has lower displacement counts.

- Transfer Counts and Displacement Counts are provided to an employee on the basis of some fixed parameters, like period of stay at a place, posting of his/her spouse if working, Medical conditions of self and family, woman employee, widow, Single Parent, physically challenged employee, if an employee has dependant disabled child, if he/she has completed a tenure at a Hard/Very Hard and NER stations, an Award winner teacher, a member of JCM, having Outstanding APARs or Below average APARs etc.
- Employees who fall under the category of less than three years to retire (LTR), Medical Ground (MDG), Death of Family Person (DFP), Widow, Single Parent, Physically Challenged employee and who have completed tenure at Hard/ Very Hard and NER stations will get highest transfer counts for getting their transfer at their choice station(s).
- Female teachers earn extra Transfer Counts in comparison to Male Teachers to get their transfer at station/place of their choice.
- Spouse Cases have been given priority for getting transfer to join spouse at the posting place of spouse or within a distance of 100 kilometers of work place.
- Scheme of Mutual Transfer (twice in their entire career) has been adopted from the/academic session 2016-17.
- An employee can seek his/ her transfer against a vacant post which remains unfilled during annual transfer process under the provision or "No Taker Vacancy".
- Employees having dependent disabled children or children appearing in class XII board examinations are exempt from displacement transfer on year to year basis. Employees with disabled children can give 7 choices of stations for seeking their transfers for the better treatment of children.
- Eight types of serious medical conditions (diseases) have been included in the list of medical category [MDG] so that affected employees may get their transfer on priority at desired place to avail better medical facilities/family care.
- Award winner employees and members of JCM at regional level or national level have been given minus displacement counts to provide them some immunity from being displaced frequently.

- Only those employees having longest period of stay at the station are displaced from their place of posting who are to accommodate the employees of Priority Categories.
- Annual transfer process made fully Information Technology enabled. This year all teachers/ employees have applied for their transfers online and transfer orders are also being generated through an automated process. This way full transparency in transfers has been secured.
- To effect the process of annual transfers, the KVS prepared a calendar of activities so that transfer process can be completed in a time bound manner.

Popularization of science among children

†*307. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts being made by Government to popularize science among children in the country;
- (b) the number of Centres set up by Government in the State of Bihar to encourage scientific temper among children; and
- (c) the current status of these Centres and how they are proving to be useful in developing a scientific temper among children?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Government of India, through its Department of Science & Technology (DST) in the Ministry of Science and Technology, has taken big strides to promote and popularize science among children in the country. In this endeavour, DST has used several mechanisms and has launched numerous schemes, programmes and projects across the entire length and breadth of the country as follows:—

- (1) Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE): This Program is being implemented by the Department of Science and Technology since 2008. It comprises of three Schemes and five components *viz.* INSPIRE Award, INSPIRE Internship, INSPIRE Scholarship, INSPIRE Fellowship and INSPIRE Faculty to cover the age group of 10-32 years and thus promote science as a career among talented students in the country. Through INSPIRE Program, young talented students are being encouraged, motivated and nurtured to study science and to make career in research. The first two components *i.e.* INSPIRE Award and INSPIRE

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Internship of the Scheme "Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent for Science (SEATS)" aim to attract talented young children to study science. The INSPIRE Award component picks up very young talented child from the age of 10 years and starts nurturing her/him for an exciting experience with study of science and subsequently scientific research. As a one-time award in school career, every year 2 lakh students from Class VI to Class X (age-group: 10-15 years) are identified and awarded ₹ 5000 per child to prepare an innovative model or project and participate in exhibitions at District, State and National level. Till 2016, approximately 14 lakh such children have been awarded INSPIRE Award. Six National level science project competitions have been conducted in New Delhi with amazing level of enthusiasm among the youth.

In the 2nd component: The INSPIRE Internship, under SEATS of INSPIRE program, provides opportunities every year to about 50,000 students who are among top 1% of their respective School Education Boards and pursuing science stream in Class XI in the school to interact with leading researchers and scientists including Nobel Laureates for experiencing the joy of science and innovations, to attract them to pursue a career in science by organizing Science Camps of 5 days' duration across the country. Since December 2008, more than 1600 Science Camps have been successfully conducted and as many as 3.27 lakh students participated. About 70 Nobel prize winners and more than 15000 Scientists and Academicians have interacted with participants of INSPIRE Science Camps. The scheme has already led to excitements among the targeted youth population.

Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE), an ambitious complement of INSPIRE Program provides 10,000 INSPIRE scholarships to the talented youth of the county based on the academic performance at +2 Board (10+2) examination (top 1%) and pursuing basic and natural sciences at Bachelors and Masters level. This Scholarship includes Mentorships of all such students by way of attaching them with an academic/researcher every year for 2-3 months during vacation. Each INSPIRE Scholarship is valued at ₹ 80,000 per year per student including ₹ 20,000 per year per student as Mentorship cost. Nearly 63,000 students have been offered this scholarship so far.

- (2) Science Express: To spread awareness about science amongst masses, particularly children, DST has been playing an active role and one of the flagship initiatives of this is the Science Express, which has been travelling across the country since October, 2007. It is an innovative science exhibition mounted on a custom-built

16 coach AC train, and has successfully completed 8 phases of journey which included 4 phases as 'Science Express', 3 phases as 'Biodiversity Special' and recently Concluded 'Climate Action Special'. To make learning fun-filled, children are encouraged to participate in activities, games and talks through which they easily understand fundamental concepts of science and mathematics. Science Express also has complementary activities which are conducted in its 'Kids Zone', 'Joy-of-Science Lab', and through events on railway platforms and outreach in schools located nearby. To facilitate this, a team of trained communicators stays on-board during the run of 6-7 months in each phase. This mega outreach program of DST, has travelled more than 150,000 km. across the length and breadth of the country on the Broad-gauge network of Indian Railway and received over 1.56 crore visitors at over 450 halts. In addition, over 4000 article, news items, in newspapers, magazines, journals and huge coverage in electronic and digital media has brought it virtually to every nook & corner of India. It already had 6 entries in Limca Book of Records and in 2016 registered for six more records.

- (3) National Children's Science Congress (NCSC): NCSC was launched in 1992 to encourage and engage school students in the age group 10-17 years in identifying various challenges in their localities/communities and find possible science and technology (S&T) solutions. Each year, about 500,000 students participate at the District level competitions across the country. The selected projects/models are then evaluated at the State level and further at the National level. For the last five years, the winners of the national competitions are also getting a chance to participate at the International level. In 2017, in the Silver Jubilee year of NCSC, it would be the endeavour of DST to engage school students from almost all the districts of the country to participate in this exciting programme. In addition, Initiative for Research and Innovation in Science (IRIS) of DST aligns with National Level Mega Science Competitions. In 2013, IRIS also has attracted lateral entry from winners of many other national competitions and fairs like NCSC, Science Fair by National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Jawaharlal Nehru Science Fair by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). Such an alignment has turned IRIS into a truly global initiative. So far about 3000 Project synopses were submitted from across the country.
- (4) Vigyan Prasar, an autonomous institution under DST, is specifically engaged in Science communication/popularisation and has particularly produced several hundred audio-video programmes besides publishing over one thousand popular

booklets to engage children in their pursuit of career in science. For students in rural areas, it conducts popularisation and sensitization workshops on hands-on science for teachers/science communicators/agencies, series of programmes on All India Radio and Doordarshan in major Indian Languages, a countrywide network of science clubs, and so on.

- (5) **India International Science Festival (IISF):** IISF is a mega event supported by Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of Earth Sciences in association with Vijnana Bharati which has been successfully held in New Delhi for the second successive year in 2016. This year, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was the nodal organization and the venue was National Physical Laboratory (NPL). IISF 2016 saw a conglomeration of different scientific components, with a focus on students and the young scientists, like Science Village (3000 school students from rural background across the country), Young Scientist Conference (with 3000 scientists from various R&D institutions, Mega Science Expo with the participation of all the scientific and R&D institutions across India, India International Science Film Festival, INSPIRE-student innovative projects, NGO Conclave, Unnat Bharat pavilion and so on.
- (6) **Science Exhibition & Fairs:** Science exhibition and Fairs are amongst the most important activities to create and enhance scientific awareness of children; teachers, parents, peoples' representative and common man. Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) demonstrations under this component of DST comprise of Science Fairs, Melas, static exhibitions, mobile science exhibitions, lecture-demonstrations, interactive media, visits to S&T establishments, hands-on-STEM activities, and so on. These events, whether stationary or mobile, serve to utilize the expertise of resource persons trained by DST in various activities. Different kinds of demonstration are being taken up on a variety of themes like environment, health, science behind miracles, vermin composting, etc. Science in toys, Puppetry, activity stalls where children solve a puzzle or do mathematical games/ activities, ask a good question, design/redesign, spot-the-odd one, draw a future, quizzes, painting and skits and street plays, expose them to science in daily life. These serve to expose students to the scientific concepts and motivate them to take up a career in science. Almost 250 Science fair/Science exhibitions were held in almost all the States in the country in last five year. More than 6 lakhs students, teachers and 20 lakhs general public got benefited.
- (7) **National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT), Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD),** too has been organizing National Science Exhibition every year since 1971 for school children up to Senior Secondary stage

which also includes high school students in the country. So far, over 40 National Science Exhibition have been organized in different parts of the country. Participating students develop a natural sense of passion towards Science and Mathematics. Further, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Science Exhibition provides a medium for popularizing science and increase awareness among the stakeholders about close relationship between science, technology and society. Participation is from approximately 1100 CBSE Schools in country.

- (8) National Council of Science Museum (NCSM) in the Ministry of Culture also organizes Science & Engineering Fair with an objective to popularize science in cities, urban and rural areas for the benefit of students and common man. In addition, NCSM organizes various educational activities *viz.* science exhibitions, science seminars, science camps, popular science lectures, etc. through its chain of 25 Science Museums, Science Centers, Planetaria spread across the country.

(b) National Council for Science Museums (NCSM), Ministry of Culture, has the mandate to establish Science Centres, Science Museums, etc. across the country in collaboration with the respective State/UT Government. In Bihar, NCSM established Sri Krishna Science Centre at Patna which was inaugurated on 14 April 1978. The Centre is functioning under the administrative control of NCSM.

(c) In its endeavour to develop a scientific temperament among children, Sri Krishna Science Centre (SKSC), Patna, Bihar, has been able to attract and engage not only school students but also general visitors including teachers, young entrepreneurs, technicians, etc. All such visitors get immensely benefited through various educational activities *viz.* science exhibitions, science seminars, science camps, popular science lectures, etc., being organized by SKSC throughout the year since its establishment in 1978. For example, in 2015-16, a total of 10, 83,746 visitors have visited SKSC and got enriched by the in-house as well as outreach activities of the Centre.

Closure of schools due to clusterisation

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is monitoring the reduction in number of schools across the country caused by clusterisation;

(b) whether it is a fact that CBSE has less Public and Government schools registered with it presently than in 2013-14;

(c) how does CBSE propose to prevent clusterisation being used as a tool to close down schools; and

(d) the specific steps CBSE would take to ensure that primary and secondary schools are not closed down by consolidation and clusterisation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) No such reduction has come to the notice of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). 14974 schools were affiliated to CBSE in March, 2014. The number of CBSE affiliated schools have raised to 17300 in March, 2016. There is no scheme under CBSE for clusterisation of schools. The Board does not establish or run schools rather affiliates them for the purpose of examination and certification.

Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women

*309. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by Government for administering Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) scheme, in the last three years, year-wise, State-Wise; and

(b) the number of women benefited and got employment and self-employed after skill training in the last three years, year-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The amount of ₹ 701.85 lakh, ₹ 740.22 lakh & ₹ 1173.75 lakh has been allocated for Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) scheme for last three years 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 respectively. State/ UT-wise detail is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The number of women who have been trained under STEP Scheme for last three years 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 are 31478, 30953 & 15133 respectively. State/ UT-wise detail is given in Statement-II (*See* below). This Ministry does not maintain data under STEP of trained women who have got employment/ self-employed after receiving skill training.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise release of fund during the last three years (2013-2016) under STEP Scheme.

Sl. No.	States	Funds Release (₹ in lakhs)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.58	-	42.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	12.68
3.	Assam	20.02	73.02	5.24
4.	Bihar	-	-	80.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	39.47
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	26.76
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.44	42.30	17.54
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	29.96
11.	Kerala	-	-	20.43
12.	Karnataka	159.20	89.78	33.04
13.	Madhya Pradesh	120.14	107.74	106.67
14.	Maharashtra	48.12	10.22	59.43
15.	Manipur	55.32	220.33	101.24
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	10.56	-
18.	Nagaland	21.77	47.67	-
19.	Odisha	-	-	52.57
20.	Punjab	-	74.03	27.94
21.	Rajasthan	-	17.10	22.09
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	37.09

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tripura	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	53.96	18.86	51.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	51.40	20.54	328.77
27.	West Bengal	5.41	-	8.02
28.	Delhi	-	-	65.23
29.	For evaluation study	12.49	8.07	4.60
	TOTAL	701.85	740.22	1173.75

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise beneficiaries covered during the last three years (2013-16)
under STEP Scheme.*

Sl. No.	States	Beneficiaries covered		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2100	800	2000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-	450
3.	Assam	754	50	675
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2800	5500	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
11.	Kerala	-	770	350
12.	Karnataka	17076	6666	6298
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1400	520	975
14.	Maharashtra	-	3609	125

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Manipur	536	1505	2925
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-	150
18.	Nagaland	300	563	200
19.	Odisha	-	250	-
20.	Punjab	3537	5000	-
21.	Rajasthan	-	250	-
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
24.	Tripura	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	2125	3180	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	200	1810	985
27.	West Bengal	600	480	-
28.	Delhi	-	-	-
TOTAL		31478	30953	15133

Real time weather information for farmers

*310. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing real time information to farmers on weather conditions such as floods or drought, availability of water for irrigatoin and crop prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when Government would be able to start providing such information, especially in the backdrop of the fact that the country has been hit by drought followed by floods this year?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Crop Weather Watch Group of the Ministry of Agriculture coordinates with India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutions and the State Governments to review on a

weekly basis (on every Friday) the prevailing and ensuing weather conditions as they impact on agriculture, water level in reservoirs, progress of sowing, crop health including incidence of pest attacks and availability of inputs etc.

During the meeting, IMD gives a brief report on the prevailing weather patterns in the country during last week along with expected weather patterns in the coming week. On the assessment of the outcomes of these meetings, remedial action is suggested if required.

Monitoring of the daily rainfall activity over the country as carried out by IMD to regularly assess and identify zones of deficit rainfall leading to drought conditions. The rainfall statistics is shared with Department of Agriculture on daily basis. However, the declaration of drought in a particular area/region is done by the Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with various state governments.

In order to meet specific requirements of flood forecasting, which is provided by Central Water Commission (CWC), IMD operates Flood Meteorological Offices (FMOs) at thirteen locations *viz.*, Agra, Ahmedabad, Asansol, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jalpaiguri, Lucknow, New Delhi, Patna, Srinagar, Bengaluru and Chennai. Apart from this, IMD also supports Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) by providing Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF) for Damodar river basin areas for their flood forecasting activities.

IMD in association with Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) is disseminating agro-meteorological advisories to the farmers through different communication platforms like All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan, Private TV and radio channels, Newspaper and Internet, SMS and IVRS under Public Private Partnership mode, Reuter Market Light, Handygo, NOKIA-HCL, Mahindra Samridhi, Reliance Foundation and IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited (IKSL). In addition, agro-meteorological advisories are also disseminated through Kisan Portal (<http://farmer.gov.in>) launched by the Ministry of Agriculture. At present, 19.51 million farmers are directly getting benefits by the AAS bulletins issued by IMD and Ministry of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has implemented the National Agriculture Market (NAM) www.enam.gov.in e-market platform that would be deployed in selected 585 regulated markets across the country.

The NAM Portal provides a single window service for all Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) related information and services. This includes commodity arrivals & prices, buy & sell trade offers, provision to respond to trade offers, among other services. While material flow (agriculture produce) continues to happen through mandis, an online market reduces transaction costs and information asymmetry.

Impact of demonetisation on real estate sector

*311. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a study on the impact of demonetisation on real estate sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether experts have expressed that market value of residential property is expected to be wiped off in about forty-two cities across the country; and

(c) if so, the response of Government's response thereto and the details of efforts proposed to be made to boost the real estate sector market?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not carried out any study on impact of demonetization on real estate sector.

(b) and (c) Many sector experts have written about the impact of demonetization on the real estate sector, wherein, the majority feel that demonetization will purge the real estate sector from the influence of black money, thereby making purchases affordable and within the reach of the common man.

It has been opined by experts that demonetisation will give a fillip to the real estate sector due to price correction and transparency in deals, thereby creating a level playing field.

It has also been stated that demonetization coupled with the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, the Goods and Service Tax Law (*i.e.* the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016 and the Model GST Law) and the *Benami* Transactions (Prohibition) (Amendment) Act, 2015 will further increase transparency in the sector and attract higher volume of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) at competitive rates.

Issue of terrorism in Goa Declaration of BRICS

*312. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was criticism over the failure of the Goa Declaration of BRICS to address the issue of cross-border terrorism, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that many BRICS leaders were silent on the issue of terrorism emanating from Pakistan and its support to terrorist groups, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) There is a comprehensive message by BRICS Leaders in the Goa Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, including on strengthening "cooperation in combating international terrorism both at bilateral level and at international fora", adoption of "a comprehensive approach in combating terrorism" and "the responsibility of all states to prevent terrorist activities from their territories."

The Goa Declaration also urges all States to undertake effective implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions on Counter Terrorism; calls for increasing the effectiveness of UN Counter Terrorism framework; urges all States to counter terrorism, radicalization, recruitment, terrorists movement, terrorist financing, dismantling terrorist bases; supports an International Convention against chemical and biological terrorism; and calls for expedited adoption of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT).

Gender sensitisation in school curriculum

*313. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether the Ministry is taking steps to include gender sensitisation in the school curriculum, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed syllabus and textbooks across the subjects to promote gender sensitisation in the school curriculum. The text books at all stages of school education prioritize gender sensitisation in designing of activities/ exercises. Gender sensitive messages have been incorporated in the inside of cover pages of the textbooks and the other supplementary material. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also prepared guidelines for gender sensitivity in textbooks and textual material, including question papers.

Urban population living below poverty line

†*314. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated population living below poverty line in urban areas of the country, the State-wise details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether a survey has been conducted recently to find out the number of urban poor and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a comprehensive scheme has been prepared and implemented for urban poverty alleviation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is not the administrative Ministry for preparing BPL list per-se. Official estimates of BPL in both rural and urban areas were released by erstwhile Planning Commission, which has since been restructured as NITI Aayog. State wise Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line in India 2011-12 (Based on Tendulkar Methodology) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) in urban as well in rural areas has been conducted by respective Governments of States /UTs along with caste enumeration. In the process, information regarding various individual particulars and household characteristics, *viz.*, main source of income/earnings; housing/dwelling; amenities; assets etc., has been collected as per the "respondent based" questionnaire method, with Statutory Towns being considered as urban and Census Towns being considered as rural. Accordingly, in urban areas, data has been reported in respect of 299.99 million population (65.13 million household). Relevant SECC data corresponding to the questionnaire canvassed in urban areas is in public domain at <http://secc.gov.in>. SECC data for urban areas would be utilized to target beneficiaries for various welfare programmes by different departments, which may have their own respective targeting criteria.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme *i.e.* Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), through States/UTs. The Scheme launched in September 2013, aims to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households and improve their livelihoods. It has seven components namely, Social Mobilization and Institution Development, Capacity Building and Training, Employment Through Skills Training and Placement, Self-Employment Programme, Support to Urban Street Vendors, Shelter For Urban Homeless and Innovative And Special Projects. For implementing the DAY-NULM Scheme, funds in a consolidated manner are allocated/ released to the State/UT Governments.

Statement

*State-wise Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line in India:
2011-12 (Based on Tendulkar Methodology)*

States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	11.0	61.8	5.8	17.0	9.2	78.8
Arunachal Pradesh	38.9	4.2	20.3	0.7	34.7	4.9
Assam	33.9	92.1	20.5	9.2	32.0	101.3
Bihar	34.1	320.4	31.2	37.8	33.7	358.2
Chhattisgarh	44.6	88.9	24.8	15.2	39.9	104.1
Goa	6.8	0.4	4.1	0.4	5.1	0.8
Gujarat	21.5	75.4	10.1	26.9	16.6	102.2
Haryana	11.6	19.4	10.3	9.4	11.2	28.8
Himachal Pradesh	8.5	5.3	4.3	0.3	8.1	5.6
Jammu and Kashmir	11.5	10.7	7.2	2.5	10.3	13.3
Jharkhand	40.8	104.1	24.8	20.2	37.0	124.3
Karnataka	24.5	92.8	15.3	37.0	20.9	129.8
Kerala	9.1	15.5	5.0	8.5	7.1	23.9
Madhya Pradesh	35.7	191.0	21.0	43.1	31.6	234.1
Maharashtra	24.2	150.6	9.1	47.4	17.4	197.9
Manipur	38.8	7.4	32.6	2.8	36.9	10.2
Meghalaya	12.5	3.0	9.3	0.6	11.9	3.6
Mizoram	35.4	1.9	6.4	0.4	20.4	2.3
Nagaland	19.9	2.8	16.5	1.0	18.9	3.8
Odisha	35.7	126.1	17.3	12.4	32.6	138.5
Punjab	7.7	13.4	9.2	9.8	8.3	23.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	16.1	84.2	10.7	18.7	14.7	102.9
Sikkim	9.9	0.4	3.7	0.1	8.2	0.5
Tamil Nadu	15.8	59.2	6.5	23.4	11.3	82.6
Tripura	16.5	4.5	7.4	0.8	14.0	5.2
Uttar Pradesh	30.4	479.4	26.1	118.8	29.4	598.2
Uttarakhand	11.6	8.2	10.5	3.4	11.3	11.6
West Bengal	22.5	141.1	14.7	43.8	20.0	185.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.6	0.04	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.04
Chandigarh	1.6	0.004	22.3	2.3	21.8	2.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.6	1.2	15.4	0.3	39.3	1.4
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.3	9.9	0.3
Delhi	12.9	0.5	9.8	16.5	9.9	17.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.02	2.8	0.02
INDIA	25.7	2166.6	13.7	531.2	21.9	2697.8

Notes: 1. Population as on 1st March, 2012 has been used for estimation number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated).

2. Poverty Line of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab is used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.

4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

5. Poverty Line of Goa is used for Daman and Diu and

6. Poverty Line of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Source: Report of the Expert Group to review the Methodology for measurement of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission-June, 2014.

Encroachment of Government property in metropolitan cities

*315. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government property has been encroached upon in metropolitan cities by private people owing to negligence of the authorities;

(b) if so, the details of large encroachments and the estimated worth of the properties lost by Government during last three years; and

(c) the number of persons found guilty in this regard along with the action taken against them during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Encroachment has taken place on some properties of Ministry of Urban Development in metropolitan cities.

(b) The details of such encroached properties are given in the Statement (*See below*). Valuation of such encroached properties has not been carried out.

(c) Action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 was initiated against the unauthorized encroachers.

Statement

Details of encroached properties of Ministry of Urban Development in Metropolitan cities

(A) Encroachment cases related to Land and Development Office, Delhi

Sl. No.	ESO Case No.	Name of Squatter	Locality	Area
1.	ESO 11-5(27)/786	Legal heirs of Sh. Amar Singh	'I' Point, P.K.Road	175 Sq. yds.
2.	ESO 11-4(24)/86	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	ESO 11-5(23)/86	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	ESO 11-5(12)/97	Ratti Ram	Prem Nagar	2815.55
5.	ESO 11-4(4)	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	ESO 11-5(12)/84	Mahadev Temple	R.K. Puram	3,39,522 Sq. yds.
7.	ESO 11-5(1)/86	Serve Shakti Sanatan Dharam	'I' Point P.K. Road	293 Sq. yds
8.	ESO 11-4(4)/86®	Do	-do-	-do-
9.	ESO 11-5(25)/85	Do	-do-	-do-
10.	ESO 11-5(39)/82	Sh. Rawail Singh	Aram Bagh	431 Sq. yds.
11.	ESO 11-5(23)/	Nand Lal	'I' Point P.K. Road	19 Sq. yds.
12.	ESO 11-5(5)/83	-do-	-do-	-do-
13.	ESO 11-4(11)/85	-do-	-do-	-do-
14.	ESO 11-5(53)/86	Secy. Manse Devi Temple		296 Sq. yds.
15.	ESO 11-4(6)/82	The Principal SD Sabha	Malka Ganj	2384 Sq. yds.
16.	ESO 11-5(40)/86	President, Arya Samaj Mandir,	R. K.Puram, Sec. VI	941 Sq. yds.

Sl. No.	ESO Case No.	Name of Squatter	Locality	Area
17.	ESO 11-5(4)/87	Secy, Krishan Adyatmik Kutir Mandir	Prem Nagar	551 Sq. yds.
18.	ESO 11-4(4)/87	-do-	-do-	-do-
19.	ESO 11-5(1)/89	Dwarka Nath, Amar Nath	Minto Road	641 Sq. yds.
20.	ESO 11-4(1)/89	-do-	-do-	-do-
21.	ESO 11-5(5)/89	Smt. Parkash Kaur	ShershahRoad	161, 6 & 10 Sq. yds.
22.	ESO 11-4(5)/89	-do-	-do-	-do-
23.	ESO 11-5(12)/82	-do-	-do-	-do-
24.	ESO 11-5(22)/86	Sh. Dina Nath	Mirdard Road	80 Sq. yds.
25.	ESO 11-4(18)/88	-do-	-do-	-do-
26.	ESO 11-5(28)/86	Sh. Krishan Chand	'I Point, P.K. Road	145 Sq. yds.
27.	ESO 11-5(41)/85	-do-	'I Point P.K. Road	-do-
28.	ESO 11-5(16)/81	Mohd. Ansar	-do-	114 Sq. yds.
29.	ESO 11-5(13)/86	-do-	-do-	-do-
30.	ESO 11-4(23)	-do-	-do-	43 Sq. yds.
31.	ESO 11-5(67)/79	Devki Rani, Manchanda	-do-	305 Sq. yds.
32.	ESO 11-4(802)/60	-do-	-do-	2400 Sq. ft.
33.	ESO 11-5(181)/62	-do-	-do-	-do-
34.	ESO 11-5(37)/86	Raja Ram	-do-	19 Sq. yds.
35.	ESO 11-5(34)/82	Darshan Singh	-do-	
36.	ESO 11-5(3)/87	Bala Ram Mangal Khalifa Kidwai Nagar, Nalla	Kidwai Nagar Nallah	244.14 Sq. yds.
37.	ESO 11-5(26)/86	Madan Lal, Aliganj	Aliganj	275 Sq. yds.
38.	ESO 11-4(22)/86	-do-	-do-	-do-
39.	ESO 11-5(50)/86	Sh. Dal Chand	I Point P.K.Road	17 Sq. yds.
40.	ESO 11-4(42)/86	-do-	-do-	-do-
41.	ESO 11-5(13)/88	Sh. Jagan Nath, Secretary	-do-	1607 Sq. yds.
42.	ESO 11-4(6)/88	-do-	-do-	-do-
43.	ESO 11-5(1)/90	Sh. Inder Singh Kohli	-do-	197.5 Sq. yds.
44.	ESO 11-4(4)/90	-do-	-do-	-do-
45.	ESO 11-5(21)/86	M/s Kundan Lal & Madan Lal	Mirdard Road	602 Sq. mtrs.
46.	ESO 11-4(15)/86	-do-	-do-	831 Sq. yds.
47.	ESO 11-5(4)/89	Sh. Kundan Lal Jain	-do-	15 & 663 Sq. yds.

Sl. No.	ESO Case No.	Name of Squatter	Locality	Area
48.	ESO 11-4(4)/89	Sh. Kundan Lal Jain	Mirdard Road	15 & 663 Sq. yds.
49.	ESO 11-5(20)/75	S/Sh. Jag Ram, Dev Raj	I point P.K. Road	152 Sq. yds.
50.	ESO 11-5(21)/83	S/Sh. Jag Ram, Dev Raj	-do-	80 Sq. yds.
51.	ESO 11-4(84)/85	-do-	-do-	-do-
52.	ESO 11-5(20)/75	-do-	-do-	-do-
53.		L/heirs of Sh. Som Nath Dhawan/Smt. Gulpreet Kaur	-do-	133 Sq. yds.
54.	ESO 11-5(24)/76	-do-	-do-	-do-
55.	ESO 11-4(46)/75	-do-	-do-	-do-
56.	ESO 11-5(3)/92	Sh. Gurcharan Singh/ now Virender Singh	-do-	32.67 Sq. yds.
57.	ESO 11-4(2)/92	Sh. Gurcharan Singh	-do-	32.67
58.	ESO 11-5(3)/86	Smt. Sneh Lata (I Point)	-do-	59.1 Sq. yds.
59.	ESO 11-4(1)/86	-do-	-do-	-do-
60.	ESO 11-5(5)/88	Sh. Ram Nath Sharma (Temple) Kidwai Nagar	Kidwai Nagar	528 Sq. yds.
61.	ESO 11-4(2)/88	-do-	-do-	-do-
62.	ESO 11-5(3)/89	Sh. Des Raj Sahni	I Point P.K.Road	300, 284, 277 Sq. yds.
63.	ESO 11-4(3)/89	-do-	-do-	277 Sq. yds.
64.	ESO 11-5(9)/87	Smt. Prem Wati (I Point)	-do-	9 Sq. yds
65.	ESO 11-5(28)/82	-do-	-do-	-do-
66.	ESO 11-5(2)/83	Sh. Sardari Lal	-do-	98,74,45,267 & 217 sq. yds.
67.	ESO 11-4(23)/85	-do-	-do-	-do-
68.	ESO 11-5(5)/92	Legal heirs of Rati Ram	-do-	2815.55 Sq. mtrs.
69.	ESO 11-4(7)/92	-do-	-do-	-do-
70.	ESO 11-5(9)/89	Babu Lal & Chhotey Lal	-do-	1097 Sq. yds.
71.	ESO 11-4(7)/89	Babu Lal & Chhotey Lal	-do-	1097 Sq. yds.
72.	ESO 11-5(17)/74	B. L. Bhatia	-do-	372 Sq. yds.
73.	ESO 11-5(12)/73	-do-	-do-	-do-
74.	ESO 11-5(150)/69	-do-	-do-	-do-
75.	ESO 11-5(151)/69	-do-	-do-	-do-
76.	ESO 11-5(152)/69	-do-	-do-	-do-
77.	ESO 11-5(20)/82	S/Sh. Raghbir Singh & Gurcharan Singh	-do-	1182 Sq. yds.

Sl. No.	ESO Case No.	Name of Squatter	Locality	Area
78.	ESO 11-5(33)/86	Man Mohan Singh	I Point P.K. Road	29.08 Sq. mtrs.
79.	ESO 11-4(30)/86	-do-	-do-	-do-
80.	ESO 11-5(22)/83	Secy Satya Santana Agam Nigam Hanuman Mandir Trust (Regd.)		657 Sq. yds.
81.	ESO 11-4(3)/83	-do-		-do-
82.	ESO 11-4(2)/01	Sh. Narinder Parkash Opp. G-38, Nizamuddin (w)	Nizamuddin	18'-3"x30'-0" Sq. yds.
83.	ESO 11-4(3)/01	Sh. Ram Niwas Opp. G-38, Nizamuddin (W)	Nizamuddin	18'-3"x 12'-3" Sq. yds.
84.	ESO 11-4(6)/01	Sh. Jagan Nath Opp. G-38, Nizamuddin (W)	Nizamuddin	2290 Sq. yds.
85.	ESO 11-4(7)/01	Smt. Raj Dulari Opp. G-38, Nizamuddin (W)	Nizamuddin	7 Sq. yds.
86.	ESO 11-4(9)/01	Brahamrishi Deraha Baba Minder	I Point P.K. road	228.25
87.	ESO 11-4(10)/01	Ranbir Singh	-do-	294 Sq. yds.
88.	ESO 11-4(11)/01	Minto Road Pooja Samiti Kali Temple DDU Marg.	DDU Marg	259.71 Sq. mtrs.
89.	ESO 11-4(1)/03	Roman Catholic Church	Khan Market	1953 Sq. yds.
90.	ESO 11-4(6)/04	S/Sh. Babu Lal Sharma & Sita Ram Sharma	I Point P.K. Road	62.67 Sq. mtrs.
91.	ESO 11-4(7)/04	Sh. Trilok Singh	-do-	
92.	ESO 11-5(16)/83	Trilok Chand	-do-	15 Sq. yds commercial & 34 Sq. yds for residential
93.	ESO 11-5(43)/86	Trilok Chand	-do-	24 Sq. yds commercial & 23 Sq. yds for residential
94.		Shiv Mandir Rouse Avenue-I	Rouse Avenue	
95.		Shiv Mandir Rouse Avenue-II	Rouse Avenue	
96.	ESO-4(4)/2001/83	Rameshwari Devi	Nizamuddin	515,516&516 measuring 4 biswa at village estate Nizamuddin

(B) Encroachment Cases related to Delhi Development Authority, Delhi

Sl. No.	List of Institutional / Individuals	Area Occupied	Locality
1	2	3	4
1.	DDA V/s Bimla Devi Electrical Enterprises	EV/LM/SEZ/Mohan Coop. Incl. Estate/ Plot No. B-11/61	B-11/61, Mohan Cooperative Indls. Estate, Mathura Road
2.	DDA V/s M/s Babas Noronha Memorial Edn. & Social Welfare Society (Regd.)	EV/LM/SEZ/Panehsheel Enclave/IL/725/11	Pinacle Sr. Secy. School Panchsheel Enclave, Delhi (Institutional)
3.	DDA V/s Manohar Lal	EV/LM/SEZ/ Mohan Coop. Incl. Estate/139	A-38, Mohan Cooperative Indls. Estate, Mathura Road
4.	DDA V/s NP Sharma, KD Sharma & others	EV/LM/SEZ/Masjid Moth/Udai Park	10, Masjid Moth, Udai Park, New Delhi
5.	DDA V/s Navin Kumar Gupta	EV/LM/SEZ/Masjid Moth/455	Shop No. E-5, Masjid Moth, New Delhi
6.	DDA V/s M/s JK Steelment Pvt. Ltd.	EV/LM/SEZ/C-62./4/ Okhla Incl. Area	C-62/4, Okhla Incl. Area Phase-II
7.	DDA V/s Nanak Chand Khosla	EV/LM/SEZ/49/06/	C-53, Gulmohar Park, Delhi
8.	DDA V/s PR Mittal	E V/LM/SEZ/Malviya Nagar (Saket)/1349	J-125, Malviya Nagar, Saket, Delhi
9.	DDA V/s M/s Gautam Properties Pvt. Ltd.	EV/LM/SEZ/E46/14/ Okhla Incl./250	E-46/14, Okhla Incl. Area, Ph-II, Delhi
10.	DDA V/s M/s Ram Kishan & Sons Charitable Trust	EV/LM/SEZ / Plot No. B-11/66/ Mohan Cooperative Incl. Estate/22C/6	B-11/66, Mohan Cooperative Incl. Estate, Delhi
11.	DDA V/s RL Malhotra, BL Malhotra, IL Malhotra, Mrs. Meera Malhotra	EV/LM/SEZ/2011/F-5/ EOK	F-5, East of Kailash, Delhi
12.	DDA V/s Heart Institute & others Research Institute at Okhla	EV/LM/SEZ/Escort Heart Inst. & Research Inst./Okhla/2735/5	Heart Institute & Research Centre at Okhla, Delhi
13.	DDA V/s Avtar Singh Gulati	EV/LM/SEZ/A-11/ B1/MCOIE	A-11/B1,CR Park Colony, Delhi
14.	DDA V/s MM Hashim	EV/LM/SEZ/PT-62/ 10/Kalka Extn./2003	PT-62/10, Kalka Extn. Resi. Scheme, Delhi
15.	DDA V/s SP Barua & Smt.BD Barua	EV/LM/SEZ/051(5)CR Park/97	K1/31, CR Park Colony, Delhi

1	2	3	4
16.	DDA V/s Aditya Goyal	EV/LM/SEZ/100(5)/2000 / Lajpat Nagar-4	Plot No.4, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi
17.	DDA V/s Inder Singh Anand	EV/LM/SEZ/E-24/BI/Extn/MCOIE	E-24/BI/Extn. Mohan Cooperative Indl. Estate
18.	DDA V/s M/s Usha Rectifire Cooperative Pvt. Ltd.	EV/LM/SEZ/ MCOTE	B-11/94, Mohan Cooperative Indl.
19.	DDA V/s M/s Alite Developers Pvt. Ltd.	EV/LM/SEZ/Jamrudpur/ 01/97	36, Jamrudpur, Delhi
20.	DDA V/s M/s Ansal Properties Industries Ltd.	EV/LM/SEZ/NP/95/4	75-76, Nehru Place, Delhi
21.	DDA V/s SK Chug	EV/LM/SEZ/NFC/2002	D-1064, New Friends Colony, CHBS (Ltd.), Delhi
22.	DDA V/s Paradize Home Builders	E V/LM/SEZ/Kalkaji Cum Centre/6/98	D-3, Shopping Centre, Kalkaji, Delhi
23.	DDA V/s M/s Ashiana Builder Pvt.	EV/LM/SEZ/NP/96/3/DC	67-68, Nehru Place, Delhi
24.	DDA V/s M/s Skipeer Construction Pvt. Ltd.	EV/NP/95/1	88, Nehru Place, Delhi
25.	DDA V/s Sanjay Kumar	EV/LM/SEZ/E-153/Masjid Moth/03	E-153, Masjid Moth, Delhi
26.	DDA V/s M/s Skyways Construction Co.	EV/NP/96/6	49/50, Nehru Place, Delhi
27.	DDA V/s Skyways Construction Co.	EV/NP/95/5/DC	60, Nehru Place, Delhi
28.	DDA V/s Parveen Kumar Marwah	EV/LM/SEZ/NFC/2002	D-999, New Friends Colony, Delhi
29.	DDA V/s BM Bajaj	EV/LM/SEZ/NFC/2002	A-128, New Friends Colony, New Delhi
30.	DDA V/s Inder Singh Arora & Sh. Nirmal	EV/5(5)99/Kalkaji	143, Block 'G' Kalkaji, New Delhi
31.	DDA V/s M/s Supreme Auto Works	EV/Okhla/1/97	B-93, Okhla Phase-II, Delhi
32.	DDA V/s M/s Skylines Buiders	EV/NP/96/4	85, Nehru Place, Delhi
33.	DDA V/s United Builders Construction India Pvt. Ltd.	EV/NP/89/3	66, Nehru Place, Delhi
34.	DDA V/s M/s Skeeper Builder Pvt. Ltd.	EV/LM/SEZ/NP/96/2	62-63, Nehru Place, Delhi

1	2	3	4
35.	DDA V/s M/s Namdhari Cabinet House	EV/LM/SEZ/Okhla Indl. Area/90/1	W-31, Okhla Indl. Area, Ph-II, Delhi
36.	DDA V/s CL Verma	EV/Okhla Indl. Area/PL/94/2	C-12, Okhla Indl. Area Ph-I
37.	DDA V/s Saket Cultural Club	EV/LM/SEZ/2012/DD/IL	Saket Cultural Club at Saket
38.	DDA V/s Russell Gaur	EV/LM/SEZ/PA/B-13/78/4	B-13, Gulmohar Park, Delhi
39.	DDA V/s M/s SK Construction Pvt. Ltd.	EV/LM/SEZ/NP/91/4	56, Nehru Place, Delhi
40.	DDA V/s DMRC	F34(17)06/IL	A/o 80,096 Sqm. Land on temporary basis adjacent to Yamuna River near Sarai Kale Khan, Delhi
41.	DDA V/s RK Arora, SK Arora & Smt. Meena	EV/LM/SEZ/Shop No. G-29/DD/CE/2014	Shop No. G-29, Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi
42.	DDA V/s Sarda U Kil School of arts	EV/LM/SEZ/Plot No. 53/EoK/IL	Plot No. 53, East of Kailash, New Delhi
43.	DDA V/s M/s Steel Electronics Industries (eviction proceedings restart)	EV/LM/SEZ/Plot No.B-22/1/ Okhla Ind. Area/ Industrial	B-22-1, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi
44.	DDA V/s The President Nirogi Charitable of Medical Trust	EV/EO/LM/EZ/05	301, GK House, 187-A, Sant Nagar, East of Kailash, New Delhi
45.	DDA V/s Smt. Quadeer Begum	EV/EO/LM/EZ/05	43, Punjatani CHBS (Ltd.) Estate, Delhi
46.	DDA V/s Sh. Ram Prakash Nagpal	EV/Ghonda/88/4	C-2/7, Yamuna Vihar, New Delhi 53
47.	DDA V/s Smt. Abida Begum W/o Md. Ashraf	EV/Yamuna Vihar'2002	C-2/5, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi
48.	DDA V/s Sh. Anil Kumar	EV/Jhilmil, Ph-2/9311	B-12, Shopping Centre-II, Jhilmil, Ph-I, New Delhi
49.	DDA V/s Smt. Kanta Rani W/o Sh. Ramesh Kumar	EV/55(1)99/Geeta Colony	181, Block No. 9, Geeta Colony, Delhi
50.	DDA V/s Vivek Sawhney	F.4(688)/81/GH/DDA	Flat No. 217, Lahore CGHS Ltd. Vasundhara Encl. Delhi
51.	DDA V/s Sh. Narinder Lal Gupta	EV/C-11/203 Yamuna Vihar/ LM/EZ	Plot No. C-11/203, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi-53

1	2	3	4
52.	DDA V/s Sh. Charan Dass	EV/Plot No. B-15/5/Jhilmil/ EO/LM/EZ	B-15/5, Jhilmil Industrial Area, Delhi
53.	DDA V/s The President Shakti Prayani Sanstha Trust (Regd.)	EV/R-1/Madhu Vihar/EO/LM/EZ	R-1, Madhu Vihar, (Temple), Delhi
54.	DDA V/s Smt. Leelawati W/o Sh. Ram Dass	F-5308/SSK/3013/EZA/ S&JJ/88	Plot No. B-1/17, New Kondli, Delhi
55.	DDA V/s Sh. Vijay Pal S/o Sh. Ram Chander	F-5308/SS/3015/EZA/91	Plot No. B-1/15, New Kondli, Delhi
56.	DDA V/s Sh. Raj Kumar S/o Sh. Dharam Jeet	F-5308/SSK/3004/EZA/S& JJ/91	Plot No. B-1/18, New Kondli, Delhi
57.	DDA V/s Sh. Babu Bhai, S/o Sh. Yasin Khan	F-5308/SSK/3012/EZA/ S&JJ/91	Plot No. B-1/60, New Kondli, Delhi
58.	DDA V/s Sh. Hakeem Ali, S/o Sareefulla	F-5308/SSK/3008/EZA/ S&JJ/91	Plot No. B-1/61, New Kondli, Delhi
59.	DDA V/s Sh. Keshav Dass S/o Sh. Hari Kishan	F-5308/SSK/3002/EZA/ LM/EZ/ DUP	Plot No. B-1/16, New Kondli, Delhi
60.	Sh. Sunil Garg S/o SS Garg & others	EV/EO/West/A-45/ Naraina Ph-II	PlotNo.A-45, Naraina Indl. Area, Ph-II
61.	M/s Des Raj Engineering Works	EV/B-31/Rewari line/ Ph-II/04	B-31, Rewari Line Phase- II
62.	M/s Talwar Pant	EV/C212/1, Rewari Line Indl. Area Ph-II/03	C-212/1, Rewari Line Indl. Area Ph-II
63.	M/s Optico Industries	EV/A-85/3, Naraina Indl. Area, Ph-I/08	A-85/3, Naraina Indl Area, Ph-I
64.	M/s K.B. & Co.	EV/A-97/1, Naraina Indl. Area/Ph-I/06	A-85/3, Naraina Indl. Area, Ph-I
65.	Sh. Ram Ashrey S/o Nanan Ram	EV/E-99 Mayapuri/Indl. Area/Ph-II	Plot No. E-99, Mayapuri, Indl Area Ph-I
66.	Hindustan Metal Works	EV/B-51, Rewari Line Indl. Area Ph-II	PlotNo.B-51, Rewari Line Indl. Area Ph-II
67.	Sh. Ishwar Dass	EV/Plot No. B-17, Mayapuri Rewari Line Ph-II/07	Plot No. B-17, Mayapuri Rewari Line Ph-II
68.	M/s Bhatia Chemical	EV/C-196 Rewari Line Indl/03	Plot No. C-196/1, Rewari Line Indl. Area Ph-II
69.	M/s Hari Ram, Sunder Lal & Smt. Gurnia Devi	EV/Y-9/Naraina WHS/07	Plot No. Y-9, Naraina WHS
70.	Sh. Rajesh Kumar Khandwal	EV/Plot No. Y-8 Naraina WHS/07	Plot No. Y-8, Naraina WHS Loha Mandi, Naraina

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71.	M/s Bawa & Co.	EV/Naraina/86/55	Plot No.C-204, Naraina Indl.
72.	M/s Packer Printing Press	EV/Rewari Line/88/07	Plot No. A-3 8/44, Rewari Line Indl. Area, Ph-I, New Delhi
73.	M/s Jupiter Engineering Company	EV/Jupiter Engineering Company B-191, Naraina Industrial Area Ph-I	B-191, Naraina Industrial Area Ph-I, New Delhi
74.	St. Sophia's Christian Education Society	EV/ Sophia's Christian Education Society Paschim Vihar	Paschim Vihar
75.	Sanjay Club	EV/Sanjay Club, Sector-19, Dwarka,	Sector-19, Dwarka New Delhi
76.	DAV Collage	EV/DAV Collage Mianwali Paschim Enclave	Mianwali Paschim Enclave
77.	Shisha Vav Nirman Shiksha Samit	Shisha Vav Nirman Shiksha Samit, Sector-13, Dwarka	Sector-13, Dwarka
78.	Smt. Tajinder Srinivasan V/s DDA	EV/Plot No.29 Ambica Vihar/ CHES 2004	Plot No.29 Ambica Vihar, New Delhi
79.	Paramjeet Singh & Other V/s MCD & other	EV/F-1(33)/08/S&S-II/CWP-16/09	Plot No. 3400, Ranjeet Nagar
80.	Community Hall	F-5(15)/10/AE-V/WD-8/DDA	Sector -7, Dwarka
81.	M/s Ashok Kumar	EV/Lajwanti Garden/ 94/1	Plot No.31, Lajwanti Garden Shopping Centre
82.	M/s Asnani & Company	EV/Rajinder Place/96/2/Distt. Centre	R-786 Plot No. 10-A, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi
83.	M/s Ansal Housing Const. Co. Ltd.	EV/Plot No. 11, Distt. Centre/ Janakpuri/06	Plot No.11, Distt. Centre Janakpuri-15, UGF Indra Prakash 21, Bara Khana Raj, New Delhi
84.	M/s Delhi Tower Pvt. Ltd.	EV/Rajinder Place Distt. Centre /95/1	Plot No. 17, Rajinder Place Distt. Centre
85.	M/s Punjab & Sindh Bank M/s Anand Const Co. Pvt. Ltd.	EV/Rajinder Place Distt. Centre, 95/1	Plot No.21, Rajinder Place Distt. Centre
86.	M/s Om Apartment	EV/Rajinder Place Distt. Centre/95/2	Plot No.4, Distt. Centre, Rajinder Place
87.	M/s Punjab Properties	EV/Rajinder Place/95/4	Plot No. 19, Rajinder Place
88.	M/s Punjab Properties	EV/Rajinder Place/Distt/3/98	Plot No. 12, Rajinder Place Distt. Centre
89.	M/s Niagra Hotel &	EV/Plot No.9/Distt Centre/	Rajinder Place, Plot No.9,

1	2	3	4
	Building Vikram Tower-16	Janakpuri/06	Distt. Centre Janak Puri Pvt. Ltd.
90.	Smt. Harbans Kaur	EV/Jajwanti Garden/93/11	Plot No.78, Jajwanti Garden Shopping Complexd, ND
91.	M/s Mayur Corporation	EV/Plot No. 1/Distt. Centre/Raj- Inder Place/06	Plot No. 1/Distt. Centre/ Rajinder Place, ND
92.	Sh. Rati Ram & Other	EV/82(1)/2001/ Vikaspuri	Plot No. C-479, Vikaspuri
93.	M/s Rajender Gopal & Smt. Manju Gopal	EV/Plot No.H-1/140/Vikaspuri	Plot No. 140, H-1, Vikaspuri, ND
94.	M/s Y.P. Maini	EV/C-3/04/Janakpuri	C-3/04, Janakpuri, New Delhi
95.	M/s Charan Singh & Smt. Kirpal Kaur	EV/Plot No.H-1/72, Vikaspuri/05	Plot No.H-1/72, Vikaspuri, ND
96.	Sh. Rajinder Kumar Kohli	EV/C-716/Vikaspuri/06	Plot No.C-716, Vikaspuri, ND
97.	Sh. Attar Singh S/o Sh. Ram Saran	EV/Plot No.H-359, Vikaspuri/07	Plot No.H-359, Vikaspuri, ND
98.	M/s Kuldeep Singh Lamba	EV/A-3/13, Residential Scheme/ Janakpuri/08	A-3/13, Residential Scheme/Janakpuri, ND
99.	M/s Smt. Santosh Kumari	EV/Plot No.H-2/11, Vikaspuri/05	Plot No.H-2/11, Vikaspuri, ND
100.	Sh. Kesar Singh S/o Sh. Joginder Singh	EV/Plot No.F-234, Vikaspuri/07	Plot No.F-234, Vikaspuri, ND
101.	Sh. Som Nath H.S. Chema, Sh. Happy	EV/82/(3)2001, Vikaspuri	Plot No.H-1/96, Vikaspuri, ND
102.	Sh. Sunil & Others	EV/F-258, Vikaspuri	F-258, Vikaspuri, ND
103.	Shri Niwas & Others	EV/F-259, Vikaspuri	F-259, Vikaspuri
104.	Rajan Dhal Charitable Trust	N/A	Sec-8, Aruna Asaf Ali Road, Vasant Kunj
105.	Ram Prakash Kapoor	N/A	A-2/11, Safdarjung Enclave
106.	Vaitali Ka Society	N/A	Qutab Institutional Area Katwaria Sarai
107.	Santosh Kumari	N/A	B-3/89, Safdarjung Enclave
108.	Mangat Ram	N/A	1/288, Safdarjung Enclave
109.	N/A	EV/G-16/LM/Eo/NZ/1/07	G-16, Udyog Nagar
110.	Sanatan Dharma	EO/EV/02/09/LM/NZ	N/A

1	2	3	4
	Public Trust		
111.	Arvind Gupta DAV Connery Public School, Model Town	EY7DAV Cont. Public School/09	N/A
112.	N/A	EV7LM/NZ/AA-8/Shalimar Bagh	Plot B No.8, Block AA, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi
113.	N/A	EV/1341/Mukherjee Nagar/2003	Plot No. 1341, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
114.	N/A	EV7EO/01/NZ	Plot No.A-7, Wazirpur Indl. Area
115.	Jai Hind Ice Factory	EV/Mangol Puri Indl. Area/33/2000	T-5/1, Mangolpuri, Industrial Area
116.	Saheed Udham Singh Smark Siksha Samiti	EV/EO/LM/NZ/02/10	N/A
117.	N/A	EV/C2/2/Wazirpur/IA/ 06	C-2/2, Wazirpur
118.	Modern Public School Edu-society	EV/NZ/MPS/13	N/A
119.	N/A	EV/EO/NZ/10/07	N/A
120.	N/A	EV/B-10/CC/Dr. Mukherjee Nagar	Plot No. B-10/CC, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
121.	The Animal Friends Society	EV/EO/LM/NZ/3/10 The Animal Friends Society	N/A
122.	M/s. Ocean Plastics & Fabrics Ltd.	EV/A-22/Mangolpuri Industrial Area/06	N/A
123.	N/A	EV/27/Wazirpur Phase-I /2003	Plot No.27, Community Centre, Wazirpur Ph-I
124.	N/A	EV/AG-28/LM/EO/NZ (6)/7/ Shalimar Bagh	Plot No. AG-28, Shalimar Bagh
125.	N/A	EV/72(3)/98/Pitam Pura	Plot No. HD-8, Pitam Pura
126.	N/A	EV/City Tower Netaji Subhash Place/06	City Tower Netaji Subhash Place
127.	N/A	EV/33A/Hudson Line Kingsway Camp/2005	Shop No. 3 3A, Hudson Line, Kingsway Camp
128.	N/A	EV/33B/Hudson Line Kingsway Camp 2005/06	Shop No.33B, Hudson Line Kingsway Camp
129.	N/A	EV/EO/NZ/LM/08/07	Plot No.361, Kohat Enclave, Pitam Pura
130.	N/A	EV/Plot No.48/Mall Road/ Kingsway Camp/06	Plot No.48, Kingsway Camp

1	2	3	4
131.	N/A	EV/EO/LM/NZ/02/Plot No. 1/2008	Plot No. 1, Pitam Pura
132.	N/A	EV/EO/LM/NZ/03/Plot No.2/2008	Plot No.2, Pitam Pura
133.	N/A	EV/10(1)98	Plot No.20, Block 12A, WEA Karol Bagh
134.	N/A	EV/LM/NZ/48/ Motia Khan/2014	Property No.48, Motia Khan
135.	N/A	EO/EV/01/09/LM/NZ	Plot No.1, Mangolpuri, Industrial Area
136.	DDA V/s Mrs. Usha Singla, W/o Sh. Ram Kumar	F11(1107)1983/LAB/ 16284 dated 11.10.2006F5(15)/EV/ 2012/LM/R	Plot No. 232, Block-8, Pocket-6, Sector-5, Rohini
137.	DDA V/s Sh. Rajnish Malhotra	F5(16)/EV/2013/LM	Plot No. 114, Block-A, Sector-2, Rohini, Delhi
138.	DDA V/s Sh. J.N.Wahal	F19A(46)77/LAB/DDA/ 9330/ EV/58(8)2001/ Prashant Vihar	D-92, Prashant Vihar, Delhi
139.	DDA V/s Yava Shakti Educational Society	F18(1)88/IL/242	Sr. Sec. School, Sec-3, Rohini
140.	DDA V/s Sh. Mukesh Kumar	F5(18)EV/2014/LM/RZ/ DDA F25 (1366) 1991/LAB/56 05	Plot No. 133, Pocket-16, Sec-24, Rohini
141.	DDA V/s Smt. Rani Devi W/o Shri Bahadur Singh	F5(19)2014/LM/Rohini/ DDAF6 (178)1981/NP/DD A/3 212.	R/o flat No. B-107, Sector-1, Awantika, Rohini, Delhi

(C) Encroachment Cases related to Central Public Works Department, Delhi

Sl. No.	State	Location of Land	Area of encroachment land	Details of encroachment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	Kasturba Nagar, New Delhi	650 Sqm. & 99 quarters	J.J. Cluster
2.	Delhi	Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi	540 Sqm.	JJ. Cluster
3.	Delhi	Pushp Vihar, Sec-1, M.B.Road, New Delhi	1009 Sqm.	Mandir adjacent to Block-8 and Service Centre, Sec-1, Pushp Vihar, M.B.Road, New Delhi.
4.	Delhi	Pushp Vihar, Sec-1, M.B.Road, New Delhi	194 Sqm.	Mandir along with Green Belt near Block 29-30 and behind Service Centre, Sec-1, Pushp Vihar, M.B.Road, New Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Delhi	Pushp Vihar, Sec-1, M.B.Road, New Delhi	279 Sqm.	Mandir adjacent to block-8 and Service Centre, Sec-1, Pushp Vihar, M.B.Road, New Delhi
6.	Delhi	Pushp Vihar, Sec-5, M.B.Road, New Delhi	128.75 Sqm.	Near Qr. No. 401 to 416, Sec-5, Pushp Vihar, M.B. Road, New Delhi
7.	Delhi	Pushp Vihar, Sec-3, M.B.Road, New Delhi	14.18 Sqm.	Near Block 1193 to 1200, Sec-3, Pushp Vihar, M.B.Road, New Delhi
8.	Delhi	Pushp Vihar, Sec-3, M.B.Road, New Delhi	531 Sqm.	Temple near quarter No. 465-472, Sec-3, Pushp Vihar, M.B.Road, New Delhi
9.	Delhi	Madras camp behind 0-11 flats No. 65-68 Kidwai Nagar	906 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
10.	Delhi	Sector-12, RK. Puram, Kanak Durga Camp.	22865 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
11.	Delhi	RK. Puram, Sec-1	5831 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
12.	Delhi	RK. Puram, Sec-2	4876 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
13.	Delhi	RK. Puram, Sec-3	14534 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
14.	Delhi	RK. Puram, Sec-4	4324 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
15.	Delhi	RK. Puram, Sec-5	924 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
16.	Delhi	RK. Puram, Sec-6	1219 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
17.	Delhi	RK. Puram, Sec-7	6693 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
18.	Delhi	RK. Puram, Sec-8	2088 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
19.	Delhi	RK. Puram, Sec-9	11247 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
20.	Delhi	RK. Puram, Sec-12	23195 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
21.	Delhi	RK. Puram, Sec-13	1863 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
22.	Delhi	Qtr. No.373,365,357to 364,833, 897,148,0 -11-A,93, Kanak Durga Colony, Sec-12, R. K. Puram,	1646 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
23.	Delhi	Sankar Camp Near 'J' & 'K' Block M.S. flats, Sec-13, R.K. Puram,	1464 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
24.	Delhi	Annant Ram Dairy near 'N' Block, M.S. flats, Sec-13, R.K. Puram,	13996 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Delhi	Near 'E' Block, M.S. flats, Sec-13, R.K. Puram, (Taxi Stand)	75.21 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
26.	Delhi	Behind Type-V Qtr. In between Type-V qtr. & Meharchand Market, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	4015 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
27.	Delhi	Adjoining to 0- 11/65, 0-11/69, East Kidwai Nagar, Madrasi Camp.	163 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
28.	Delhi	Backside of Block B-/185- B/67 and 0-11 /104-105/185, East Kidwai Nagar, Madrasi Camp.	2482 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
29.	Delhi	Near Samaj Sadan Boundary wall and block of 0/553-608 West Kidwai Nagar	225 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
30.	Delhi	In Front Block E 1437 East Kidwai Nagar.	42 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
31.	Delhi	Ambedkar Basti Near west Block R.K.Puram,	20522 Sqm.	J.J. Cluster
32.	Delhi	Timarpur -Sanjay Basti Around 124 No. old Type-I Qtrs.	25485 Sqm.	1500 Jhuggies
33.	Delhi	Press area behind Old Sectt. - JJ Cluster	2237 Sqm.	75 Jhuggies
34.	Delhi	J.J. Cluster near NDMC water supply control at Kali Bari.	500 Sqm.	95 Jhuggies
35.	Delhi	Havlock Square - DIZ Area C-33, Raju Camp.	1700 Sqm.	76 Jhuggies
36.	Delhi	Havlock Square - DIZ Area C-31, J.J. Cluster, Kali Bari Marg.	4000 Sqm.	248 Jhuggies
37.	Delhi	DDU Marg, New Delhi, Pocket No.-1 Dhobi Ghat No. -7	1200 Sqm.	25 Jhuggies
38.	Delhi	DDU Marg, New Delhi, Pocket No.-1 Dhobi Ghat No. -9	700 Sqm.	17 Jhuggies
39.	Delhi	DDU Marg, New Delhi, Pocket No.-3 Dhobi Ghat No. -10	1750 Sqm.	40 Jhuggies
40.	Delhi	DDU Marg, New Delhi, Pocket No.-3 Dhobi Ghat No.-11	1100 Sqm.	45 Jhuggies
41.	Delhi	DDU Marg, New Delhi, Pocket No.-3 Dhobi Ghat No.- 12	900 Sqm.	35 Jhuggies
42.	Delhi	Aram Bagh, New Delhi Near Block-143-148	850 Sqm.	58 Jhuggies
43.	Delhi	Near Old Shiv Mandir Block No. 163	20 Sqm.	1 Jhuggi

1	2	3	4	5
44.	Delhi	Near Old Shiv Mandir Block No. 101, Tikona Park.	30 Sqm.	1 Jhuggi
45.	Delhi	Tanga Stand near Block No. 16, Tikona Park.	60 Sqm.	4 Jhuggies
46.	Delhi	Tanga Stand near Block No. 184	50 Sqm.	2 Jhuggies
47.	Delhi	Rouse Avenue/DDU Marg, New Delhi, Pocket No. 3, Two Plots	4200 Sqm. 4210 Sqm.	Jhuggies
48.	Delhi	Rouse Avenue/DDU Marg, New Delhi Pocket No. 4, Two Plots	1519 Sqm. 1887 Sqm.	Religious Jhuggies
49.	Delhi	Rouse Avenue/Mata Sundri Road - Plot No. 2	530 Sqm.	Jhuggies/Kabarries/ Rickshaw Stand
50.	Delhi	Rouse Avenue/Mata Sundri Road - Plot No. 3	530 Sqm.	Jhuggies/Kabarries/ Rickshaw Stand
51.	Delhi	Rouse Avenue/Mata Sundri Road - Plot No. 4	530 Sqm.	Jhuggies/Kabarries/ Rickshaw Stand
52.	Delhi	Rouse Avenue/Mata Sundri Road - Plot No. 5	530 Sqm.	Jhuggies/Kabarries/ Rickshaw Stand
53.	Delhi	Rouse Avenue/Mata Sundri Road - Plot No. 6	530 Sqm.	Jhuggies/Kabarries/ Rickshaw Stand
54.	Delhi	Rouse Avenue/Mata Sundri Road - Plot No. 7	11738 Sqm.	Jhuggies/Kabarries/ Rickshaw Stand
55.	Delhi	Rouse Avenue/Mata Sundri Road - Plot No. 8	527 Sqm.	Jhuggies/Kabarries/ Rickshaw Stand

(D) Encroachment Cases related to Central Public Works Department, Mumbai

Sl. No.	Location of Land	Details of encroachment	Area under encroachment
1	2	3	4
1.	Sector-VII, Phase-I, Antop Hill, Mumbai	Temple Near Bldg. No.80, 81	Approx. area under encroachment is 132.25 sqm.
2.		Temple Near Bldg. No.68 & 69	Approx. area under encroachment is 549.22 sqm.
3.	Sector-V, Antop Hill, Mumbai	9 Temples of various sizes along with northern boundary of Sector-V	Approx. area under encroachment is 342.73 sqm.

1	2	3	4
4.	S.M.Plot, Sector-VII, Phase-II, Antop Hill, Mumbai	Temple between building 4 and 11	Approx. area under encroachment is 15 sqm.
5.		Temple behind nala	Approx area under encroachment is 360 sqm.
6.		Temple Near building no. 48	Approx. area under encroachment is 27.50 sqm.
7.	Sector-I, Antop Hill, Mumbai	Temple Near north west of building no. 134	Approx. area under encroachment is 106.46 sqm.
8.	Sector- II, Antop Hill, Mumbai	Temple near south side of building 215	Approx. area under encroachment is 119.33 sqm.
9.	Sector- III, Antop Hill, Mumbai	Temple near North west corner in sector-3	Approx. area under encroachment is 2.55 sqm.
10.		Temple between towers in sector-3	Approx. area under encroachment is 197.97 sqm.
11.		Temple near south west corner of building no. 17	Approx. area under encroachment is 189.41 sqm.
12.		5 Hutments near side of building no. 17	Approx. area under encroachment is 249.52 sqm.
13.		Approx. 150 hutments near north west corner in sector-3	Approx. area under encroachment is 2014 sqm.
14.		1 no. tent (temporary) near north east corner of building no. 206 in sector 3	Approx. area under encroachment is 100 sqm. (coat case no 1786/2011 filed by Shri Thakur vikram singh, Tank balsingh)
15.	Sector IV, Antop Hill, Mumbai	Temple near north west corner in Sector IV	Approx. area under encroachment is 20.34 sqm.

(E) Encroachment Cases related to Central Public Works Department, Kolkata

1. GPRA of Tolly Gunj area, Kolkata	Temporary structure erected	Approx. area under encroachment is 50 sqm.
2. Santragachi Howrah, Kolkata	Temporary structure erected	Approx. area under encroachment is 13.89 acre
3. KB Block, Salt Lake, Kolkata	Unauthorised shop/ shed	Approx. area under encroachment is 334 sqm.
4. KC Block, Salt Lake, Kolkata	Unauthorised shop/ shed	Approx. area under encroachment is 402 sqm.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Utilisation of mineral sand from shores of Gujarat**

3201. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to utilize the mineral sand containing radioactive elements available on the seashore of the country, particularly on shores of Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such mineral sand is useful for manufacturing value added products; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government for manufacturing value added products from such mineral sand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The beach zone of the country extending over 6,000 km. contains large resources of economic minerals like ilmenite, rutile, zircon, leucoxene, garnet, sillimanite and also the radioactive mineral monazite occurring in different concentrations. All these minerals, except radioactive mineral monazite, are under exploitation by both Government and private agencies in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. The utilisation of monazite is strictly under the purview of the Government.

In Gujarat, there is a limited concentration of these minerals. The concentration of monazite is also low (-0.01%). As of now, there is no beach sand mining in Gujarat for these minerals.

(b) Yes, Sir. The mineral sands contain minerals like ilmenite, rutile and zircon, which are suitable for value addition.

(c) Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has set up plant facilities for processing Mixed Rare Earth Chloride (MRCL) (produced from Monazite) to produce intermediate products in the value chain *i.e.* separated high pure rare earths. IREL is also in the process of setting up a plant to produce rare earth permanent magnet for strategic use in DAE, Defence, Space etc. based on technology developed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai and Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL), Hyderabad.

**Establishment of Directorates of Radiation Safety (DRS) and
Radiation Safety Agency (RSA) by AERB**

3202. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has not been able to establish Directorates of Radiation Safety (DRS) and Radiation Safety Agency (RSA) in each of the States effectively, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the States where DRS/RSA is functioning effectively, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of efforts/plans/actions being pursued to achieve remaining objectives in the matter along with the timeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Presently Directorate of Radiation Safety (DRS)/ Radiation Safety Agency (RSA) is functioning in six States *viz.* Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Punjab. In addition, MoU has been signed by AERB with Department of Health and Family Welfare of seven States *viz.* Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) DRS/RSA of Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are working effectively and involved in conducting regulatory inspections of medical diagnostic X-ray facilities of their respective States. RSA, Punjab has raised concerns on the financial sustainability of its DRS/RSA and has not initiated regulatory inspection of medical diagnostic X-ray facilities of the State.

(c) Efforts/ Plans/Actions pursued by AERB to achieve the objectives are as follows:

AERB has implemented alternate methods towards effective regulation such as (a) Establishment of e-governance licensing system named as "e-LORA"(electronic Licensing of Radiation Application) for convenient access to the regulatory services

throughout the country (b) Establishment of Northern, Eastern and Southern AERB Regional Regulatory Centres at Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai respectively for providing radiological surveillance (c) Conducting unannounced inspections and enforcement of regulatory actions on non-compliant institutions (d) Wide coverage and outreach through media.

In addition, following actions have also been taken:

- (i) AERB had sent a booklet to the Principal/Chief Secretary (Health) of all States detailing the requirements for formation of DRS in October 2002. Information on the Kerala model of DRS was also sent to all the States.
- (ii) AERB communicated again to all the States in 2010 for formation of DRS. DRS/RSA of five States were authorized by AERB during 2011-2015.
- (iii) AERB has organised periodic workshops in 2005, 2009 and most recently in 2015, for voluntary participation by all the States to discuss on the issues of formation of DRS.
- (iv) The States where DRS is functional have also been provided with access to e-LORA licensing system of AERB for their information and regulatory functions as per MoU.

Nuclear power plant at Mithi Virdi in Gujarat

3203. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the first choice of a site for a new nuclear power plant by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) was to be located at a Mithi Virdi in Gujarat;
- (b) what are the reasons for abandoning Mithi Virdi in Gujarat;
- (c) whether local people have raised fierce objection to a nuclear plant in their area; and
- (d) the reasons for shifting the nuclear power plant away from Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Chhaya Mithi Virdi was one among the four new coastal sites accorded 'in principle' approval for setting up nuclear power plants with foreign technical cooperation.

- (b) The site at Chhaya Mithi Virdi has not been abandoned.
- (c) There have been protests by some sections of the local people against setting up of nuclear power plant at the site.
- (d) The nuclear power plant has not been shifted away from Gujarat. Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Gujarat and Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh are designated for setting up nuclear

power reactors in technical cooperation with the United States of America (USA). Reactors of one of the two US companies M/s. Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) which were initially planned at Chhaya Mithi Viridi site are now planned at Kovvada. Chhaya Mithi Viridi site continues to be designated for setting up nuclear power reactors in technical cooperation with the USA.

Nuclear plant at Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh

3204. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) has offered to conduct a fresh Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the nuclear power plant at Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that NPCIL has agreed to conduct a public hearing before seeking a final nod to the project;

(c) what are the reasons for the NPCIL agreeing to the various changes demanded by the local people; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that sentiments of local people are taken care by the NPCIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government has revised the 'in principle' approval of the site at Kovvada, in Andhra Pradesh for setting up nuclear power stations of 6X1000 MW to 6X1208 MW. Accordingly, fresh Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies as per the guidelines and approved Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) are being carried out.

(b) Public hearing is a part of the process of obtaining environmental clearance for the project.

(c) and (d) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is sensitive to the needs and sentiments of the local people in its neighbourhood. It carries out neighbourhood welfare activities in the areas of healthcare, education & skill development, infrastructure and environment. In respect of rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons, NPCIL funds the rehabilitation package formulated by the State Government. Public Awareness activities to spread awareness about nuclear power and the project in a simple and credible manner are carried out by NPCIL, as an on-going programme.

Treatment of cancer through radio therapy

3205. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has achieved a significant recognition in global radio therapy cancer treatment, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India is supporting the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) countries in the treatment of cancer, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. In the last two decades there has been a continuous increase in availability of Radiation Oncology facilities for cancer care in India and the number of treatment units (Linear Accelerators and Telecobalts) have increased from less than 250 in the year 1995 to approximately 552 units in 2015. The newer Radiation facilities, though lesser than the actual requirement in the country, do have advanced facilities for catering to radiotherapy cancer treatment.

Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and its units have made excellent progress in developing division of Radiation Oncology as a state of art clinical service that's at par with the best in the world which provides training at international level for basic and advanced procedures in cancer care and has emerged as an important centre.

(b) Yes, Sir. DAE, Government of India is supporting International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) member countries not only in cancer treatment but in infrastructural and human resource capacity development as well. Low cost radiotherapy equipment like Bhabhatron, IMAGIN, developed indigenously has been donated by Government of India to various countries.

DAE, Government of India and its centres specializing in cancer care are in a unique position to provide cost effective radiotherapy solutions to IAEA member countries and will continue to support activities related to cancer care.

Joint venture by NPCIL for production of electricity

3206. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is the sole agency producing electricity from atomic power;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to facilitate NPCIL to go for joint ventures with other PSUs/Corporates, if so, the details of such plans/vision/objective; and

(c) the details of quantity of energy being produced by NPCIL and its share in total electricity production during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. At present, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is the sole agency producing electricity from nuclear power in the country. However, another company, Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) is also authorised to generate electricity from nuclear power.

(b) The Government has brought about amendments in the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to enable Joint Ventures (JVs) of NPCIL and Public Sector companies to set up nuclear power projects. The main objective of enabling the JVs is to achieve expansion of nuclear power capacity in the country. So far, three joint venture companies - Anushakti Vidyut Nigam Limited (NPCIL-NTPC Ltd.), NPCIL-Indian Oil Nuclear Energy Corporation Limited (NPCIL-IOCL) and NPCIL-Nalco Power Company Limited (NPCIL- NALCO) have been incorporated. Exploratory discussions have also been held with other Public Sector companies and Indian Railways in this regard.

(c) The quantity of electricity produced in the year 2015-16 was 37456 Million Units (MUs) and has been 25803 MUs during the current financial year (2016-17) upto November 2016, including 425 MUs of infirm (non-commercial) power from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP - Unit 2). In the last ten years, share of NPCIL's generation was around 3% of the total electricity generation in the country.

Desalination plants in Odisha

3207. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up some more desalination plants in the country particularly on Odisha's coastal cities;

(b) if so, the details of the cities selected/identified for the purpose;

(c) the capacity of each plant and the expenditure likely to be incurred on their installation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) It is planned to set up a seawater desalination plant of 5000 cubic meters per day capacity using conventional energy at Orissa Sands Complex (OSCOM), Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) at Chatrapur, Ganjam District, Odisha. The desalination plant is intended primarily for meeting the industrial and potable water requirements of DAE unit.

(c) and (d) The capacity of the plant at OSCOM is 5000 cubic meters of water per day (5.0 MLD/5000 m³/day) and the expenditure likely to be incurred for setting up of the plant is estimated at ₹ 112.90 crore. All necessary statutory clearances viz. Odisha State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB), Ministry of Environment & Forests-Coastal Regulation Zone (MoEF-CRZ) and Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) have been obtained.

Projects under NLCPR

3208. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds from Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources are sanctioned by the Ministry for all round development of North Eastern Region (NER), if so, the details thereof;

(b) how the projects are selected for sanctioning; and

(c) whether the State Government or the Ministry would sanction the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Under the Scheme of Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), implemented by the Ministry, funds from the available outlay are allocated to North Eastern States for bridging some infrastructure gaps. As on 30.11.2016, under NLCPR scheme, 1,583 projects at an approved cost of ₹ 14,549.63 crore have been sanctioned, out of which 941 projects have been completed and 642 projects are ongoing.

(b) and (c) In accordance with the revised Guidelines for Administration of Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme, the State Level Empowered Committees (SLEC), which are headed by the Chief Secretaries of the respective State Governments recommend projects for retention/sanction to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, which are then placed before an Inter-Ministerial NLCPR Committee for consideration and retention of projects. DPRs of the retained project must now be vetted by SLEC. The projects would be ultimately sanctioned by the Ministry of DoNER.

Implementation of Bezbaruah Report

3209. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to implement the Bezbaruah Report, 2014 on discrimination against and racial attacks on members of the North East community;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government has taken various steps to implement the Bezbaruah Committee Report on discrimination against and racial attacks on members of the North East community.

(b) Advisories have already been issued to all States and Union Territories requesting them to have a stringent mechanism to deal with the incidents of attacks on citizens from North Eastern States. The State Governments and Union Territories are taking all necessary measures to strictly follow the directions given in the advisories.

Nodal Officers have been appointed to address the grievances of the North Eastern people. Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) has empanelled Legal Services Counsel including lady advocates to deal with cases relating to people of the North Eastern Region. Ministry of Tourism has approved projects worth ₹ 722 crore received from NE States for development of tourism in these States. The potential of tourism in NE States is being highlighted in the International Travel Mart (ITM). Contents about various aspects of North Eastern Region have been included at all stages of school education in the current NCERT text books.

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has set up a Committee to address concern of the people from NE States and to provide institutionalized mechanism for review and implementation of the scheme of development of sports in NE region. Central Government has launched a scheme of Khel India - National programme for development of sports which inter alia provides for creation of sports Infrastructure at Block, District and State / UT Level in the entire country including North Eastern States. Other steps to sensitize the people of the other parts of the country about the North Eastern Region, includes organizing cultural programmes of the region at various locations.

The Bengaluru Police has issued necessary instructions to all field officers to implement the recommendations of the Bezbaruah Committee such as identification/mapping out troublesome streets and localities by the police, regular patrolling and beat visits, sensitization of Beat Constables, intelligence briefing, maintenance of rowdy registers at every police station, mandatory registration of FIR, time bound investigation, filing of charge sheets etc. Further, in Delhi Police, a police officer of the rank of Special Commissioner has been nominated to supervise the functioning of the Delhi Police as regards the problems being faced by the people of North Eastern Region to ensure that Delhi Police responds to these issues in a constructive and proactive manner.

- (c) Does not arise.

Comprehensive document on planned works in North-East

3210. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NE Region Vision Document, 2020, report of Task Force on Connectivity and Promotion of Trade and Investment in NE States (2006) and Report of Working Group on Improvement and Development of Transport Infrastructure in the NE for National Transport Development Policy Committee (2012) are the main policy documents for development works in NE region;

(b) how far Government agrees that there exists no document to explain the details on status of implementation of projects and future plans; and

(c) whether Government would bring out any comprehensive document explaining the progress made on planned works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Development works in North Eastern Region are undertaken by various Ministries based on the inputs available with them including the above mentioned documents.

(b) and (c) Projects under Central Sector schemes are monitored by concerned line Ministries/Departments. The progress made on implementation of projects are documented by the concerned Central Ministries.

Smog and dust over Delhi

3211. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether abnormal pollution levels like huge smog and dust collected over Delhi and other parts of Northern India had been reported recently and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has taken any measures to counter such situation and if so, the details thereof?

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

Widespread smog occurred at many places over Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, National Capital Region (NCR) and adjoining west-Uttar Pradesh during 29th October-6th November 2016. This phenomenon occurred mainly due to following reasons.

- Wind pattern which prevailed over northwest India has contributed for increased concentration of pollutants over Delhi over and above the sources of pollution within.
- Stable atmospheric conditions have further restricted dispersion of pollution from Delhi and NCR.

(b) In order to assist airport operations, India Meteorological Department (IMD) has implemented Runway visual range (RVR) based fog monitoring system at various airports (New Delhi, Amritsar, Lucknow, Jaipur and Varanasi). For early warning of fog development, IMD has already implemented satellite and surface Met data based fog nowcast system with lead time of just 1-6 hours in advance at above mentioned airports.

System of Air Quality and weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR) has been jointly set-up by Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune and IMD to complement the air quality measurements of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) within Delhi and NCR for the continued assessment of air quality changes from time to time.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and Delhi Government undertook various measures such as closure of Badarpur power / plant, watering of pavements, regulating construction activity, regulating flow of heavy transport vehicles passing through Delhi etc. for minimizing local emissions.

Passports having different names and citizenship

3212. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of passports have been issued to a person having different names and citizenship; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD. V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per law, Indian passports are issued to Indian citizens after confirming the passport applicant's identity including name, address and citizenship, on the basis of identity and address proof documents submitted by the applicants as well as the police verification reports either before or after issuance of passports. Whenever cases of suspected foreign nationals obtaining Indian passports or those with false identity obtaining passports or those obtaining multiple passports are reported, appropriate actions such as revoking of the passports and initiation of criminal proceedings are taken immediately as stipulated under the Passports Act, 1967.

Termination of Sindhu River Water Sharing Agreement

3213. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to cancel the Sindhu River Water Sharing Agreement with Pakistan, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has viewed the step seriously and warned India of heavy repercussions on cancellation of the agreement, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) of 1960 provides currently the basis for sharing of waters of the Indus river system between India and Pakistan and for the complete and satisfactory utilization of its waters. India has always strictly adhered to the letter and the spirit of the Treaty and expects Pakistan to abide by the Treaty and not impede realization of the full potential of the development of Indus and its rivers. The Government reviews, from time to time, implementation of IWT. In such a review recently, it was decided that full utilization of India's rights under the Treaty should be accorded priority.

In the recent past, Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made several statements on the alleged violations of the Treaty by India and stated that the Treaty cannot be altered or revoked unilaterally.

Government continues to monitor the developments in this regard and expects Pakistan to refrain from impeding in any way fullest exercising of India's rights permissible under the treaty.

Goa Declaration of the BRICS summit

3214. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Goa Declaration of the BRICS summit underlined the need for countering the Islamic State and for a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) in the United Nations General Assembly;

(b) if so, the details of the Goa Declaration; and

(c) whether Pathankot attack, Uri attack and subsequent violations of the LoC between India and Pakistan figured in the summit, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. The BRICS Leaders acknowledged in the Goa Declaration "that international terrorism, especially the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Daesh) and affiliated terrorist groups and individuals, constitute a global and unprecedented threat to international peace and security. Stressing UN's central role in coordinating multilateral approaches against terrorism, we urge all nations to undertake effective implementation of relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, and reaffirm our commitment on increasing the effectiveness of the UN counter terrorism framework. We call upon all nations to work together to expedite the adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) in the UN General Assembly without any further delay. We recall the responsibility of all States to prevent terrorist actions from their territories".

(c) In the Goa Declaration, the BRICS Leaders strongly condemned the recent several attacks, against some BRICS countries, including that in India. They strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and stressed that there can be no justification whatsoever for any acts of terrorism, whether based upon ideological, religious, political, racial, ethnic or any other reasons.

Individuals in 'Wanted List' hiding in foreign locations

3215. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of individuals in the Wanted List who are located in foreign locations after committing crimes in India;

(b) whether any of these individuals could be held responsible in any way for the terrorist attacks in the last three years in India; and

(c) whether Government is facing any resistance from foreign countries in trying to bring the said individuals under the Indian law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) This specific information is not maintained by the Ministry of External Affairs. However, from time to time, based upon the request received from the law enforcement authorities, we have sought extradition of fugitives who are wanted for crimes in India from foreign countries. 110 such requests for extradition of fugitives who are wanted in India are at various stages of execution with various foreign countries.

As per available information, 62 criminal fugitives, including those wanted for crimes related to terrorism, have been successfully brought back to India since 2002.

Closeness of Russia, Pakistan and China

3216. SHRIPALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) in what manner India looks at Russia, Pakistan and China coming closer and closer;
- (b) whether it is because of India moving towards the United States of America (USA); and
- (c) what would be the result of newer combinations and how India is planning to go ahead with formation of such new group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of India as a matter of policy does not comment on third country relationships. It pursues an independent foreign policy driven by India's national interests. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard its interests.

Land purchased in Port of Spain for cultural centre

3217. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian High Commission at Port of Spain had purchased a land in 1994 for construction of Culture Centre for Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Cultural Cooperation;
- (b) if so, the present status thereof along with the reasons for inordinate delay in its construction along with the details of cost escalation so far; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government for early completion of construction work on the project?

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

(b) and (c) Tenders for selection of a Contractor is awaiting the Environmental clearance from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. No cost escalation has taken place so far.

Extradition treaty with foreign countries

3218. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of countries with whom India has signed Extradition Treaty;
- (b) the details of countries with whom India has proposed to sign Extradition Treaty; and
- (c) to what extent this treaty has helped the country in the process of extradition of international terrorists and criminals from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Till date, India has signed Extradition Treaties with 47 countries/territories namely Afghanistan, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Ukraine, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. Besides, India has also entered into extradition arrangements with nine more countries namely Croatia, Fiji, Italy, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sweden, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

It is the policy of the Government to conclude Extradition treaties with as many countries as possible so as to ensure that fugitive criminals do not escape justice.

These treaties provide a legal framework for extradition of fugitive offenders and specify circumstances and conditions governing the process of extradition sought by one Contracting State from the other. As per available information, 62 criminal fugitives have been successfully extradited to India since 2002.

Talks with foreign heads of State on membership of NSG

3219. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of foreign heads of state who visited India during the last one year;
- (b) whether Government has held talks with them regarding India's membership for Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG); and
- (c) how many of them expressed positive response and supported India's entry into NSG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The list of Heads of State who have visited India in 2016 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government continues to engage with all members of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) at the appropriate levels for an early decision on India's application for membership of the Group. France and Russia support India's membership of the Group. Brazil has expressed its understanding of India's aspiration for membership. The remaining countries listed in the annex are not members of the NSG.

Statement

List of Heads of State who have visited India in 2016

Sl. No	Heads of State	Dates
1.	President of French Republic	24-26 January 2016
2.	President of Republic of Maldives	10-11 April 2016
3.	President of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	13-14 May 2016
4.	President of the Republic of Myanmar	27-30 August 2016
5.	President of Egypt	1-3 September 2016
6.	President of Afghanistan	14-15 September 2016
7.	President of the Russian Federation	13-14 October 2016
8.	President of Brazil	17 October 2016
9.	President of Israel	15 November 2016
10.	President of Afghanistan	3-4 December 2016
11.	President of Indonesia	12-13 December 2016

Criteria for recipients of Pravasi Bharatiya Samman

3220. SHRI M.P.VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for selecting the recipients for Pravasi Bharatiya Samman;
- (b) the objectives of organising Pravasi Bharatiya Divas and Pravasi Samman; and
- (c) how far the country has achieved in investment and economic activity through Pravasi initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines for Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards, 2017 which were notified on 13 July, 2016, the Award shall be conferred on a Non-Resident Indian, Person of Indian Origin or an organisation or institution established and run by Non-Resident Indians or Persons of Indian Origin, who have made significant contribution in any one of the following fields in India or abroad:—

- (i) Better understanding abroad of India;
- (ii) Support to India's causes and concerns in a tangible way;
- (iii) Building closer links between India, the overseas Indian community and their country of residence;
- (iv) Social and humanitarian causes in India or abroad;
- (v) Welfare of the local Indian community;
- (vi) Philanthropic and charitable work;
- (vii) Eminence in one's field or outstanding work, which has enhanced India's prestige in the country of residence; or
- (viii) Eminence in skills which has enhanced India's prestige in that country (for non-professional workers);
- (ix) Philanthropic investments and charitable work in India;
- (x) For contributions made towards India's Development.

The information is also available on the website of the Ministry.

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention is organized by the Government to strengthen the bonds with the Overseas Indian Community; to inform them about significant developments in India; discuss issues of concern to the Diaspora and opportunities in India that can be tapped by overseas Indians.

(c) Data about Foreign Direct Investment made in India is maintained by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and does not include separate category for investments made by NRIs and PIOs.

Returning of parcels sent to Indian fishermen in Pakistani jails

†3221. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is returning the parcels sent by the relatives and members of the families of Indian fishermen imprisoned in Pakistani jails;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken up this matter with Pakistan; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) This Ministry has not come across any case wherein the parcels sent by the relatives and members of the families of Indian fishermen presently in the custody of Pakistani authorities have been returned.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

Infrastructure projects in Myanmar

3222. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several infrastructure projects are being implemented under the Ministry's funding in Myanmar, which would largely benefit North-Eastern States specially Manipur and Mizoram; and
- (b) if so, the details of such important infrastructure projects undertaken by Government in Myanmar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of India is undertaking development of some infrastructure projects as part of our development cooperation partnership with Myanmar which would be of benefit to both Myanmar and North-Eastern states of India. These are construction of 69 bridges including approach roads in the Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa road section (149.70) kms. and construction/upgradation of Kalewa-Yargi road section (120.74 kms.), which are parts of the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway. Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project (KMMTTP), also being implemented by this Ministry, envisages connectivity between Indian ports on the eastern seaboard and Sittwe port in Myanmar and then through riverine transport and by road to Mizoram.

Delay in KMMTTP road project

3223. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that construction of Paletwa-Zorinpui road under Kaladan Multi- Model Transit Transport Project (KMMTTP) is unduly getting delayed and also resulting into cost overrun;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the issues raised by various agencies for the implementation of this important road project; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for completing KMMTTP road project with exact timelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The award of work for construction of road between Paletwa and Zorinpui under the Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project (KMMTTP) in Myanmar got rescheduled due to delay in undertaking a pre-bid site inspection, which is mandatory for the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode works. However, no cost overrun compared to the project cost approved in October 2015 is envisaged on account of this.

(b) The proposed road between Paletwa and Zorinpui is a greenfield project and passes through a treacherous and inaccessible terrain involving water bodies, slippery slopes and rock formations. The pre-bid site inspection by prospective Indian bidders got delayed because of security concerns and unfavourable site conditions, including heavy monsoon.

(c) The pre-bid site inspection was later successfully completed in September 2016 with the cooperation of Government of Myanmar, and adequate time has been given for submission of bids to facilitate wider participation. The project management consultant has been appointed. The necessary steps, including close review by the Project Review Committee, are being taken in consultation with stakeholders for early commencement of the construction. The road component is scheduled to be completed by 2019.

Indian workers not getting due payment abroad

3224. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in various countries the Indian workers are not getting their due payments for months; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government with its counterparts to settle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) It has been reported by the Indian Missions that they do receive complaints from Indian migrant workers regarding non-payment/less payment/delayed payment/withholding of salaries. The Missions, on receipt of such complaints, take up the matter with the concerned sponsor/Employer as well as with the local authorities for redressal of these grievances. If the emigrant is recruited through a registered Recruiting Agent, Show-cause notice is served on registered Recruiting Agents against whom complaints are received and the Recruiting Agent is directed to settle/resolve the complaint.

In some cases, as requested by the workers, the Missions provide them the list of lawyers empanelled with the Mission to pursue their matter through legal means.

Achievements under the Chairmanship of BRICS

3225. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the significant achievements under the Chairmanship of BRICS in 2016, as it is ending in December, 2016;
- (b) how the BRICS countries are planning effective cooperation on environmental issues by formation of a working group; and
- (c) how peer-to-peer contact of BRICS member countries are planned under the Chairmanship of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) India took over the BRICS Chairmanship in February, 2016 until the end of the year. During its Chairmanship, India hosted the 8th BRICS Summit in Goa on 15-16 October, 2016.

The outcomes of the Summit included the Goa Declaration in which strong sentiments were expressed by BRICS Leaders on Terrorism. Other elements of Goa Declaration were (i) BRICS Economic Cooperation, including New Development Bank (NDB) and Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA); (ii) BRICS Cooperation in Customs, Taxation, Anti-Corruption, Anti-Drug, Telecommunication, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Energy, Health, Labour and Employment, Education, Science and Technology, Agriculture, Disaster Management, Environment and Climate Change, Tourism, Railways, Sports, etc.; (iii) Setting up of BRICS Rating Agency; (iv) Global Economic Situation and Growth Prospects; (v) IMF Reforms; (vi) World Trade Organisation (WTO) and need to advance negotiations on the remaining Doha Development Agenda issues; (vii) BRICS cooperation within G20; (viii) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); (ix) Comprehensive Reforms of the United Nations, including the Security Council; Peacekeeping; (x) Situation in the Middle East and North Africa; (xi) Security Challenges in Afghanistan; and (xii) Peaceful Exploration of Space and ensuring the long-term sustainability of Outer Space Activities.

In addition, the Memorandum of Understanding for Establishing of BRICS Agriculture Research Platform, the Memorandum of Understanding on Mutual Cooperation between Diplomatic Academies of BRICS countries, Regulations on the Customs Cooperation Committee of BRICS countries and Memorandum of Understanding amongst BRICS Development Banks and New Development Bank (NDB) on General Cooperation were signed during the Summit.

During the BRICS-BIMSTEC Outreach Summit, Leaders appreciated India's initiative and the opportunity to interact between the two groupings of emerging economies and developing countries, which together represent half the world's population. They highlighted the potential for cooperation in areas such as counter terrorism, trade, energy, investment and capital flows, environment, technology, infrastructure and human development as well as funding by the BRICS New Development Bank for BIMSTEC projects.

(b) BRICS Working Group on Environment is envisaged for enhanced environmental cooperation in the areas of Air quality, Water, Biodiversity, Climate change, Waste management, Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals and other areas of mutual interest.

(c) In line with the theme for India's BRICS Chairmanship, Building Responsive, Inclusive and Collective Solutions, special emphasis was laid on encouraging people-to-people contacts, youth engagement, and business-to-business contacts. About 120 meetings/events were included in the Goa Action Plan during India's BRICS Chairmanship; including two meetings of Parliamentarians, 15 Ministerial meetings, NSAs meeting, 50 Working Group/Senior Officials meetings. Business Council meetings, 30 Workshops/Conferences, Academic Forum, Think Tank Council meeting, Civil Forum, etc.

BRICS meetings and events were organized across different cities and States of India in order to enhance people-to-people engagement.

Another interesting feature during India's Chairmanship was to put in place several new initiatives for greater business-to-business (B2B) and people-to-people (P2P) linkages among BRICS countries. These included BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum, BRICS Under-17 Football Tournament, BRICS Trade Fair, BRICS Film Festival, BRICS Convention on Tourism, BRICS Digital Conclave, BRICS Wellness Forum, BRICS Friendship Cities Conclave, BRICS Smart Cities Workshop, BRICS Urbanisation Forum, BRICS Local Bodies Conference, BRICS Handicraft Artisans' Exchange Programme, BRICS Young Scientist Conclave, BRICS Innovative Idea Prize for Young Scientists, and BRICS Economic Research Award.

As BRICS has rotating Chairmanship, the Chair country primarily decides on the focus, priorities and activities.

Indian migrant domestic workers in Gulf countries

3226. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian migrant domestic workers in different Gulf countries;

(b) whether Government has received complaints of physical and sexual abuse of migrant domestic workers in Gulf countries in the last year;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government; and

(d) whether Government is considering restricting all women from travelling to Gulf countries to work in blue-collar jobs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The number of Indian migrant domestic workers who have been given emigration clearance for recruitment in gulf countries since September, 2014 till date is 58163.

(b) The Indian Mission in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has reported that they do receive complaints from Indian workers, including domestic workers (both male and female), regarding maltreatment on the part of the Saudi employer. Most of these cases pertain to workers who do not have any proper employment contract or come without following the extant norms.

Indian Missions in Bahrain and United Arab Emirates have received 4 complaints each of physical abuse and harassment of migrant domestic workers. No complaints of physical abuse or harassment of Indian workers have been reported by other Missions in the Gulf countries.

(c) The complaints received by the Missions are dealt with on priority basis by taking up the same with the local employer, the agent in India and the local Government authorities for resolution of the complaints. The Embassy offers free boarding and lodging facility for the distressed workers in suitable accommodation maintained by the Missions. They are also provided free one way air ticket and travel expenses, emergency certificates on gratis basis, in cases where there were no travel documents. Further immigration clearances are also obtained from the concerned authorities for their smooth travel to India. If the emigrant is recruited through a registered Recruiting Agent, Show-cause notice is served on registered Recruiting Agent against whom complaints are received and the Recruiting Agent is directed to settle/resolve the complaint.

(d) The Government has already put in place the following measures to regulate emigration of Indian women workers holding ECR passports, for overseas employment in Gulf countries:—

(i) Age restriction of 30 years has been made mandatory in respect of all women emigrants (Except Nurses) emigrating on ECR passports to ECR countries irrespective of nature/category of employment;

- (ii) Since August, 2016, emigration clearance of all female workers having ECR passports, for overseas employment in 18 ECR countries has been made mandatory through six State-run recruiting agencies only. These are NORKA Roots and Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants (ODEPC) of Kerala, Overseas Manpower Corporation Ltd. (OMCL) of Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC) of Uttar Pradesh, Overseas Manpower Company Andhra Pradesh Limited (OMCAP) of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Overseas Manpower Company Limited (TOMCOM) of Telangana.
- (iii) Foreign Employer should deposit a security deposit of US \$2500 if he recruits the worker directly.
- (iv) Embassy attestation has been made mandatory in respect of direct recruitment of all ECR passport holder women workers in respect of all ECR countries;
- (v) With effect from June 2015, registration of foreign employers in the e-migrate system has been made mandatory.

Problems of Indian workers returning from Libya

3227. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Indians, especially nurses who have returned to India on leave, were not allowed to go back to their work places in Libya, owing to the worsening war situation there;

(b) whether several of the above mentioned Indians have deposited their salaries in their accounts with Libyan Banks and could not withdraw the money after their return to this country; and

(c) if so, what action Government proposes to take either to allow them to go back to Libya or/and get back their salaries deposited in their bank accounts in Libya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) A few Indian nurses, who were employed in Libya and had come back to India on leave, had approached this Ministry for permission to go back to Libya to rejoin their work. However, in view of deteriorating security situation in Libya, security threats and challenges to lives of Indian Nationals in Libya, the Government has imposed a travel ban on travel to Libya. Therefore, the Government did not allow the said nurses to return back to Libya.

(b) and (c) No such information is available with the Ministry.

Harassment of women while renewing passport

3228. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the procedural harassment being faced by women while getting/renewing their passports;
- (b) the reasons why the Ministry is making it mandatory to have mother, father and spouse name in the passport booklet;
- (c) if so, how Ministry is planning to go ahead; and
- (d) what is the global practice in this regard at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to some media reports regarding difficulties having been faced by women applicants, who are either divorced or separated, at the time of applying for issue of passports for their children.

(b) and (c) As per the extant provisions, only one parent's name [either mother or father or legal guardian] is mandatory while submitting the application for issue of passport. It is not mandatory for the applicant to provide the names of both the mother and the father in the application form. In case of passport for minor, Annexure-H is required to be signed and submitted on plain paper by both the parents or the guardian of the minor. However, if consent of one of the parents is not available, then an affidavit in Annexure-C or Annexure-G sworn before a judicial magistrate has to be submitted by the parent applying for the passport of a minor.

In case of divorce/separation, the applicant is not required to provide the name of the spouse in the form while applying for the issue of passport. However, in case of married applicants, it is mandatory to provide the name of the spouse in the application form for issue of passport.

(d) It has been observed from the passport booklets of other countries available, with this Ministry that the names of father, mother and spouse are generally not printed in them.

Database of Indians abroad

3229. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any database of Indians including workers, students, etc. working in foreign countries is maintained and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government monitors the compliance of labour laws in letter and spirit in consultation with these countries;

(c) if so, the details in this regard along with the complaints received by Government from various countries regarding violation of labour laws; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide assistance to such Indians in distress along with the role and achievements of Indian Council for Overseas Employment (ICOE) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Yes. The data on estimated country-wise population of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The student module on the 'MADAD' portal (Online Consular Service Management)/has been started from 15.07.2016 and so far 8141 students have been registered in the system.

(b) and (c) The Indian Missions receive complaints from Indian workers including domestic workers against their sponsors regarding non-payment/less payment of salaries and denial of legitimate labour rights and benefits such as non-issuance/renewal of residence permits, Overtime Allowance, weekly holidays, working for longer hours, refusal to grant exit/re-entry permits for visit to India, refusal to allow the worker on final exit visa after completion of their contracts and non-providing of medical and insurance facilities. Incidents of confinement, abandoning of housemaids by their sponsors have also been reported. The details of number of such labour complaints is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). On receipt of such complaints, the Missions take up the matter with the concerned sponsor/Employer as well as with the local authorities for redressal of these grievances. If the emigrant is recruited through a registered Recruiting Agent, Show-cause notice is served on registered Recruiting Agent against whom complaints are received and the Recruiting Agent is directed to settle/resolve the complaint. In some cases, as requested by the workers, the Missions provide them the list of lawyers empanelled with the Mission to pursue their matter through legal means.

(d) The Ministry has taken several steps and initiatives to safeguard the interests of the Indian nationals, particularly workers in ECR countries which, *inter-alia*, are as under:-

I. Government of India has signed MoUs with 6 Gulf countries, Jordan and Malaysia. The broad principles covered in the MoUs include:

(i) The host country to take measures for protection and welfare of the workers in organized sector.

- (ii) Statement of the broad procedure that the foreign employer shall follow to recruit Indian workers.
- (iii) The recruitment and terms of employment to be in conformity with the laws of both the countries.
- (iv) Constitution of Joint Working Groups which would meet regularly to find solutions to bilateral labour problems.

These MOUs are renewed/ signed afresh from time to time and during this process any modifications are duly considered for inclusion.

- II. The Government of India has set up Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all the Indian Missions/Consulates abroad to meet contingency expenditure incurred by them for carrying out various welfare activities for overseas Indian citizens who are in distress.

The Ministry has set up a 24X7 Helpline 'Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC)' in Gurugram, Haryana which provides information and guidance on all matters and problems pertaining to overseas employment of Indian nationals. Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) set up in Dubai by Embassy of India, in UAE, provides guidance and counseling on all matters pertaining to overseas Indian workers in UAE. Four more IWRCs have been approved in Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh and Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). Shelter homes for distressed Indian nationals have been set up in Malaysia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. These shelter homes provide free boarding and lodging to overseas Indians in distress pending their repatriation.

Government of India has also started '*Madad*' portal for online lodging of the grievances of the emigrants, which are attended to on priority basis.

Several Missions are conducting Open House on working days, to provide direct access to workers to convey their grievances. Some Missions have established 24x7 helplines and Toll Free helplines. They have also launched Mobile Applications to enable Indian workers in Gulf countries to contact respective Indian Embassies and Consulates when in distress or emergency situation.

Statement-I*Details of Data on estimated country-wise population of NRIs and PIOs*

Population (estimated) of Overseas Indians:

Sl. No.	Country	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Overseas Indians
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	2,960	9	2,969
2.	Albania	50	-	50
3.	Algeria	3,200	19	3,219
4.	Andorra*	140	0	140
5.	Angola	1,500	2,500	4,000
6.	Anguilla*	NA	0	0
7.	Antigua & Barbuda	450	300	750
8.	Argentina	600	1,800	2,400
9.	Armenia	1,465	23	1,488
10.	Aruba*	-	1,000	1,000
11.	Australia	2,41,000	2,55,000	4,96,000
12.	Austria and Montenegro	15,500	4,500	20,000
13.	Azerbaijan	1,694	83	1,777
14.	Bahamas	300	100	400
15.	Bahrain	3,11,439	3,154	3,14,593
16.	Bangladesh**	10,385	5	10,390
17.	Barbados	100	2,114	2,214
18.	Belarus	280	60	340
19.	Belgium	10,651	8,000	18,651
20.	Belize*	200	1,300	1,500
21.	Benin	1,563	0	1,563
22.	Bhutan	60,000	0	60,000
23.	Bolivia	50	10	60

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Bonaire & Smaller Islands*	-	200	200
25.	Bosnia & Herzegovina	23	1	24
26.	Botswana**	9,000	3,000	12,000
27.	Brazil	832	393	1,225
28.	British Virgin Islands	75	3	78
29.	Brunei Darussalam	11,500	98	11,598
30.	Bulgaria	100	62	162
31.	Burkina Faso	200	5	205
32.	Burundi	465	35	500
33.	Cambodia	1,400	10	1,410
34.	Cameroon	245	0	245
35.	Canada	1,84,320	8,31,865	10,16,185
36.	Cape Verde Islands*	20	0	20
37.	Cayman Islands	1,500	100	1,600
38.	Central African Republic *	10	0	10
39.	Chad	120	0	120
40.	Chile	850	2,000	2,850
41.	China	55,500	511	56,011
42.	China (Hong Kong)	45,000	6,430	51,430
43.	China (Taiwan)*	2,444	128	2,572
44.	Colombia	201	174	375
45.	Comoros	50	200	250
46.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)*	9,000	25	9,025
47.	Congo (Republic of)*	350	8	358
48.	Cook Island*	5	1,000	1,005
49.	Costa Rica	230	20	250
50.	Coted, Ivore (Ivory Coast)	1,500	0	1,500
51.	Croatia	42	38	80

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Cuba	500	200	700
53.	Curacao*	-	1,500	1,500
54.	Cyprus	5,730	21	5,751
55.	Czech Republic	1,800	600	2,400
56.	Denmark	8,100	3,100	11,200
57.	Djibouti	350	0	350
58.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	50	500	550
59.	Dominican Republic	100	75	175
60.	East Timor*	70	0	70
61.	Ecuador*	43	21	64
62.	Egypt	3,500	265	3,765
63.	El Salvador	3	3	6
64.	Equatorial Guinea	250	0	250
65.	Eritrea	1,000	3	1,003
66.	Estonia	450	50	500
67.	Ethiopia**	5,235	15	5,250
68.	Fiji	800	2,74,406	2,75,206
69.	Finland	5,500	1,500	7,000
70.	France	19,000	1,60,000	1,79,000
71.	France (Reunion Island)	250	2,80,000	2,80,250
72.	France (Guadeloupe, St. Martinique, Mayotte) *	420	66,800	67,220
73.	Gabon	100	10	110
74.	Gambia*	600	15	615
75.	Georgia	3,228	8	3,236
76.	Germany	76,093	67,029	1,43,122
77.	Ghana	10,000	0	10,000

1	2	3	4	5
78.	Greece**	12,319	181	12,500
79.	Grenada	200	5,000	5,200
80.	Guatemala	84	33	117
81.	Guinea (Republic of)	700	0	700
82.	Guinea Bissau*	100	3	103
83.	Guyana	300	2,97,493	2,97,793
84.	Haiti	580	0	580
85.	Holy See*	NA	0	0
86.	Honduras	13	2	15
87.	Hungary	902	98	1,000
88.	Iceland	225	80	305
89.	Indonesia	10,000	1,00,000	1,10,000
90.	Iran	4,000	150	4,150
91.	Iraq	10,000	0	10,000
92.	Ireland	17,000	9,000	26,000
93.	Israel	12,467	85,000	97,467
94.	Italy	1,72,301	25,000	1,97,301
95.	Jamaica	4,000	70,000	74,000
96.	Japan	28,047	670	28,717
97.	Jordan	11,000	82	11,082
98.	Kazakhstan	5,500	250	5,750
99.	Kenya	21,500	78,000	99,500
100.	Kiribati*	-	50	50
101.	Korea (DPR)	12	0	12
102.	Korea (Republic of)	10,869	299	11,168
103.	Kuwait	9,09,062	1,590	9,10,652
104.	Kyrgyzstan	100	28	128
105.	Laos. PDR	425	75	500

1	2	3	4	5
106.	Latvia	604	20	624
107.	Lebanon	8,000	30	8,030
108.	Lesotho (Kingdom of)*	500	1,000	1,500
109.	Liberia	3,000	0	3,000
110.	Libya	1,500	2	1,502
111.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)*	5	5	10
112.	Lithuania*	250	50	300
113.	Luxembourg	500	500	1,000
114.	Macedonia	10	5	15
115.	Madagascar	2,500	19,500	22,000
116.	Malaysia	2,44,274	19,92,000	22,36,274
117.	Malawi	2,500	8,000	10,500
118.	Maldives	25,000	108	25,108
119.	Mali	1	0	1
120.	Malta	300	65	365
121.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)*	14	1	15
122.	Mauritania*	200	0	200
123.	Mauritius	10,500	8,84,000	8,94,500
124.	Mexico*	1,750	250	2,000
125.	Micronesia*	1	0	1
126.	Moldova	190	10	200
127.	Mongolia	150	5	155
128.	Montserrat	40	200	240
129.	Morocco	300	20	320
130.	Mozambique	1,500	20,000	21,500
131.	Myanmar	8,337	20,00,000	20,08,337
132.	Namibia	200	59	259

1	2	3	4	5
133.	Nauru*	2	0	2
134.	Nepal	6,00,000	0	6,00,000
135.	Netherlands	25,000	2,00,000	2,25,000
136.	Netherlands Antilles*	-	2,700	2,700
137.	New Zealand	75,000	1,25,000	2,00,000
138.	Nicaragua	6	6	12
139.	Niger	150	0	150
140.	Nigeria	40,000	35	40,035
141.	Norway	7,718	12,300	20,018
142.	Oman	7,95,082	919	7,96,001
143.	Pakistan	0	0	0
144.	Palau (Republic of)*	15	0	15
145.	Palestine (PLO)	65	0	65
146.	Panama	4,000	9,000	13,000
147.	Papua New Guinea*	1,400	100	1,500
148.	Paraguay	200	400	600
149.	Peru	400	50	450
150.	Philippines	1,00,000	15,000	1,15,000
151.	Poland	4,000	600	4,600
152.	Portugal	6,935	65,000	71,935
153.	Qatar	6,00,000	Nil	6,00,000
154.	Romania	500	210	710
155.	Russian Federation	28,610	1,950	30,560
156.	Rwanda	2,940	60	3,000
157.	Samoa*	40	30	70
158.	San Marino*	NA	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
159.	Sao Tome and Principe (Rep. of)	50	0	50
160.	Saudi Arabia	30,50,000	3,567	30,53,567
161.	Senegal	1,100	31	1,131
162.	Sarbia *	25	19	44
163.	Seychelles	5,000	5,000	10,000
164.	Sierra Leone	900	50	950
165.	Singapore	3,50,000	3,00,000	6,50,000
166.	Slovak Repulic	130	50	180
167.	Slovenia	80	50	130
168.	Soloman Islands*	20	0	20
169.	Somalia	100	0	100
170.	South Africa	60,000	15,00,000	15,60,000
171.	Spain	35,308	20,000	55,308
172.	Sri Lanka	14,000	16,00,000	16,14,000
173.	St. Kitts and Nevis	250	1,100	1,350
174.	St. Lucia	250	5,005	5,255
175.	St. Maartin*	-	5,300	5,300
176.	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	50	3,000	3,050
177.	Sudan	3,400	100	3,500
178.	South Sudan	500	Nil	500
179.	Suriname	150	1,54,321	1,54,471
180.	Swaziland	500	500	1,000
181.	Sweden	12,500	9,000	21,500
182.	Switzerland	13,295	6,738	20,033
183.	Syria	107	0	107
184.	Tajikistan	590	20	610

1	2	3	4	5
185.	Tanzania	10,000	50,000	60,000
186.	Thailand	20,000	1,75,000	1,95,000
187.	Togo	500	10	510
188.	Tonga*	20	4	24
189.	Trinidad & Tobago	1,800	5,55,000	5,56,800
190.	Tunisia	121	11	132
191.	Turkey	847	64	911
192.	Turkmenistan	309	-	309
193.	Turks & Caicos Islands	200	35	235
194.	Tuvalu*	-	50	50
195.	Uganda	23,500	6,500	30,000
196.	Ukraine	5,737	317	6,054
197.	UAE	28,00,000	3,751	28,03,751
198.	UK	3,25,000	15,00,000	18,25,000
199.	USA	17,39,818	39,03,296	60,68,114
200.	Uruguay	500	30	530
201.	Uzbekistan	650	43	693
202.	Vanuatu*	75	25	100
203.	Venezuela	75	40	115
204.	Vietnam	2,600	2,120	4,720
205.	Yemen	400	10,000	10,400
206.	Zambia	5,000	15,000	20,000
207.	Zimbabwe	500	9,000	9,500
TOTAL		134,53,533	178,58,825	317,37,358

*Info as per 2015 data

**Only PIO info as per 2015 data

NA : Not Available

Statement-II

*Details provided by the Indian Missions in ECR countries, regarding complaints on different aspects received by them during 2016
Number of labour complaints*

Sl. No.	Name of Mission	Number of total complaints received in 2016 (As on 09-12-2016)
1.	Bahrain	899
2.	Iraq	23
3.	Iran	150
4.	Jordan	16
5.	Kuwait	3828
6.	Lebanon	67
7.	Libya	12
8.	Malaysia	1281
9.	Oman	1929
10.	Qatar	3577
11.	UAE	1870
12.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	3958
13.	Syria	Nil
14.	Sudan	Nil
15.	South Sudan	Nil
16.	Yemen	Nil

SAARC with Pakistan

3230. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's decision to pull out of the SAARC Summit in Islamabad this November, with other countries deciding to follow suit, effectively draws the curtain on relevance of SAARC;

(b) whether Pakistan has blocked all protocols to better link the region;

(c) whether this would cause serious damage to the multilateral process and relevance of SAARC; and

(d) if so, what action the Ministry is taking to reign in other countries to hold SAARC together minus Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) While conveying its decision regarding the SAARC Summit in Islamabad to Nepal, the current SAARC Chair, India conveyed that it remained steadfast in its commitment to regional cooperation, connectivity and contacts but believed that these can only go forward in an atmosphere free of terror. Afghanistan, Bhutan and Bangladesh also stated their commitment to SAARC while conveying their decision to not attend the Summit.

(b) and (c) Finalization of the SAARC Regional Railways Agreement and the SAARC Motor Vehicle Agreement, aimed at increasing cross-border and regional connectivity, has been pending due to lack of response from Pakistan.

Member States have repeatedly emphasized the pressing need to enhance regional connectivity in its various forms, for which the above-mentioned agreements are enabling frameworks, for the region to realize its full potential.

(d) Towards enhancing connectivity, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal (BBIN) have concluded a sub-regional Motor Vehicle Agreement. India has also been actively engaging with countries in the region through the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) etc. In SAARC, India continues to build on regional cooperation ranging from capacity building to flagship projects, such as South Asian University, with participation of all interested Member States.

People cheated with fake agents

3231. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of the unemployed youth, workers etc. including women hailing from Tamil Nadu, are being cheated by the fake agents on the promise of getting job in Gulf countries and in South Asian countries such as Singapore and Malaysia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to stop recurrence of such incidents?

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

(b) The Government has been receiving from time to time complaints/grievances from emigrants and their family members/relatives of being cheated by illegal agents. Such complaints are forwarded to concerned State Governments and police authorities urging them to apprehend illegal agents and prosecute them on the basis of complaints. Wherever required such complaints are also referred to Mission/Post abroad for providing relief/rescue.

As per the available records, the number of complaints against unregistered agents received and referred to the State Governments including Tamil Nadu from the year 2012 onwards is as under:—

Year	No. of Complaints for action	Cases referred to State Govt sought	Prosecution Sanction issued	Prosecution sanction
2012	254	240	16	16
2013	272	261	05	05
2014	170	153	08	08
2015	195	101	11	11
2016	230	218	42	42

(upto 5th December)

Government has also issued Standard Operating Procedure on 26th May, 2016 to be followed by States on receipt of complaints. Visual and print media campaign are also launched from time to time besides engaging various NGOs encouraging people to use the services of Registered Recruiting Agents and not to go through Illegal/Fake Agents.

Post of education counsel lying vacant in USA

3232. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Education Counsel is lying vacant in USA, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Ministry is considering to do away with the post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The post of Consul (Education) in Embassy of India, Washington was advertised by Department of Personnel and Training on 01.09.2016 and will be filled as per established procedures.

Houses built for EWS in metro cities

‡3233. SHRIAMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of houses built for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in all metro cities including those by DDA in Delhi;
- (b) whether it is a fact that more than three lakhs houses in metro cities are vacant and this number goes upto about six lakhs after adding those in suburbs;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to provide houses to all the people of economically weaker section; and
- (d) the number of houses proposed to be constructed in metro cities during the last three years and city-wise details thereof including cities of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 9.12.2016, total 404,285 Economically Weaker Section (EWS) houses have been constructed and total 80,083 houses are unoccupied in major metro cities of the country *viz.* Delhi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Bangalore, Mumbai, Pune, Jaipur, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission including subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Further, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that they have built a total of 87,536 Janta/EWS houses in Delhi, out of this, 437 Janta category flats are vacant.

(c) and (d) Government implemented the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/ slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06 which has been extended upto March, 2017 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.

Government also implemented Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing houses along with basic civic and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. Rajiv Awas Yojana has been discontinued and liabilities against 183 ongoing RAY projects have been subsumed in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission.

The Government of India is implementing PMAY (U) Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, with aim to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

slum dwellers and urban poor belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) categories.

City-wise details of houses sanctioned/accepted for construction in major metro cities of India including the State of Maharashtra under PMAY (U) including subsumed Scheme of RAY during last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of houses sanctioned for construction in major metro cities during the last three years under PMAY (Urban) including subsumed projects of RAY

Sl. No.	Name of Major Metro City	Name of the State	Houses Sanctioned
1.	Delhi	Delhi	-
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	31,114
3.	Surat		21,036
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	11,535
5.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	-
6.	Pune		-
7.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1,824
8.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	6,294
9.	Hyderabad	Telangana	32,091
10.	Kolkata	West Bengal	-
	TOTAL		1,03,894

O/o- Deputy Chief (MIS).

Steps taken to save the capital of buyer from builders

‡3234. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that builders are raising money from needy people under various schemes without getting a no objection certificate from the local administration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that builder are collecting the lifetime earned money of the people;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government is of the view that the money of the buyers is safe in the hands of builders; and

(d) if not, how Government would save the capital of buyer in the hands of builders, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is the responsibility of States to address such issues. However, in order to provide a uniform regulatory environment to protect consumer interests, help speedy adjudication of disputes and ensure orderly growth of the real estate sector, Government of India enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. This Act was passed by the Parliament and its specific Sections were notified with effect from 01st May, 2016.

As per section 84 of the Real Estate Act, 2016, 'Rules' are required to be notified by the 'appropriate Government' within six months of its commencement. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation being the 'appropriate Government' for UTs without legislature, has notified the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2016 and the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (Agreement for Sale) Rules, 2016 on 31.10.2016.

All the State Governments are similarly required to frame Rules under this Act and also establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and Appellate Tribunal, to regulate and develop the real estate sector, for their respective States. Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have notified the sub-ordinate Rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 within the prescribed time limit. Ministry of Urban Development has also notified the sub-ordinate Rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 for UT of Delhi. State Government of Haryana has decided to appoint an interim regulatory authority till a permanent arrangement is made.

Under Section 4 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, it is mandatory for promoters of real estate projects registered under the Act to deposit 70 per cent of the money collected from the buyers in a separate account for the purposes of construction and land cost.

Further, as per the Section 18(1) of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, an allottee who does not intend to withdraw from the delayed project, shall be paid, by the promoter, interest for every month of delay, till the handing over of the possession, at such rate as may be prescribed.

Construction of affordable houses under PMAY

‡3235. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cities selected for construction of affordable houses under first phase of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), State-wise;

(b) whether the target of selecting 100 cities for inclusion under first phase has been achieved;

(c) if so, the number of houses constructed or those under construction; and

(d) whether Government follows special quality standards, for construction of houses, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) As on 05.12.2016, a total of 3596 cities in 34 States/ UTs have been identified and selected for "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission. Details of cities included, State-wise, and houses constructed or under construction under PMAY(U) mission are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per the scheme guidelines, the houses under the PMAY(U) mission should be designed and constructed to meet the requirements of structural safety against earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslides etc. conforming to the National Building Code and other relevant Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) codes.

The Mission also includes a Technology Sub-mission to facilitate State/City Government to adopt modern, innovative and green technologies and building material for faster and quality construction of houses. The Sub-Mission also envisages to facilitate State/City Government in preparation and adoption of layout designs and building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones and to deploy disaster resistant and environment friendly technologies.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

States/UTs-wise details of cities included mission and houses constructed and under construction so far under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) including subsumed projects of RAY

(as on 5th December 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cities included in mission	Houses grounded for Construction	Houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	5,595	1,008
2.	Bihar	140	18,294	1,220
3.	Chhattisgarh	36	3,129	834
4.	Goa	14	-	-
5.	Gujarat	171	58,824	9,070
6.	Haryana	80	2,066	532
7.	Himachal Pradesh	54	1,377	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	15	62
9.	Jharkhand	38	10,167	968
10.	Karnataka	271	8,286	6,968
11.	Kerala	93	528	98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	165	31,346	1,296
13.	Maharashtra	142	-	-
14.	Odisha	112	4,025	1,001
15.	Punjab	163	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	183	13,352	9,741
17.	Tamil Nadu	666	34,278	3,604
18.	Telangana	68	3,244	-

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	628	787	2,934
20.	Uttrakhand	89	1,481	649
21.	West Bengal	125	19,957	704
SUB-TOTAL (STATES)		3,347	2,16,751	40,689
North Eastern States				
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	1,536	-
23.	Assam	97	-	-
24.	Manipur	28	-	-
25.	Meghalaya	10	-	-
26.	Mizoram	23	104	38
27.	Nagaland	23	599	455
28.	Sikkim	8	-	-
29.	Tripura	20	2,855	150
SUB-TOTAL (NE STATES)		238	5,094	643
Union Territories				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1	-	-
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	-	-
34.	Delhi (UT)*	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)*	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry (UT)	6	-	-
SUB-TOTAL (UT)		11	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		3,596	2,21,845	41,332

*MoA not signed.

O/o - Deputy Chief (MIS).

Achievements of RAY in Karnataka

3236. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the achievements of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) during the last three years including Karnataka; and

(b) the details of project proposals received from Karnataka and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) which was started in the year 2011, 183 projects with project cost of ₹ 7721.45 crore including central share of ₹ 3605.96 crore for construction of 1,41,848 houses of EWS category are presently on-going. RAY was discontinued w.e.f. 19.05.2015 and liabilities created thereunder (in respect of the 183 on-going projects including those of Karnataka) have been subsumed in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)-Housing for All mission which was launched on 25th June, 2015. The details of the on-going projects under RAY during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) In Karnataka, 45 projects were initially approved under RAY based on the proposals received from the State Government. Of these, 23 projects (which were reportedly started on ground at the time of discontinuation of RAY) with a total project cost of ₹ 1185.34 crore involving central share of ₹ 638.77 crore for construction of 23,125 houses have been subsumed in PMAY(U) and are on-going. Till date, ₹ 407.98 crore of central share has been released for these projects and construction of 6968 houses has been completed.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of achievements of Rajiv Awas Yojana(RAY) during the last three years including Karnataka

as on 8th Dec 2016

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of On-going projects	No. of Houses sanctioned cumulative	Project Cost cumulative	Central share cumulative	Progress during the last three years				
						Central share		Construction of Houses		
1	2	3	4	5	6	Sanc-tioned	Released	Sanc-tioned	Comp-leted	Occu-pied
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1,617	87.19	41.26	4.98	15.88	204	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1,536	95.52	-	77.39	77.39	27.77	1,536	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	11,276	454.65	297.72	297.72	114.51	11,276	345	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	300	13.60	6.09	-	39.77	96	-	92
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[15 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9. Daman and Diu		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Delhi		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Goa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Gujarat		25	30,494	1,737.17	451.46	451.46	228.93	30,494	3,138	-
13. Haryana		4	3,226	278.82	206.93	206.93	108.94	3,226	409	-
14. Himachal Pradesh		1	300	34.00	27.62	-	9.21	-	-	-
15. Jammu and Kashmir		1	369	22.22	15.98	-	6.26	-	62	62
16. Jharkhand		4	3,931	212.74	97.15	97.15	60.25	3,931	309	-
17. Karnataka		23	23,125	1,185.34	638.77	530.81	407.15	18,961	3,628	1,889
18. Kerala		5	2,118	160.77	66.06	31.34	14.28	1,086	90	-
19. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh		8	8,123	444.32	229.65	94.19	137.95	3,002	-	-
21. Maharashtra		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Manipur		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Meghalaya		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Mizoram		1	142	11.20	9.49	-	4.35	-	38	24

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25. Nagaland	3	1,054	56.39	41.68	41.68	16.23	1,054	-	-
26. Odisha	16	11,235	582.08	290.16	175.23	109.31	6,148	157	-
27. Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	3.78	-	-	-
29. Rajasthan	27	21,908	1,078.79	450.07	222.02	169.47	7,606	7,264	2,761
30. Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Tamil Nadu	15	4,880	317.36	135.25	80.27	72.95	3,103	1,416	-
32. Telangana	1	1,198	58.75	22.25	-	54.97	-	-	-
33. Tripura	4	3,005	98.79	77.92	77.92	29.97	3,005	-	-
34. Uttar Pradesh	18	8,409	576.99	279.22	151.77	104.77	5,825	1,799	1,556
35. Uttarakhand	10	3,130	186.67	128.80	128.80	65.35	3,130	251	44
36. West Bengal	3	472	28.09	15.05	15.05	11.58	472	89	-
TOTAL	183	1,41,848	7,721.45	3,605.96	2,684.71	1,813.62	1,04,059	19,091	6,428

Source: O/o- Deputy Chief (MIS)

Written Answers to

[15 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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Amount to States for poverty alleviation

3237. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount released by Government to the States especially for poverty alleviation of backward and tribal areas during each of the last three years till date under Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme in Jharkhand and Gujarat in particular and the country as a whole; and

(b) the details of the achievements of these States especially in backward and tribal areas during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The details of amount released by the Ministry to the States for poverty alleviation under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) including Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub Plan during each of the last three years, *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till 30 November 2016), State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of achievements during the above said period including SCs and STs are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise Central fund released to the States/UTs including Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 under DAY-NULM

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (up to 30.11.2016)	
		Total Central Funds released	Released under SC & ST	Total Central Funds released	Released under SC & ST	Total Central Funds released	Released under SC & ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4034.00	98.03	1500.00	36.46	4201.82	1016.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	193.87	0.00	146.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	2572.99	14.38	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1487.91	148.35	1778.51	132.61	1346.44	483.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	62.11	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	6354.10	253.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	1607.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	604.45	15.59	250.00	6.44	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	998.98	25.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	1012.55	99.12	1461.32	84.87	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	6347.11	220.25	989.80	14.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5158.37	348.75	500.00	10.00	2364.89	846.39
15.	Maharashtra	12853.86	380.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	837.43	0.00	311.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	420.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	851.52	0.00	1032.05	0.00	933.65	0.00
19.	Nagaland	532.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	523.26	0.00
20.	Odisha	1808.46	153.85	1321.59	72.48	656.18	237.96
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	4201.04	134.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	152.21	0.00	84.63	0.00	42.09	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	6439.54	24.47	5786.17	22.27	5844.70	1665.00
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	3988.02	96.94	470.13	110.39
26.	Tripura	946.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4655.31	10.70	1741.92	4.04	2265.54	575.64
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	507.68	4.51	272.57	72.40
29.	West Bengal	5372.61	81.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.29	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	282.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALL INDIA		67214.18	1999.00	23972.33	499.00	18926.56	5007.57

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries assisted including Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 30.11.2016)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17			
		Total beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group Micro-enterprises	No. of SC & ST beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group Micro-enterprises	Total beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of SC & ST beneficiaries provided skill training	Total beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group Micro-enterprises	No. of SC & ST beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group Micro-enterprises	Total beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of SC & ST beneficiaries provided skill training	Total beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group Micro-enterprises	No. of SC & ST beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and Group Micro-enterprises	Total beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of SC & ST beneficiaries provided skill training
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2159	30	429	14	5465	383	17051	3368	324	13	9841	1592
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	19	823	771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	18	4912	10

4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	625	128	17054	2653	76	5	11417	2616
5.	Chhattisgarh	933	48	4090	469	4200	245	15930	4210	1479	296	6187	1606
6.	Goa	0	0	91	2	0	846	91	3	3	0	0	8
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	330	133	1295	48	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	181	0	433	0	385	119	0	0	185	101	545	237
9.	Himachal Pradesh	316	0	1126	54	94	33	2176	921	71	26	44	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	5089	204	545	37	5089	509	116	19	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	510	0	2279	0	242	0	35318	0
12.	Karnataka	3839	282	5502	438	4372	992	22832	6681	532	155	906	2437
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	117	7	57	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3555	126	30104	1984	14668	3476	42597	12548	6268	1526	44432	17507
15.	Maharashtra	812	28	0	0	3802	1230	3760	1578	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	422	5	0	0	647	12	0	0	68	1
17.	Meghalaya	21	16	465	444	0	0	35	35	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	376	361	5287	5287	35	35	3234	3234	95	95	0	0
19.	Nagaland	310	0	4780	0	310	0	1310	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	571	17	0	0	967	857	23700	7839	540	218	4111	1143

Written Answers to

[15 December, 2016]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	299	195	0	0	78	49	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	87	3	316	21	1883	491	6933	2299	973	292	2820	778
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	3	2	190	96	0	0	1716	831
24.	Tamil Nadu	19569	714	94894	4257	8527	1868	9554	1872	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	389	15	2378	86	1490	215	8817	1849	1270	47	1043	218
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2026	0	0	0	8278	1174	37140	6724	2581	330	144923	23779
28.	Uttarakhand	256	0	0	0	615	161	6294	333	446	85	2369	409
29.	West Bengal	0	0	24054	699	143	41	20980	2874	1555	214	12020	1734
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	26	0	771	0	28	12	3333	835	35	11	529	125
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL INDIA		35449	1659	182037	14735	57579	12673	252321	60521	17044	3507	283258	55047

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Navodaya Vidyalayas in sixty two districts of the country

‡3238. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been established in 62 districts of the country even today;

(b) if so, the details in this regard for different States including Chhattisgarh, district-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to establish Navodaya Vidyalayas in those 62 districts, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether land has been identified by Government in these districts, if so, the details thereof, district-wise and by what time these schools are expected to be set up and the amount that would be spent by Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) A proposal for setting up of new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in 62 uncovered districts (as on 31.05.2014) of the country at an estimated cost of ₹ 2871.09 crores has been approved by the Government on 23.11.2016. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has informed that in 27 out of 62 districts, land has been identified by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and site inspection has also been carried out in 12 districts. The whole process, commencing from identification of land, administrative formalities for initiation of construction of building and completion of the building, usually takes about 3 to 5 years. In the meantime the schools would function from the temporary/premises to be provided by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of the 62 Districts, where new JNVs have been sanctioned
(including Chhattisgarh):*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts	Name of District
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	South Andaman
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Tirap, Capital Complex (Itanagar)
3.	Karnataka	3	Kolar, Ramanagara, Gulbarga

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts	Name of District
4.	Delhi	7	East Delhi, West Delhi, North Delhi, South Delhi, North East Delhi, Shahdara, South East Delhi
5.	Rajasthan	1	Pratapgarh
6.	Haryana	1	Palwal
7.	West Bengal	2	Malda, Jalpaiguri
8.	Jharkhand	2	Ramgarh, Khunti
9.	Maharashtra	1	Bhandara
10.	Gujarat	8	Surat, Dwarka, Junagarh, Botad, Mahisagar, Chota Udaipur, Morbi, Sabar Kantha
11.	Chhattisgarh	11	Narayanpur (Bastar), Bijapur (Dantewada), Balodabazar, Gariyaband, Bemetara, Balod, Mungeli, Sukma, Kondagaon, Balrampur, Surguja
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Singrauli, Jhabua, Agar Malwa
13.	Punjab	2	Gurdaspur, Fazilaka
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	Srinagar, Bandipura, Ramban, Kishtwar, Phulwama
15.	Uttar Pradesh	5	Kasganj, Sultanpur, Shamli, Hapur, Badayun
16.	Tripura	4	Shepahijala, Unakoti, West Tripura, South Tripura
17.	Meghalaya	4	East Jantia Hills, South West Khasi Hills, South West Garo Hills, North Garo Hills
TOTAL		62	

Request for Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas from Tamil Nadu

3239. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal / request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 6 proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) under Civil Sector have been received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). The proposals received from the District Administrations of Krishnagiri and Pudukkottai were incomplete and they have been advised to furnish fresh proposals in the prescribed proformae as per norms of KVS. The proposals from the District Administrations of Theni, Tirunelveli, Vellore and Thanjavur were received in prescribed proformae in November, 2007, April, 2015, October, 2012 and February, 2016 respectively. However, certain shortcomings have been noticed and these have been brought to the notice of the concerned District Administrations with the advice to remove the shortcomings and submit the proposals as per the norms of KVS. These proposals can be processed further only after the discrepancies / shortcomings are addressed by the concerned Sponsoring Authorities. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has not accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme so far.

Global Education Monitoring Report

3240. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the recent UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report;

(b) if so, the Ministry's response to the findings of the report with reference to India according to which 61 million children of school going age are out of school;

(c) the Ministry's response to the findings that in India on an average, richest people attain 12 years of schooling whereas poorest manage only 7 years; and

(d) the Ministry's response to the finding that as per Annual Status of Education report (ASER) report, millions of poor children in India were learning at levels below expectation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the Global Education Monitoring Report released by UNESCO in 2016, 60.8 million children in India are out of school at all levels of schooling. 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.

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 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.

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.

(d) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2014 brought out annually by 'Pratham', a non-governmental organisation has expressed concern regarding learning levels of children in English reading and Mathematics at elementary level. It also presents certain positive findings, including the fact that 96% of children in the 6 to 14 age group are enrolled in schools in rural areas and that the percentage of out-of-school children in the 6-14 age group is at 3.3% in 2014, the same as the figure last year. It has also found steady improvement in school infrastructure.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training conducts National Achievement Survey (NAS) periodically to assess learning levels of children in classes 3, 5 and 8. Three rounds of NAS have revealed overall improvement in learning levels in various subjects in most of the States.

RTE Act, 2009 has made education a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14 years and specifies minimum norms for schools in order to ensure quality education to all children. The RTE Act, 2009 and the centrally sponsored scheme of SSA have assisted the States and UTs in achieving near universal elementary education and improved elementary school infrastructure across the country.

Through the SSA, the Central Government, the State Governments and UT Administrations are being financially supported to address gaps and challenges in ensuring quality education to children in elementary classes through recruitment of additional teachers to improve the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), regular annual-in-service teacher training to all teachers to update their skills and knowledge, support for Computer Aided Learning at upper primary level and regular academic support through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres. Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, a sub-programme under SSA has been launched to enhance the quality of foundational learning in languages and early Mathematics in classes 1 and 2 and a focused programme for Science and Maths at upper primary level under SSA is also being supported.

Quality faculty for higher educational institutions

3241. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to ensure adequate availability of quality faculty in all higher educational institutions and capacity building at all levels of employment; and
- (b) the incentives given to encourage the quality faculty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC), as per the UGC Act, 1956, is responsible for promotion and co-ordination of University Education, determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities. To ensure adequate quality teaching faculties in Universities/Colleges, the UGC has notified rules and procedures containing Academic Performance Indicators (APIs) in the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations. API scores are mandatory

qualifying benchmarks for Career Advancement Scheme and for direct recruitment of teachers and other academic staff in Universities and Colleges.

To maintain standards in Higher Education and to ensure quality teaching faculties in Higher Educational Institutions, the Central Government reviews minimum qualifications and teacher performance indicators from time to time. On the basis of such reviews, the UGC brings in amendments to APIs both for Career Advancement Scheme and for direct recruitment of teachers and other academic staff in Universities and Colleges. The last such amendments to APIs was effected through the notification of the 4th Amendment to the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education), Regulations, 2016 dated 11th July, 2016.

UGC has, *inter-alia*, implemented the "Operation Faculty Recharge Scheme" wherein it recruits quality faculty through advertisements and posts them to various universities with a view to augment the research and teaching resources of Higher Educational Institutions.

Tender for construction in IIT Delhi

3242. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of tender for construction in IIT Delhi awarded during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the details of construction company, which are getting tender during the last three years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that contractors are getting the tenders colluding with the officers of CPWD; and
- (d) if so, what actions have been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) IIT-Delhi has taken up three construction projects in the last three years and the current year. These are Lecture Hall Complex (LHC) and Two Engineering Blocks at Delhi and Innovation Centre for Education (ICE) in Rajiv Gandhi Education Centre at Sonapat (Haryana). The projects at Delhi have been entrusted to CPWD and the project at Sonapat to NBCC. While CPWD has awarded the works at Delhi to M/s B.L. Kashyap & Sons and M/s Nagarjun Construction Company, the Sonapat project has been awarded by NBCC to M/s NKG Construction Company.

(c) and (d) Since award of tender to private contractors was finalized by CPWD and NBCC, IIT Delhi is not aware of any collusion in this regard.

Sports as subject in New Education Policy

3243. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted for evolution of the New Education Policy has noted the views and suggestions received on various themes identified;

(b) what has been the Committee's observations on the suggestions received to introduce sports as a graded subject in schools; and

(c) what is the time-frame that the committee is looking at for putting in place the New Education Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes Sir, the Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out year-long consultation process on the identified 33 themes, across both school and higher education, through online on MyGov platform; grass-root starting from Village to Block, District, State and Zonal levels on <https://survev.mygov.in>; and thematic consultations with experts and autonomous bodies, such as UGC, AICTE, NCERT, NCTE, AIU, and other centrally funded institutions. Meetings were also held with Government of India Ministries and State Governments. All the suggestions received from multiple stakeholders were forwarded to the Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy, which examined the large body of outcome documents, recommendations and suggestions received from the various consultations and submitted its report in May, 2016.

(b) and (c) One of the themes under School Education is '*Comprehensive Education - Ethics, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, Life Skills*'. In its Report it reads as follows: "*The Committee, during its field visits and in discussions with local authorities and school management observed that in general, inadequate stress is given to this aspect of schooling. The Committee also observed that many private schools, both in urban and rural areas, frequently had no provision whatever for such facilities. The importance of physical development of children is not given the attention it vitally needs. School authorities in states need to bring renewed focus on this aspect. It is time to make a specific, non-divertible budget for sports facilities in government schools, as also in private schools.*"

After perusal of the report of the Committee and the recommendations from various consultations as well as other views and comments received, 'Some Inputs for the Draft

National Education Policy, 2016' was formulated, wherein it has been stated that physical education, yoga, games and sports, NCC, NSS, art education, Bal Sansad, covering local art, craft, literature and skills, and other co-scholastic activities will be made an integral part of the curriculum and daily routine in schools for the holistic development of children.

Comments/Suggestions were invited on 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016' from the Government of India Ministries, State Governments, Hon'ble Members of Parliament and other stakeholders up to 30th September, 2016. A Committee under an eminent educationist will be appointed to prepare final draft NEP. The process of finalizing the New Education Policy is likely to take some more time.

Politicization of Indian Universities

3244. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the increased politicization of Indian Universities; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to grant more autonomy to Indian Universities and ban interference of political organizations in universities, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The Universities are autonomous institutions established either under Central Act, Provincial Act or State Act and are governed by their respective Acts/Statutes/Ordinances made thereunder. The Central Government does not interfere in the day-to-day functioning of Universities. Universities, being autonomous bodies, are competent to take decisions on their own on administrative and academic matters.

Gas subsidy for mid-day meal

‡3245. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether gas subsidy for mid-day meal in the schools is not being provided due to stoppage of gas subsidy in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether State Governments are providing financial aids to schools due to stoppage of gas subsidy, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would reimburse the assistance being given to schools for mid-day meal, if so, by when 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 (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has decided that additional expenditure to be incurred by the States/UTs for procurement of unsubsidized LPG cylinders will not be separately reimbursed to the States/UTs w.e.f. 1st April, 2015. The States/UTs have been informed accordingly. As per Mid-Day Meal (MDM) guidelines, the cooking cost includes the cost of vegetables, pulses, oil, condiments and fuel. Therefore, the cost of fuel including gas cylinder is to be met from the cooking cost. Under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), the cooking cost is shared between Central and States/UTs in the ratio of 90:10 for NER and 3 Hill States viz. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, and 60:40 for other States. For Union Territory Administrations, 100% cooking cost is borne by Central Government. Accordingly, State Governments are providing financial assistance to schools for cooking cost including cost of fuel.

Regularization of *ad-hoc* teachers in Central Universities

3246. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of *ad-hoc* teachers in various Central Universities as on date, university-wise;
- (b) the details of *ad-hoc* teachers in Delhi University (DU) as on date, department-wise;
- (c) the details of *ad-hoc* teachers regularized in various universities, university-wise and department-wise in case of DU, so far; and
- (d) the steps Government would take to regularize these *ad-hoc* teachers in DU who are teaching there since last 10 to 20 years on *ad-hoc* basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) There are 2968 *ad-hoc*/Guest/Contract/Re-employed faculties employed in various Central Universities as on 01.10.2016 and their University-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As informed by the University Grants Commission (UGC), details of *ad-hoc* teachers (Department-wise) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As informed by UGC, there is no provision for regularization of the services of the *ad-hoc* faculty members in Central Universities including University of Delhi and no such instance of regularization of *ad-hoc* faculties is available on records.

Statement-I*Details of Ad-hoc/Guest/Contract/Re-employed Teachers deployed in Central Universities (as on 01.10.2016)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the University	University Departments				
			Ad-hoc Faculty	Guest	Contract basis	Re-employed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non-NER Central Universities							
1.	Telangana	M.A. N. Urdu University	0	42	1	0	43
2.		University of Hyderabad	7	43	0	5	55
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	0	17	0	0	17
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	136	0	0	0	136
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	189	168	0	0	357
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	0	336	4	0	340
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	0	78	3	27	108
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	0	31	0	0	31
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1	1	41	0	43
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	0	96	3	0	99
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	0	166	8	0	174
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	96	33	0	1	130
14.		Banaras Hindu University	0	146	64	55	265
15.		B.B.A.U.	0	90	70	0	160
16.		University of Allahabad	0	110	0	4	114
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	12	29	0	0	41
TOTAL (I) (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVS)			441	1386	194	92	2113
New Central Universities							
18.	Bihar	C.U. of South Bihar	0	0	8	0	8
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	0	1	16	0	17
21.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	0	0	52	0	52
22.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	0	4	29	0	33
24.		C.U. of Kashmir	0	0	3	0	3
25.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	0	68	0	0	68
26.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0	6	64	0	70
27.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	0	9	1	3	13
28.	Odisha	C.U. of Orissa	0	7	28	0	35
29.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	0	0	10	0	10
30.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	0	0	5	3	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	0	2	33	1	36
TOTAL-II (NEW CUs)			0	97	249	8	354
TOTAL (I+II)			441	1483	443	100	2467
NER Central Universities							
32.	Assam	Assam University	0	27	0	0	27
33.		Tezpur University	0	30	32	0	62
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	0	2	28	1	31
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	0	76	2	0	78
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	0	46	0	0	46
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	0	100	0	0	100
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	0	34	2	1	37
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	0	46	2	0	48
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	0	58	12	2	72
Total (III) (NER)			0	419	78	4	501
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)			441	1902	521	104	2968

Statement-II

List of Ad-hoc Teachers Department-wise 2015-16 (upto end of session i.e. 20-05-2016)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Number of <i>Ad-hoc</i> faculties
1.	Business Economics	1
2.	Social Work	1
3.	SFUS	6
4.	Economics	8
5.	WSDC	1
6.	OR	1
7.	ACBR	3
8.	African studies	1
9.	Computer Science	6
10.	Persian	1
11.	Statistics	4
12.	Commerce	12
13.	Music	7
14.	Education	8
15.	GRS	11
16.	Psychology	3
17.	CLC	29
18.	LC-I	33
19.	LC-II	21
20.	East Asian Studies	4
21.	Commerce	2
22.	Political Science	12
23.	MIL&LS	1
24.	Chemistry	8
25.	Geology	5
	TOTAL	189

Upgradation of schools in Sansad Adarsh Grams

3247. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of school upgraded as smart schools by Government in Sansad Adarsh Grams;

(b) the details of upgradations made in primary and upper primary schools of Sansad Adarsh Grams adopted by Members of Parliament so far; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding improvement of quality of education in schools of Sansad Adarsh Grams, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Various Hon'ble MPs have got various works of strengthening and upgradation of schools carried out in the Sansad Adarsh Grams adopted by them. Information in this regard is being collected.

Norms for grade assessment of Deemed Universities

†3248. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore has recommended Grade-A for 44 Deemed Universities which have been kept in Grade-C by Tandon Committee; and

(b) if so, the norms according to which Tandon Committee had recommended Grade-C and NAAC, Bangalore had recommended Grade-A for these Deemed Universities, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Pursuant to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore accredited 39 out of 41 existing institutions Deemed to be Universities which were placed in category 'C' by the Tandon Committee constituted by the Ministry of HRD. Out of these, 18 were accredited with 'A' grade, 20 with grade 'B' and 01 with grade 'C'.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Parameters adopted by Tandon Committee to evaluate Deemed to be Universities:-

- (i) Consideration of the idea of a university;
- (ii) Whether all their present academic activities and programmes could have been carried out without being a deemed to be university; how the status of deemed to be university became a stimulus for better performance;
- (iii) Conformity to the provisions of the UGC Act and the UGC Guidelines for the recognition of an institution as deemed to be university.
- (iv) Aspects of governance;
- (v) Quality of and innovations in teaching-learning process;
- (vi) Research output and its impact (research publications, books, monographs, patents, etc.)
- (vii) Doctoral and other research degree programme;
- (viii) Faculty resource;
- (ix) Admission processes and award of degrees.

Criteria used by NAAC for assessment of Institutions deemed to be universities:-

- (i) Curricular Aspects.
- (ii) Teaching-Learning and Evaluation.
- (iii) Research, Consultancy and Extension.
- (iv) Infrastructure and Learning Resources.
- (v) Student Support and Progression.
- (vi) Governance, Leadership and Management.
- (vii) Innovations and Best Practices.

First aid training in curriculum

3249. SHRI SURENDRASINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether first aid training is part of the curriculum prescribed for school students in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not including such an important life skill in curriculum of schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), *inter-alia*, emphasises upon connecting knowledge to life outside the school and also to give enriched curriculum for the overall development of the child. As a follow up to NCF-2005, NCERT has develop model syllabi and textbooks, which provide adequate space to develop child's sensitivity towards other's well-being and also to respond to variety of situations in flexible and creative manner. This perspective of the NCF-2005 has been further translated into Health and Physical Education syllabus developed by the NCERT from classes I to XII, which include key concepts on First Aids, such as safety outside the school, how to deal with common injuries, applying first-aid in case of emergency and injuries. Besides, the first-aid contents have been included in the Science Textbooks and Laboratory Manuals for Classes VIII to XI. Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State/ Union Territory Governments to either adopt/adapt the NCERT Syllabi and Textbooks or develop their own Syllabi and Textbooks based on NCF.

Funds for Saakshar Bharat Mission to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

3250. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:
SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

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

(a) whether Government has released funds for implementation of Saakshar Bharat Mission to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sanctioned funds are not at all sufficient for the implementation of the programme;

(c) if so, whether Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for early release of the necessary funds, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for its implementation without any problems at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) On the basis of the project

proposal submitted by the State Government for implementation of the Saakshar Bharat Scheme, in the rural areas of the eligible districts, an amount of ₹ 453.04 crore and ₹ 468.99 crore for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh respectively were approved for undertaking the various activities as per the approved financial parameters of the Scheme. The total amount of Central Share released to the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for implementation of Saakshar Bharat Mission is ₹ 6717 lakh and ₹ 48237.2 lakh respectively.

(c) No request has been received in this Ministry from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for release of next installment. The subsequent installment against the approved grant is released after fulfillment of prescribed conditions which includes expenditure of 75% of the total grants and releases of corresponding State share of the previous installments and submission of the Utilization Certificates of the previous years, if due.

(d) To accelerate the implementation of Saakshar Bharat Programme several steps have been taken including capacity building of implementing agencies on regular basis; orientation of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) associated with the programme; development of basic literacy primers and bridge primers in regional languages and dialects; organizing nationwide media campaign to mobilize the learners for basic literacy; encouraging good performing state/other principal stakeholders by conferring annual Saakshar Bharat awards; and conducting periodical quarterly review meeting with the State Literacy Mission Authority, the implementing agency of Saakshar Bharat in the States. Besides, monthly physical and financial progress are also being monitored by the Government.

Training period for untrained teachers in Madhya Pradesh

†3251. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the eligibility conditions for serving teachers under Section-23 of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and the time limit fixed to acquire the same;

(b) the number of teachers currently working in Government and non-Government schools in Madhya Pradesh who are yet to undergo training and those who have been trained so far; and

(c) the extent to which Madhya Pradesh, has sought to enhance the training period for untrained teachers and whether the same has been approved, the action taken in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) In exercise of powers conferred under Section 23 (1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), the academic authority authorised by the Central Government, has notified the minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers at elementary level and these are contained in the Gazette notification dated 23rd August, 2010. As per the Proviso to Section 23(2) of the RTE Act, a teacher who, at the commencement of this Act *i.e.*, 1st April, 2010, does not possess minimum qualifications as laid down by NCTE, shall acquire such minimum qualifications within a period of five years *i.e.*, by 31st March, 2015.

(b) As reported by the State of Madhya Pradesh, there are 1111 teachers in Government schools and 1.20 lakh teachers in non-Government schools who do not have the requisite qualifications and need to be trained. A total of 32,314 untrained in-service teachers working in Government schools have completed their training process.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought an extension for a period of three years beyond 31st March, 2015 to complete the training of all elementary teachers in the State. As various States have requested for extension of this period, the Government is finalizing a proposal to amend the RTE Act, 2009 for this purpose.

Common entrance examination for intermediate

3252. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce common entrance examination for intermediate/10+2 level across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the working committee recommendations made in this regard;

(c) whether State Governments have been consulted in this regard and if so, the details of the views expressed by them; and

(d) whether the common examination would be introduced from the next academic year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) There is no plan under consideration of the Government for introduction of common entrance examination for intermediate / 10+2 level across the country.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Restoration of upper age limit for CLAT-2017

3253. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the restoration of upper age limit for Common Law Admission Test (CLAT-2017) *vide* its notification dated 10th November, 2016;

(b) whether a very large number of students who have already been preparing for this examination for the last six months by taking coachings and spending huge money would suffer as they will not be able to appear in CLAT-2017 due to this decision at this point of time; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to implement restoration of age limit from some future date instead of 1st July, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRANATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development does not deal with CLAT 2017. However, the information will be collected from the relevant institution and will be placed on the table of the House.

Part-Time Instructors under SSA in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

3254. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

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

(a) whether Part-Time Instructors (PTIs) working under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) are working on a meagre salary of ₹ 6000 per month, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of PTIs working as of now, along with their pay particulars;

(c) whether a number of PTIs who were terminated in April this year have not been re-engaged so far putting them to great humility, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has received any representation from the Association of PTIs from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in this regard; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government to issue re-engagement orders to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) The recruitment and service conditions of regular and contractual staff/teachers including Part-Time Instructors (PTIs)

come under the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Central Government provides financial assistance to State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the norms of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Ministry of Human Resource Development does not maintain details and pay particulars of staff/teachers including PTIs under SSA engaged by State Governments, at the central level. Representations/complaints received on their salary and service conditions are forwarded to the respective State Governments and UT Administrations for appropriate action.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has informed that they have engaged 3920 Part-Time Instructors (PTIs) who are being, paid ₹ 6000 per month each and action for filling up the remaining 1732 vacancies has been initiated. The State has also informed that based on the representation from the Association of PTIs, salaries of PTIs are being credited to their respective individual accounts and instructions have been issued to re-engage the services of PTIs during the year 2015-16.

The State of Telangana has informed that 2989 PTIs were working during the academic year 2015-16. The services of PTIs are engaged every year in the State in the month of June after re-opening of the schools. State has reported that some ineligible candidates were working as PTIs and on verification of their qualifications, only 2102 eligible candidates were engaged as PTIs for the academic year 2016-17 at an honorarium of ₹ 6000 per month each.

Financial assistance for primary/secondary and vocational education

3255. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra Haryana and West Bengal for primary, secondary and vocational education, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of proposal or request received from the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, is effective from 1st April, 2010 in all States and UTs except Jammu and Kashmir. It provides for free and compulsory education

to every child in the age group of six to fourteen years in a neighbourhood school till the completion of elementary education. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme has been designated as the vehicle to implement the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009.

All States and UTs submit their proposal under the 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. Under the SSA programme, there is no component of Vocational Education. The details of the proposals and the releases under SSA to Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana and West Bengal during 2016-17 are given below:—

(₹ in lakh)

States	Proposal	Releases during 2016-17
Haryana	158169.8203	18699.88
Maharashtra	428564.87	60369.65
Uttar Pradesh	2495434.34	430674.00
West Bengal	556247.27	69357.13

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in March, 2009 with the objective of making good quality secondary education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18 years. In the year 2013-14, the four other Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.*, Information and Communication Technology in Schools, Girls Hostel, Vocational Education and Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) were subsumed under RMSA, so as to provide for convergence based implementation of RMSA with inclusion of aided schools and higher secondary segment for certain components.

The proposals and releases under RMSA, including vocational education, to Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana and West Bengal during 2016-17 are given below:—

(₹ in lakh)

States	Proposal	Releases during 2016-17
Haryana	116014.784	13698.05
Maharashtra	332130.26	8984.93
Uttar Pradesh	97697.37	17287.36
West Bengal	219079.75	1029.48

The details related to the proposals received and releases under the Vocational Education component alone of RMSA during 2016-17 are given below:—

(₹ in lakh)

States	Proposal	Releases during 2016-17
Haryana	16496.362	1039.39
Maharashtra	20722.910	206.82
Uttar Pradesh	8944.083	00.00
West Bengal	27165.500	00.00

Targets of global education

‡3256. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that Government is lagging far behind in achieving the targets of global education;
- if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any steps to achieve the target; and
- 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) to (c) The Government is committed to provide equitable access to quality education to all sections of the society. Having nearly reached the goals/targets of universalizing elementary education, and making substantial gains in expanding access to secondary and higher education, the focus is on improving the quality of education at all levels so as to realize India's human resource potential to its fullest. Presently, the Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry.

Further, several initiatives are currently being undertaken to enhance the quality of education across the spectrum. In elementary education, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme harmonized with Right to Education (RTE) aims for improvements in school infrastructure and also improving learning outcomes. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), ICT in Schools, Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(CSSTE), Shaala Siddhi, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the quality of secondary education. In higher education also, various schemes namely, Rashtriya Uchcharat Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMNMTT), Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchcharat Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education. To promote objective assessment of performance annually, Government has launched the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) in September 2015. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by UGC and AICTE for quality improvement in higher and technical education.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Karnataka

3257. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) opened in the country in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that no KV has been set up in the last nearly three years in the country, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of proposals pending in the Ministry from Karnataka for opening up of KVs; and

(d) by when Ministry is likely to clear pending proposals and set up KVs in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) During the last three years, 39 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have been opened in the country. The year and State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No proposal for opening of new KVs from the State of Karnataka is pending in the Ministry. However, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that one proposal for opening of a new KV at Kadrimidri, District Chickmagalur has been listed as feasible by its Board of Governors. Actual setting up of the Vidyalaya depends upon availability of resources and necessary sanction of the Government.

Statement

*Details of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in the country during the last three years
i.e. 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State	Location of KV
2013-14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Central University of Hyderabad*
2.	Punjab	Sant Longowal Institute of Education & Training, Longowal, Distt. Sangrur*
3.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu*
2014-15		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tenali
2.	Bihar	Sasaram
3.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir
4.	Delhi	Sector 28, Rohini
5.	Karnataka	Chamrajnagar
6.	Rajasthan	Jalore
7.	Telangana	Miryalguda & Mahabubabad
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivgarh, Gangrani & Hardoi
2015-16		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Zero (Hapoli)
2.	Bihar	Jhajha
3.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Saloh
5.	Karnataka	Haveri, Mandya, Chikodi & Udupi, Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, Distt. Raichur*
6.	Kerala	Kudurthy
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Kasrawad, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University* (Amarkantak)

Sl. No.	States	Location of KV
8.	Maharashtra	M.G Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishva Vidyalaya, Wardha*
9.	Manipur	Akampat
10.	Odisha	Sambalpur & Hinjilicut
11.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan* (Bandarsindari), Boondi, Jaisindhar, Dausa, & Hanumangarh
12.	Telangana	Siricila, Bodhan Town & Jharasangam
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti

*These are opened as project KVs under an MoU between KVS and Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)/Institute of Higher Learning (IHL)

Assisting SC/ST students in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3258. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas had noticed any backwardness in the studies of students who belong to SC/ST, backward class;

(b) whether the authorities noticed any non-performance in their studies staying in the hostels;

(c) if so, the details and whether any internal arrangements have been made to address such situation; and

(d) whether any programme is formulated to compensate such backwardness in their studies?

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

(b) All students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are staying in hostels. Hence comparison cannot be made between day scholars and students staying in hostels. No such disparity has been reported by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Transport facilities for students of Kendriya Vidyalaya

†3259. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children of schools of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) are not provided transport facilities by school management for commuting to schools, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that students of KV have to face danger and difficulties in commuting to school due to non arrangement of transportation facilities by school management; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to take any concrete steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Most of the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas live in the neighbourhood and hence do not require any transport facilities.

(b) No, Sir. No such difficulty has been reported.

(c) Does not arise.

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Suangdoh village, Manipur

3260. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether request for setting up of additional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in Suangdoh village, in Churachandpur District, Manipur duly recommended by the Deputy Commissioner has been received by the Ministry as there is a need for sanctioning of additional JNV, which would be residential and co-educational in nature;

(b) whether any Member of Parliament has also made a request for the same; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to initiate the process for setting up one more JNV in Suangdoh, as was done as a special case in Senapati and Ukhrul district of Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A request for setting up of additional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in Suangdoh village, in Churachandpur District, Manipur has been received in the Ministry of Human Resource Development,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

through the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Churachandpur District, as well as from Shri Biswajit Daimary, Hon'ble Member of Parliament. The Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme provides for opening of one JNV in each district of the country. Actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by Competent Authority. Additional JNVs at Senapati and Ukhrul Districts of Manipur, were sanctioned in 2011-12, as a special case. A JNV has already been sanctioned in District Churachandpur, Manipur in 1987-88 at Tuinom and is functioning smoothly from its permanent campus. At present there is no proposal to set up an additional JNV at Suangdoh.

Universities in the country

3261. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of universities in the country at present;
- (b) how many of them came into existence since 2001;
- (c) the number of students and teachers in all of them together during academic year 2015-16; and
- (d) what is the number of central universities among them, together with the number of sanctioned strength of teachers at present and the number of vacancies in them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2015-16, the number of universities in the country is 799 and out of them 386 Universities came into existence since 2001. The number of students and teachers in the institutions of higher education in the country during academic year 2015-16 are 3.46 crore and 15.19 Lakh respectively.

(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 Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), 6080 teaching posts (1308 Professor, 2230 Associate Professor, 2542 Assistant Professor) are lying vacant as on 01.10.2016. In case of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), against the sanctioned teaching posts of 454 (69 Professor, 135 Reader/Associate Professor, 250 Assistant Professor), 176 posts (38 Professors, 51 Reader/Associate Professor, 87 Assistant Professor) are lying vacant as on 01.11.2016.

Subordinate legislation of universities

3262. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many central universities have been established by the Government under Central Universities Act, 2009 and other Acts and some institutes under such rules, ordinances and statutes which have not been framed by the universities and Government;

(b) if so, the details of the universities and institutes under the Ministry which have not framed subordinate legislations; and

(c) what are the reasons therefor and in the absence of ordinances, statutes etc., how these institutes are functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The Central Universities are statutory autonomous bodies which are established under their respective Acts of Parliament. Subordinate legislation in respect of Central Universities includes Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations framed under the respective Acts by the Universities from time to time.

Alongwith the Act, the First Statutes of the Central Universities are also passed by the Parliament. The Central Universities can amend, add or repeal any Statute with the approval of the Visitor. Ordinances and Regulations are also made by the Universities which should be consistent with the Act and Statutes of the university concerned. Subsequent amendment and addition to Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations is a continuous process which is done as per the requirement of the University from time to time.

Making Aadhaar mandatory for scholarship/fellowship

3263. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made Aadhaar mandatory for students benefiting from Government scholarships and fellowships from this year, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether students not having Aadhaar number would not get scholarship/fellowship and if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that every eligible student gets his scholarships and not put to any hardships; and

(d) the total number of students eligible for scholarship/fellowship and those having Aadhaar number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. For bringing transparency and to facilitate direct and timely transfer of scholarship/fellowship, Aadhaar is being used as an identifier. The scholarship is not being denied only on the grounds that the beneficiary does not possess Aadhaar. In the absence of Aadhaar, temporary enrolment details of Aadhaar or photo identity card, bank passbook etc., is being used as an identifier till the Aadhaar number is obtained by the beneficiary.

(d) For the scholarship/fellowship which are being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) the details are:—

Department / Organization	Name of Scheme	Number of eligible students	Students having Aadhaar number
1	2	3	4
Department of School Education & Literacy.	National Means and Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)	246642	147708
	National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)	739708	541719
Department of Higher Education	Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University students.	162000	140536
University Grants Commission(UGC)	Post Graduate : Scholarship for Professional-courses for SC/ST candidates	2159	798
	Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC / ST candidates	548	364
	Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child	9662	4644
	Post Graduate Scholarship for University Rank Holders	3175	1685
	Kothari Fellowship	660	329
	NET Junior Research Fellowship	11564	7281
	Emeritus Fellowship	456	281
	Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women	544	329
	BSR Fellowship for Research	1911	1250

1	2	3	4
	Dr. S Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities and Social Science	427	315
	Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Scholarship for Research in Social Sciences.	75	43
	Ishan Uday-Special Scholarship Scheme for North-Eastern Region	16593	3170
	National Fellowship for Students of Other Backward Classes (OBC)	621	465
	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC candidates	9108	5258
	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST candidates	2034	938
	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority students	4134	1959
All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)'	Post Graduate Scholarship (Monthly) M.E./M. Tech.(GATK) and M.Pharma (GPAT) students	20135	18556
	Pragati Scholarship (Yearly) BE/B.Tech & Diploma Students (Girls)	1350	1200
	Saksham Scholarship (Yearly) BE/B.Tech & Diploma Students (PWD)	12	01
	Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir	7325	4015

Cut off marks for NIT admission

3264. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make 75 per cent cut off for NIT admission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that candidates securing below 75 per cent in the class 12 examinations may soon be ineligible to secure admission in the National Institutes of Technology; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has recommended that the central seat allocation board makes this change in the eligibility criteria for admission to the NITs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The IIT Council,

after considering the report of the Committee of eminent persons constituted to suggest ways for improving the system of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) approved the following changes in the JEE pattern for 2017:

- (i) There shall be no weightage for the 12th class marks in calculating the ranks in the JEE Main exam.
- (ii) For the candidates to qualify for admission in the IITs/NITs/IIITs and such other CFTIs whose admissions are based on the JEE ranks, they should have secured at least 75% marks in the 12th class exam, or be in the top 20 percentile in the 12th class exam conducted by the respective boards. For SC/ST students the qualifying marks would be 65% in the 12th class exam.

The above changes have been communicated to the Central Seat Allocation Board (CSAB) for implementation.

Drinking water facilities in schools

3265. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey, on an average, one toilet is used by 76 boys while 66 girls use one washroom;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that 50 per cent of schools lack water storage facility;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 15 per cent of schools got unsafe drinking water and 10 per cent of all schools reported water shortage during summer months; and
- (d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Water Aid India, a Non-Governmental organization, has conducted an assessment of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in a sample of schools from January-April, 2016. The assessment study covered 453 schools in 34 districts in 9 States, using a sample survey methodology. The data collection for this assessment was completed in April, 2016 and therefore, any ground changes in WASH in schools after this period have not been reflected in the draft report.

The list of schools where the survey was conducted by Water Aid was sought from Water Aid India. However, Water Aid India has refused to share the list of schools with Ministry of Human Resource Development. Therefore, the claims cannot be verified.

The Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16 shows that, on an average, one boys' toilet is used by 56 boys and 1 girls' toilet is used by 50 girls from elementary to higher secondary schools.

(b) The U-DISE does not capture information on water storage facility in elementary schools. As per U-DISE, 2015-16, 3.18% of secondary schools are without water storage facility.

(c) The U-DISE, 2015-16 shows that 96.54% Government elementary schools and 98% Government secondary schools have drinking water facilities within their premises. Information about water shortage in schools during summer months is not captured under U-DISE.

The school water supply is of two types namely hand pump based water supply and piped water supply. In case of hand pump based water supply, biological contamination may occur because of unhygienic conditions in the surrounding area.

(d) State Governments and UT Administrations are supported for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities including construction of toilets and drinking water facilities in Government elementary and secondary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes. The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State and Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). Regular meetings are held with representatives of States and UTs to monitor performance of infrastructure created and status of education in schools.

Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 30.6.2016, 2.41 lakh drinking water facilities and 10.34 lakh school toilets have been sanctioned to States and UTs, out of which 2.30 lakh drinking water facilities have been provided and 9.61 lakh school toilets constructed by States and UTs. Under RMSA since its inception in 2009-10 till 31.3.2016, 12,327 drinking water facilities and 19,800 toilet blocks have been sanctioned to States and UTs, out of these 7,699 drinking water facilities have been provided and 19,800 toilet blocks have been constructed by States and UTs.

States and UTs have been instructed to ensure that all the schools in respective State/UT, including those under the non-Government sector (private, aided schools etc.) should have provision for separate toilets for boys and girls; and safe and adequate drinking water facilities to all children, in accordance with the norms under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. All State Governments and UT Administrations have been requested to promote hygiene practices in schools towards

realizing the goal of Clean India by October 2, 2019 under Swachh Bharat Mission, and take remedial measures to fill in gaps.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States to include the provision of water supply and sanitation in schools using Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants.

Allowing non-resident students in IITs

3266. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to allow non-resident students in IITs at undergraduate level;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the directors of Indian Institutes of Technology are opposed to such an idea; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to expand students strength of IITs at undergraduate/post graduate and doctorate level to one lakh by 2020, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The IIT-Council in its 50* meeting held on 23.08.2016 approved in-principle, the proposal for increasing the overall student's strength in the IITs to one lakh by the year 2020. Accordingly, IITs have been asked to prepare a plan of action for increasing the annual intake in UG, PG and Ph.D. programmes keeping in view the requirement of maintaining high quality teaching-learning process and allowing non-resident students.

Common admission schedule in educational institutes

3267. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Minister will consider making it mandatory for all the educational institutes to declare the list of admission on one single day and closure of admission after a gap of 12 working days to make it convenient for the admission seekers to decide and seek admission in their desired institute;
- (b) if so, by when the Ministry proposes to take action in this regard; and
- (c) whether the Ministry received any representation from the parents/parents association of admission seekers or students association highlighting the problems due to declaration of varied admission dates/closure dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Nutrition value for Mid-Day-Meal

3268. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the nutrition value fixed by Government for the Mid-Day-Meal provided to the children in the schools;

(b) what is the sanctioned amount per head for provision of Mid-Day-Meal to the school students; and

(c) the margin of profit allowed and earned by those who are entrusted with the responsibility of providing Mid-Day-Meal to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Mid-Day-Meal guidelines prescribe the following nutritional value for the Mid-Day-Meal provided to the children in the schools:—

Items	For children of Primary classes	For children of Upper Primary classes
(A) Nutritional Norms (Per child per day)		
Calorie	450	700
Protein	12 gms.	20 gms.
(B) Food Norms (Per child per day)		
Food grains	100 gms.	150 gms.
Pulses	20 gms.	30 gms.
Vegetables	50 gms.	75 gms.
Oil and fat	5 gms.	7.5 gms.
Salt and condiments	As per need	As per need

(b) Under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, the present sanctioned cooking cost per child per day for Primary and Upper Primary stages is ₹ 4.13 and ₹ 6.18, respectively. In

addition, the Central Government provides 100% funding for foodgrains, transport assistance, kitchen devices and management/monitoring expenses. Several State/UT Governments are also contributing additional funds over and above their minimum mandatory share under the scheme.

(c) The Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States/UTs. The overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious Mid-Day Meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Mid-Day-Meal guidelines provide that as far as possible, the responsibility for cooking/supply of cooked Mid-Day-Meal is to be assigned to local women's/mothers' Self-Help Group; Local Youth Club affiliated to the Nehru Yuvak Kendras; Personnel engaged directly by the VEC/SMDC/PTA/Gram Panchayat/Municipality or NGOs through Centralized kitchens for urban areas where there is space constraint. The guidelines also provide that NGOs supply cooked Mid-Day-Meal on a no profit basis.

Increase in students strength of IIMs

3269. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

SHRI K. K. RAGESH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set the ball rolling to increase the students strength of the six Indian Institutes of Management, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the broad official vision is to facilitate a two fold jump in students intake, though the precise details will be worked out only in consultation with each individual IIM, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have been asked to increase their student strength, depending on existing space availability and infrastructure. They have been asked to first assess their capacity to increase the number of seats. Once they make an assessment of additional resource requirement, the plan for increase in enrollment would be examined.

Amendment in anti-ragging regulations

3270. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission (UGC) has amended its anti-ragging regulations to include physical or mental abuse on ground of ethnicity,

caste, religion, colour, regional background, linguistic identity, nationality and sexual orientation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are plenty of complaints of such harassment on campuses; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that students could henceforth be expelled for ethnic, regional, linguistic insults on campuses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The UGC has stated that the Anti Ragging Cell has not received any complaint of such harassment on campuses.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the Para 9 of UGC Regulations on Curbing the menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009, students can be expelled for ethnic, regional, linguistic insults on campuses. These regulations are available on UGC Website www.ugc.ac.in.

Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan in Odisha

3271. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the State Government of Odisha for funding the Government engineering/professional colleges under component No. 7: Infrastructure Grants to Colleges under Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is under consideration of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the present status of the above proposal; and

(c) the norms fixed by Government for funding the Government technical institutions/constituent colleges of Government Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The State Government of Odisha had submitted the proposal for consideration of 7 Engineering colleges affiliated to Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT) under component 7: Infrastructure Grants to Colleges under Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

The proposals were appraised by the Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA and the PAB approved infrastructure grants of ₹ 2 crore each to all these 7 Colleges viz. (i) College of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar; (ii) Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology,

Sarang; (iii) Parala Maharaja Engineering College, Berhampur; (iv) Government College of Engineering, Kalahandi; (v) Government College of Engineering, Keonjhar; (vi) Institute of Management and Information Technology, Cuttack; and (vii) College of IT and Management Education, Bhubaneswar.

(c) As per RUSA norms, funding to colleges under component 7 is prioritised on the basis of accreditation status, antiquity, checking for duplication of funds from other sources for the same purpose; etc. Based on the needs, assessment and prioritisation made by the States in their State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs), funding to Professional/Engineering colleges is considered by the PAB.

Selection of colleges for funding under Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan

3272. SHRINARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government colleges/constituent colleges of State Government run universities which have been selected for funding component No. 7: Infrastructure Grant to Colleges under 'Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan' (RUSA) across the country; and

(b) the reasons for exclusion of Government engineering/professional colleges under component No. 7: Infrastructure Grant to Colleges under RUSA by the Ministry when there is no specific provision under the RUSA guidelines to debar such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) A total of 934 colleges/constituent colleges of State Government run universities have been approved for funding component No. 7: Infrastructure Grant to Colleges under Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under RUSA, Government engineering/professional colleges are not excluded under component No.7: Infrastructure Grant to Colleges. As per RUSA norms, funding to colleges under Component 7 is prioritised on the basis of accreditation status, antiquity, checking for duplication of funds from other sources for the same purpose; etc. Based on the needs, assessment and prioritisation made by the States in their State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs), funding to Professional/Engineering colleges are considered by the PAB.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of the Government/constituent colleges funded under RUSA*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Government/constituent colleges funded under RUSA in Component 7
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	34
5.	Chhattisgarh	50
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	37
8.	Haryana	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
11.	Jharkhand	30
12.	Karnataka	91
13.	Kerala	17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30
15.	Maharashtra	0
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	35
21.	Punjab	38
22.	Rajasthan	100
23.	Sikkim	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	65
25.	Telangana	33

1	2	3
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	96
28.	Uttarakhand	30
29.	West Bengal	76
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Delhi	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0
35.	Puducherry	11

Tandon Committee Report on Deemed to be Universities

3273. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to discard the creation of Deemed to be Universities in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of the Tandon Committee Report in this regard; and
- (c) what is the Supreme Court Ruling on this matter, and the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) The Government constituted a Committee in 2009 headed by Prof. P. N. Tandon, Professor Emeritus Department of Neurology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi to review the functioning of the Institutions Deemed to be Universities to ensure that standards of higher education and research are maintained by such institutions. The Committee taking into consideration the various parameters categorized all the then existing Deemed to be Universities into the following three categories:

Category A: Thirty eight Deemed to be Universities which were found to be fit to continue were placed in this category.

Category B: Forty four Deemed to be Universities which were found deficient in some aspects were placed in this category and were given three years time to rectify the deficiencies and continue as institutions deemed to be universities.

Category C: 44 institutions were found unfit to continue as institutions Deemed to be Universities.

(c) These Institutions placed in category 'C' approached Hon'ble Supreme Court against the report of the Committee Report. Based on the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, these institutions were assessed and accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order Dated 26.08.2016 has disposed off the matter.

Exploitation of *ad-hoc* teachers in Delhi University

3274. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rule applicable to UGC or other recognised universities for appointment of *ad-hoc* teachers;

(b) what is the total number of *ad-hoc* teachers currently employed by recognised universities in the country; State-wise;

(c) whether many well-respected universities like Delhi University employ teachers on *ad-hoc* basis for years, if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry to check this practice; and

(d) whether the Ministry is aware of the exploitation of *ad-hoc* teachers and if not, whether the Ministry would undertake a study to find out the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that there is no such provision in the UGC regulations to appoint *ad-hoc* teachers. However, the Universities, being Autonomous institutions established either under Central Act, Provincial act or State Act, may recruit *ad-hoc*/Guest Faculty/Re-employed/Contract Faculty against vacant positions, from time to time, depending upon their operational requirements. The total number of faculty employed in Central Universities on *ad-hoc* basis, Guest Faculty, etc. are as under:—

Ad-hoc	Guest Faculty	Contract basis	Re-employed	Total
441	1,902	521	104	2,968

State-wise details of *ad-hoc*/ guest faculty/ contract basis/ re-employed faculties employed in Central Universities are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Central Universities including University of Delhi are autonomous bodies created under the Acts of Parliament and the onus of filling up the vacant post including permanent teaching post lies with them. Ministry of Human Resource and Development and UGC have written many times to the Central Universities to fill up the vacancies. It was discussed in meetings with Vice Chancellors of Central Universities on 18th February, 2016 and 6th October, 2016. Filling up of teaching positions was also discussed in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 4th -5th February, 2015, Visitor's Conferences on 4th -6th November, 2015 and 16th -18th November, 2016 which were chaired by the Hon'ble President. Also, this was emphasized in Vice-Chancellors Conference at Banaras Hindu University.

(d) UGC has informed that no incidence of exploitation of *ad-hoc* teachers has come to its notice. There is no such proposal under consideration to undertake a study on the issue.

Statement

Details of Ad-hoc/ Guest Faculty/ Contract basis/ Re-employed faculties in Central Universities as on 01/10/2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Ad-hoc	Guest Faculty	Contract basis	Re-employed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Telangana	7	102	1	5	115
2.	Chhattisgarh	136	0	0	0	136
3.	Delhi	189	582	7	27	805
4.	Madhya Pradesh	0	31	0	0	31
5.	Maharashtra	1	1	41	0	43
6.	Puducherry	0	96	3	0	99
7.	Uttarakhand	0	166	8	0	174

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Uttar Pradesh	96	379	134	60	669
9.	West Bengal	12	29	0	0	41
10.	Bihar	0	0	8	0	8
11.	Gujarat	0	1	16	0	17
12.	Haryana	0	0	52	0	52
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	4	32	0	36
15.	Jharkhand	0	68	0	0	68
16.	Karnataka	0	6	64	0	70
17.	Kerala	0	9	1	3	13
18.	Odisha	0	7	28	0	35
19.	Punjab	0	0	10	0	10
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	5	3	8
21.	Tamil Nadu	0	2	33	1	36
22.	Assam	0	57	32	0	89
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	28	1	31
24.	Manipur	0	76	2	0	78
25.	Meghalaya	0	46	0	0	46
26.	Mizoram	0	100	0	0	100
27.	Nagaland	0	34	2	1	37
28.	Sikkim	0	46	2	0	48
29.	Tripura	0	58	12	2	72
TOTAL		441	1,902	521	104	2,968

Grants to universities through Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan

†3275. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that it is being proposed to provide grant given by University Grants Commission to university and colleges through the Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA);

(b) the amount of grant given by University Grants Commission and RUSA to universities and colleges during the last three years, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is contemplating for restructuring of University Grants Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to provide grant given by University Grants Commission (UGC) to university and colleges through the Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

(b) The State-wise details of grants released by University Grants Commission (UGC), as provided by UGC, to universities and colleges during the last three years and details of grants released to States/UTs under RUSA during the last three years under various components is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government had constituted a Review Committee headed by Dr. Hari Gautam, former Chairman, UGC to review the working of the UGC. The Committee had submitted its report. The process of reforms has been initiated in the UGC. Significant funding reforms and regulatory reforms have been undertaken with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of regulatory mechanisms of the UGC.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released by UGC and funds released under RUSA to universities and colleges during the last three years

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released by UGC			Funds released under RUSA		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.66	45.37	51.47	29.10*	0	37.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.14	9.64	35.44	2.73	0.45	7.18
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	1.95	5.91	0
4.	Assam	77.93	70.15	116.84	9.64	10.44	36.52
5.	Bihar	121.79	82.75	101.78	2.63	0	22.2
6.	Chhattisgarh	36.72	32.90	34.15	2.63	0	31.49
7.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1.97	0
8.	Delhi	635.84	281.09	223.99	0	0	1.52
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1.95	0.02	0.45
10.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1.95	0.02	0
11.	Gujarat	77.88	75.79	51.42	3.28	14.66	21.96
12.	Goa	5.14	2.02	5.97	1.97	0	11.40
13.	Haryana	109.59	80.31	113.15	2.63	0	36.76
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49.65	16.62	66.07	3.64	16.93	34.03
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	139.72	244.38	238.57	3.64	19.74	11.70
16.	Jharkhand	94.62	30.84	45.59	1.97	0	18.75
17.	Karnataka	95.58	166.32	123.86	3.28	0	87.23
18.	Kerala	73.33	215.09	87.88	2.63	0	10.72
19.	Manipur	23.92	36.84	46.50	2.73	4.68	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	196.63	239.93	129.46	0	3.25	15.60
21.	Maharashtra	247.41	114.95	163.56	3.28	0	34.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Meghalaya	47.95	21.71	27.79	0	0	1'6.65
23.	Mizoram	22.18	46.55	46.59	2.73	2.36	32.57
24.	Nagaland	18.16	23.03	21.19	2.73	5.85	1.02
25.	Odisha	36.10	85.25	72.44	34.14	11.54	90.90
26.	Punjab	119.40	197.27	110.56	17.31	13.70	31.48
27.	Puducherry	51.27	33.74	30.36	0	1.95	37.99
28.	Rajasthan	159.01	118.65	104.39	0	3.25	65.40
29.	Tamil Nadu	156.09	184.46	151.78	0	3.25	52.98
30.	Telangana	189.93	161.46	159.43	0	2.60	15.60
31.	Tripura	30.22	26.49	37.27	17.75	2.38	13.02
32.	Sikkim	40.04	66.07	39.30	0	2.70	16.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	398.00	351.37	360.28	105.70	29.25	4.23
34.	Uttarakhand	69.31	34.80	66.19	3.64	10.11	2.99
35.	West Bengal	158.05	105.97	139.00	2.63	1.14	61.20
TOTAL		3552.26	3201.81	3002.27	268.26	168.15	861.85

* After bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and creation of the State of Telangana some funds released to the erstwhile undivided Andhra Pradesh was transferred by the State to Telangana.

Massive Open Online Courses by IITs

3276. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) are being run by IITs across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- the details of funds allocated for these courses by IITs; and
- the details of fee collected by IITs for these courses from students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) are being run from the 'SWAYAM' portal launched by the Government of India for providing online learning on anyone, anytime, anywhere basis.

Out of total (213) Courses available on the SWAYAM portal, (102) courses are prepared by the IITs. The cost of developing the course is met by Government @ ₹ 10 lakhs per course. All the courses on SWAYAM platform are available free of cost and no fee is collected from the students.

UGC and AICTE have issued 'Credit Framework for online learning courses (MOOCs) through SWAYAM, Regulation 2016'; allowing upto 20% courses, taken Online through SWAYAM, to be counted for academic credit.

Supernumerary quota for students from Jammu and Kashmir

3277. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued any direction for creation of two seats under supernumerary quota for students from Jammu and Kashmir who seek admission through centralised counselling in universities/colleges approved under section 2(f) and 12B of UGC Act or recognised by AICTE and have at least one National Board of Accreditation (NBA) approved course;

(b) if so, the list of universities who have complied with the order of the Ministry during 2015-16; and

(c) the list of students who have been admitted under such category alongwith the university allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. This has been done as a part of the Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme for J&K State.

(b) and (c) The list of (1402) students who have been admitted for the academic year 2015-16 along with the name of the institution admitted is available on the website <http://www.aicte-india.org/downloads/List%20of%20Eligible%20Students%202015-16.pdf>.

Establishment of Hindi departments in universities

†3278. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposals received from the universities situated in 'A' region of the country under the UGC scheme for the establishment and upliftment of Hindi departments in the universities under the Twelfth Five Year Plan together with the status of their implementation; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to take any steps to ensure seeking clarification and fixing accountability on the part of the officials of the concerned universities and State Government for sluggishness and unnecessary delay in the implementation of the above scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has approved and sanctioned financial assistance to 22 Universities located in region 'A' during the XIIth Plan for establishment and upgradation of Hindi department in their Universities. In addition, four proposals from four universities have been received by UGC for upgradation of their Hindi Department in the year 2016-17.

Out of the total proposals, eight were approved and sanctioned on establishment of Hindi Department and fourteen were approved and sanction for upliftment of Hindi Department. UGC has issued letters to the Universities receiving its grants to expeditiously establish and upgrade Hindi Departments in the respective Universities. The Universities have also been instructed to submit regular status on their Hindi academic courses.

Raising literacy rate

3279. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) the efforts being made by Government to meet the target of raising literacy rate to 80 per cent by 2017;

(b) whether any review has been made in Government schools on the performance of students in respect of enhancement of learning levels, retention and improved pass percentage at plus 2 level, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how Government would improve the quality of teaching, enrolment and bridging the gender gap to reach overall literacy rate to 80 per cent, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) In order to achieve the target of raising literacy rate to 80 per cent by 2017, Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development envisages coverage of rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women to reduce gender gap. In addition,

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also being implemented in conjunction with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group.

(b) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) Flash Statistics 2015-16, the pass percentage and Annual Average Dropout rate at secondary level in the year 2013-14 are 81.36% and 17.86% respectively and the retention rate (Class I to X) at Secondary level in the year 2014-15 is 57.24%. The pass percentage and Annual Average Dropout rate at Higher Secondary level in the year 2013-14 are 84.07% and 1.54% respectively. However, no formal assessment has so far been made in respect of achievement of learning levels for the students of Class XII.

(c) To improve the quality of teaching, enrollment and bridging the gender gap, the Government has taken various steps at primary and secondary school levels. The major steps being taken are as under:—

- (i) 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.
- (ii) SSA supports States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II. Further the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, *inter-alia*, as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.
- (iii) All efforts are being made to ensure universal enrolment under SSA 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.
- (iv) 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 U-DISE 2014-15, the Gross Enrolment Ratio at primary and upper primary level is 100.08% and 91.24% respectively.

- (v) 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 additional teachers to improve Pupil Teacher Ratio; induction and in-service training for Principals, Teachers, Master Trainers and Key Resource Persons; Maths and Science kits; Lab equipments; Special teaching for learning enhancement; ICT facilities in schools; and introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level.
- (vi) As bridging gender gaps in elementary education is one of the four goals of SSA, attempts are being made to reach out to girls and children belonging to SCs, STs and Muslim Minority communities. SSA has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 upper primary schools for insuring universal access. SSA strategies for promotion of girls' education include *inter-alia*, opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers sensitisation programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks. In addition, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in educationally backward blocks where the female rural literacy rate is below the national average, to provide residential upper primary schools for girls belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs/Muslim and BPL families.

Cluster universities under Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan

3280. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the progress made by Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) since 2013 till today; and
- (b) how many colleges have been converted to cluster universities under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRANATH PANDEY): (a) As on date, 29 States and 6 UTs are participating in Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). State Higher Education Councils are present in 34 States/UTs. 34 States/UTs have submitted their State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs). 10 meetings of the Project Approval Board (PAB) have been held. As on, an amount of ₹ 2110.79 crores has been released as Central Share to States

under various components. The details of units approved under each component is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Steps have been taken to strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanism towards the implementation of the RUSA programme by creating robust digital monitoring mechanism. In addition, to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in implementation of the scheme to its targeted beneficiaries, the use of Public Finance Management Systems (PFMS) and Geotagging of institutions has been made mandatory and all States/UTs have boarded on to this facility.

(b) Under Component 2: 'Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster', the Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA has approved creation of 8 universities *i.e.* 1 in Andhra Pradesh, 1 in Himachal Pradesh, 2 in Jammu and Kashmir, 1 in Karnataka, 1 in Maharashtra, 1 in Manipur and 1 in Odisha.

Statement

Details of units approved under each component under RUSA

Sl. No.	Component	Achievement and Coverage
1.	Creation Universities by way of upgradation of existing autonomous colleges	7
2.	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	8
3.	Infrastructure grants to Universities	115
4.	New Model Colleges (General)	72
5.	Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model colleges	55
6.	New Colleges (Professional)	27
7.	Infrastructure grants to colleges	1211
8.	Research, innovation and quality improvement	3
9.	Equity initiatives	18
10.	Faculty Recruitment Support	2
11.	Faculty improvements	8 States
12.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	7 States
13.	Leadership Development of Educational Administrators	Centrally Administered
14.	Management Information System	Centrally Administered

Sl. No.	Component	Achievement and Coverage
15.	Capacity building and preparation, Data collection and planning	35 States/ UTs
16	Institutional restructuring and reforms	

German language in violation of education policy

3281. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

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

(a) whether teaching German language in Kendriya Vidyalaya is in violation of National Policy on Education, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether National Policy on Education includes international languages other than English under Development of languages, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) At present German is being offered as an additional foreign language in the Kendriya Vidyalayas, which is not in violation of the National Policy on Education (NPE).

(b) The extant provisions of NPE stipulates that special emphasis needs to be laid on the study of English and other International languages. World knowledge is growing at a tremendous pace, especially in science and technology. India must not only keep up this growth but should also make her own significant contribution to it.

Seventh Pay Commission to teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

‡3282. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) have got the benefits of Seventh Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, since when and if not, the reasons for not giving benefit to them, details thereof?

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

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Orders extending the Seventh Pay Commission recommendations to the employees of Autonomous Bodies have not been issued by the Government. As such the benefits of revised pay scales and other benefits admissible to the employees of autonomous bodies has not been extended to the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Polytechnics in West Bengal and Maharashtra

3283. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) the number of polytechnics set up in the State of West Bengal and Maharashtra, district-wise under the Skill Development Mission; and

(b) whether Government propose to have collaboration with global education providers to improve the quality, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Under the scheme of 'Establishment of Polytechnics' with central assistance in unserved and underserved districts across the country under Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, eleven (11) Polytechnics for West Bengal and two (2) for Maharashtra have been sanctioned. In West Bengal, the Districts of Dakshin Dinajpur, Birbhum, Nadia, South Twenty Four Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Malda, North Twenty Four Parganas, Bankura, Purulia and Medinipur are covered under the scheme while in Maharashtra, Akola and Hingoli Districts are covered.

(b) No, Sir. The Polytechnics are under the administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments.

Revision of examination system for class one to five

3284. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to tweak the Right to Education Act to include definitions of learning outcomes for Classes I to VII within three months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that if implemented, this could lead to revision of examination systems followed by school education boards;

(c) whether it is also true that according to a report, half the number of class five students in rural India could not read; and

(d) whether the proposed move may allow schools to ascertain learning skills more accurately and take corrective steps without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its meeting held on 25.10.2016 has agreed that Learning Outcomes be codified and made a part of Central Rules of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The precise modalities of this are being finalized.

(b) The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed Learning Outcomes for all subjects covering all classes at the Elementary Stage as an exemplar for guiding States and UTs to facilitate the monitoring of students' learning against expected benchmarks. The assessment of learning levels of students will, accordingly, be linked to these Learning Outcomes and may require a revision in the examination system, wherever necessary.

(c) The findings of the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2014, which is a household survey in rural areas conducted by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organization, suggest that in standard-III, only a fourth of all children can read a standard II text fluently and this number rises to just under half in standard V in rural India. The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development was not associated with the ASER 2014 survey.

(d) The Learning Outcomes are process-based which provide check points to assess the progress of a child as per the expected holistic learning for overall development of a child. It will also help to organize additional instructions for children who have learning gaps and to share the progress of the child with parents or guardians and identify the overall performance of a school with regard to learning and teacher effectiveness.

3rd Phase of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme

3285. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government is considering implementation of the 3rd Phase of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) in States other than the 19 focus States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): Yes Sir, the Government has approved the 3rd Phase of the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-III) with the assistance of the World Bank for focused attention on improving the quality of technical education in the following (19) educationally backward States.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Meghalaya
Arunachal Pradesh	Mizoram
Assam	Nagaland
Bihar	Odisha
Chhattisgarh	Rajasthan
Himachal Pradesh	Sikkim
Jammu and Kashmir	Tripura
Jharkhand	Uttar Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh	Uttarakhand
Manipur	

Towards this purpose, apart from other initiatives, it is proposed to select good institutions from these States for mentoring the institutions in the focus States. These institutions will be chosen through Challenge Method using transparent and objective criteria.

Girls schools with toilets in Odisha

3286. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) number of Centrally aided schools being run in the whole country and how many of them are in the State of Odisha;
- (b) how many schools run by Government in the State of Odisha are girl schools and how many of them do not have proper toilet facilities; and
- (c) by when Government propose to provide proper hygienic toilets in all the girl schools run and aided by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRAKUSHWAHA): (a) A State/UT-wise list of Government and aided schools including the State of Odisha is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the information provided by the State Government of Odisha, the number of girls only schools run by the Government in the State of Odisha are 679 and under Swachh Abhiyan programme, Girls toilets have been provided to all the girls schools run by Government.

- (c) Does not arise.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of Government and aided schools including State of Odisha*

SI. No.	State/UT	Elementary Schools		Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools		Central Govt.
		Govt. Schools	Aided Schools	Govt. Schools	Aided Schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	340	2	98	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44399	2274	6578	623	62
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3464	60	266	30	31
4.	Assam	50143	3930	4543	1152	77
5.	Bihar	71411	221	5757	88	77
6.	Chandigarh	115	7	90	7	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	44387	400	4277	100	62
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	275	12	25	4	2
9.	Daman and Diu	94	4	25	4	3
10.	Delhi	2826	256	1030	187	46
11.	Goa	886	430	85	382	8
12.	Gujarat	33843	790	1224	5262	92
13.	Haryana	14598	227	3267	203	58
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15386	0	2492	0	51
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23329	0	2457	0	60
16.	Jharkhand	40437	1134	2562	259	79
17.	Karnataka	45556	3120	5845	4373	163
18.	Kerala	4573	6862	1238	1438	55
19.	Lakshadweep	41	0	12	0	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	114465	928	7511	287	164
21.	Maharashtra	67294	18182	1645	15408	115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Manipur	3308	573	373	110	19
23.	Meghalaya	7764	3581	58	743	18
24.	Mizoram	2277	78	300	151	27
25.	Nagaland	2092	0	302	0	28
26.	Odisha	58476	4860	5328	3585	106
27.	Puducherry	421	33	134	29	8
28.	Punjab	20488	468	4005	370	194
29.	Rajasthan	70664	0	13883	0	111
30.	Sikkim	870	3	181	3	13
31.	Tamil Nadu	38200	8393	5885	1807	883
32.	Telangana	28679	742	6058	329	54
33.	Tripura	4322	48	885	34	14
34.	Uttar Pradesh	161329	8044	1931	4738	170
35.	Uttarakhand	17505	539	2269	383	65
36.	West Bengal	82737	253	8673	72	107
TOTAL		1076994	66454	101292	42163	3030

Source : UDISE 2015-16 (Provisional).

Performance of Central Universities

3287. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Central Universities presently functioning in the country;
- (b) whether Government has evaluated the performance of the Central Universities on various parameters like content, quality, research, innovation, faculty development and affirmative action, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of new initiatives taken so far to improve the performance of our universities to compete with world standard universities and institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRANATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) At present, there are 41 Central Universities under the purview of this Ministry.

In a meeting held with the Vice Chancellors of Central Universities at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi on 6th October, 2016, the issues relating to improvement of quality of education, promoting research and innovation, faculty development, collaboration with the industry and research laboratories, effective use of technology in teaching learning process, mandatory accreditation, etc. were discussed at length.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has introduced the following schemes/regulations/guidelines/programmes for the improvement of quality and standards in the Central Universities:-

- (i) Mandatory accreditation of Universities with National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC),
- (ii) Periodic updation of curriculum,
- (iii) Prescription of minimum qualification for appointment of teachers and other academic staff,
- (iv) Establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cell,
- (v) Introduction of Semester System,
- (vi) Introduction of choice-based credit system,
- (vii) Introduction of Faculty Recharge programme to augment research and teaching resources,
- (viii) Liberal financial support under the schemes of University with Potential for Excellence.

Recruitment in Prasar Bharati

3288. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Prasar Bharati Amendment Act, which was passed in 2011, has not laid its rules and regulation yet, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) why is it that for so many years there have not been any proper recruitment policy within Prasar Bharati; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there have not been any recruitment in Prasar Bharati for last 21 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Framing of Rules and Regulations/ Amendments thereof under the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation

of India) Act, 1990 is a continuous process. Recruitment Regulations in respect of 50 categories of posts have been notified as on date. Recruitments have been made on 1358 posts which were considered critical by the Group of Ministers, in 2015 through SSC under a special dispensation and 44 posts identified for 'Persons with Disability' (PWD) categories in 2016 through National Academy of Broadcasting and Multimedia (NABM), as per the recruitment rules.

Threat for movie with Pakistani actors

3289. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a producer of a movie casting Pakistani actors had been asked to pay ₹ five crores to the Army Welfare Fund so that his movie can be released across the country without any fear of vandalism as threatened by a political party, if so, how does the Ministry respond to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has no role on this issue as law and order issue is dealt by State Government.

Working of Censor Board

3290. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received many suggestion from various quarters to cut in Censor Board's way of working, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken action on the abovesaid recommendations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting constituted a Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Shri Shyam Benegal in January, 2016 to evolve broad guidelines/procedures for certification of films by Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) within the ambit of Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983. Inputs were sought from various stakeholders, including legal experts, representatives of the film industry, the National Council for Protection of Child Rights, National Commission for Women, the Indian Broadcasting Federation on the subject. Feedback was also invited from the general public to gain an audience perspective. The Committee deliberated in detail on the various issues and submitted first part of its report in April, 2016 and final part in June, 2016. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination in the Ministry.

Revenue generated by Mann Ki Baat

3291. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:
SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:
SHRI VIVEK GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the platform-wise revenue generated from the programme, 'Mann Ki Baat', hosted by the Prime Minister of India;
- (b) the revenue collected through advertisements for the programme; and
- (c) how the revenue so generated has been put to use over the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that as far as AIR is concerned, only radio broadcast of Mann Ki Baat is monetised whereas, other platforms like Live Streaming or app based are not. Accordingly, the gross revenue generated *via* this programme during 2015-16 through advertisements is ₹ 4,78,22,480/-

(c) The revenue collected through advertisement becomes part of Internal Extra Budgetary Resource (IEBR), which is used for meeting the operational expenditure of Prasar Bharati.

Expansion of FM radio network

3292. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to expand FM radio network to cover more cities in the country; and
- (b) if so, the number of cities proposed to be covered and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

- (i) Expansion of Private FM Radio Network: Details of Expansion of Private FM Radio network in the country in three different phases is given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (ii) Expansion by All India Radio: Installation of FM transmitters planned in 115 new locations in the country.

Statement

Details of expansion of private FM Radio network in the country in three different phases

	Number of Cities/Channels put to Auction		No. of Cities/ Channels Sold		No. of Channels operationalized		
	Cities	Channels	Cities	Channels	Cities	Channels	
Phase I (1999)	40	108	19	37	12	21	
Phase II (2005)	91	337	87	245	86	219	
Phase III							
Batch I (2015)	69	135	56*	97*	23	27	
Batch II (2016)	92	266	In progress				
TOTAL						267	

* Note: Result of One channel in one city will be declared subject to security clearance from MHA

Regulatory mechanism for social network and online video services

3293. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the various new platforms for publication and broadcasting of media content like social networks and online video services;

(b) whether Government plans to bring this under the censorship policy, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how does Government plan to regulate these new form of media, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Government uses social media platforms to disseminate/ publicise information pertaining to Government policies and programmes. Government has set up myGov as a social media platform for enabling greater people participation in matters relating to public policy.

Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) rules 2011 notified

under section 79 of the IT Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affects minors and is unlawful in any way.

Moreover, section 69A of IT Act, 2000 provides for blocking access to information under specific conditions.

Viewership of DD News channels

3294. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DD channels enjoy fairly low rating in contents and overall presentation despite high viewership in comparison to private news channels;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this state of affairs even though Doordarshan enjoys full support of Government; and

(c) what major plans Government has, to improve its overall performance and popularity as one of the best in the country so as to attract advertisements and earn revenue to meet operational cost rather than depending upon funding from Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that the comparison of DD News Channel with private news channels is difficult as unlike private news channels, DD News is a multilingual channel. Nevertheless, as per the Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) data during the week 42 to 45 (17th October, 2016 to 13th November, 2016) DD News obtained top viewership position among all English News bulletins.

(c) Improving overall performance and popularity of DD News Channel is a continuous process. Presentation/formatting of contents of various news bulletins and news based programmes is also reviewed from time to time in order to orient them as per viewers choice. The new elements have been introduced like "Khabar Jaldi Jaldi" and "5 Minutes 15 Khabrain" both in English and Hindi which has a wide viewership.

Educational channels for higher education

3295. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of students would not be able to watch educational channels as the DTH service providers have asked the Government for money to air these channels, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of educational channels launched for providing high quality instructions for higher education; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Department of Higher Education has informed that the Government has approved to launch "SWAYAM Prabha"- a project for operationalizing 32 Direct to Home (DTH) Television Channels for providing high quality educational content to all teachers, students and citizens across the country interested in lifelong learning. There will be new content of four hours every day, which would be telecast 06 times a day allowing the student to choose the time of his/her convenience. The soft launch of the channels has already been done.

Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education has requested the private DTH Service providers to carry these Educational Channels so that the reach of these Channels can be enhanced. Among them, these Educational Channels are available to all subscribers of M/s Dish TV. Ministry of HRD has also requested the cable operators for carrying these Educational Channels.

Doordarshan and All India Radio for rural and naxal affected areas

†3296. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of rural and naxal affected areas of Chhattisgarh do not have access to Doordarshan and All India Radio, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the number of transmitters, especially in the aforementioned areas during the current plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that as far as Doordarshan (DD) is concerned, entire State of Chhattisgarh, including its rural and naxal affected areas, has been provided with multichannel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Free Dish". The signals of Direct to Home (DTH) service can be received with a small sized dish receive unit.

As far as All India Radio (AIR) is concerned, 13 AIR Stations are operating in Chhattisgarh including 8 nos. of 100 W FM relay transmitters for localized coverage. In

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

addition to these stations, High Power Medium Wave transmitter from AIR, Nagpur is also providing AIR service in Chhattisgarh State.

Most of the populated parts of Chhattisgarh are covered with AIR MW coverage and by its FM coverage also at reasonably good numbers of places. However, some areas of Dantewada, Bijapur and Koriya Districts are still uncovered by AIR's terrestrial broadcast.

Besides these 31 channels of All India Radio are available on Doordarshan's DTH platform (DD Free Dish) throughout the country, which can be received by using set top Box. In addition to this, 13 popular channels of All India Radio can also be received through internet by browsing AIR's website <allindiaradio.gov.in> and by downloading suitable apps on IOS/ Android/ Windows based mobile phones.

(b) As far as Doordarshan is concerned, 29 terrestrial TV transmitters of varying power are functioning in the State of Chhattisgarh.

AIR scheme for replacement of existing outlived 100 kW MW transmitter at Jagdalpur by new 100 kW MW transmitter has already been approved under special scheme. 5 kW FM transmitter under continuing scheme of 12th Plan has been approved for testing at Ambikapur.

Community radios in Tamil Nadu

3297. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of community radios currently operating in the country, State-wise, particularly in the state of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the primary purposes for which these community radio channels are being used; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more such community radio stations, and if so, details of the same along with proposed timelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) At present 201 Community Radio Stations are operational in the country including 30 in the State of Tamil Nadu. The State/UTs-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Policy guidelines for setting up of Community Radio Station (CRS) in India prescribe that the basic objective of the Community Radio broadcasting is to serve the cause of the community in the service area of the permission holder by involving members of the community in the broadcast of their programmes. The programmes are of immediate

relevance to the community. The emphasis of the programmes is on issues related development, agriculture, health, education, environment, social welfare, community development and culture. Community Radio plays a major role in promoting and preserving local culture, traditions and local dialect.

(c) Grant of permission to organisations to set up Community Radio Stations is a continuous process. Eligible organizations can apply at any time to set up Community Radio Station in any part of the country. Permission is granted in accordance with Policy Guidelines for setting up Community Radio Stations in India which are available on Ministry's website, www.mib.nic.in.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Operational Community Radio Stations in India

Sl. No.	State/UT	Operational CRS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Goa	Nil
7.	Gujarat	7
8.	Haryana	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	16
13.	Kerala	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15
15.	Maharashtra	17
16.	Manipur	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	Nil
18.	Mizoram	Nil
19.	Nagaland	Nil

Sl. No.	State/UT	Operational CRS
20.	Odisha	10
21.	Punjab	4
22.	Rajasthan	8
23.	Sikkim	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	30
25.	Telangana	7
26.	Tripura	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	23
29.	West Bengal	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil
31.	Chandigarh	3
32.	NCT of Delhi	6
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
34.	Daman and Diu	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	Nil
36.	Puducherry	4
	TOTAL	201

Conviction of Government officials in corruption related cases

3298. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether seven out of ten corruption related cases investigated by the CBI ended in conviction of Government officials in the last decade;
- (b) whether the data from the National Crime Record Bureau shows, an increase of five per cent in corruption cases in 2015 as compared to 2014;
- (c) the action taken against such officers and employees;
- (d) whether Government proposes to amend the law to attach properties of such officials convicted of corruption; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details in respect of cases handled by CBI under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and which ended in conviction is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per data provided by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), a total of 4,966 cases in 2014 and 5,250 cases in 2015 were reported under the Prevention of Corruption Act (including related sections of IPC) showing an increase of 5.7 % during 2015 over 2014. A total of 683 and 437 Government officials were punished departmentally during 2014 and 2015 respectively.

(d) and (e) Amendments have been proposed in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 to provide for attachment and administration of attached property as well as for confiscation of money or property procured by means of an offence under this Act.

Statement

Details of cases handled by CBI under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and which ended in conviction

Year	No. of PC Act cases disposed off from trial during the year	Number of cases ended in conviction
2006	420	272
2007	456	284
2008	369	222
2009	514	283
2010	451	310
2011	664	376
2012	865	535
2013	921	595
2014	770	509
2015	722	434
2016 (upto 30.11.2016)	695	447

Online grievances pending for redressal

3299. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of grievances filed on Central Government online portal are pending for redressal, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to redress them in a time bound manner; and
- (c) the number of complaints received and pending for redressal since one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, a grievance is required to be disposed within a period of 60 days. In case, it is not possible an interim reply with reasons for delay is required to be furnished. As per the data available on the online Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), the pendency position as on 13.12.2016 for the grievances received against Central Ministries/ Departments/Organisations during the period from 1.1.2013 to 12.12.2016 is as under:

Received	Disposed	Pending	Pending for more than 60 days
1717725	1615990	101735	34022

Pendency of grievance redressal received on CPGRAMS, is being monitored both quantitatively and qualitatively. This is being done through regular review meetings in respect of all the Ministries/Departments.

(c) As on 13.12.2016 the pendency position for the grievances received during the last one year is given below:—

Brought forward as on 13.12.2015	Received during 13.12.2015 to 12.12.2016	Disposed during the period	Pending as on 12.12.2016
120581	701198	720044	101735

Enactment of Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation Act

3300. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to enact Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation Act to cater to the needs of various aspects of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation was set up by Resolution No. 4/31/61-T dated 01.04.1963 of the Government of India. It derives its powers as Delhi Special Police for investigation of crimes under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present for enacting Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation Act.

Steps to popularize use of RTI Act

†3301. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether not even one per cent of the population of the country are making use of the Right to Information (RTI) Act after more than a decade of its passage;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to popularize the Right to Information Act; and

(c) the total number of RTI applications received between 2012 to 2015, the number of applications which were answered and the number of these rejected and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, all citizens shall have the right to information. Further, RTI Act provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.

A number of measures have been taken by the Government to popularize the RTI Act which *inter-alia* includes:

1. Under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme "Improving Transparency and Accountability in Government through Effective Implementation of the Right to Information Act", the Central Government provides funds every year to various State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) for promoting various awareness generation activities like mass media campaigns, publishing of handbooks, pamphlets, banners etc. on RTI and for its distribution among public etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. Providing funds to State Information Commissions for celebration of RTI weeks during 5th -12th October.
3. RTI web portal *www.rtionline.gov.in* was launched *w.e.f.* 21st August, 2013 to facilitate citizens for filing online RTI applications and first appeals with the facility of online payment of RTI fees. RTI online portal has provided the facility to citizens for filing applications and first appeals in Hindi language also.
4. Government website gives detailed information on various aspects of Right to Information Act like how to make request for information, whom to approach for information, rules, etc.

As informed by the Central Information Commission (CIC), the details of total number of RTI requests received, answered and number of requests rejected by the Public Information Officer under Central Government/ Department, year-wise is given below:-

Year	Number of RTI requests received including carried forward of previous year	Number of RTI requests answered (after deducting carried forward to next year and rejected requests of current year)	No. of RTI requests rejected
2012-13	8,86,681	6,96,003	62,231
2013-14	9,62,630	8,12,718	60,127
2014-15	8,45,032	5,93,130	63,351
2015-16	11,65,904	9,35,879*	64,666

* Figure is approximate.

State-wise data is not centrally maintained.

Directions for promotion of non-gazetted employees

3302. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given direction to various departments/ organisations under its purview to ensure timely promotion of their employees especially of non-gazetted employees, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps/measures taken by Government to fill up the existing vacancies and for timely promotion of existing employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to ensure timely promotions of employees including non-gazetted employees, the Department of Personnel and Training has issued instructions laying down model calendar for holding meeting of Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) *vide* OM No. 2201 1/9/98-Estt.(D) dated 08.09.1998 and reiterated it from time to time. As per these instructions, all the Ministries/Departments are required to convene the meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) as per schedule prescribed in the model calendar, so that the panels are available on the first day of the commencement of vacancy year. The instructions issued by Department of Personnel and Training *vide* OM No. 22011/3/2011-Estt.(D) dated 24.03.2011 *inter-alia* also provide for fixing responsibility in case non-adherence to the schedule.

Patents held by CSIR

3303. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of patents held so far by CSIR in India and abroad along with the annual expenditure on maintenance of these patents;
- (b) whether the CSIR has monetized any such patents during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for very slow pace of monetization of CSIR patents; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) The total number of patents in force held by CSIR in India and abroad and their annual maintenance expenditure for the last three years are given in the table below:

Year	Indian Patents	Indian Patents Maintenance Expenditure (in ₹)	Abroad patents	Foreign Patents Maintenance Expenditure (in ₹)
2013-14	1592	24,313,040	2971	148,476,583
2014-15	1508	45,962,400	3050	107,204,563
2015-16 (as on 28-3-2016)	1426	51,759,840	2818	130,856,455

Patents-in-Force abroad are of multiple jurisdictions.

(b) and (c) CSIR has achieved a rate of 13.33% commercialization of its patents in comparison to a global average of 3-4%. This percentage doesn't include the R&D output which CSIR delivers for country's strategic sector. Therefore, the process for monetization is not slow at CSIR. It is also making concerted efforts for achieving breakthroughs in technologically complex domains which will further strengthen patent portfolio and monetization.

(d) CSIR has taken several measures to enhance the monetization of its patents viz. (i) enhanced the rigor in scrutiny at the time of patenting; (ii) Fast Track Translational projects initiated to convert the knowledgebase and patents into technologies; (iii) Start-ups and spin-offs are encouraged for translation of patents into technologies; and (iv) created an innovation fund to support translation of knowledgebase and patents into technologies.

Research students in institutions under minority status

3304. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of research students in institutions under minority status;
- (b) whether all of them are receiving scholarships or salary;
- (c) the number of research papers published by them during 2015-16;
- (d) the number of researchers who received research degrees during this year; and
- (e) the number of researchers who dropped out or left?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grading system for scientists of CSIR

3305. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to come up with a grading system of the scientists of CSIR;
- (b) if so, the details of the parameters fixed for this gradation; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the scientist community at large are opposing this proposed gradation system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has implemented Performance Mapping of Scientists (PMS) from 2012. CSIR has constituted a High Powered Committee (HPC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.S. Ahuja, former Director General, CSIR on revisiting the CSIR Scientists Recruitment and Assessment Promotion Rules (CSRAP)-2001 to redesign PMS. The Committee has submitted its report and was placed in 188th meeting of Governing Body of CSIR held on 22nd November, 2016.

(b) The proposed redesign of PMS includes Technology Development, Knowledge Generation, Human Resource Development, Intellectual Property, Economic Product, R&D Planning, Business Development, S&T Management, S&T Services and S&T Policy as parameters of evaluation. These are formulated to actively promote R&D as well as those support activities that will aid the mandate of CSIR of providing technological solutions to industry and society.

(c) CSIR has not received any negative inputs so far.

Online availability of data

‡3306. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to make all the data available online except strategic and sensitive ones, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any fee has been fixed for use of these data; and

(c) the total volume of data available on these websites presently and the variety of data which would be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP), 2012, the Government has decided to make all the shareable (*i.e.* non-strategic and non-sensitive) data sets accessible through a state-of-the-art data warehouse and data archive with on-line analytical processing capabilities.

The objective of the Policy has been to facilitate access to Government-owned shareable data both in human-readable and machine-readable forms through a network all over the country. It applies to all shareable data and information created, generated, collected, and archived using public funds provided by the Government or through its authorised agencies.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under the Policy, the National Data Portal (*data.gov.in*) has thus been set up for providing access to the Government-owned data sets on-line.

(b) Yes, Sir. Price for using these data sets is decided by the respective data owners and as per the prevailing Government policies.

(c) As on December 13, 2016, total number of data sets made accessible from the National Data Portal (*data.gov.in*) set up under NDSAP-2012 stands at 45,237 from 102 Government Departments. There is no upper limit as such on the variety data sets to be made available from the Portal.

Highlights of Skill Report 2017

3307. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Skills Report 2017 was released, if so, the highlights of the Report;

(b) whether it is also a fact that women are more employable than men, even though marginally; and

(c) what was the percentage of hiring of people for employment in 2013 and what is the present rate of employment, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The India Skills Report 2017 by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and others is an independent study not sponsored by this Ministry.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts Employment and Unemployment surveys periodically. The estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in usual status, separately for males and females, State/UT-wise, based on the 68 round (July 2011-June 2012) of the survey is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*Estimated Percentage of employees (regular wage/salaried and casual labour) among workers in usual status *(ps+ss) for each State/UT during 2009-10*

State/UT	Rural			Urban		
	Regular wage/salaried employees	Casual labour	Total	Regular wage/salaried employees	Casual labour	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	6.9	52.2	59.1	44.8	18.5	63.3
Arunachal Pradesh	15.4	3.7	19.1	51.8	6.7	58.5
Assam	9.4	20.1	29.5	43.8	7.2	51.0
Bihar	3.2	45.2	48.4	21.7	16.9	38.6
Chhattisgarh	4.6	56.6	61.2	39.2	25.6	64.8
Delhi	59.6	32.7	92.3	54.9	2.0	56.9
Goa	62.9	9.9	72.8	67.2	9.0	76.2
Gujarat	6.7	38.0	44.7	41.3	16.0	57.3
Haryana	16.3	22.9	39.2	51.3	12.5	63.8
Himachal Pradesh	14.3	15.0	29.3	48.7	12.3	61.0
Jammu and Kashmir	14.6	12.0	26.6	43.0	10.2	53.2
Jharkhand	5.1	30.8	35.9	38.7	24.5	63.2
Karnataka	6.4	47.3	53.7	39.4	22.2	61.6
Kerala	19.4	40.7	60.1	34.2	31.8	66.0
Madhya Pradesh	4.7	41.9	46.6	34.5	19.8	54.3
Maharashtra	6.9	44.4	51.3	54.5	12.1	66.6
Manipur	11.5	12.9	24.4	27.3	3.5	30.8
Meghalaya	9.3	31.7	41.0	54.4	18.9	73.3
Mizoram	8.7	6.2	14.9	31.9	9.8	41.7
Nagaland	14.0	2.7	16.7	47.3	2.0	49.3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Odisha	6.3	37.9	44.2	36.2	22.8	59.0
Punjab	11.8	30.1	41.9	42.7	15.5	58.2
Rajasthan	5.8	25.1	30.9	36.2	15.2	51.4
Sikkim	26.6	12.9	39.5	55.5	0.0	55.5
Tamil Nadu	9.9	56.9	66.8	39.9	27.6	67.5
Tripura	9.9	46.6	56.5	46.9	14.9	61.8
Uttarakhand	8.3	16.7	25.0	36.4	18.6	55.0
Uttar Pradesh	4.6	25.7	30.3	30.2	16.7	46.9
West Bengal	8.4	45.3	53.7	37.0	14.9	51.9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.7	14.0	50.7	76.6	8.8	85.4
Chandigarh	70.0	18.6	88.6	62.5	9.3	71.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.3	38.2	51.5	73.0	1.7	74.7
Daman and Diu	35.6	44.5	80.1	38.9	24.3	63.2
Lakshadweep	29.5	25.0	54.5	39.4	14.1	53.5
Puducherry	15.6	59.8	75.4	54.8	20.2	75.0
ALL-INDIA	7.3	38.6	45.9	41.4	17.5	58.9

Note: Telangana was not a separate State during the survey period 2009-10.

*ps - principal status

ss- subsidiary status

Source: NSS Report No. 537: Employment and Unemployment situation in India, 2009-10

Skilled employment in Saansad Adarsh Grams

3308. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of skilled employment generated, State-wise in Saansad Adarsh Grams, so far;

(b) the details of various schemes implemented for skill development and employment generation in Saansad Adarsh Grams; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding economic growth of such villages, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are over 40 skill development schemes implemented by more than 18 Central Ministries/Departments across various sectors which has the mandate to promote skilling of youth throughout the country including Saansad Adarsh Gram. The Gram Panchayats (GPs) identified under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) which contain prioritised time-bound activities for holistic development through convergence of various Central and State Government schemes. The schemes implemented for skill development and employment generation vary from State to State. The Central Government schemes which are suggested to be used by the identified GPs for Skill development and Employment generation are given in the Statement (*See* below). As per the guidelines of SAGY, the post-project assessment of performance and outcomes of all identified Gram Panchayats under Phase-I would be undertaken by the competent independent agency.

Statement

List of Central Government's schemes suggested to be used by identified GPs for skill development and employment generation

1. Digital India programme and manpower development for skill in IT and IT for masses
2. NIELIT
3. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Kaushalya Yojana (DDU GKY)
4. Setting up Virtual Classrooms and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)
5. Swarna Pravas Yojana
6. Apprenticeship Training / National Scheme of Apprenticeship Training
7. Support for Skill-based higher education including community colleges
8. Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
9. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of SCs
10. Schemes by National Finance and Development Corporations for Weaker Sections
11. Schemes by National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation
12. Schemes by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
13. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

14. Schemes by State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations
15. Employment schemes by Ministry of Labour and Employment

Skill development and training of farmers in Madhya Pradesh

‡3309. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the programmes and schemes being run by Government for skill development and training of farmers in agriculture and allied sectors in various States including Madhya Pradesh in each of the last three years and in current year, State-wise;
- (b) the number of farmers trained through above schemes in above duration and the extent to which they were benefited, State-wise/scheme-wise;
- (c) whether Government has prescribed any amount for various schemes; and
- (d) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose during said period, State-wise/scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) 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 including farmers. 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. Under PMKK, Government intends to establish a model skill centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry. Specifically for Agriculture, there are ten job roles available for Short Term Training.

Under PMKVY 2015-16, 1,60,941 candidates have been trained in Agriculture Sector. Additionally, 79,324 candidates have been trained under NSDC fees based model (From April, 2015 to Nov. 2016). Further, under PMKVY 2016-2020, a target to train 5,214 candidates under fresh training and 44,500 candidates under RPL have been allocated in Agriculture and allied sectors. Further, 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 84,058 candidates has been allocated in the State of Madhya Pradesh for four years (2016-20) under State Engagement Component of PMKVY.

(c) and (d) PMKVY 2015-16 has been approved with an outlay of ₹ 1500 Cr and modified PMKVY has been approved by the Union Cabinet with an outlay of ₹ 12000 crore

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to impart skilling to one crore people over four years (2016-2020). Details of funds allocated under State engagement component of PMKVY 2016-20 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Physical targets and Funds allocated under State engagement component of PMKVY 2016-20

(₹ in crore)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UT</i>	<i>Physical targets allocated to State/UT</i>	<i>Total funds allocated to State/UT</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>	47302	69.36
2.	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	49499	72.59
3.	<i>Punjab</i>	55029	80.69
4.	<i>Uttarakhand</i>	48238	70.74
5.	<i>Haryana</i>	56038	82.17
6.	<i>Rajasthan</i>	64526	94.62
7.	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	142550	209.04
8.	<i>Bihar</i>	89665	131.49
9.	<i>Sikkim</i>	34348	50.37
10.	<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	29510	43.27
11.	<i>Nagaland</i>	33021	48.42
12.	<i>Manipur</i>	32472	47.62
13.	<i>Mizoram</i>	36671	53.77
14.	<i>Tripura</i>	37062	54.35
15.	<i>Meghalaya</i>	33642	49.33
16.	<i>Assam</i>	47258	69.30
17.	<i>West Bengal</i>	123550	181.17
18.	<i>Jharkhand</i>	57670	84.57
19.	<i>Odisha</i>	58046	85.12
20.	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	48532	71.17

1	2	3	4
21.	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	84058	123.26
22.	<i>Gujarat</i>	77825	114.12
23.	<i>Maharashtra</i>	167127	245.07
24.	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	64610	94.74
25.	<i>Karnataka</i>	94164	138.08
26.	<i>Goa</i>	46951	68.85
27.	<i>Kerala</i>	71456	104.78
28.	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	140881	206.59
29.	<i>Telangana</i>	59611	87.41
30.	<i>Delhi</i>	81657	119.74
31.	<i>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</i>	4108	6.02
32.	<i>Chandigarh</i>	10288	15.09
33.	<i>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</i>	4000	5.87
34.	<i>Lakshadweep</i>	4018	5.89
35.	<i>Puducherry</i>	10619	15.57
36.	<i>Daman and Diu</i>	4000	5.87

Upcoming skill development programmes

3310. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of entrepreneurship and skill development programmes organised till date and the number of beneficiaries;
- (b) the guidelines and eligibility criteria for the participants; and
- (c) the details of upcoming training programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Government of India is implementing flagship schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) and Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana (PM-YUVA) on pan -India basis to cover the prospective youths of the country. 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. Under PMKK, Government intends to establish a model skill centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry.

Under PM-YUVA Yojana, the aim is 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 this scheme various categories of institutes namely; Institute of Higher Learning (IHL), Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Higher Secondary (HS) schools, Entrepreneurship Development Centres are being empanelled.

Under PMKVY 2015-16 scheme, 19,84,143 candidates have been trained. Further, under modified PMKVY (2016-20) has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. Under PMKK, about 367 districts have been allocated for setting up of Skill Centre for imparting training under PMKVY.

PMKVY is applicable to any candidate of Indian nationality who is unemployed, school or college dropout or as identified by the Sector Skill Council (SSC) for their respective job roles.

PM Skill Development Fellow Scheme

3311. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) aims and objectives of the proposed PM Skill Development Fellow Scheme, the eligibility criteria prescribed under the above scheme;
- (b) the benefits that are proposed to be extended under the above scheme; and
- (c) whether any concession in getting minimum percentage of marks for fellowship as is being done in other cases for SC/ST and OBC are proposed under the above scheme, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) A draft PM Skill Development Fellow Scheme was formulated by the National Skill Development Agency. However, this was not approved for implementation by the Government.

ITIs in Chhattisgarh

‡3312. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) opened by Government from 2013 to 2016, State-wise, including Chhattisgarh;
- (b) whether Government has fixed the target to open 2500 new ITIs in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the number of ITIs likely to be opened in Chhattisgarh in its first phase, the district-wise details thereof; and
- (d) whether funds have been allocated to Chhattisgarh Government for it, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) A total of 200 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) have been affiliated from the year 2013 to 2016 to 'National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)' under 'Craftsmen Training Scheme'. Vocational Training is a concurrent subject under the Constitution (entry 23) wherein opening of ITIs & day to day administration is under the domain of respective State/UTs.

Any proposal for grant of affiliation of Government ITI from the State of Chhattisgarh has not been received from 2013. However, a total of 2160 seats have been added in the existing institutes.

Detail of ITIs opened from the year 2013 to 2016, State-wise is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship published a public notice for National Campaign for Skilling regarding establishment of 7000 new ITIs in the country.

Affiliation of ITIs is a continuous process. For the session 2016-17, affiliation has been granted to 1924 institutes including new (987) and addition of trade/units in the existing institutes with increase of total 2.4 lakh seats.

(d) The scheme "Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism", *inter-alia* envisages establishment of one ITI in each of 47 covered districts of 10 States including 9 districts of Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur, / Sukma and Kondagaon in the State of Chhattisgarh with a total allocation of ₹ 51.97 crore including 75% Central and 25% State share. An amount of ₹ 28.08 crore including 75% central & 25% State share has been released for establishment of 7 ITIs in 7 districts of Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur and Narayanpur in Chhattisgarh.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise details of ITIs opened from 2013 to 2016*

Detail of ITIs opened from the Year 2013 to 2016

Sl. No	Name of State	Number of ITIs	Remarks
1.	Assam	1	
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	
3.	Gujarat	7	
4.	Haryana	10	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4	
6.	Jharkhand	2	
7.	Karnataka	1	
8.	Odisha	20	
9.	Punjab	2	
10.	Rajasthan	3	
11.	Tamil Nadu	1	
12.	Telangana	69	
13.	Tripura	4	
14.	Uttarakhand	2	
15.	West Bengal	74	
TOTAL		200	

**Training centres for vocational education in Maharashtra,
West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh**

3313. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing skill development schemes/ programmes for propagating vocational education for imparting training to the unemployed youths of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of the skill development centres set up in the country and the number of people benefited there from during each of the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up more such training centres especially in rural areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY): (a) to (d) Government of India is implementing various schemes for imparting short term as well as long term skill development programmes on pan-India basis. There are around 13,000 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to provide long term skill development training programmes. The short term skill development training programmes are delivered through Ministry's 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 of the country.

Under PMKVY (2015-16), 13,233 training centres have been involved in imparting training under Fresh training and RPL across the country. Under PMKVY 2016-20, 214 TCs have also been allocated targets, as on 2nd December, 2016.

Further, under PMKK, Ministry is promoting the setting up of Model Kaushal Kendras in each district of the country for imparting skill training in the country. Under the scheme, about 367 districts have already been allocated for setting up of Skill Centre for imparting training under PMKVY including 17 districts of Maharashtra, 15 districts of West Bengal and 56 districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati

3314. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of training, research and consultancy programme conducted under the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati during 2014-15 & 2015-16;

(b) the number of trainers and enterprises benefited under these training and programme;

(c) the total number of seminar and workshop conducted during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati; and

- (d) the total beneficiaries under these two programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): The reply of the Question is given in tabular form regarding part - (a), (b), (c) and (d) respectively:-

(a)	Sl. No.	Year	No. of training, research and consultancy programme conducted
	1.	2014-15	822
	2.	2015-16	153
(b)	Sl. No.	Year	No. of trainers and enterprises benefited
	1.	2014-15	27,629
	2.	2015-16	5,230
(c)	Sl. No.	Year	No. of seminar / workshop conducted
	1.	2014-15	Nil
	2.	2015-16	14
(d)	Sl. No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries
	1.	2014-15	Nil
	2.	2015-16	689

Skill development of disabled

3315. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of programme Government is running for the skill development of disabled in the country;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries of such programmes in last two years, year-wise;
- (c) the details of funds allocated on such programmes in the last two years, year-wise;
- (d) the details of the steps taken to ensure jobs for those who took training under such programmes; and
- (e) details of the number of disabled employed after doing such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) The Government has accorded high priority to empower Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) through imparting skill training. At present, over 40 skill development schemes/programmes are being implemented by Central Ministries/Departments. These Schemes have provisions for equal access to skill development for all social groups including people with disabilities. Further, the Government has constituted Skill Council for Persons with Disabilities (SCPwDs) in consultation with sector experts for assessing skill needs of various job roles and developing job specific standards called Qualification packs- National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS).

Under revised Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2016-20), special focus and impetus has been given for skilling PwDs candidates such as base cost increment of 10% for PwDs candidate to training centres, conveyance cost to PwDs candidate of ₹1500/1000 per month depending on district of domicile of candidate, boarding and lodging disbursement to training centres for PwDs candidates, post placement support of ₹ 1450 per month for either two or three months, subject to placement location and encouragement to comply with disable friendly infrastructure across Training Centers. So far, 12589 PwDs candidates have been enrolled and 11601 PwDs were trained under PMKVY. There is no specific allotment of funds under the scheme for training of PwDs. During 2015-16, ₹ 935 crore have been released for PMKVY.

In addition, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in collaboration with this Ministry has launched National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities on 21st March, 2015. In order to implement NAP, 202 Training Partners have been empanelled consisting of 14 Government Organizations and 188 Voluntary Organizations. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has released ₹ 10.23 crore for skill training of 9000 PwDs during 2014-15 and ₹ 22.04 crore for skill training of 28042 PwDs during 2015-16. The scheme for providing financial assistance to the, Empanelled Training Partners (ETPs) for skill training of PwDs is in consonance with the Common Norms announced by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). These Norms have a provision of mandatory requirement of minimum placement of 70 per cent. Further, in order to create a common platform for the employers and the employment-seekers who are differently abled and trained for jobs, a job portal has been launched on 27.1.2016 for facilitating skilled persons with disabilities with suitable job placement, self employment loan, education loan, free of cost skill upgradation etc.

Selection for global IT challenge for youth with disabilities

3316. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering new method to select participants for global IT challenge for youth with disabilities and if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that a national level competition will be held before sending nominations for the global event, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to conduct a national level competition to select nominations for Global IT challenge for youth with disabilities organized by Korean societies for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities every year. During the current year, a national level competition was organized at Kurukshetra, Haryana in July, 2016 in collaboration with National Institute of Technology Kurukshetra. On the basis of this national competition, four youths with disabilities (one each in the category of visual impairment, intellectual/developmental disability, hearing impairment, and locomotor disability) were nominated to participate in the Global IT challenge - 2016 held in China in November, 2016. The Indian team won five awards which include three awards in the individual category, one team award in group category and one super challenger award in overall category.

Demand for increase in scholarship for students

†3317. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States have demanded increase in the scholarship for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether students would get increased scholarship in the year 2016-17, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and since when the increased scholarship would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) No demand has been received from States regarding increase in scholarship for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes. The existing scholarship schemes are reviewed periodically and increase in scholarship is considered on availability of the required budgetary support.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Consumption of alcohol in rural Maharashtra

3318. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that alcohol consumption in rural areas of Maharashtra and rest of the country is increasing by leaps and bounds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to substantially reduce alcohol consumption in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) At present there is no authentic data available to indicate such increase in rural areas of the State of Maharashtra and rest of the country. However, the Ministry has, in the month of August, 2016, assigned the work of conducting the National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, New Delhi. The Survey would, *inter-alia*, provide State-wise data in the country regarding the number and proportion of people who use various psychoactive substances, including alcohol.

(c) To create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing a scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse since 1985-86. Under this scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure is given to Voluntary Organizations and other eligible agencies for setting-up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs). In the case of North-Eastern State, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir, the quantum of assistance is 95% of the total admissible expenditure.

The main objective of the Scheme is to alleviate the consequences of drug and alcohol dependence amongst the individual, the family and society at large and to provide for the whole range of community based services for the identification, motivation, counselling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery (WPR) of addicts to make a person drug free, crime free and gainfully employed.

Budget allocation for development of Scheduled Castes

†3319. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total annual budget of the Government from 2013-14 to 2016-17 annually, the amount received by the Ministry out of it and the amount received under head of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

development of Scheduled Castes and the amount spent out of that and its percentage of the total budget; and

(b) the amount of annual allocation out of budget provision of the Government during the above mentioned period for 'sub-plan' made for development of Scheduled Castes and what per cent it is of the total budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) The tabulated information is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of Budget Allocation for development of Scheduled Castes

(All figures in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Annual Budget support for Central Plan (in Cr.)	Amount allocated out of Budget to MSJE (in Cr.)	Amount allocated for Development of SCs out of the amount received by MSJE (in Cr.)	Amount spent on development of SCs out of the total budget of M/o SJ&E (in Cr.)	Percent of amount spent on development of SCs out of the total budget of M/o SJ&E	Amount allocated for SCSP (in Cr.)	Percent of amount allocated for SCSP out of the total budget <i>i.e.</i> column 3
1.	2013-14	419068	6065	4665.00	3989.56	65.78%	41561.13	9.92%
2.	2014-15	236591.51	6165	4837.50	4204.31	68.20%	50548.16	21.36%
3.	2015-16	260493	6467	5128.50	4451.75	68.83%	30850.88	11.84%
4.	2016-17	308110	6500	5128.99	4158.14	63.97%	38832.63	12.60%

(till 13.12.16)

Note:1 - Consequent to the acceptance of the FFC award, Plan outlay of the Union has come down in 2014-15. However, to keep the Budget for SCSP/TSP unchanged, States are to contribute from their enhanced resources. It is estimated that any shortfall in SCSP/TSP on account of FFC award will be made up by the States from their enhanced resources. Therefore, the total resources available for SCSP/TSP will remain unaffected.

Note:2 - All figures in columns 3,4,5 & 8 above are as per BE figures.

Recommendations of NCBC for Creamy Layer

3320. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) with regard to Creamy Layer; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the Creamy Layer limit to ₹ 20 lakhs and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) National Commission for Backward Classes has submitted a report on the Creamy Layer in March, 2015 and a supplementary Report in October, 2015 recommending enhancing of the income limit for determining the Creamy Layer besides modification in other determination factors.

(b) Periodical enhancement of Creamy Layer ceiling is determined on the basis of Consumer Price Index and other relevant factors as may be decided by Cabinet.

Rehabilitation centres for victims of drug abuse

3321. SHRINARESH GUJRAL:

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan currently under consideration of the Government to develop parameters to quantify the consequences of drug abuse in India as drug addiction related suicides are the only reliable all-India statistics to gauge the extent of drug problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether drug-related hospital emergency rooms have been established, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is considering establishment of more affordable rehabilitation centres for the victims of drug abuse and if so, what is the total budget earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has, in August, 2016, assigned the work of conducting the National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, New Delhi. The survey would, *inter-alia*, provide national and State level estimates of

proportion and absolute number of people who use and people who are dependent on various psychoactive substances (drugs) in the country and data on various social, familial, physical, mental and economic consequences of drug use.

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that there is no proposal at present for establishment of more drug-related hospital emergency rooms in view of the ability of Government hospitals to manage the drug-related emergency.

(d) The Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs). Components for financial assistance, *inter-alia*, include rent for the building, medicines for the patients, kitchen expenditure and salary for the staff working in these IRCAs.

The number of de-addiction centres likely to be established in a State/UT depends on the number of proposals received from the State Government/UT Administration. As per the existing guidelines of the Scheme, the proposal for new projects recommended through online portal of this Ministry by the State Governments/UT Administrations are placed before the Screening Committee constituted in the Ministry for consideration. The proposals complete in all respects as per norms and guidelines of the Scheme are recommended for consideration of Grant-in-aid. An amount of ₹ 35.00 crore has been provided in the BE 2016-17 for the Scheme.

Implementation of Accessible India Campaign

3322. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the status of implementation of Accessible India Campaign in the last year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the meetings of the Central Coordination Committee of Accessible India Campaign in the last three years; and

(c) the status of implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 with respect to facilities for differently abled in Government buildings and public places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) was launched last year on 3rd December, 2015 for creating universal accessibility

for persons with disabilities in built environment, transport system and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) eco-system. Progress made under the Campaign include empanelment of Access Auditors, access Audit of Government buildings, coordination to make heritage sites and religious sites accessible, training on accessibility standards, access audit of New Delhi Railway Stations and IGI International Airport, coordination on accessibility of TV programmes and dissemination, coordination on accessibility of Government Websites.

(b) In the last three years, meeting of Central Coordination Committee was held on 29.11.2016.

(c) Under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) assistance are provided for various activities relating to implementation of PwD Act which includes construction of barrier free infrastructure and accessibility audit of Government buildings and public places.

Model Building Bye-laws -2016 are tool used to regulate coverage, height, building bulk and architectural design and construction aspects of buildings so as to achieve orderly development of the area. Chapter 8 of the Bye laws contains the provisions for the differently-able, elderly and children. Further, there is ' Harmonized Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier Free Build Environment for Persons with Disability and Elderly Persons', recommendatory in nature, with the intention to ensure that everyone, including the person with disabilities and elderly to have equal access to all services and facilities in all public buildings have been framed by the Government.

As per the information received from the State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities, 33 States/UTs have amended their Building Bye-laws or have issued instructions to make the public places accessible to persons with disabilities.

Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) has also written in the past to the Chief Secretaries of all States to compliance with Accessibility Standards and Guidelines. CCPD is continuously raising this issue during the discussions with State Government officials during the review meetings.

Financial help to private schools for handicapped children

3323. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many private schools meant for handicapped children are on the verge of closure due to financial constraints;

(b) if so, whether Government would make provisions for the financial help to such schools;

(c) whether Government has done any survey to find out as to how many such schools are running under private trusts and being run by private individuals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and monetary assistance being provided to such schools in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) As per entry No. 9 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Relief of the disabled" figures in the State List. However the Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard through its various schemes/programmes to encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) Act, 1995. Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Ministry provides grants-in-aid to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) working for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities, including those running special schools for the Children with Disabilities (CwDs) in the country. The Grants-in-Aid is released at pre-determined rates prescribed under the scheme in respect of honorarium to staff, contingencies, transport allowance, stipend, hostel maintenance, rent etc. The NGO/VOs however can supplement the amount of grants from the own resources.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), the number of special schools assisted and amount released during the last three years and the current year all over in the country including in the State of Uttar Pradesh are as under:—

Year	No. of special schools assisted	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
All over in the Country		
2013-14	392	4790.21
2014-15	405	3756.58
2015-16	397	4090.31
2016-17 (as on 01.12.2016)	276	1800.46
TOTAL	1470	14437.56

Year	No. of special schools assisted	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
In Uttar Pradesh		
2013-14	50	537.63
2014-15	38	273.31
2015-16	41	484.36
2016-17 (as on 01.12.2016)	27	183.87
TOTAL	156	1479.17

Inclusion of communities in reserve category

3324. SHRID. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the Ministry for inclusion of various communities in reserve category, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to speed up clearing the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) State-wise number of proposals for inclusion of castes/communities in the list of Scheduled Castes pending with Ministry are as follows:

State	Number of proposals
Chhattisgarh	1
Odisha	3
Uttar Pradesh	2
Uttarakhand	1

No proposal is pending with the Ministry for inclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes.

(b) Government has laid down Modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modification in the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs). Only such proposals of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations which have been agreed to both by the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for SCs are processed further for amending legislation as stipulated in clauses(2) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India. Proposals for inclusion in the list of SCs have been processed as per extant modalities.

Reservation for forward castes

3325. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government will consider reservation for the economically backward amongst the forward castes/communities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) There is no proposal under consideration to provide reservation for economically backward amongst the forward castes/communities.

(b) Does not arise.

Human Space Flight Programme

3326. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has undertaken an ambitious project of Human Space Flight Programme in order to carry a crew to space and return them back, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the status of the project as on date and the details of fund spent on this project so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No. Sir. As of now, Human Space Flight Programme is not an approved programme. Currently, ISRO is working on a few critical technologies relevant for human spaceflight.

(b) The development of critical technologies includes Crew Module (CM) systems, Environmental Control and Life Support System (ECLSS), Flight Suit and Crew Escape System (CES). The Crew module was realised and flight tested in the experimental mission of GSLV MK-III launched on 18-12-2014, where the re-entry characteristics and the recovery of the Crew Module was demonstrated. The flight suit development has been completed. Development of the ECLSS and the Crew Escape Systems are progressing well.

Towards development of critical technologies, an amount of ₹ 173 crores has been approved and out of which ₹ 136.90 crores has been utilised as on 31 March, 2016.

Cryogenic technology for launching space vehicles

3327. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has mastered cryogenic technology to propel its launch vehicles; and

(b) to what extent ISRO thinks that country has mastered cryogenic technology after the recently launched GSAT-6 with indigenously developed cryogenic engine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) With the last three consecutive successful launches of Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) with indigenous Cryogenic engine and stage, ISRO has demonstrated the reliability of indigenous cryogenic technology and efforts are underway to operationalise GSLV.

The launch of GSAT-6 onboard GSLV-D6, on September 27, 2015, was the second successful launch of GSLV with the indigenous Cryogenic stage after GSLV-D5/GSAT-5 mission on 5th January, 2014. The recent launch of GSLV (GSLV-F05/ INSAT-3DR) on September 8, 2016 also used the indigenous Cryogenic Stage.

Satellites designed for benefit of farmers

3328. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian satellites which were designed to benefit farmers;

(b) the details of their launching, cost incurred and objectives with regard to agriculture and farmers; and

(c) whether Government has any mechanism of assessment of benefits accrued from the inputs of these satellites, if so, the details thereof for the last three years, if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The satellite-enabled services in conjunction with ground data, to support farmers in India include weather forecasting, agro-advisory, agromet services, soil moisture and agricultural extension activities to support farming operations in the country by India Meteorology Department (IMD), Ministry of Earth Sciences. Also, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) collaborates with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare on various applications using satellite data and geospatial technology in agriculture sector, which include - (i) horticultural crop inventory and site suitability for expansion in under-utilised areas, (ii) crop assessment using medium and high resolution satellite data, (iii) field data collection with field photos using mobile App, (iv) crop cutting experiments

based on satellite derived crop vigor information. Earlier, ISRO had transferred the technology to Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmer's Welfare for (i) Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space, Agro-meteorology and Land based observations (FASAL) and (ii) National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS) and internalised the monitoring of irrigation infrastructure at Central Water Commission.

The satellites designed by ISRO, which are currently in operation, to support these services and applications, include Resourcesat-2, Resourcesat-2A, RISAT-1, Cartosat-1, Kalpana-1, INSAT-3D and INSAT-3DR.

(b) The details of their launching, cost incurred towards building these satellites, along with objectives are given below:—

Sl. No.	Satellite (Launch Vehicle)	Launch date	Cost incurred (in ₹ crores)	Objectives
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Resourcesat-2 (PSLV-C16)	20.04.2011	138.71	To provide multispectral images for inventory and management of natural resources, Crop production forecast, wasteland inventory, Land and Water
2.	Resourcesat-2A (PSLV-C36)	07.12.2016	106.11	Resources development, and Disaster Management Support.
3.	Cartosat-1 (PSLV-C6)	05.05.2005	248.49	To provide high resolution images for Cartographic mapping, Stereo data for Topographic Mapping and DEM, and host of DEM Applications - Contour, Drainage network, etc.
4.	RISAT-1 (PSLV-C19)	26.04.2012	375.38	To provide all weather imaging capability useful for agriculture, particularly paddy and jute monitoring in kharif season and management of natural disasters.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Kalpana-1 (PSLV-C4)	12.09.2002	71.30	To provide meteorological data to enable weather forecasting services.
6.	INSAT-3D (Procured launch)	26.07.2013	206.00	Designed for enhanced meteorological observations, including vertical profile of the atmosphere in terms of temperature and humidity for improved weather forecasting and disaster warning.
7.	INSAT-3DR (GSLV-F05)	08.09.2016	116.38	

(c) The data and value added products derived from these satellites have benefitted the concerned user ministries/departments in Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring, crop assessment, wasteland inventory, topographic Mapping and DEM, land and water resources development, weather forecasting and Disaster Management Support. These applications are useful to the decision makers to adopt suitable interventions for planning and management of various activities in agriculture sector.

Delay in execution of projects

‡3329. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending road, railway, power and coal projects on which work is yet to take off along with the reasons for delay in starting them and since when they are pending;

(b) the number of projects sanctioned by Project Monitoring Group on which work has begun and the steps taken to monitor these projects;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that there is no delay in execution of new projects; and

(d) the names of States in which these projects are located and whether Government has sought assistance of States in completing these projects?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (d) 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. The number of pending road, railway, power and coal projects on which work is yet to take off along with the reasons for delay in starting them and since when they are pending is not being centrally maintained.

As on 30.09.2016, 1174 on-going projects were on the monitor of this Ministry with the total original cost of ₹ 14,46,253.04 crore and their anticipated completion cost of ₹ 16,16,457.43 crore. Of these, 431 projects of Roads sector, 355 of Railway sector, 125 of Power sector and 87 of Coal sector were on the monitor of this ministry, of these 111 projects in Roads sector, 41 in Railway sector, 61 in Power sector and 38 in Coal sector are delayed with respect to their original schedules. The main reasons, as reported by the project implementing agencies, for delay in timely completion of the Projects are law and order problems, delay in land acquisition, delay in environment and forest clearances, fund constraints, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, local body / municipal permissions, utility shifting, contractual issues, etc.

Project Monitoring Group (PMG) on its own does not sanction any Projects or grant any approval for setting up any project or scheme but facilitates resolution of issues. As on 09.12.2016, PMG has accepted 837 projects with anticipated investment of ₹ 35.06 lakh crore for resolution of various issues likely to delay the execution of the project with a view to fast tracking the approvals for setting up and expeditious commissioning of large Public Private and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects. Of these, 209 projects [78 Road Transport and Highways projects of ₹ 1.44 lakh crore, 54 Power projects of ₹ 3.28 lakh crore, 51 Railway projects of ₹ 2.06 lakh crore and 26 Coal projects of ₹ 0.77 lakh crore] of ₹ 7.56 lakh crore are under consideration of PMG.

Once an Investor /Project Proponent including a Central Ministry/State Government agency uploads the issues requiring facilitation and support from PMG, those issues are discussed in PMG meeting with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The decisions taken in the meeting of PMG are followed up in subsequent meetings until a final decision is conveyed to the Project proponent. State PMG meetings are convened at the level of Chief Secretary of a State in which the Project proponent can also participate. Union Ministries and State Governments that sponsor the projects also monitor the pace of execution of these projects.

As on 09.12.2016, the projects of Road Transport and Highways, Power, Railways and Coal sectors are located in the all States except Goa, Haryana, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura.

Enhancing GDP of the country

3330. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, among all countries, the GDP of India in nominal terms is now the seventh largest;
- (b) whether there is a roadmap where India plans to position itself in this regard in the medium term; and
- (c) how Government is working towards enhancing per capita GDP of India which is still at a very low level?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDAGOWDA): (a) and (b) Comparative position of India with respect to other countries is not maintained in the Ministry. As such, there is no specific roadmap or plan about any position in the medium term. However, according to World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016 of the International Monetary Fund, India is the seventh largest economy in the world measured by nominal GDP.

(c) The Government has placed systematic focus on economic growth and macroeconomic stability and has taken several measures in this regard that include efforts to encourage domestic investment and enterprise. The complementarities built around the flagship Make-in-India programme, including measures for improving the ease of doing business, Skill India and Digital India initiatives; and, encouragement to budding entrepreneurial talent under the Start-up India and Stand-up India Initiatives are expected to encourage domestic enterprise. The Government's focus on infrastructure including rural infrastructure; the launch of innovative financial vehicles such as Infrastructure Debt Funds, Real Estate Investment Trusts/ Infrastructure Investment Trust and National Infrastructure Investment Fund; creation of a framework for municipal bonds and issuance of Tax Free Bonds; etc., are expected to help bridge the infrastructure deficit and help in giving boost to private investment. Other growth promoting measures include passing of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Bill, introduction of slew of labour-friendly measures that would promote employment generation, economies of scale and boost exports in Textile and Apparel sector.

Bypass from Kalindi colony to NH-13

3331. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NH-2 bypass from Kalindi Colony to NH-13 was inaugurated in 2001 by the Delhi Government;

- (b) whether the work on the project was started then and stopped in between;
- (c) if so, the reason therefor and whether this project would be started again or Government has cancelled this project; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for its cancellation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that the foundation stone of the project was laid in 2001 but the work was stopped due to non-availability of environmental clearance. The alignment of the project has been revised and GNCTD has taken up with the Government of Uttar Pradesh to hand over the land falling under the revised alignment for commencing construction of the road. GNCTD has further informed that necessary approval of Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning and Engineering) Centre (UTTIPEC) and other mandatory clearances have already been received.

Delay in implementation of land pooling policy

3332. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a high level meeting chaired by Secretary of the Ministry was held on 1st November, 2016 with officials from DDA, North and South MCDs and Delhi Government to sort out issues that are delaying the implementation of Land Pooling Policy in Delhi;
- (b) if so, details of issues discussed and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether Delhi Government has been asked to demarcate land in the notified areas under Land Pooling Policy, if so, details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government would expedite implementation of the said policy as it has already been delayed for long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The issues relating to declaration of 89 villages as urban area under section 507 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, declaration of 95 villages as development area of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) under section 12 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, waiving of stamp duty on return of land by DDA to the developer entity and verification of base maps by Revenue Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi were discussed and concerned agencies were requested to expedite the matter.

- (c) No, Sir.

(d) The Ministry has reviewed the matter to expedite implementation of the land pooling policy.

Rainwater harvest cell in urban local bodies

3333. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked all the Urban Local Bodies (ULB) to constitute Rainwater Harvest Cell (RHC) to implement Rainwater Harvesting Technique as provided in Building By Laws (BBL), 2016;

(b) whether there is any mechanism at the Central Government level to monitor the presence of Rainwater Harvest Cell in ULBs, so that Rainwater Harvesting Technique is strictly implemented in all types of buildings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Ministry of Urban Development has released the Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 in March, 2016 which is an advisory document for the State Governments. MBBL, 2016 have recommended the setting up of Rain Water Harvesting Cell in the Urban Local Bodies.

(b) No, Sir. Since setting up of Rain Water Harvesting Cell comes within the purview of Urban Local Bodies, it is up to the concerned State Government/Urban Local Body to set up any monitoring mechanism in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Vacancy of Administration Officer in CPWD

3334. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ministerial staff of CPWD are demanding 34 posts of Administrative Officer in their hierarchy which are being occupied arbitrarily by engineering cadre;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fulfil the demand; and

(c) the time-frame proposed for implementation of this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministerial staff Association has demanded 34

posts of Administrative Officer in their hierarchy. The post of administrative officer does not exist in the ministerial cadre of CPWD. No administrative officer posts are occupied arbitrarily by Engineering cadre.

Open defecation free cities

3335. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swachh Bharat Mission is lagging behind in accomplishing its goal of open defecation free (ODF) States;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of the target of 1.04 crore toilets, only 4.6 lakh toilets have been constructed;

(c) whether of total 4041 cities, only 141 have been declared as ODF cities and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the targets achieved in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Swachh Bharat Mission is under implementation by all the States and the goal of the Mission for achieving the open defecation free states shall be achieved by the end of the Mission period. As per the State information, target for construction of individual household toilets has been revised to 66.42 lakh from original target of 1.04 crore. Out of the revised target, 26.64 lakhs toilets have been constructed up to October, 2016.

(c) and (d) Out of 4041 cities, 480 cities have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on date. In West Bengal, 1.22 lakh of individual household toilets have been constructed.

Parity issue of ministerial staff of CPWD with CSCS cadre

3336. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pay Commissions have accepted the parity issue of ministerial staff of CPWD with Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS) cadre as mode of selection is same;

(b) whether the 7th Pay Commission has accepted parity of Office Superintendent of field unit like CPWD with Assistant (now Assistant Section Officer) of CSCS cadre;

(c) if so, why Government has denied the legitimate right of the ministerial staff of fields units like CPWD in the past; and

(d) the action initiated by the Ministry to provide the legitimate right in the matter of parity to the ministerial staff of CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The 7th Central Pay Commission in its report recommended bringing the level of Assistant(now Assistant Section Officer) of CSS at par with those in the field offices who are presently drawing GP 4200 to bring parity as envisaged by the 6th CPC.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has not accepted the recommendations of downgrading the posts as per resolution of Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) No. 1-2/2016-IC dated 25-07-2016.

Compulsory water harvesting law

‡3337 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water table has reached a very alarming level in urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government would formulate a compulsory water harvesting law to raise the water table in urban areas;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how Government would restore the receding ground water in urban areas to a normal level, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors ground water levels through network of observation wells in the Country including some of the major urban areas on regional scale. As per the latest data of Pre-monsoon 2016 of 48 major urban cities, ground water levels in majority of observation wells ranges in 2 to 10 m bgl. City-wise ground water level data of pre-monsoon 2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Water being State subject, it is up to the State Governments to make rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws etc. These include municipalities urban areas also. So far 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory in their building bye laws. Further, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 has issued advisory to States/UT Governments, Central Ministries/ Departments for adopting rainwater harvesting / artificial recharge to maintain the ground water level in the Country. Ministry of Urban Development has also notified the Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 in March, 2016 which is an advisory document for the State Governments. MBBL, 2016 have recommended the setting up of Rain Water Harvesting Structures and Monitoring Cell in the Urban Local Bodies.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Some of the other measures taken by Central Government to support the efforts of State Governments and Local Bodies to restore the receding ground water level includes:

- Special focus through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water. Priority has been given for construction of farm ponds in the year 2016-17 to harvest rain water.
- Activities under the 'Watershed Development' component of the 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaai Yojana (PMKSY)' *inter-alia*, includes rainwater harvesting.
- CGWB does Aquifer Mapping and Management programme under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation.
- Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting.
- "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" has been prepared, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

Statement*Details regarding depth of Water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of Pre-monsoon, 2016 in Metro cities*

Sl. No.	Name of City	No. of wells Analysed	Number & Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of											
			0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40	
			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Mumbai	4	0	0.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2.	Delhi	116	2	1.7	24	20.7	30	25.9	31	26.7	19	16.4	10	8.6
3.	Kolkata	15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0.0
4.	Chennai	12	2	16.7	6	50.0	4	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5.	Bangalore	43	4	9.3	17	39.5	7	16.3	5	11.6	7	16.3	3	7.0
6.	Hyderabad	10	0	0.0	3	30.0	3	30.0	3	30.0	10.0	10.0	0	0
7.	Ahmedabad	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0
8.	Pune	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
9.	Nagpur	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10.	Nashik	3	0	0.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

11.	Kannur	63	0	0.0	13	20.6	26	41.3	22	34.9	2	3.2	0	0.0
12.	Kochi	29	0	0.0	13	44.8	14	48.3	2	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
13.	Kollam	31	3	9.7	6	19.4	17	54.8	5	16.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
14.	Kozhikode	37	1	2.7	15	40.5	17	45.9	4	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
15.	Malappuram	21	1	4.8	5	23.8	10	47.6	5	23.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
16.	Thiruvananthapuram	52	2	3.8	18	34.6	16	30.8	12	23.1	4	7.7	0	0.0
17.	Thrissur	37	3	8.1	10	27.0	18	48.6	6	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
18.	Patna	5	2	40.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
19.	Ranchi	4	0	0.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20.	Dhanbad	3	0	0.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
21.	Jamshedpur	7	2	28.6	3	42.9	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
22.	Bhopal	15	1	6.7	5	33.3	6	40.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
23.	Indore	21	0	0.0	3	14.3	7	33.3	11	52.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
24.	Jabalpur	20	1	5.0	11	55.0	7	35.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
25.	Gwalior	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
26.	Guwahati	34	8	23.5	11	32.4	10	29.4	5	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0

Written Answers to

[15 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
27.	Ludhiana	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
28.	Amritsar	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
29.	Faridabad	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0
30.	Chandigarh (UT)	12	0	0.0	2	16.7	4	33.3	3	25.0	3	25.0	0	0.0
31.	Coimbatore	7	0	0.0	1	14.3	2	28.6	2	28.6	2	28.6	0	0.0
32.	Madurai	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
33.	Vijayawada	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
34.	Vishakhapatnam	3	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
35.	Dehradun	17	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9	6	35.3	4	23.5	6	35.3
36.	Rajkot	5	0	0.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
37.	Surat	3	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
38.	Vadodara	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
39.	Jaipur	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	7	70.0
40.	Jodhpur	6	1	16.7	0	0.0	2	33.3	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	0.0
41.	Kota	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
42.	Agra	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

43.	Allahabad	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
44.	Ghaziabad	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
45.	Kanpur	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	42.9	2	28.6	2	28.6	0	0.0
46.	Lucknow	4	0	0.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
47.	Meerut	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
48.	Varanasi	2	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL		695	33	4.7	181	26.0	232	33.4	160	23.0	58	8.3	31	4.5

Regularisation of unauthorised colonies

‡3338. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the scheme to regularise various unauthorised colonies of Delhi;
- (b) whether the list of unauthorised colonies is available with the Government;
- (c) if so, the time by which the unauthorised colonies would be regularised; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi is governed by the Regulations dated 24.03.2008 notified by the Delhi Development Authority, and amendments thereto. As per these Regulations, the implementation and coordination of regularisation of unauthorised colonies is the responsibility of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). Accordingly, the list of unauthorised colonies is available with GNCTD.

Fencing work in Government colonies of Delhi

3339. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CPWD is doing fencing work in the back lanes of Government colonies in Delhi;
- (b) whether fencing work is being done from the beginning of this year in Government colonies including that of Lodhi Colony, if so, the details thereof, each house-wise, colony-wise and area-wise;
- (c) whether after fencing some houses were covered with larger area and others with very less areas; and
- (d) whether same guidelines were followed in fencing and no discrimination was done in covered area within the said fencing especially in number of cases like houses No. 7/95, 5/105, 7/107, 5/595, from Lodhi Colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes, Sir. Areas covered by fencing vary depending upon site considerations.

(d) Similar width of fencing upto maximum possible extent is maintained during construction of fencing work. However, due to site considerations, in some cases in Lodhi Colony, the area covered by fencing is more than the others.

Statement

Details of Colonies where fencing work is being done from the beginning of this year

Sl. No.	Name of Colony	No. of Quarters
1.	Hudco place extension, New Delhi	1
2.	Sadiq Nagar, Sec-1	1
3.	Sadiq Nagar, Sec-2	16
4.	Sadiq Nagar, Sec-3	13
5.	Andrews Ganj	2
6.	Nanakpura	155
7.	Moti Bagh	12
8.	N.W. Moti Bagh	04
9.	Sector 1, R.K. Puram, ND	45
10.	Sector 2, R.K. Puram, ND	476
11.	Sector 3, R.K. Puram, ND	28
12.	Sector 4, R.K. Puram, ND	91
13.	Sector 5, R.K. Puram, ND	100
14.	Sector 7, R.K. Puram, ND	80
15.	Sector 8, R.K. Puram, ND	50
16.	Sector 9, R.K. Puram, ND	20
17.	Lodhi Colony	269

Structures erected by contractors in Lodhi colony

3340. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether L&DO of the Ministry has authorized CPWD to construct temporary or permanent accommodation in the back lanes of Government colonies for contractor's labourers and using it as store;

(b) if so, the number of such constructions that CPWD has been allowed especially in case of Block 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Lodhi Colony, New Delhi; and

(c) whether CPWD has stated in a grievances addressed through PMO that those illegal/legal constructions will be demolished within three months after the completion of the work allotted to the contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However site for construction of cement store cum godown is to be given to the contractor for execution of work till physical completion of the work as per standard conditions of contract/agreement.

(b) and (c) The cement store cum godowns constructed by different contractor's for running works exist in the back lane of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) quarter Block No.4, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 23. Though no specific information regarding demolition of such godowns has been uploaded on CPGRAM portal in grievances addressed through PMO, the same will be demolished after completion of assigned works.

Status of projects under Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Projects

3341. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINHG DUGNARPUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of projects under Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Projects received from Government of Rajasthan for Central assistance under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM);

(b) how much assistance has been provided by Government to Rajasthan for the projects that have been approved so far in the last three years;

(c) the percentage of funds shared by Central Government to these projects and by when these projects are likely to be completed; and

(d) whether Government proposes to extend JnNURM for the next five years to achieve target of development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Under JnNURM, 61 number of projects were sanctioned for the State of Rajasthan. 26 number of projects are completed and 11 number of projects have been handed over to State Government as on 31.3.2014 for completion with their own resource. There are 24 projects of JnNURM which are being extended further support under AMRUT till 31.3.2017. The present status of the 24 eligible projects is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) An amount of ₹ 278.02 crore is released to the Rajasthan Government for the projects during the last three years under JnNURM.

(c) The sharing pattern for JnNURM projects eligible under AMRUT is as under :

Sl. No.	Category Cities/Towns/UAs	Sharing pattern (Centre: State & ULB)
1.	Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	35:65
2.	Cities/UAs with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50:50
3.	Cities/UAs other than those mentioned above	60:40
4.	For setting up desalination plans within 20 kms. from seashore and other urban areas predominantly facing water scarcity due to brackish water and non-availability of water	60:40

The financial support for all eligible projects under AMRUT is only upto 31st March, 2017.

(d) No, Sir. Government has already launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for 500 cities, Swachh Bharat Mission and Smart Cities Mission to support the efforts of State Government in Urban Development.

Statement

The details/status of the eligible projects in the State of Rajasthan under JnNURM which are being funded under AMRUT till 31st March, 2017

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sub-Scheme	Phase	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Date of Project Sanction	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	Revised ACA share (in %)	Revised ACA Commitment	Date of last ACA Released	Instal-ment Num-bers	ACA rel-eased till 2013	ACA Released in FY 13-14	ACA Rele-ased in FY 14-15	ACA Rele-ased in FY 15-16	ACA Rele-ased in FY 16-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	UIG	MP	Jaipur	BRIS (Package- IIIA & IIIB), Jaipur - 39.45 Km (for all 3 protects)	Mass Rapid Transport System	14-Jan-09	26,035.94	13,017.96	50%	13,017.97	25-Sep-13	2	3,254.49	1,952.69	-	-	-
2.	UIDSSMT	MP	Bikaner	Sewerage	Sewerage	6-May-08	3,876.10	3,100.88	60%	2,325.66	28-Apr-16	2	1,550.44	-	-	-	775.22
3.	UIDSSMT	MP	Hanumangarh	Sewerage	Sewerage	6-May-08	4,279.00	3,423.20	60%	2,567.40	28-Apr-16	2	1,735.99	-	-	-	855.80
4.	UIDSSMT	MP	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage	Sewerage	28-Aug-06	1,904.02	1,523.22	60%	1,142.41	14-Jun-16	2	790.17	-	-	-	380.80

5.	UIDSSMT	MP	Jhunjhunu	Sewerage	Sewerage	6-May-08	3,781.00	3,024.80	60%	2,268.60	14-Jun-16	2	1,538.49	-	-	-	756.20
6.	UIDSSMT	MP	Jodhpur	Sewerage	Sewerage	8-Aug-07	6,167.00	4,933.60	60%	3,700.20	26-Mar-08	1	2,559.31	-	-	-	-
7.	UIDSSMT	MP	Kishangarh	Sewerage	Sewerage	8-Aug-07	2,601.00	2,080.80	60%	1,560.60	14-Jun-16	2	1,066.41	-	-	-	520.20
8.	UIDSSMT	MP	Makarna	Water Supply	Water Supply	6-May-08	4,870.41	3,896.33	60%	2,922.25	4-Jul-16	2	1,977.38	-	-	-	974.09
9.	UIDSSMT	MP	Mangrole	Storm Water Drainage	Storm Water Drainage	12-Jan-07	292.30	233.84	60%	175.38	28-Apr-16	1	121.31	-	-	-	58.46
10.	UIDSSMT	MP	Mount Abu	Storm Water Drainage	Storm Water Drainage	8-Aug-07	422.00	337.60	60%	253.20	4-Jul-16	2	175.13	-	-	-	84.40
11.	UIDSSMT	MP	Pali	Sewerage	Sewerage	6-May-08	3,329.53	2,663.62	60%	1,997.72	14-Jun-16	2	1,364.29	-	-	-	665.91
12.	UIDSSMT	MP	Sardarshahar	Sewerage	Sewerage	6-May-08	3,692.00	2,953.60	60%	2,215.20	28-Sep-16	2	1,500.43	-	-	-	738.40
13.	UIDSSMT	TP	Badi Sadri	Sewerage	Sewerage	16-Dec-13	2,151.23	1,720.98	60%	1,290.74	19-Feb-14	1	-	860.49	-	-	-
14.	UIDSSMT	TP	Bhadra Phase-I	Sewerage	Sewerage	21-Jun-13	8,932.70	7,146.16	60%	5,359.62	24-Sep-13	1	-	3,573.08	-	-	-
15.	UIDSSMT	TP	Chirawa Phase-I	Sewerage	Sewerage	21-Jun-13	6,314.32	5,051.46	60%	3,788.59	24-Sep-13	1	-	2,525.73	-	-	-
16.	UIDSSMT	TP	Fatehnagar- Sanawar-I	Sewerage	Sewerage	16-Dec-13	3,674.93	2,939.94	60%	2,204.96	19-Feb-14	1	-	1,469.97	-	-	-
17.	UIDSSMT	TP	Jaitaran	Sewerage	Sewerage	21-Jun-13	3,471.06	2,776.85	60%	2,082.64	24-Sep-13	1	-	1,388.42	-	-	-
18.	UIDSSMT	TP	Kekri	Water	Water												

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18									
				supply	supply	16-Dec-13	941.00	752.80	60%	564.60	19-Feb-14	1	-	376.40	-	-	-									
19.	UIDSSMT	TP	Kushalgarh	Sewerage	Sewerage	16-Dec-13	4,153.56	3,322.85	60%	2,492.14	19-Feb-14	1	-	1,661.42	-	-	-									
20.	UIDSSMT	TP	Laxmangarh	Sewerage	Sewerage	21-Jun-13	6,963.55	5,570.84	60%	4,178.13	24-Sep-13	1	-	2,785.42	-	-	-									
21.	UIDSSMT	TP	Nawalgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	Sewerage	21-Jun-13	8,211.28	6,569.02	60%	4,926.77	24-Sep-13	1	-	3,284.51	-	-	-									
22.	UIDSSMT	TP	Nimbaheda	Sewerage	Sewerage	21-Jun-13	7,773.21	6,218.57	60%	4,663.93	24-Sep-13	1	-	3,109.28	-	-	-									
23.	UIDSSMT	TP	Ramgarh Sekhawati	Sewerage	Sewerage	16-Dec-13	4,489.24	3,591.39	60%	2,693.54	19-Feb-14	1	-	1,795.70	-	-	-									
24.	UIDSSMT	TP	Suratgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	Sewerage	21-Jun-13	7,547.64	6,038.11	60%	4,528.58	24-Sep-13	1	-	3,019.06	-	-	-									
TOTAL							1,25,874.02	92,888.42	-	72,920.82	-			17,633.84	27,802.18	-	-	5,809.48								
GRAND TOTAL																										33,611.66

Implementation of Solid Waste management Rules

3342. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the time-frame for implementing the solutions that are emphasized by the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016; and

(b) whether the Ministry is considering to raise awareness among people on solid waste management and proper segregation of waste for recycling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2016, notified on 08.04.16, necessary infrastructure for implementation of these rules shall be created by the local bodies and other concerned authorities, as the case may be, on their own, by directly or engaging agencies within the time-frame specified below:—

1. Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year
2. Identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 0.5 million population and for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities or stand alone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more	1 year
3. Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	2 years
4. Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source	2 years
5. Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities	2 years
6. Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years
7. Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years
8. Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population.	3 years
9. Setting up common or stand alone sanitary landfills	

by or for all local bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the Rules	3 years
10. Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3 years
11. Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5 years

(b) Yes, Sir. Several seminars and workshops at National, State and ULB levels are conducted under Swachh Bharat Mission to create awareness on Solid Waste Management and proper segregation of waste for recycling. Other modes like social media, advertisements on television, radio, news papers and hoardings etc. are also being used to create awareness.

Seminar for management of dumping grounds

3343. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revision of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 has led to an overall decrease in fire incidents in dumping yards;

(b) whether the Ministry has organised seminars for management of dumping grounds across the country to make them aware of the revisions in the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000; and

(c) whether there is a mechanism in place to ensure that violation of the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 lead to fines/penalties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2016, only non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities are allowed to go to sanitary landfill site to mitigate the problem of fire at dumping site.

(b) Ministry is taking up the scientific remediation and closure of dumpsites with 20 million plus cities in which they are also exposed to the provisions under new MSW Rules.

(c) Under MSW Rules, 2016, the local authorities shall frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions

of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed.

Ten cleanest cities in the country

3344. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of the ten cleanest cities in the country; and
- (b) the name of the districts where these ten cleanest cities are located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Ministry of Urban Development has conducted a survey named Swachh Survekshan in the year 2016. As per the survey report, name of 10 cleanest cities are (1) Mysuru; (2) Chandigarh; (3) Tiruchirappalli; (4) Delhi-NDMC; (5) Visakhapatnam; (6) Surat; (7) Rajkot; (8) Gangtok; (9) Pimpri Chinchwad; and (10) Greater Mumbai.

(b) Name of districts of ten cleanest cities are (1) Mysuru; (2) Chandigarh (UT); (3) Tiruchirappalli; (4) New Delhi; (5) Visakhapatnam; (6) Surat; (7) Rajkot; (8) East Sikkim; (9) Pune and (10) Mumbai.

Changes in waste management policy under SBM

3345. KUMARI SELJA:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made some crucial policy changes in the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) with regard to waste management and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to generate electricity, compost and chemical fertilizers from municipal solid waste and biodegradable waste, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has discussed the matter with other stakeholders in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has decided to make purchase of electricity generated from the municipal waste mandatory and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has enhanced the Central assistance

for Municipal Solid Waste Component from 20% to 35% of the project cost as VGF/Grant subject to the overall State-wise funds envelope for SWM remaining unchanged. Moreover subsidy of ₹ 1500/MT on sale of compost is provided to enhance the viability of setting up of compost plants.

(b) to (d) Government of India after inter-ministerial consultations has taken new initiatives to make the solid waste management projects in the country financially viable, which are as follows:—

1. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified the generic tariff of ₹ 7.04 per unit and ₹ 7.90 per unit for Municipal Solid Waste and Refuse Derived Fuel based waste to energy plants, thereby enhancing financial viability of Waste-to-Energy plants in the country.
2. As per the latest amendment to the Electricity Tariff Policy, 2006, by Ministry of Power, it has been made mandatory for the State Electricity DISCOMs to purchase all power generated from municipal solid waste at the rate determined by appropriate authority.
3. As per the latest policy on Promotion of City Compost, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers is providing a fixed market development assistance of ₹ 1,500/MT for sale of city compost. The compost manufacturing plants have been tagged with the fertilizer companies for marketing of city compost. There is also a provision of direct selling of city compost by compost manufacturers.

Present status of smart city project

3346. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the present status of the smart city project;
- (b) whether the project is still in its planning and identification phase or the infrastructure projects have started on ground;
- (c) if the infrastructure project has started on ground, the details of the same;
- (d) if yet not started, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government is committed to build at least ten out of hundred smart cities by 2019; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) 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 implementation of the Smart Cities Mission at city level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). 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 the remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

(e) and (f) In terms of Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Smart Cities Mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years *i.e.* from Financial Year 2015-16 to Financial Year 2019-20.

Reconstruction work in Kidwai Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, etc.

†3347. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV :
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD :
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants in Delhi have been served notices to vacate the allotted houses/flats so that the reconstruction work in Kidwai Nagar, Sarojini Nagar and in many other colonies can be carried out;

(b) if so, the type of allotments for which notices have been issued to vacate them the time-limit for the same;

(c) whether the allottees of these houses have been adjusted by providing another houses else where, before evacuation; and

(d) whether any difficulties are being faced by the people residing in these flats due to notice issued to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. All the allottees of Kidwai Nagar (East) have been evacuated and the NBCC has already started re-development of the area. Notices have been issued to the allottees of Nauroji Nagar, Mohammadpur, Netaji Nagar (Type-IV) and Thyagraj Nagar for allotment of alternate accommodation.

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir. The Allotment to Type-I to Type-IV as per Seniority List has been freezed in Delhi region from September, 2016 onwards. The resultant vacancies are being offered for allotment under "Compulsory Shifting" Pool to allottees of 07 Colonies proposed for redevelopment through Automated System of Allotment (ASA).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Some of the allottees have approached Directorate of Estates with the difficulties like education of children, medical condition of family members, etc.

Statement

Details of notices issued

Sl. No.	Locality identified for Redevelopment	Type	No. of Notices issued	Time Limit
1.	Nauroji Nagar	III	151	October-December, 2016
		II	408	October-December, 2016
2.	Mohammadpur	I	45	October-December, 2016
3.	Netaji Nagar	IV	96	November, 2016 to January, 2017
4.	Thyagraj Nagar	I	60	December, 2016 to February, 2017

Exclusive zones for street vendors in each city

3348. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government aims to provide for exclusive zones for street vendors in each city;

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

(c) the estimate of funds required for the proposed plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has enacted an Act namely "The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. The Act *inter-alia*, provides for preparation of plan including determination of vending zones as restriction-free-vending zones, restricted vending zones and no-vending zones by the Urban Local Bodies/Local authorities based on local condition in their respective jurisdiction. The provisions of the Act are implemented through State agencies.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has also been implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme *i.e.* Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods

Mission (DAY-NULM). Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) is one of the seven components of the scheme. For implementing the DAY-NULM Scheme, the funds in consolidated are allocated/released to the State/UT Governments. The States/UTs are to be spend up to 5% of the total DAY-NULM budget for the SUSV component.

Demands for Anganwadi Workers in Jharkhand

3349. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that Anganwadi Workers in the State of Jharkhand are on strike demanding for increase of their wages which are meagre and insufficient for their living, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether they have represented to the Ministry for redressal of their grievances, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken note of their demands and made any efforts to increase their wages, if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. As per information received from the Government of Jharkhand, the AWWs/AWHs under the ICDS Scheme are regularly attending their duties. Presently, they are not on strike.

(b) to (d) However, this Ministry has received a Memorandum from Jharkhand State Anganwadi Karamchari Union regarding strike of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)/ Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) on 2nd September, 2016 for pressing their various demands, viz., grant of Government employees' status to AWWs/AWHs, enhancement of honorarium, non-privatization of ICDS Scheme, etc.

In this connection, it is stated that the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by Government from time to time.

Moreover, in a ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No. 4953-4957 of 1998 - State of Karnataka & Ors. Vs. Ameerbi & Ors. , the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also held that Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers do not hold any civil post.

The honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers was enhanced by Government of India from ₹ 1500/- p.m. to ₹ 3000/- p.m. and ₹ 750/- p.m. to ₹ 1500/- p.m. respectively *w.e.f.* 01.4.2011. The honorarium of AWWs engaged in Mini-AWCs has further been enhanced from ₹ 1500/- p.m. to ₹ 2250/- p.m. *w.e.f.* 04.07.2013. Besides, some States/UTs are also giving additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers out of their own resources for any additional work assigned to them from time to time.

At present, Government of Jharkhand is paying additional honorarium of ₹ 1400 to AWWs, ₹ 700 to AWHs and ₹ 700 to AWWs engaged in Mini-AWC *w.e.f.* 01.04.2016 over and above honorarium being paid by the Government of India.

Keeping in view the above position the Memorandum of demands received from Jharkhand State Anganwadi Karamchhari Union has been sent to the Government of Jharkhand for consideration and taking appropriate action in this regard.

Extension of IGMSY

3350. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether the Ministry proposes to extend the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Scheme to all 30 districts of Odisha as required under National Food Security Act-2013 with effect from 1st November, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Yes, Sir. The scheme is to be expanded in all the districts of the Country, including Odisha, in phased manner.

Objectives of "Adopt a Home"

3351. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of "Adopt a Home";
- (b) how Adopt a Home is different from juvenile homes;
- (c) the number of juvenile homes/Adopt a Home in the country, State-wise and district-wise; and
- (d) the number of corporate houses which has so far come forward and adopted homes under the above scheme, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has notified "Adopt a Home" program on 27th April, 2016 whereby under Corporate Social

Responsibility (CSR) the corporate sector and business houses along with individual philanthropist are invited to support the children staying in the Children Homes run by the State Governments/UT Administrations and their NGO partners under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act [JJ Act], 2015.

(b) The Adopt a Home is a program to support the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as defined under the JJ Act, 2015 which house children either in need of care and protection or children in conflict with law.

(c) The number of CCIs providing shelter facilities to children State/UT wise supported under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The said programme has been brought to the notice of corporate houses and keen interest has I been shown by them. So far one children home of Government of NCT of Delhi has been adopted by a corporate house for upgradation.

Statement

Number of Child Care Institutions providing shelter facilities to children State/UT-wise supported under ICPS

Detail of 2016-17 (up to 31st October, 2016)

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Care [Homes]	Open Shelters	Specialised Adoption Agencies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67	14	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	1
3.	Assam	30	3	7
4.	Bihar	34	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	67	10	9
6.	Goa	6	8	2
7.	Gujarat	54	0	9
8.	Haryana	28	27	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27	3	1

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	27	0	3
12.	Karnataka	81	39	23
13.	Kerala	29	3	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	4	20
15.	Maharashtra	74	3	14
16.	Manipur	28	12	7
17.	Meghalaya	40	1	1
18.	Mizoram	42	0	7
19.	Nagaland	39	3	4
20.	Odisha	96	14	14
21.	Punjab	21	0	5
22.	Rajasthan	82	40	36
23.	Sikkim	13	3	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	232	14	15
25.	Tripura	15	2	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	76	34	10
27.	Uttarakhand	15	0	2
28.	West Bengal	62	27	24
29.	Telangana	56	12	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	-	1
31.	Chandigarh	9	1	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	29	13	3
36.	Puducherry	29	2	2
	TOTAL	1479	301	281

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme in Andhra Pradesh

3352. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has augmented the creation of awareness about the protection and promotion of the girl child in the country under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the scope of the Programme has recently been widened, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the performance of the programme in the State of Andhra Pradesh, since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country covering all State/UTs targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development in 161 gender critical districts includes 61 new districts covered under BBBP Programme. List of 161 Districts is given in the Statement (*See* below). The Sectoral interventions under the programme include the following:-

- (i) Ministry of Women and Child Development: Nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action in selected 161 districts, Promote registration of pregnancies in first trimester in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs); Undertake training of stakeholders; Community mobilization and sensitization; Identify and involve Gender Champions; Reward and recognition of institutions and frontline workers.
- (ii) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: Monitoring for effective implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994 includes strengthening PNDT Cells and setting up monitoring committees; Increase institutional deliveries; Promoting registration of births, Setting up Monitoring Committees.
- (iii) Ministry of Human Resource Development: Ensure universal enrolment of girls; achieve decreased drop-out rate; Implement girl child friendly standards in schools; strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE); Construction of functional toilets for girls.

(d) YSR Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh is selected for implementation of BBBP Scheme. The Child Sex Ratio (CSR) of the YSR Kadapa district is 918 (as per census 2011) which is below the State average *i.e.* 939 (as per census 2011). Various activities are undertaken by the district under the scheme:-

- Awareness and sensitization workshop is organized at district level for Supervisors & AWWs, Asha, Community Volunteers, ANMs, School teachers, SHG women, PRI members, VHSNC Members, Tahsildars, MEOs and School and College Students.
- Child Right Week celebrated (14th Nov- 20th Nov., 2016) on BBBP at 15 ICDS Projects, Anganwadi Centers, Mandal Head Quarters and respective Villages. Various activities such as Bal Panchayaths, Children Forums, organize Health camps and disseminate information on schemes/programmes with around 77,353 people.
- 790 Gram Panchayats (covered all Panchayats) have displayed the Guddi Gudda Board (to exhibit disaggregated data on birth of girls and boys in prominent public places)

Statement

List of 161 districts of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Programme

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
	INDIA		927	918
1.	Gujarat (9)	Surat	859	835
2.		Mahesana	801	842
3.		Gandhinagar	816	847
4.		Ahmadabad	835	857
5.		Rajkot	854	862
6.		Anand	849	884
7.		Amreli	892	886
8.		Patan	865	890
9.		Bhavnagar	881	891
10.	Haryana (20)	Mahendragarh	818	775
11.		Jhajjar	801	782
12.		Rewari	811	787
13.		Sonipat	788	798

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
14.		Ambala	782	810
15.		Kurukshetra	771	818
16.		Rohtak	799	820
17.		Karnal	809	824
18.		Yamunanagar	806	826
19.		Kaithal	791	828
20.		Bhiwani	841	832
21.		Panipat	809	837
22.		Gurgaon	807	830
23.		Jind	818	838
24.		Faridabad	847	843
25.		Hisar	832	851
26.		Fatehabad	828	854
27.		Sirsa	817	862
28.		Panchkula	829	863
29.		Palwal	854	866
30.	Himachal Pradesh (3)	Una	837	875
31.		Kangra	836	876
32.		Hamirpur	850	887
33.	Jammu and Kashmir (15)	Jammu	819	795
34.		Pulwama	1046	829
35.		Kathua	847	831
36.		Badgam	963	832
37.		Anantnag	977	841
38.		Samba	798	779
39.		Baramula	961	863
40.		Ganderbal	1014	863
41.		Rajouri	905	865

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
42.		Srinagar	983	865
43.		Shupiyani	1011	878
44.		Kupwara	1021	879
45.		Kulgam	1003	885
46.		Udhampur	912	886
47.		Bandipore	967	892
48.	Madhya Pradesh (6)	Morena	837	829
49.		Gwalior	853	840
50.		Bhind	832	843
51.		Datia	874	856
52.		Rewa	926	885
53.		Tikamgarh	916	892
54.	Maharashtra (16)	Bid	894	807
55.		Jalgaon	880	842
56.		Ahmadnagar	884	852
57.		Buldana	908	855
58.		Aurangabad	890	858
59.		Washim	918	863
60.		Kolhapur	839	863
61.		Osmanabad	894	867
62.		Sangli	851	867
63.		Jama	903	870
64.		Hingoli	927	882
65.		Solapur	895	883
66.		Pune	902	883
67.		Parbhani	923	884
68.		Nashik	920	890

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
69.		Latur	918	889
70.	NCT of Delhi (7)	South West	846	845
71.		North West	857	865
72.		East	865	871
73.		West	859	872
74.		North	886	873
75.		North East	875	880
76.		South	888	885
77.	Punjab (20)	Tarn Taran	784	820
78.		Gurdaspur	789	821
79.		Amritsar	792	826
80.		Muktsar	811	831
81.		Mansa	782	836
82.		Patiala	776	837
83.		Sangrur	784	840
84.		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	785	841
85.		Fatehgarh Sahib	766	842
86.		Barnala	792	843
87.		Firozpur	822	847
88.		Faridkot	812	851
89.		Bathinda	785	854
90.		Ludhiana	817	860
91.		Moga	818	860
92.		Rupnagar	799	863
93.		Hoshiarpur	812	865
94.		Kapurthala	785	871
95.		Jalandhar	806	874

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
96.		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	808	885
97.	Rajasthan (14)	Jhunjhunun	863	837
98.		Sikar	885	848
99.		Karauli	873	852
100.		Ganganagar	850	854
101.		Dhaulpur	860	857
102.		Jaipur	899	861
103.		Dausa	906	865
104.		Alwar	887	865
105.		Bharatpur	879	869
106.		Sawai Madhopur	902	871
107.		Jaisalmer	869	874
108.		Hanumangarh	872	878
109.		Jodhpur	920	891
110.		Tonk	927	892
111.	Uttar Pradesh (21)	Baghpat	850	841
112.		Gautam Buddha Nagar	854	843
113.		Ghaziabad	854	850
114.		Meerut	857	852
115.		Bulandshahr	867	854
116.		Agra	866	861
117.		Muzaffarnagar	859	863
118.		Mahamaya Nagar	886	865
119.		Jhansi	886	866
120.		Mathura	872	870
121.		Etawah	895	875
122.		Aligarh	886	877

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
123.		Etah	880	879
124.		Firozabad	887	881
125.		Jalaun	889	881
126.		Bijnor	905	883
127.		Mainpuri	892	884
128.		Hamirpur	904	886
129.		Saharanpur	872	887
130.		Farrukhabad	897	889
131.		Mahoba	900	892
132.	Uttarakhand (5)	Pithoragarh	902	816
133.		Champawat	934	873
134.		Hardwar	862	877
135.		Dehradun	894	889
136.		Chamoli	935	889
137.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	937	945
138.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	951	918
139.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	874	889
140.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	943	946
141.	Bihar	Vaishali	937	904
142.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	845	880
143.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	964	947
144.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	926
145.	Daman & Diu	Daman	907	897
146.	Goa	North Goa	938	939
147.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	951	916
148.	Karnataka	Bijapur	928	931
149.	Kerala	Thrissur	958	950

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
150.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	959	911
151.	Manipur	Senapati	962	893
152.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	972	953
153.	Mizoram	Saiha	950	932
154.	Nagaland	Longleng	964	885
155.	Odisha	Nayagarh	904	855
156.	Puducherry	Yanam	964	921
157.	Sikkim	North	995	929
158.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	957	896
159.	Telengana	Hyderabad	943	914
160.	Tripura	South Tripura	961	951
161.	West Bengal	Kolkata	927	933

Number of Government run remand homes

3353. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government run remand homes in the country as on today, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) what is the total number of children, both boys and girls in these remand homes as on September 30, 2016; and

(c) what is the overall percentage of children being sent back to their families from the remand homes during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The details of number of Government run Observation Homes, Special Homes and Place of Safety for children in conflict with law along with the number of children therein which are being funded under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), State/UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below). The gender-wise data regarding number of children, both boys and girls in conflict with law and overall percentage of children being sent back to their families from such type of homes is not maintained centrally in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Statement

The number of Government run Observation Homes, Special Homes and Place of safety with the number of children therein which are being funded under the ICPS as on September 30, 2016

Sl. No.	States	Observation Home	Children	Special Home	Children	Observation-cum-Special Home	Children	Place of Safety	Children	Total number of homes as on 30/09/2016	Total number of children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	103	2	37	2	136	0	0	10	276
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	10
3.	Assam	5	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	71
4.	Bihar	12	572	1	4	0	0	0	0	13	576
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	310	7	0	0	0	5	0	25	310
6.	Goa	2	67	2	67	0	0	0	0	4	134
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	3	14	0	0	3	14
8.	Haryana	4	144	1	29	0	0	0	0	5	173
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	115
11.	Jharkhand	10	361	1	14	0	0	0	0	11	375
12.	Karnataka	16	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	60
13.	Kerala	14	33	2	3	0	0	1	9	17	45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18	350	3	60	0	0	0	0	21	410

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Maharashtra	13	565	0	0	2	79	0	0	15	644
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	1	33
17.	Meghalaya	3	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	62
18.	Mizoram	8	150	2	65	0	0	0	0	10	215
19.	Nagaland	8	90	2	38	0	0	0	0	10	128
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	0	5	315	0	0	6	315
21.	Punjab	4	196	2	56	0	0	0	0	6	252
22.	Rajasthan	36	617	1	22	0	0	0	0	37	639
23.	Sikkim	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	150	2	37	0	0	0	0	8	187
25.	Tripura	1	11	1	11	0	0	0	0	2	22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30	1272	2	15	0	0	0	0	32	1287
27.	Uttarakhand	7	60	2	20	0	0	0	0	9	80
28.	West Bengal	6	632	0	0	4	381	0	0	10	1013
29.	Telangana	3	70	2	192	0	0	0	0	5	262
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	1	18
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	NCT of Delhi	4	185	1	22	0	0	1	9	6	216
36.	Puducherry	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
TOTAL		236	6273	36	692	19	986	7	18	298	7969

256 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

New measures for preventing female foeticide

3354. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are key and new measures taken by Government for preventing female foeticide during the last two years under its Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign;

(b) what has been the overall success of these measures and what according to the Government are its key indicators;

(c) what are the geographical areas in which Government finds the challenge more daunting, and why; and

(d) what additional efforts, if any, Government are making to undertake in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Government has launched Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme on 22nd January 2015 to address the issue of decline in Child Sex Ratio (CSR). The key indicator of the BBBP Scheme is to increase the declining Child Sex Ratio. In order to build up public opinion against gender biased sex selection, continuous awareness programme such as Naari ki Chaupal, Beti Janmotsav, celebration of Girl Child Day are being organised regularly. Further, sensitization programmes for religious leaders, elected representative, and community leaders are being conducted. Advertisements through display of publicity material, SMS campaign, Mobile Exhibition Van, audio-visual spots through media channels etc. have also been taken up. The Scheme has been received well and since then, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts with support from Department of WCD, Health and Education. This has resulted in increased awareness, sensitization and conscious building around the issue of declining CSR in the public domain.

(c) and (d) BBBP scheme is implemented in 161 districts with low CSR across the country. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Sectoral interventions under the programme include the following:

- (i) Ministry of Women and Child Development: Promote registration of pregnancies in first trimester in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs); Undertake training of stakeholders; Community mobilization and sensitization; Identify and involve

Gender Champions; Reward and recognition of institutions and frontline workers.

- (ii) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: Monitoring for effective implementation of Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCP&DT) Act, 1994 includes strengthening PNDT Cells and setting up monitoring committees; Increase institutional deliveries; Promoting registration of births.
- (iii) Ministry of Human Resource Development: Ensure universal enrolment of girls; achieve decreased drop-out rate; Implement girl child friendly standards in schools; Strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE); Construction of functional toilets for girls.

Plan to decriminalise sex work

3355. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is planning to decriminalize sex work as per the Pam Rajput Committee report;
- (b) whether the Ministry is planning to frame a national policy or Central scheme for the rehabilitation of sex workers who wish to leave;
- (c) whether the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act is proposed to be amended; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Government is planning a National Policy for Women, as per the recommendations of the Pam Rajput Committee Report, which *inter-alia* includes the issues faced by vulnerable and marginalised women including those engaged in sex work.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.

Malnutrition guidelines of growing children

3356. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of malnutrition amongst children below 5 years in the country;

- (b) how does ICDS Nutrition Guidelines meet the real nutritional needs of the growing children;
- (c) how the above Guidelines are different from the WHO Guidelines;
- (d) whether Government has any plans to revisit ICDS Guidelines in accordance with WHO Guidelines and bridge the nutritional gap; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 42.5% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 48% are stunted. The present available data from latest round of National Family Health Survey - 4 (2015-16) indicates a declining trend in the levels of malnutrition among children below 5 years in the country.

(b) Under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) for Indians as recommended by Indian Council of Medical Research and Average Dietary Intake (ADI) of the population and accordingly supplementary food is provided as per the nutritional guidelines, which are as under:—

Sl. No.	Category	Nutritional Norms (per beneficiary per day)	
		Calories (Kcal)	Protein (g)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	800	20-25
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	600	18-20

(c) The World Health Organization has prescribed Standards only for monitoring the growth of children below 5 years, which have been adopted by the Government to assess the nutritional status of children using weight-to-age (underweight) as an indicator under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(d) and (e) Does not arise as these are two different guidelines, *i.e.*, ICDS guidelines are nutrition norms whereas WHO Guidelines are Growth Monitoring Standards.

Drafting of rules regarding selling of Tobacco products to children

3357. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided that all tobacco products, liquor bottles and outlets selling these products will soon have to carry a health warning that giving or selling intoxicants to a child is a crime punishable with upto seven years rigorous imprisonment and a fine upto one lakh; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the rules were drafted by the Ministry with the assistance of an expert committee comprising of a senior judge, advocates, juvenile justice board members and State Government representatives and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Rules 56 (8)&(9) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 (JJ Rules) framed under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provides that all tobacco products and intoxicating liquor and the shops selling them must display a message that giving or selling intoxicating liquor or tobacco products to a child is a punishable crime with upto seven years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of upto one lakh rupees.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) had constituted a multi-disciplinary committee consisting of Senior Judge and advocates, members of Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee, representatives of State Governments, representatives of the MWCD, mental health expert, and civil society organizations, all working in the field of child protection to draft the JJ Rules.

Schemes for development of SC/ST women

3358. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry for development of women during last two years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the details of physical targets set and achieved during the above period, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry is implementing any special scheme for women from SC/ST and Other Backward Classes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering following schemes for development/empowerment of women:—

- i. Swadhar Scheme and Short Stay Homes, now merged as Swadhar Greh Scheme, to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress.
- ii. Working Women Hostels for ensuring safe accommodation for working women/away from their place of residence.
- iii. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban poor women across the country.
- iv. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) extends micro-finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women.
- v. National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) has been set up with the aim to strengthen the overall processes that promote all-round Development of Women.
- vi. Sabla scheme is being implemented for the holistic development of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years.

As all the above schemes are aimed at bringing about a qualitative difference in the lives of women, physical targets are not set in quantitative terms. However, the evaluation study of certain scheme such as Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women, Swadhar, Short Stay Homes and Working Women Hostel reveal that these schemes have been serving the purpose. Further the details of the scheme and achievement thereunder are available in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 which are available in the Library of the Rajya Sabha. The details are also available in the public domain *i.e.* Ministry's website (www.wcd.nic.in).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is not implementing any special scheme for women from SC/ST and Other Backward Classes. However, benefits of the above mentioned schemes can also be availed by women from SC/ST and Other Backward Classes on meeting the certain requirements prescribed thereunder.

Internal monitoring of grants-in-aid expenditure

3359. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 99 per cent of all Plan Expenditure in the Ministry is under the head of grants-in-aid;

(b) what arrangements other than Utilisation Certificate and audit by the CAG, both of which are external, exist within the Ministry to ascertain whether this huge expenditure is being incurred for the intended purpose; and

(c) whether the Ministry is satisfied with its internal monitoring of grants-in-aid expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) About 98.37% of Budget allocation is provided for expenditure under grants-in-aid.

(b) and (c) Besides Utilization Certificates and audited accounts, grants-in-aid expenditure is monitored through Statement of Expenditure, Progress Reports, Recommendations and Inspection Reports by the State Governments, Review meetings held at National level with State Secretaries, field visits by the officers of the Ministry, review mechanism setup at the National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi level, Project Approval Board meetings etc., to ensure incurring of expenditure as per schematic norms and guidelines.

Juvenile Justice Courts/Boards in Tamil Nadu

3360. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of Juvenile Justice Courts/Boards in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu, State-wise:

(b) whether Government proposes to establish more such Courts/Boards in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with proposed timeline for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There are 669 Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) in the country which are supported under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of the Ministry of

Women and Child Development. The State/UT-wise details including State of Tamil Nadu is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The primary responsibility of setting up the JJBs vests with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. Section 4 (1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, provides that the State Government shall constitute for every district one or more JJBs for exercising the powers and discharging its functions relating to children in conflict with law.

Statement

*Number of Juvenile Justice Boards in the country which are supported under ICPS,
State/UT-wise including State of Tamil Nadu*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Juvenile Justice Boards
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17
3.	Assam	27
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	27
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	33
8.	Haryana	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
11.	Jharkhand	24
12.	Karnataka	30
13.	Kerala	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51
15.	Maharashtra	35
16.	Manipur	9
17.	Meghalaya	11

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Juvenile Justice Boards
18.	Mizoram	8
19.	Nagaland	11
20.	Odisha	34
21.	Punjab	22
22.	Rajasthan	33
23.	Sikkim	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	32
25.	Tripura	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	75
27.	Uttarakhand	13
28.	West Bengal	20
29.	Telangana	10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	3
36.	Puducherry	4
	TOTAL	669

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. DISTRESS AMONG THE FARMERS — Contd.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, सरकार किसानों का कर्जा माफ करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, सरकार किसानों का कर्जा माफ करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मान्यवर, किसानों का कर्जा माफ होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, किसानों का कर्जा माफ होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the item to be taken up is 'Discussion on Demonetization of Currency'. ...**(Interruptions)**... Since both sides are disrupting, I am to take that both sides do not want a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... What else can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... Both sides are disturbing. ...**(Interruptions)**... Both sides are disrupting. ...**(Interruptions)**... That means, both sides do not want a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Nareshji, what do you want to say? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नोटबंदी से और हालत खराब हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी किसानों की कर्जा माफी की घोषणा करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे देश के पूरे किसानों को लाभ मिलेगा। किसान देश की रीढ़ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसान अपने खेत की बुवाई नहीं कर पा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह अपनी फसल बेच नहीं पा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसान की हालत बहुत दयनीय है। इस देश की आबादी में 70 प्रतिशत लोग किसान हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमान्, उनके बारे में कोई बात ही नहीं कर रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: इसीलिए मैं बोलता हूँ कि डिस्कशन शुरू करो। प्रधान मंत्री जी आने वाले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, किसान मर रहा है। उसका अनाज सड़ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके पास फसल को बोनो के लिए पैसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनसे कहिए कि किसानों का कर्जा माफ करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसान आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनको किसान की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसानों का कर्जा माफ करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: इसीलिए, आप बैठ जाइए। हम डिस्कशन शुरू करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री शरद यादव ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति जी, साढ़े तीन करोड़ जो सब्जी के किसान हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... साढ़े तीन करोड़ जो farmers हैं, उनकी सब्जी खेत में सड़ गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मुझे समझ में आया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: किसान गेहूँ की फसल नहीं बो पाए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद यादव जी, इसीलिए मैं बोलता हूँ कि हम डिस्कशन शुरू करेंगे।
...(व्यवधान)... चिल्लाने से क्या फायदा है? ...(व्यवधान)... दोनों साइडज़ से चिल्लाते हैं, मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मान्यवर, उन्हें बैठाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your complaint? ...*(Interruptions)*... Treasury Benches, why have you come here? I am sorry, I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 16th December, 2016.
...*(Interruptions)*...

The House then adjourned at five minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 16th December, 2016.